

DAILY NEWS DIGEST

Issued by
Office of Public Information
UNRRA Greece Mission

Telephone 32-610

No. 58

Athens

Friday, 8 June 1945

AUSTRALIAN RELIEF MISSION ARRIVES IN ATHENS

From: All Papers.

Athens (8 June):--Colonel A. Shepherd, who has just arrived in Athens, at the head of an Australian mission, composed of 25 persons, was received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the Prime Minister. Mr. Voulgaris and Colonel Shepherd had a long and cordial conversation on the work which is to be undertaken by the Australian Committee.

This Committee was formed by the Australian Red Cross and consists of volunteer workers, who from the start of the war have served at various fronts and almost all of which are paying their own travelling expenses.

The purpose of their arrival in Greece is to offer first aid and relief (food, clothing, etc.) to the repatriated refugees from various parts of Germany and Europe in general. The work of the mission mentioned above will begin in Northern Greece. The Australian Red Cross has also charged Col. Shepherd with investigating the possibilities of sending a large number of Greek orphans to Australia. Various large families will undertake to bring up these orphans and to train them in agriculture and other professions. At the same time the children will retain their Greek nationality. He has also been authorized to negotiate with the Greek Government for the erection of a large modern hospital on a site to be suggested by the Government. The funds to cover the cost of this project will come from a drive throughout Australia. The idea of building a hospital was launched by five Australian soldiers who served in Greece.

Colonel Shepherd has fought in the battles of the 1941 campaign in Greece and was wounded in Amynton. With the aid of Greek underground organizations, he managed to reach Crete on May 8, 1941, after it had been taken by the Germans. He succeeded in escaping from Crete on June 8 of the same year.

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SIR FREDERICK LEITH-ROSS ARRIVES IN ATHENS

From: All Papers.

Athens (8 June):--The Prime Minister held a long meeting yesterday with Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Chief Economic Advisor to the British Government.

Sir Frederick arrived in Athens following an invitation by Mr. Buell F. Maben, Chief of UNRRA Greece Mission. He will cooperate with Mr. Maben on Greek relief in which he is deeply interested. Sir Frederick had previously been Chairman of the European Council of UNRRA for three years. Before that he was Chairman of the British Empire's Economic Council.



Kathimerini's Artist
sketches Sir Frederick

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UNRRA CRACKS DOWN IN GREECE
TO SPEED DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS

From: "PM"
 (New York Liberal Daily).

(By HAL LEHRMAN, Special Correspondent.
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Athens (30 May):--Unless the Greek Government takes politics out of relief and sets up an efficient administration of the vast supplies shortly to pour into this devastated country, the UNRRA (United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agency) will be compelled to assume control of the relief program in direct violation of the present international agreements.

Thus far the UNRRA has stood helplessly while the Greek Government has gotten nowhere in the establishment of the crucially needed operational machinery. Meanwhile, provincial officials have been free to distribute relief according to their political bias or personal whim, or not to distribute at all. Most flagrant has been the discrimination by Rightist and Royalist members of the government against Republicans and Leftists.

RELIEF VITAL. After consultations in Washington and London, however, the UNRRA mission here has issued vigorous orders to all its regional representatives. The UNRRA teams are reminded that the existing agreement with the Greek Government calls for the UNRRA to deliver the goods and for the government to distribute them.

The pact will be respected wherever members of the government are doing a job of fair, unbiased, and speedy distribution -- which is the case in some areas. But under no circumstances must the relief program, into which millions of dollars, mostly American, are going and through which alone Greece has any hope of revival, be permitted to falter.

UNRRA field workers are instructed to take over operations, with the full backing of the home office, when local Greek officials fail to get UNRRA's food, clothing, drugs, factory and farm equipment to the people who need them most.

These orders may halt the epidemic of resignations of key UNRRA people. Some of the departures, it is true, were caused by despair over the functioning of the UNRRA itself, and there is no doubt that there is deadwood in the organization. But the major reason, especially for about 10 recent and still unannounced resignations, has been a deadlock between the conscientious field workers and the debonair Greek authorities.

PORT LIMIT SUPPLIES. The stiffening of UNRRA policy follows the receipt of pledges from the Washington headquarters that supplies for Greece are limited for the next few months only by the capacity of the Greek ports. This capacity is currently estimated at 218,000 tons monthly. The cargo space of all transport carrying American troops home from Europe will be available for relief supplies on the return eastbound voyage.

It is expected that, within three months more material will be shipped to Greece than previously scheduled for half a year. The extra supplies should see Greece safely through the Winter, provided they are speedily and equitably distributed.

Simultaneously with the breaking of the shipping bottleneck, trucks are being brought in to reinforce the shattered inland transportation. Hitherto the goods piled on the docks of the port cities or in the warehouses of larger regional centers have barely trickled to the remoter mountain areas, where privation is most acute, because of the truck shortage and the inadequacy of war-crippled railroads.

U. S. Army trucks now are being loaded on ships in Italy and the UNRRA looks for more through the release by the Persian Gulf Command of German booty from Crete, making a grand total of 2,000 trucks.

The Premier, Peter Voulgaris, will give the Greek people the encouraging facts and figures about the UNRRA's accelerated relief plans. Insiders believe the position of his government will be greatly strengthened and the tobogganing drachma brought to a halt, at least temporarily.

The payoff will come when the government shows how it intends to distribute the bonanza to the people.

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UNRRA AID FOR
EXILED ITALIANS

From: "A.G.I.S."
(Anglo-Greek Information Service)

Washington (7 June):--The Central Council of UNRRA has announced that Italians stranded outside Italy --- estimated at one-and-a-half-million --- may now receive UNRRA relief. Director Herbert Lehmann said about 500,000 Italian soldiers and 350,000 civilians are in Germany. Others are mainly prisoners of war, civilian refugees in France and Switzerland, and co-belligerent soldiers in the Balkans.

UNRRA authority to assist Italians outside Italy has previously been limited to victims of persecution because of race, religion or political activities, and those whose removal from liberated areas had been requested by the recognised authority of that area.

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CANADA OFFERS
CREDITS TO GREECE

From: "HELLINIKON AIMA" (Morning)
Royalist.

Athens (8 June):--According to a cable from San Francisco, the government of Canada expressed its deep interest in Greece and has offered to help her by granting big credits to our country.

The problem of the Greek weaving mills has been satisfactorily solved. The Greek weaving industries will start operating next December; UNRRA's imports of cotton are more than enough to keep them running. At the same time, UNRRA is sending 4,000 one and a half-ton trucks and 1,500 small tractors for our agricultural requirements. Also, 5 big and 3 small pre-fabricated houses, which will be used as a model for the reconstruction of the destroyed villages, are ready to arrive, if the Greek Government will accept the proposal.

Besides this, building material for the reconstruction of 30,000 houses for the rural population before winter comes, are expected to arrive shortly.

According to the same source of information, the British Military Authorities will repair the railway lines of Athens-Tithorea and Eastern Macedonia-Thrace. At the same time the Corinth Canal bridge will be repaired by the end of September.

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ATHENS MERCHANTS
TO DISTRIBUTE UNRRA CLOTHING

From: "ESTIA" (Afternoon)
Royalist.

Athens (6 June):--The Athens Chamber of Commerce and Industries announces the following: " In view of the fact that the distribution of ready made clothing and footwear imported by UNRRA, will shortly take place through the commercial enterprises which were registered with the Chamber of Commerce and Industries previous to the 27th April 1941 and which deal in 1) Yard goods for men's suits, 2) Yard goods for women's dresses, 3) Ready made women's dresses, 4) Ready made men's suits and 5) Shoes, we invite the enterprises concerned to submit within the next seven days, through the Merchant's Association the application forms provided for this reason.

Athens, 5 June 1945

The President
(sgd) Apostolos Pouloupoulos

"FINANCIAL NEWS"
ON DRACHMA

From: "A. G. I. S."
Anglo-Greek Information Service

London (7 June):--The paper "FINANCIAL NEWS", commenting on the Greek Government's decision to devalue the Drachma once more, from 600 to 2,000 the pound sterling, says: "It is important that the Greek people should take this new devaluation in the right spirit. Its advantage is that it creates a clear-cut situation in which the Greek Government's defence of the Drachma will be decidedly easier."

"By itself, it will not eliminate the political, economic and psychological factors working against the Drachma. But, with this new devaluation, Greece has turned over a new leaf. It should not be interpreted as an indication that there is more to come. Evidently, last year's cut did not go far enough. Now, the Drachma is at a level where, in the absence of political disturbances, it should prove defensible."

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TO INVESTIGATE POSSIBILITIES
OF BARTER SYSTEM IN CRETE

From: Office of Public Information.

Athens (8 June):--Mr. J. J. Jacobson, Director of UNRRA's Economics Division, left for Crete today, accompanied by a Representative of Mr. Vartvaressos. The purpose of their visit is to investigate the possibilities of shipping cotton piece-goods to the Island to be exchanged for oil.

The exchange rate will be based on the pre-war prices of these commodities.

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TO INVESTIGATE
SUGAR SCANDAL

From: "RIZOSPASTIS" (Morning)
Communist.

Athens (8 June):--Mr. Pintos, Under-Secretary for Supply, announced that he has ordered an investigation of the sugar scandal, which was revealed to have taken place when Mr. Hadjiskos was still in office. The latter had delivered fifty thousand okes of sugar to Messrs. Tsoupyannis and Perdicaris to be exchanged for oil in Crete. These merchants, however, preferred to place the sugar on the local black market and thus derive immense profits, without handing over to the Ministry a single oke of oil.

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OIL AND SUGAR FOR
ATHENS AND PIRAEUS

From: All papers.

Athens (8 June):--The Ministry of Supply states that 100,000 okes of olive oil have arrived from Mytilene. In the meantime, supplementary quantities have been loaded in Corfu, which are due to arrive here very soon for immediate distribution to the population.

The distribution of 150 dramia of sugar to the citizens of Athens, Piraeus and the suburbs, at 60 drachmae per ration, began yesterday.

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PUBLIC INFORMATION
MARCHES ON

The Office of Public Information has moved to Rooms 13,14,15, on the same (3rd) floor of the Metochikon Tameion Building (entrance from 4 Churchill Street). Until telephone No. 32-610 is transferred, please call 32-173.

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DAILY NEWS DIGEST

Issued by
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Telephone 32-610

No. 63

Athens

Thursday, 14 June 1945

GOVERNOR LEHMAN STRESSES
UNRRA AID TO GREECE

From: "KATHIMERINI" (Morning)
Conservative.

Washington (13 June):--Governor Herbert Lehman, Director General of UNRRA, in an interview with our special correspondent, made the following statements

"The people of the United Nations acknowledge the contribution of the heroic Greeks to the struggle for victory against the forces of tyranny. It is known all over the world that the Greek people gave whatever they had and suffered greatly during the war. As a token repayment, the United Nations are determined to assist the Government and the Greek people in their economic rehabilitation. They will help them reestablish a higher standard of living, production and an exchange of products in the period following the war. UNRRA is in the best position to contribute to such a success. In the name of the United Nations, we are sparing no efforts to fulfill the task with which we have been entrusted for your people and for all the civilized world.

"During the first six months of 1945, more than half of the total of UNRRA shipments was sent to Greece. We are working here ceaselessly for the improvement of communications, the reconstruction of destroyed buildings and for the raising of the level of agricultural and industrial production. Our representation for Greece is constantly in cooperation with the Government which distributes the supplies and seeks the aid of UNRRA's Health and other Departments. The Greek people were given priority to receive the maximum of help through this international mechanism which has the privilege of working with the people through their Government."

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TURKISH R.R. EMPLOYEES COLLECT
60,000 TURKISH POUNDS FOR GREECE

From: "VEMA" (Morning), Democratic;
"EMEROS" (Morning), Conservative;
"ACROPOLIS" (Morning), Conservative.

Constantinople (13 June):--The Federation of Turkish Railway Employees collected in a special drive 60,000 Turkish pounds, which will be sent as a gift to the Greek railway employees.

The Athens Radio Station Broadcast on the Greek-Turkish relations, is today published in full in the Turkish press as an extraordinary expression of friendship and it has created a splendid impression among the Turkish political circles.

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GERMAN TRUCKS FOR GREECE

From: "HELLINIKON AIMA" (Morning)
Royalist.

Athens (14 June):--100 German trucks, captured by the British troops, arrived yesterday from Crete, were turned over to the Greek Government.

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PENICILLIN BELONGS
TO THE PAST!

From: "TA NEA" (Afternoon)
Democratic;
"ASYRMATOS" (Afternoon)
Conservative.

London (13 June):--The medical journals dedicate many columns to the recent discovery of "super penicillin". This medicine constitutes a perfection of penicillin and is produced from the same mold but it is two thousand times more drastic. It is used chiefly in cases of meningitis, osteomyelitis, pneumonia, dropsy, staphylococcus, etc., with astonishing results. Experiments to further improve this medicine are being successfully carried out.

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TO APPLY NEW PRICES
FOR JUNE RATIONS

From: "KATHIMERINA NEA" (Morning)
Democratic;
"EMBROS" (Morning)
Conservative.

Athens (13 June):--According to instructions issued by the Ministry of Supply, food-stuffs to be distributed by the grocers for the month of June will be paid for at the following prices:

Flour	400	dramia	at	40	drs.
Coffee	60	"	"	50	"
Macaroni	400	"	"	60	"
Fish	200	"	"	25	"

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SENATOR PEPPER ADVOCATES UNION
OF DODECANESE TO GREECE

From: "KATHIMERINA NEA" (Morning)
Democratic;
"ETHNOS" (Afternoon)
Democratic.

Athens (14 June):--Mr. Cazoulis, Chairman of the Central Dodecanese Committee, received the following cable from the American Hellenic, Senator Claude Pepper:

"Dear Mr. Cazoulis,

I thank you warmly for the encouraging cable which you sent me recently. I will make every effort to ensure a favorable decision by the American Senate, as soon as possible. This, I think, would be a very fitting gesture towards our brave Greek Allies."

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WILL BEGIN DISTRIBUTION
OF OLIVE OIL

From: "ELEFTHERIA" (Morning), Democratic;
"ELEFTHERI HELLADA" (Morning), EAM;
"HELLINIKON ATMA" (Morning), Royalist;
"KATHIMERINA NEA" (Morning), Democratic;
"ACROPOLIS" (Morning), Conservative.

Athens (13 June):--The distribution of 100 dramia of olive oil at 65 drs. per ration to the population of Athens, Piraeus and the suburbs began yesterday. Indigents will pay only 30 drs.

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DAILY NEWS DIGEST

Issued by
Office of Public Information
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Telephone 32-610

No. 64

Athens

Friday, 15 June 1945

COMPLAIN OF DELAY IN SHIPMENTS TO GREECE

From: "ETHNOS", (Afternoon)
Democratic.

New York(14 June):--The Greek War Relief Association had a long meeting with Governor Lehman, UNRRA Director General, to whom it complained of the delay in bringing in foodstuffs to Greece and in sending the supplies necessary to restore normal life.

Notwithstanding that tremendous sums are required to complete the above task and that a donation by Mr. Harold Vanderbilt, American millionaire and Honorary President of UNRRA (?), is forthcoming, the Committee expressed ~~the astonishment~~ felt by the American people when it learned from its representatives returning from Greece that the Greek people are still suffering terribly due to the inadequacy of shipments.

Governor Lehman attributed the delay to scarcity of transportation means and also to political disturbances which had hindered the completion of UNRRA's program. He promised that adequate supplies of food, clothing, machinery, raw materials and means of transportation would be sent to Greece within the next three months, as well as all other items necessary for the restoration of Greece.

Governor Lehman promised also that commodities not available in America would be immediately purchased in foreign markets.

(+ Mr. Harold Vanderbilt is Honorary President of Greek War Relief and not of UNRRA, as the article above erroneously states.)

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JEWISH DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ATHENS

From: "ASYRMATOS" (Afternoon)
Conservative.

Athens (14 June):--A Jewish delegation arrived in Athens yesterday from Palestine, for the purpose of requesting certain facilities from the Greek Government so that any Jews who wish to settle down permanently in Palestine may leave Greece.

This delegation called on the Under-Secretary to the Prime Minister and disclosed that the Chairman of the National Jewish Council, who visited Athens some time ago, acquainted press correspondents in Italy of the conditions of the Jews living in Greece and praised the attitude of the Government and the Greek people towards the Jewish element.

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TOBACCO STOCKS
BECOME STATE PROPERTY

From: "KATHIMERINI" (Morning)
Conservative.

Athens (15 June):--The Government, we are informed, has decided that the 1943 tobacco crops, as well as those of the previous years, will definitely become state property.

The competent Ministries have prepared a constitutional act wherein it is specified that the ownership of all such tobaccos is considered as having been transferred to the State from the date on which they have been in the latter's possession.

The State is under no obligation whatever to pay indemnity to any person raising a claim on these tobaccos. The product of the sale of this tobacco will be entered into a special account and disposed of for the restoration of the populations of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace or to philanthropic or welfare purposes in these districts.

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URGES GRANTING OF
FINANCIAL AID TO GREECE

From: "KATHIMERINA NEA" (Morning)
Democratic;
"KATHIMERINI" (Morning)
Conservative.

San Francisco (14 June):--The San Francisco edition of the "New York Post" of 13 June published a three column editorial by Sylvia Porter, economist, on the difficult financial situation in Greece. The article emphasizes that Greece constitutes a unique example of a nation horribly destroyed by the war and stresses the necessity of lending considerable sums of money to Greece for the purchase of the indispensable raw materials, machinery, implements and seeds. The writer suggests that ships also should be contributed to Greece for the transportation of foodstuffs in the interior and for the export trade.

The "New York Times" announces that Mr. Spyros Skouras, during a reception given by the Greek War Relief Association, said that the Greeks are in urgent need of footwear, clothing and bedding.

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ANGLO-AMERICANS AND SWEDES
TO BUY GREEK TOBACCO CROPS

From: "VRADYNI" (Afternoon)
Royalist.

Athens (14 June):--We have been informed from a reliable source, that the negotiations between Mr. Varvaressos, Vice-President of the Cabinet, and representatives of British and American Tobacco Firms for the purchase of Greek tobaccos will end within the next few days. Directly following the signing of the relative agreements, a special delegation of higher employees of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, National Economy and Finance and one official from the Bank of Greece will leave for Sweden in order to sell the supplies remaining after the Anglo-American purchases.

The purpose of the delegation is to dispose of our tobaccos on the Swedish Market in exchange for minerals, hides and lumber, commodities of which our country is in urgent need.

It is estimated that the delegation will leave for Sweden around the middle of next week.

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CHARGES UNRRA SUPPLIES
BECOME A MONOPOLY

From: "RIXOSPASTIS" (Morning)
Communist.

Athens (14 June):--We read about UNRRA's "great" aid, but up to now nothing has been realized. This is what happened to the foodstuffs and supplies which have arrived:

- 1) The Royalist Prefects in the provinces have not been able yet to find enough fascist elements in order to fill the positions of the Community Boards. And distributions cannot take place till the above boards are completed. Several villages have not received any relief at all.
- 2) In other villages, citizens, known for their democratic beliefs are excluded from the distributions. For example, in the village Glafki, the President issues foodstuffs only to the bearers of a certificate of the royalist organization E.B.E.N.
- 3) A considerable part of the foodstuffs constitutes a personal profit for the president and his bravoos. The inhabitants of the village Crania of Olympos paid 1 oke of wheat each, for the President's expenses. In other words, the president's total profit amounts to nearly 1,050 okes. Another 100 okes of foodstuffs were kept by the same President for "community expenses"! as he puts it. The appointed President of Liopraso in Trikkala retains a certain percentage of the foodstuffs for loss in weight. For example, 15 dramia sugar, 35 dr. flour, 50 dramia salted fish and 5 dramia coffee from each ration. More excesses are noted in the distribution of clothing. Tambouris, Sourla, Tsantoula and the other arch-brigands deal with anyone who dares protest.
- 4) The foodstuffs issued in the villages where the need for them is greater, do not reach even 1/3 of those issued to towns, and even those small quantities the villagers cannot afford to buy.

One subject concerning the whole country which must be taken into serious consideration and studied very carefully is the following: The only commodity which arrived in great quantities - 500 tons - was potato seed, which had already started to sprout and rot. Without taking into consideration what fight there was put up for the potato price, which reached the price of 80 and 90 drs. per oke, in Ellassona, when the local potato was being sold at 20 drs; without taking into consideration whether or not this particular kind was suited for Thessalian soil, we note that, in sharp contrast to the more than sufficient supply of 500 tons ROTTEN potato seed, only 30 tons of sulphur and 500 tons fertilizers have arrived, insignificant quantities for the so many needs.

- 5) Finally we wish to note and call the attention of the competent authorities to the fact that a small quantity of tractors which arrived and which was turned over to privileged big farmers while the cooperatives of Cultivators were ignored, were not at all suited for Thessalian soil.

From many things that take place, it appears that for UNRRA the question of aid to Greece seems in many cases to be not the satisfaction of the country's real needs, but the disposal of its (UNRRA's) surplus supplies. Our farmers need, besides foodstuffs, to be speedily supplied with agricultural implements, animals, machinery, tractors, medicines, fertilizers, etc., suitable to local conditions.

The distribution of the allied supplies should be carried out by the farmers themselves. There exists for this purpose a wonderful all ready mechanism, the farming cooperatives, provided that they will remain in the hands of the producers.

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ARRIVAL OF SOAP,
SUGAR AND WHEAT

From: "ACROPOLIS" (Morning), Conservative;
"HELLINIKON ALMA" (Morning), Royalist.

Athens (14 June):--Two large American cargo vessels, "Bardia" and "Thomas Murray", arrived in Piraeus harbor with cargoes of soap, wheat and sugar.

WORK TO INCREASE
WATER SUPPLY CONTINUES

From: "ESTIA" (Afternoon)
Royalist.

Athens (14 June):--Work on the project of running the water from the Soulion springs into the Marathon Reservoir is being continued satisfactorily. The existence of further quantities of water was discovered when drillings were carried out a few meters away from the springs. A shallow ditch is being opened in which pipes are to be placed as soon as they arrive from America.

The plan of transferring the Soulion waters does not provide for permanent works because the quantity of water is not enough to cover the requirements of both the cities of Athens and Piraeus and their suburbs. The permanent water works will start as soon as the larger pipes arrive.

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JEWISH HYGIENE MISSION
TO ARRIVE FROM PALESTINE

From: "ESTIA" (Afternoon)
Royalist.

Athens (14 June):--A representative of the Jewish Chapter of the International Red Cross in Palestine has arrived in Athens. Accompanied by Mr. Asser, President of the Jewish Community of Athens, he called on the Under-Secretary to the Prime Minister, to announce that a complete Hygiene Mission will arrive in Greece shortly from Palestine. It will be equipped with all the necessary instruments and medicines and will supply its own transportation. The Mission, composed wholly of Jews, will tour the country offering its assistance to needy Greeks.

The representative took the opportunity to request that the Government grant certain facilities to any Jews who may wish to depart for Palestine.

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SAN FRANCISCO MAYOR
SALUTES PEOPLE OF GREECE

From: "VEMA" (Morning)
Democratic.

San Francisco (14 June):--Mr. Roger Lapham, Mayor of San Francisco, today visited Mr. Sofianopoulos and delivered to him a letter addressed to the Mayor of Athens. In this letter Mr. Lapham expresses his admiration for the courage with which the Greek people endured the evils of occupation and he adds that part of the sums which will be collected in next October's drive for America's war effort, will be placed at the disposal of the Greek War Relief Association.

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SIR FREDRICK LEITH-ROSS
TOURS GREECE

From: "VEMA" (Morning), Democratic;
"KATHIMERINA NEA" (Morning), Democratic.

Athens (15 June):--We are informed that Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Chief Economic Advisor to the British Government, after having contacted the appropriate authorities here, is touring the rest of Greece. The British financial expert toured the Peloponese and visited Thessaloniki and other towns in Macedonia in order to get first-hand information on the existing situation.

Upon the completion of his tour Sir Frederick will spend a few days in Athens before leaving for London.

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DAILY NEWS DIGEST

Issued by
Office of Public Information
UNRRA Greece Mission

No. 65 Athens Saturday, 16 June 1945 Telephone 32-610

SIR FREDERICK LEITH-ROSS PROMISES
GREATEST POSSIBLE AID TO GREECE

From: All Morning Papers.

Athens (16 June):--Sir Frederick Leith-Ross issued the following statement today prior to his departure for England.

"It was with great pleasure that I accepted the invitation of the Greek Government and the Chief of UNRRA Greece Mission to visit Greece. As announced by the Prime Minister, UNRRA has already put into effect a substantial relief and rehabilitation program and it will do all it can, within the existing possibilities, to meet Greece's requirements. The program is only ^{not} beginning and I hope that it will continue for a long time. However, you must expect more than what is possible. First of all, UNRRA does not have at its disposal unlimited resources. Of course it has been endowed by the United Nations with considerable funds, but these funds ^{must} cover the needs not only of Europe but of the Far East as well. As compared with the War destructions, the sums allocated for the rehabilitation of each country are far from adequate. Secondly, even when sufficient funds are available, it is not easy to obtain the supplies needed nor the necessary ships. Many of the most substantial foodstuffs and other commodities such as clothing and footwear, timber and means of transportation, exist only in limited quantities. Frequently, the total world demand is considerably smaller than the total world supply. UNRRA has no special means at its disposal to acquire these materials, but must wait its turn. A system of universal restrictions and distributions has to be maintained and our organization receives only its share. For these reasons you should not complain if your supplies do not arrive in the quantities which you would desire. The only thing that I can say is that UNRRA will do everything in its power, with the assistance of the Allied Governments, to satisfy Greece's requirements as well and as soon as possible.

"The purpose of the Organization in furnishing the supplies is to assist the liberated countries to help themselves on the road to recovery. The Organization can do nothing more than establish the foundation on which the task of the rehabilitation of national economy may be based. It remains for the governments of the liberated countries to utilize the supplies to their fullest advantage.

"The years of war and occupation have left Greece with a huge number of inter-related problems to be solved. Commerce, transportation, agriculture, industry, currency, budget, prices, wages - all these present most serious problems. The Organization can help by supplying commodities which, when sold, may contribute in covering the budget deficit. These supplies, however, must be used in accordance with a carefully studied plan for the revival of economy. The Greek Government and people are to determine the best possible manner in which this should be applied. My visit to Greece coincided with Mr. Varvaressos' announcement of the plan to solve these complex problems. I admit that I was greatly encouraged by the broadness and wisdom of the measures taken by Admiral Voulgaris and by the assistance given them by the people. After what the Greek people have suffered during this war they would be justified if they would find it difficult to recapture the spirit of self-assistance. Fortunately, in the person of Mr. Varvaressos you have a man with the necessary courage and skill to handle the herculean task and the Greek people are to be congratulated for the way in which they supported Mr. Varvaressos' program.

What the liberated European countries need today are courage, confidence and cooperation in their creative task. I am happy to say that here in the cradle of democracy the people give an example of these virtues and I am sure that if they follow with determination the Government's program Greece will succeed, slowly but surely, in healing its wounds and will enter a new era of progress and prosperity."

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ESTIMATE 120,000 GREEKS
WILL BE REPATRIATED

From: "KATHIMERINI" (Morning)
Conservative;
"EMBROS" (Morning)
Conservative;
"HELLINIKON AIMA" (Morning)
Royalist.

Athens (15 June):--A conference was held yesterday under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister and attended by Mr. Karantassos, Minister of Transport, and Under-Secretaries Levidis, Lambrinopoulos, Drakos and Pintos.

Following an introduction by Mr. Levidis, a long discussion took place on the question of the repatriation of Greek refugees, prisoners of war and slave-laborers from Germany and the Middle East. Their number is computed at approximately 120,000. They will be repatriated in accordance with the agreement signed with UNRRA. The Greek Government will render temporary accommodation and will make arrangements for their return to their villages. Messrs. Drakos and Karantassis have been requested to allocate the necessary transportation means and Mr. Pintos to issue food to those who will travel through Athens.

Reception centers will be set up in various parts of the country, from where the refugees will be sent back to their home towns after previously being bathed and vaccinated and given food and clothing.

Fifty thousand of the 120 thousand mentioned above will be transferred to Northern Greece through Yugoslavia and the remainder by sea. The first group of 3,000 is expected to arrive at Piraeus tomorrow or the day after.

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MINISTER OF MERCHANT MARINE
DEPARTS FOR NAPLES AND LONDON

From: "KATHIMERINI" (Morning), Conservative;
"ELEFTHERIA" (Morning), Democratic;
"VEMA" (Morning), Conservative;
"EMBROS" (Morning), Conservative;
"ETHNOS" (Afternoon), Democratic;
"ASYRMATOS" (Afternoon), Conservative.

Athens (15 June):--Mr. Matesis, Minister of the Merchant Marine, left Athens yesterday by air for Italy from where he will proceed to London.

Mr. Matesis will attend a merchant marine conference to be held in Naples by the Allied Mediterranean States (France, Greece, Yugoslavia and Egypt) on the question of the salvage of sunken vessels and their distribution to the allied countries.

In London Mr. Matesis will discuss the question of freeing "restricted" capital belonging to Greek shipowners as well as the question of seamen's organizations activities abroad.

During Mr. Matesis' ten-day absence, Mr. Lambrinopoulos, Under-Secretary to the Prime Minister, will act in his stead.

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MORE SUPPLIES
ARRIVE IN PIRAEUS

From: "HELLINIKON AIMA" (Morning)
Royalist.

Athens (16 June):--8,500 tons of wheat from the U.S. arrived in Piraeus yesterday. In addition, 3,500 tons of various supplies including 461 tons of soap, 60 tons of newsprint and quantities of milk, hospital equipment, etc., have arrived from the Middle East.

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AUSTRALIAN MISSION CHIEF
VISITS MR. LAMBRINOPOULOS

From: "TA NEA" (Afternoon)
Democratic.

Athens (14 June):--Col. Sheppard, Chief of the Australian Relief Mission, returned from his tour in Macedonia and Thrace. Col. Sheppard visited Mr. Lambrinopoulos and described his impressions from the various villages of Macedonia and Thrace, which he had the privilege of being the first to visit. His impressions, he said, are completely satisfactory. Considerable progress is noted on the question of the repatriation of the refugees and hostages coming from Yugoslav territory. It is stated that the Yugoslav authorities do not hinder the repatriation of the Greek refugees.

Col. Sheppard will organize the sending of supplies and other commodities to the returning hostages and refugees of Macedonia and Thrace.

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TO AID REPATRIATION
OF CRETAN REFUGEES

From: "ELEFThERIA" (Morning)
Democratic;
"KATHIMERINA NEA" (Morning)
Democratic;
"VEMA" (Morning)
Democratic.

Athens (15 June):--A conference was held yesterday, under the chairmanship of Mr. Kassimatis, Minister of Welfare, which was attended by Mr. Levides, Undersecretary for Repatriation, Mr. Zannas, President of the Greek Red Cross and the directors of the competent services. The topic of discussion was the problem of the repatriation of the refugees. During the conference the Cretan representatives Messrs. Emmanuil Kothris and N. Krassadakis, described the desperate situation of many Cretans who cannot afford to return to their island.

The Cretan representatives urged immediate solution of this problem and asked that financial support be given to the Cretan refugees till the day of their departure for Crete. The Ministers promised to provide sufficient transportation means for the return of more than 1,000 Cretan refugees and to grant a small sum of money to each one of them.

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CROP OUTLOOK IS
NOT VERY BRIGHT

From: "VEMA" (Morning)
Democratic.

Athens (16 June):--Reports on the condition of crops have been received at the Ministry of Agriculture from the agricultural departments of the various provinces. According to these reports, the condition of the orchards, vineyards and currant vineyards with a few exceptions is very good. On the contrary, the cotton crop is very limited because of the drought. The tobacco crop appears to be the most extensive. The cultivation of maize in the mountains is a complete failure, and the crop is limited only to irrigated fields. The wheat, barley, oats and rye crops, with a few exceptions, such as in the damp areas of Trikkala where it rained, have been reduced to 50% of the average output, because of the long absence of rain. Besides the setbacks which the grain crop has suffered as a result of the drought, the acreage of cultivated land has been greatly reduced because of the scarcity of draft animals and other reasons. Whereas in 1938 an acreage of 13,356,000 acres was cultivated, this year the acreage amounts only to 9,500,000 acres. Given these figures and the information of the provincial agricultural departments, it is estimated that the output of grain will reach approximately 522,000 tons, as against 1,507,000 produced in 1938. This means that in a few months we shall have to face a food problem in the farming districts.

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UNRRA'S CYCLADES DIRECTOR
REPUDIATES IRMGARD'S LETTER

From: "ACROPOLIS" (Morning)
Conservative.

Syros (14 June), (By our Special Correspondent):--Miss Irmgard's letter, excerpts from which were published in "Acropolis" last Sunday, provoked as it was natural, the just indignation of the people of Syros, because it was its misfortune to be chosen by the lady in question as the model upon which she based her unjust and insulting criticisms of the Greek people.

The annoyance and indignation of the people of Syros was somewhat dispelled by the announcement made by the local UNRRA office through the loud speaker of the Anglo-Greek Information Service, repudiating Miss Irmgard's words. When Sunday's "Acropolis" arrived here, UNRRA's Regional Director, Mr. John Brown, was absent on a tour of the islands. Upon his return yesterday he made the following announcement over the loud speaker of the A.G.I.S.

"The Regional Director of UNRRA and his personnel repudiate the statements contained in a letter published by an Athenian newspaper."

Today Mr. Brown invited to his office the directors of the newspapers of Syros, to whom he expressed his regret over Miss Irmgard's letter, assured them of his sentiments towards the Greek people and gave them the following statement:

"Region of Syros (Cyclades) UNRRA Greece Mission, 14 June 1945.

"The impressions contained in a personal letter published in the Athenian newspaper "Acropolis" do not come from a higher official of UNRRA and do not represent the views of the people responsible for the UNRRA Administration in the Cyclades. As far as I know the writer of the letter is not an American citizen and has never lived in America. John D. Brown. Regional Director of Cyclades."

The above statement of Mr. Brown satisfies completely the people of Syros and the whole region of the Cyclades and we are certain that it will satisfy the rest of the Greek people.

The Syros press expressed to Mr. Brown the wish of the people of Syros that Miss Irmgard does not return to Syros.

Let it be noted here that the people of the Cyclades are completely satisfied with UNRRA's personnel and especially its Director, Mr. John D. Brown, a noble son of the great American Confederation, who is working with great interest and affection for the people of the Cyclades and the reconstruction of our region. As far as Miss Irmgard is concerned, according to our information, she is of Austrian extraction and she has never, - as it appears also in Mr. Brown's statement - lived in America.

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GOVERNOR LEHMAN PROMISES
SUFFICIENT SUPPLIES FOR GREECE

From: "ACROPOLIS" (Morning)
Conservative.

New York (15 June):--Governor Lehman, President of UNRRA, promised to Mr. Spyros Skouras that the shipments of raw materials for Greece to be realized within the next few months, will be enough to keep the Greek factories running for six months. The Governor added, that 5,000 animals will also be sent and that a ship with quantities of sulphur has already left Sicily for Piraeus.

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CLOTHES DISTRIBUTIONS
IN THE PROVINCES

From: "VEMA" (Morning), Democratic.

Athens(16 June):--It has been announced that 500,000 articles of clothing have been distributed to the indigents of the Provinces.

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Wednesday, 7 November 1945

GREECE, POLAND, YUGOSLAVIA
SUFFERED GREATEST DESTRUCTION

From: "KATHIMERINA NEA" (Morning)
Democratic.

London (6 November):--The newspaper "OBSERVER" says, in an article on the Educational Conference, that Poland, Greece and Yugoslavia suffered the greatest destructions. It adds that, according to a statement by the Greek representative, Professor Fotiades, 45% of the Greek schools and 60% of the classrooms have been destroyed. Only 14 out of 180 schools have been left in Epirus. Greece needs 400,000 students' desks. It must be noted that Greece has very little lumber and no iron. 6,000 instructors are needed for elementary and high-school education.

The children are weak, undernourished and hungry. Mr. Fotiades estimates that between 300,000 and 400,000 children are tubercular or pro-tubercular. The number of children suffering from malaria has also increased alarmingly.

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MINISTRY OF HEALTH ANNOUNCES
MEDICAL COUNCIL'S DECISIONS

From: "ACROPOLIS" (Morning), Royalist.

Athens (7 November):--It was announced by the Ministry of Health that the Central Medical Supplies Council held its first meeting last Saturday under the chairmanship of the Health Director-General, Mr. F. Kopanaris. Representatives of UNRRA, the Ministry of Supply and the Greek Red Cross sit in the above council. UNRRA was represented by the Director of its Health Division, Sir Ernest Cowell.

Following an enlightening introductory talk by the Chairman on the work carried out thus far in connection with the medical supplies and the equipment for hospitals and charitable institutions imported into Greece by UNRRA, decisions were taken concerning the manner in which such supplies and equipment would be distributed in the future. Other decisions were taken regarding the distribution of drugs to the indigent and the allocation of 120 kinds of drugs of prime necessity to private pharmacies throughout the country, to be sold through regular commercial channels. The pharmacies will be supplied by agencies set up by the pharmacists' cooperatives. Finally, the prices will be fixed by the Ministry of Supply, following which the allocations will take place. Further allocations will follow when more UNRRA medical supplies arrive, so that an adequate quantity may be secured for the free pharmaceutical trade.

The Council also approved the allocation, against payment, of hospital equipment to private clinics, so that these may be restored to their pre-war condition. A special committee, consisting of members of the Council, has been set up for this purpose and will consider the applications submitted by private clinics, and determine the equipment to be furnished to each of them.

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This news digest is a service for members of the UNRRA Greece mission. Its purpose is purely informational. It does not reflect mission policy. The aim is to summarize the daily news & comment about UNRRA and matters pertinent to the relief program for Greece or of interest to staff members.

CHARGE UNRRA DRUGS
FOUND IN BLACK MARKET

From: "ACROPOLIS" (Morning)
Royalist.

Athens (6 November):--There is no doubt but that there is a black market for drugs. The point is, who is behind it. The public is under the impression that the pharmacists have their part in it too. And the public is right in thinking so, because it so happens that the pharmacists very often sell drugs at black market prices. Where do they get such drugs? They must have had them concealed. This, however, is not entirely correct. There may have been a few pharmacists who, at the beginning of the occupation, did put aside some drugs. During the four years before liberation, however, these small stocks were exhausted and today the druggists, not being supplied by local pharmaceutical industries, find themselves customers of the black market. That is to say, they too have tied themselves with the fatal chain and purchase small quantities in the black market with which they serve their clientele making a small profit. For the drugs are chiefly in the black market instead of being in the hands of the pharmacists. That is their greatest complaint. With what are they to deal. How are they to live? They did await UNRRA medical supplies very eagerly but these were swallowed up, as they say, by the voracious market which they definitely accuse.

They write in their journal: "The simplicity whereby large quantities of UNRRA medical supplies reach the black market betray the existence of an organized system of robbing the State warehouses, Hospitals, medical center pharmacies or the numberless Red Cross medicine agencies".

The accusations are heavy and should reach the District Attorney, so that we may finally see what is going on and protect persons and institutions from slander, in case the above accusations are unfounded. It is a fact, nevertheless, that medicines do circulate in the black market and also that a District Attorney does exist in Athens. It is up to him.

The pharmacists also make the following accusations in their journal: "We know and have available data which prove that thousands of phials of Digitalin Nativel and thousands of boxes of Quabain Arno, which were sent by foreign firms to be distributed to the Greek people free of charge, were sold on the black market at 1,200 drachmae (when the price of the sovereign was lower than what it is today) per phial or box. That is to say, millions of drachmae were collected. How did such large quantities of the above precious drugs appear in the market since all stocks had been exhausted long ago? Our information is that the above drugs were at that time exclusively administered by the Supplies Committee. The Athens representative of the firms mentioned above assured us that no stocks existed in Greece. However, 3,000 phials of Digitalin and 1,000 boxes of Quabain were shipped to the Committee for Medical Supplies".

This charge is also serious, because members of the above committee continue to handle the medical supplies today. Consequently, they should not be insulted without investigation nor should the medical supplies vanish for one or another reason. This is also up to the District Attorney. Yet, we too should have a rough idea of what is going on and in this connection let us begin at the beginning.

UNRRA imported into Greece large quantities of medical supplies and hospital equipment, which the pharmacists expected to take delivery of and distribute through a general agency set up by them under the supervision of the Ministry of Health. UNRRA turned over the supplies to the State, which, according to a decision issued by the Voulgaris Cabinet, set up at the Ministry of Health a "Medical Supplies Council" under the chairmanship of the Health Director General. The Council also consists of the following members:

- (a) One representative from the Ministry of Supply and another from UNRRA.
- (b) One representative from the Greek Red Cross.
- (c) The Director of Medical Relief of the Ministry of Health.
- (d) The Director of the Department of Medical Professions of the Ministry of Health.
- (e) The Director of Economic Services of the Ministry of Health.
- (f) The Technical Advisor, formerly Director of the Medical Supplies Department of the Swiss Red Cross.
- (g) The Chief of the Bureau for the Administration of Equipment.

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Whenever necessary the following persons are invited: (a) The Chairman of the Panhellenic Pharmaceutical Association or, in his absence, the Chairman of the Pharmaceutical Association of Athens. (b) A pharmacist appointed by the Minister of Health. (c) The Representative of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry at the Medical Supplies Council.

Secretarial duties are carried out by an employee of the Ministry of Health appointed by the Chairman. This is the starting point wherefrom the distribution of UNRRA medical supplies commences. "But", charge the pharmacists, "an endless series of various state and private agencies - Health Centers, orphanages, polyclinics, state pharmacies, etc. - take delivery of and distribute to privileged parties the medical supplies. At the end of the line waits the druggist who gets what is left. But what is left after the above agencies have taken their share, especially when the right is given to the three or four wholesale drug merchants to establish a selling agency of their own. What could possibly be left over for the pharmacists when the former Swiss Red Cross drug agencies are maintained?"

That is the situation as seen and described quite agitatedly by the professionals. However, we notice something else: that UNRRA supplies are distributed in so many directions that, notwithstanding the wish of the blameless newly established Medical Supplies Council, they are, on their way, dispersed by the recipients into the black market. That is to say, it is impossible for any control to exist under the present distribution system. We notice, furthermore, that the people are not adequately served, because the drugs are not in their proper place, i.e. in the local pharmacies. In the provinces, this is even more so.

In our present investigation, we do not side with any one of the parties arguing for the possession of the drugs. We only take the side of the people who have to suffer before they can find the drugs they need and pay for them dearly when they do find them in the black market. We also side with the doctors who, as we observed yesterday, protested through their President, Dr. Karzis, against the difficulties faced in order to get prescriptions prepared under the present system. That is what we see for the time being.

At the last moment, however, we are informed that the question was given a solution and that the Medical Supplies Council met last Saturday, and, according to a relative announcement published today, allocated 120 kinds of drugs to the pharmacists. To confirm this, we applied to the Chairman of the Association of the Pharmacists of Attica-Boeotia, Mr. Tsitsonis, who nevertheless, by no means considers the question solved. Here is what he says:

"I was also present at the meeting of the Supplies Committee on Saturday. The allocation of 120 items of UNRRA drugs for private pharmacies in Greece was announced during this meeting. The number of the pharmacies is 1,400 and the portion of rare drugs to be allocated to each will amount to only 50-100 grams. The total quantity of metallic iodine, for example, which is to be distributed amounts to only 75 kilograms, i.e. 50 gr. for each pharmacy which means that it will receive enough iodine for one day's needs. In the meantime, the public which has been informed through an announcement made by the Ministry of Health that we have received 120 kinds of drugs, will justly demand these drugs, the quantity of which, as I have said is negligible. Therefore, to avoid any misunderstanding - because we have been slandered enough - I will call a general assembly of the members of one Association, so that we may decide whether we will accept this allocation. Of course, we don't know what stocks are in the hands of the Ministry. They should be considerable, however, in view of the fact that UNRRA began to import pharmaceutical supplies since last June. I feel that I am obliged to call the attention of public opinion and to emphasize the fact that if the unrestricted import of drugs from abroad is not allowed, we will be without drugs in a very short time".

When asked how the black market in drugs is carried out, Mr. Tsitsonis very analytically set forth the opinions of the pharmaceutical world. Because of the importance of his statements we publish them in full.

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"All drugs in general have fixed prices. The last price list was issued in 1940, a few days before the outbreak of the Greek-Italian war. This price list even covers the pharmacists' scientific work. For example, as a drug, aspirin costs one drachma per gram. In order to make it into a powder or a pill, a certain amount of work is required. Today, the price of all drugs is fixed, excepting a few rare drugs which were not included as a result of a petition by the pharmaceutical organizations. The 1940 prices are used as a basis, multiplied by certain coefficients which are determined by the Ministry of Health.

"The major portion of drugs is sold at prices fixed by the Ministry of Health. These drugs are mainly chemical drugs and specialities produced by local pharmaceutical industries. But there is a number of important drugs which are no longer imported and the persons who are in possession of such drugs have hidden them or are demanding prices based on the value of the gold sovereign. Those are the drugs which are being sold at prices not included in the price-lists and the reason is claimed to be the fact that they are no longer imported. You probably are not aware of a certain fact concerning pharmaceutical supplies which is a result of the Ministry of Health's tactics to keep the prices of drugs at a low level.

"A considerable number of people who have absolutely no connection with drugs or any specialty whatsoever, i.e. novelty peddlers in the Stoa Fexi, chauffeurs, tailors, doctors, grocers, etc., have invested considerable capital in drugs which they have maintained as a stable reserve against the fluctuations of the drachma. And this happened because, as a result of the fixed-prices policy in drugs, the prices went up only $2\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$ or $4\frac{1}{2}$ times over the 1940 prices, while the prices of all other goods went up 8-20 times.

"Today, the price at which drugs are being sold averages 9.50 times over pre-war fixed prices, while the price of all other goods averages 25-35 times their pre-war prices. That, fundamentally, caused the creation of a black market in drugs. If we add to this the decrease in the output of the Greek Pharmaceutical Industries, which in most cases is different to explain; we have the principal reasons for the existence of a black market in drugs.

"However, who are those who are dealing with the black market? If you ask the man in the street, he will impulsively and unhesitatingly point out the pharmacist, because it was from him that he bought the high-priced drug and therefore he must be responsible. An old myth pursues the pharmacist, the one about his huge profits; indeed, he even sells water for camomile and collects money without any expense whatsoever on his part.

"This myth coupled with the mysticism inherent in the pharmaceutical science plays on the imagination of the public which feels that the pharmacist gets his drugs at very little expense and, on the contrary, he collects excessive prices. Our fundamental mistake is our silence on this question and I am happy because I have found the opportunity to break this silence. A word should be heard from the pharmacist and an attempt should be made to dispel certain slanderous accusations against him.

"During the occupation, the pharmacist did not receive anything from the enormous quantities of drugs which were imported at fixed prices. He did not receive anything because the four chief importing firms were German Companies: "BAYER", "SCHERING", "KNOLL" and "MERCK" had a certain number of agents before the war whom they maintained throughout the occupation. All their imports were delivered to these agents who were to distribute them to the various pharmacies. Among these, there were 3 or 4 pharmacies, which as agents of the above mentioned firms received their drugs directly. The other 1,400 pharmacies had to purchase their drugs from the agents. During that period I represented the Athens Pharmacists' Association. Supported by the Department of Medical Professions, I requested that this measure be amended, but the Germans and a few Greek Directors, whose interests would have been affected, refused to comply with the orders of our Ministry and the appropriate service of the medical professions department. The above service often issued regular orders in favor of the pharmacists, which were forwarded to the Pharmacists' Association for execution.

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"Of the immense quantities of imported German drugs, the Pharmacists' Association of Attica-Boedra, which comprises 325 pharmacies, received in all 30,000 boxes of aspirin, out of a total of one million boxes aspirin imported during one year, and these after the intervention of the then District Attorney, Mr. Trambos.

"The pharmacists then used to go to the clients of German firms in order to renew their stocks. They allocated a certain part of their drugs at prices several times over and above the fixed prices, and the rest they used to hide until the time when they would be able to collect their real value on the basis of the gold pound. But while these clients of the German firms were thinking and acting as is shown above, the State at that time, powerless to apply the right and moral solution, left the commerce of drugs in the hands of merchants and exploiters, who established even stands in the streets and squares of the city, selling freely even the most essential drugs, which they were procuring at exorbitant prices from the clients of the German firms.

"Therefore, the bad system of importing German supplies and the erroneous policy of the Ministry, at such a time of general chaos and lack of power on the part of the State, to try and keep drug prices low, by attempting a most dangerous experiment against the pharmacists, brought about the concealment of the drugs and their channeling into the black market - because it would have been unnatural if the drugs were cheaper than garbage.

"We now come to what happened to the locally produced drugs. Raw materials used to be imported from Germany and, consequently, were obtained at ridiculously low prices. It would be natural for us to ask whether the quantities imported were considerable and for what period of time would they suffice. Certainly the quantities must be considerable. This is shown by the fact that the home industries took over the whole burden of serving the public. The Greek industries ^{have not} managed to satisfy the needs of the pharmacists and I firmly believe that they ^{are} capable of doing so even as regards the drugs commonly used and available only at prices above the fixed price list. We have repeatedly found ourselves opposing this class of industrialists because a number of them have gone astray off the lawful path and whereas some did all they could to evade making a bad name for themselves, others indulged in their unlawful dealings ignoring everything else.

"You will observe that sometimes sick people go about from one pharmacy to another in search of a locally produced drug and though they may go to 10 or 20 pharmacies they do not find the drug they are looking for. In a few days, however, the drug in question is available. This happens because the fixed price lists for drugs which are drawn up by the Ministry do not change rapidly enough as to be re-adjusted with the general economic conditions. As a result, our industries suspend the execution of their orders - which are not large enough to last more than a week - and thus a shortage of drugs appears with a simultaneous rise in prices corresponding to the new ones expected to be approved by the Ministry.

"The suspension of orders mentioned above starts on the day when the industrialists submit their application to the Ministry demanding new price lists and ends as soon as the new lists are approved by the Ministry. At the same time, many articles imported by the International Red Cross are in the black market having been stolen due to a poor administration. Recently, the same is true of UNRRA medical supplies which are to be found in greater quantities in the various arcades and small shops.

"As a result of the above situation, which is at the expense of the pharmacist because, in various instances such unlawful sale of drugs was made through him, he is crushed both economically and morally. The pharmacists' position is so tragic, that in no other profession can one find so many poor members.

"It is necessary to take the following measures on this question: 1) Reasonable prices should be fixed. 2) The enormous quantities of UNRRA pharmaceutical supplies which are being kept in the Ministry of Health's warehouses should be allocated. Those supplies, only, can solve the drug problem. Their allocation should be made in accordance with the plans submitted by the pharmaceutical organizations.

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3) A pharmaceutical department should be set up at the Ministry of Health. (Do not be surprised that such a department does not exist). 4) The inspection of pharmacies should be improved and increased. If these measures are carried out, there will be plenty of drugs and I believe that they will be even offered at competition prices".

And that is the opinion of the pharmacists. However, we will not end here because we must see what the Ministry has to say about all this.

NOTE: UNRRA drugs have only been arriving in the country in significant amounts from early in September. Until that time it was necessary to continue the same type of distribution which was so successfully carried out through rigidly controlled committee structure during the occupation. Quarbain and Digitalin Nativel were never handled either by the Swiss Mission Drug Committee nor by its successor, the Joint Medical Supplies Committee, on which UNRRA is represented.

Among its 120 essential drugs offered the pharmacists by the Medical Supply Board last week were the following:

Atabrin	15,000,000 tablets
Aspirin	15,000,000 "
Soda Bicarbonate	10 tons
Vitamine C	3,700,000 tablets
Iron tablets	7,000,000 "
Sulfonamides	5,600,000 "
Sodium Sulfate	2,000 kgs.
Luminal	2,500,000 "
Neosphenamin	150,000 ampoules
Bismuth for injection	10,000 bottles
Antidysentery (various)	1,000,000 tablets
Digitalis	700,000 "
Ether	1,000 kgs.
Celerofom	1 ton
Metallic Iodine	75 kgs.

The last item represents 75% of the available supply. Exact tonnage of drugs and hospital supplies received will be published in a day or two.

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NICK READ LEAVES AFTER
COMPLETING HIS MISSION IN GREECE

From: Office of Public Information.

Athens (7 November):--Nick Read, who has spent the past three months creating a documentary film on reconstruction in Greece "Out of the Ruins", for the National Film Board of Canada, has completed his work and left for Ottawa. All who had the pleasure of working with him are sorry to see him go - and we all await with keen interest his spiritual return in the form of his cinematic opus. Here's a word of farewell from Nick:

"Just as I found it impossible to film all the phases of UNRRA's work in Greece and to visit all the Regions, so now on leaving, I find it impossible to personally thank and say "Good-bye" to the many people who have helped me in the work I was able to accomplish. It was a great pleasure to be associated with the UNRRA Greece Mission and I hope that the picture to which you have all contributed will, in turn, bring some contribution to UNRRA. It should at least give the publics of the contributing nations a clearer idea of the problems involved and the results achieved despite all these problems.

"I can promise you that when the editing and recording job is finished - I hope in about three months time - a copy of the film will be sent to Athens for your inspection.

"Thanks and good luck to you all. Nick Read ..."

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REGENT SPEAKS ON UNRRA
SECOND ANNIVERSARY

From: Office of Public Information.

Athens (9 November):--His Beatitude the Regent Archbishop Damaskinos issued the following statement on the occasion of the second anniversary of the creation of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration on November 9, 1943, which was carried, more or less fully, by all morning Athens papers with the exception of "RISOSPASTIS" (Communist) and "ELEFThERIA" (Democratic.) Following is the text:

"Two years ago today the free nations of the world gathered together to create UNRRA. At that time Greece was still suffering under the heel of the savage hordes who, although they had occupied our land, had yet never conquered us. Those who followed our struggle, which never ceased throughout the military occupation, knew that we were not conquered. Throughout that terrible period we stood shoulder to shoulder with our comrades in arms, our Allies, fighting the common foe until his final destruction.

"It has pleased God in His wisdom to see that the friendship forged in the common struggle has continued into the era of peace. Greece sees in UNRRA the first great manifestation of the spirit of international co-operation that we had prayed for in the dark days.

"The realization and the operation of a great international organization based on the Golden Rule has deeply moved the Greeks. When liberation finally came to Greece, as every patriotic Greek knew it would one day, we were in a very unhappy condition. The enemy with ruthlessness, calculation and cunning, had stripped our land bare and devastated the country. Scarcely a bridge was left standing, communications were nearly destroyed and villages were wrecked and burnt while the poor people were left to sleep under the open sky without food, without shelter, with insufficient clothing. The enemy had systematically destroyed our farm animals, our beasts of burden, and had destroyed all the farm machinery that they could find.

"Greece, which had sacrificed everything in the struggle, found itself in a really tragic position the day after liberation. Illness and disease, which had already taken heavy toll during the occupation, threatened a holocaust such as we dare not imagine.

"It was then that our comrades in arms, our brave Allies who fought with us for freedom and liberty, came to our rescue through the organization of UNRRA. And through UNRRA you friends of many lands contributed generously of your own food and clothing and literally saved the Greek people from starvation.

"UNRRA differs from all earlier attempts at international assistance in that it means a sharing of each other's resources in a way that permits not only the immediate rendering of relief, but also the reconstruction of our national economy.

"UNRRA applies the principle of helping peoples to help themselves, and
(continued on page 2)

This news digest is a service for members of the UNRRA Greece mission. Its purpose is purely informational. It does not reflect mission policy. The aim is to summarize the daily news & comment about UNRRA and matters pertinent to the relief program for Greece or of interest to staff members.

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in keeping with this principle Greece avails itself of UNRRA assistance. Our task will not be completed until we in turn shall be in a position to contribute our share to the economy of the United Nations.

"UNRRA has contributed not only in substantial material supplies but also in technical services. Through such assistance we rejoice to see the gradual recovery of our communications, of our agriculture and our industry. And we are especially grateful to the self-sacrificing men and women who have left their homes and their families and have come to labor here in Greece, many of them living under difficult conditions.

"Therefore I wish to express the gratitude of the Greek people to all members of UNRRA in Greece and especially to their Chief, Mr. Buell Maben, and to stress how deeply we feel for all that our friends have done and are still doing to restore our people.

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MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
ANNOUNCES PROGRAM

From: "ETHNOS" (Afternoon)
Democratic.

Athens (8 November):---On taking over the Ministry from Mr. Koutsomitopoulos, his predecessor, Mr. E. Kypriades, the new Minister of Agriculture, made yesterday the following statement to the Press:

"My very first task will be to make every possible effort so that not one stremma (Greek acre) of arable land may remain unplanted during the current sowing season. In continuation, we will reinforce the soil with all possible means, mobilizing all animal and human factors for the large scale spring cultivation of plants that leave a big output and are of prime necessity.

"I do not intend to make any statement today regarding the more general program of the Ministry. In order to achieve the more important of the Ministry's objectives and chiefly, to increase our farming, grazing and forestry revenue so that we may be able to heal our wounds as quickly as possible, we will be forced to take radical and decisive measures. Besides, it is impossible to expect any progress worth mentioning in our productive work, which is so necessary, especially during the current period, if we overlook the fact that our country has been shaken from its foundations and that our state machinery is very faulty and inadequate in many ways. The first measures on which I will without delay request the assistance of all the appropriate employees, which assistance moreover, was promised to me by the directors of my Ministry, are as follows:

"a) Speedy manning of all rural services by detaching employees from the center; b) transferring of authority from the center to directors of regional services; c) curtailing of bureaucracy. Furthermore the ability of an employee will be judged on the basis of essential output and not on the volume of correspondence; d) speedy transportation and allocation of all kinds of available agricultural supplies so that they may be used to advantage; and finally, e) a huge effort will be made to increase the country's production means and supplies."

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MR. TSARAS APPOINTED
TO MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

From: "TA NEA" (Afternoon)
Democratic.

Athens (8 November):---A decree was published whereby Mr. Andreas Tsaras, lawyer, is appointed Secretary-General of the Ministry of Transport.

ASKS 2,000,000 DRS.
FOR PUBLIC WORKS

From: "VEMA" (Morning)
Democratic;
"ACROPOLIS" (Morning)
Royalist.

Athens (9 November):--The Minister of Public Works has requested of the Minister of Finance an appropriation of 2,000,000 drachmae for the continuation of public works.

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CLAIMS POWDERED MILK
IS GOOD FOR GARBAGE CAN

From: "HELLINIKON AIMA" (Morning)
Royalist.

Athens (9 November):--Thanks to the International Red Cross, milk, the only food for babies, was ensured during the occupation. But now that we are free we have reached the point where we have to use the wretched powdered milk which is being distributed since the day before yesterday in lieu of any other kind of milk and which mothers are throwing in the garbage can so that their children will not have intestinal trouble. I wonder whom we must congratulate for this brilliant failure regarding the question of child feeding?

NOTE: Our nutritional experts inform us that powdered skim milk is prepared by removing the cream from the whole milk and then removing the water from the skim milk. It is a product of very high nutritional value, particularly in protein and calcium, seven times as concentrated as whole milk, and has a low fat content. It has been used extensively and successfully in infant feeding in England during the war and has proved to be the single most successful food in the treatment of acute starvation, particularly in German concentration camps. Powdered milk has also been used extensively in other countries in the treatment of babies, suffering from diarrhea. At the present time in Greece, dried skim milk is being used successfully in feeding children - both as a beverage and in cooking. Milk and milk products are in extremely short supply throughout the world. Any attempt at discrediting such a high quality food must be detrimental to the health of the Greek people.

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CONTROVERSY ON UNRRA
DRUGS CONTINUES

From: "ACROPOLIS" (Morning)
Royalist.

Athens (9 November):--On the question (we don't want to go so far as to call it a scandal yet) of the drugs, we have seen that the pharmacists consider it an established fact that UNRRA medical supplies are going on the black market. They are also certain that a considerable quantity of hidden German drugs also exists. This stock of rare and - as a result of the destruction of the German factories - irreplaceable drugs seems to be rather large. As Mr. Tsitsonis, president of the Athens Pharmacists' Association told us, 1,000,000 boxes of Bayer's aspirin were imported in one year. Of this quantity, only 35,000 were distributed to pharmacies. The balance naturally had disappeared, and it must be stored somewhere - not only the aspirin but various other items as well.

The black market is not satisfied with selling the drugs to the people at exorbitant prices, but it smuggles them to other countries. That is the worst part of it, because in this country drugs, and especially those drugs, are very rare and they must be saved at all costs. A way can be found to do this, if all of us take

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(continued from page 3)

enough interest in the matter. And now, let us come to the question of UNRRA medical supplies. The pharmacists charge that they find their way into the black market. But where do they come from? From the Piraeus docks where they are unloaded? From the State warehouses? Where do they go from there? Not only the drugs, but the various other goods which also land in the black market? Is it that difficult for the authorities to track them so that an end may be put to this evil? Or are the quantities involved so small that they are not worth worrying about? Then why the appropriate authorities do not give an explanation so that we may avoid the defamations it will cost us abroad? Let them state, for instance, to the pharmacists, that such are the quantities of drugs of which we have taken over delivery from UNRRA and that is why we are allocating such small quantities.

Then the pharmacists would not have sent those two cables which they dispatched yesterday to the Central Council of UNRRA in New York and to the American Pharmaceutical League, protesting and requesting that the plan which had been submitted by the American Major Norelli and in which he expresses his opinion, be applied. This plan has been rejected by UNRRA.

And now that we have investigated and confirmed that a large part of UNRRA medical supplies are in the blackmarket and that in accordance with a recent decision of the Joint Medical Supplies Committee such a very small allocation is to be distributed to the pharmacists that they say they are considering whether they should accept it or not, we think that we should complete our investigation by asking some of the competent authorities. And we asked a member of the Joint Medical Supplies Committee.

"Are there any UNRRA drugs in the black market?" "Yes, but not as many as the public believes." Starting with this acknowledgement we hope, at last, to come to the mystery of their leakage. "How do they leak out since you take over delivery?" "The route, said the competent authority, which the medical supplies from America follow, is the following: The supplies are unloaded in Piraeus. This section of the work does not come under us so that we cannot possibly know what may happen during their arrival and unloading. From then on, that is, when they are loaded onto the trucks and stored in our warehouses, we are responsible. And we can assure you that nothing leaks out, as has been ascertained also by a higher American inspector of UNRRA who congratulated our service on the excellent and regular operation of the medical supply warehouses. From our warehouses, we distribute the drugs to various institutions, where again, our administration over these supplies ends. After this, we have no authority nor are we responsible for what happens to them... The quantities, however, which are allocated are not so great as to supply the black market with large quantities."

"So there is left only the arrival and discharging of supplies in Piraeus?" "Naturally. But even there we cannot accuse anybody. We are simply showing you the points at which we have no control and are not in a position, therefore, to know what happens to the drugs there." That is what the authority told us. The Piraeus Harbor worries us, because this is not the first time that it has appeared in our investigation of the black market. Just what is going on down there? How are the supplies unloaded? How are they guarded? The "waters" in that harbor are very, very turbid. What do the police say? The authority goes on: "As regards the other drugs, Digitalin and Quabain Arno, which the pharmacists mention in their accusation against us, we have not even received them because they are French and do not come under our jurisdiction." "But why do the pharmacists protest that you have kept them away from the drugs?" "They have not been kept away. In a short time, they will again take over the commerce of drugs. Naturally, drugs will not be plentiful as in pre-war times, because in the first place, even in Great Britain and America, the countless "specialties" which once existed can no longer be found. Consequently, we will receive from UNRRA, the 65 'basic' drugs, as they are called. The doctors will have to adjust their prescriptions to these drugs. Furthermore, it was wrongly announced that the import of drugs by UNRRA began in June; it just began last September and will continue, constantly increasing. At present all drugs have not yet arrived and that is why we are distributing only small quantities to the pharmacies." "How many have arrived?" "Col. Dodge, Deputy-Director of the UNRRA Health Division, will give you that information". (G. Nazos)

TOMORROW: Mr. Voilas, Minister of Hygiene, and the American Col. Dodge, Deputy-Director of the Health Division, UNRRA, will speak on the question.

*Don't This gives another chapter of the tragedy which many more people
the drachma on the market this morning was 2200 to the dollar
while the official rate is 500 to 1 people are not permitted.*

Restricted

DAILY NEWS DIGEST

Issued by
Office of Public Information
UNRRA Greece Mission

Telephone 32-610

No. 194

Athens

Friday, 16 November 1945

DISCUSSIONS ON ECONOMIC QUESTIONS TO END TOMORROW

From: All Papers.

Athens (16 November):--According to information the discussions between the Prime Minister and the appropriate Ministers and the British officials on the economic question showed no further development as the British Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. McNeil, was chiefly engaged on political matters.

At the meetings held yesterday, views were exchanged on secondary questions. It was officially announced that final decisions on the economic matters in general would be taken by tomorrow evening, when an official announcement would be issued.

Following his first talks which enabled him to become acquainted with the situation, Mr. McNeil, it was made known, asked for certain instructions from London to carry on negotiations.

Governmental circles were optimistic yesterday regarding the outcome of the economic negotiations that are directed towards the granting of credits and the lifting of the restrictions on our foreign exchange reserves. In the meantime the Government is continuing its work towards the settling of the internal economic questions which have been included in its program. First among these is the manner of the allocation to free trade and the prices of UNRRA supplies.

On this point we are informed that the representatives of UNRRA had originally expressed certain reservations on the manner of allocation of the supplies, which however, have been lifted, following the intervention of official allied circles. Thus, UNRRA consented that the Ministry of Supply turns over to free trade quantities of the supplies. In connection with the quantities of cotton to be granted, it was decided that these be replaced later by the State. The manner in which the allocation will take place has not yet been made known.

According to the same information, metals, shoes, leather, cloth, caustic soda, agricultural and other machinery and various other supplies valued at millions of drachmae will be turned over to free trade. The Committee for supplies from abroad has already drawn up the relative lists giving the prices of each commodity in the international market, as well as in the Athens-Piraeus open market. The Ministry of Supply will determine the manner in which the commodities will be disposed of as well as the prices. The disposal of the above commodities by auction is under consideration but this system presents difficulties as there will be large numbers of offers from those interested. It is more probable that the supplies will be turned over to organizations of merchants, tradesmen, professionals, etc., to be distributed to their members at fixed prices.

The Ministry of Supply issued the following announcement: "The conflicting information published in the morning newspapers regarding the manner of distributing supplies is inaccurate. It is true that conferences were held throughout the day yesterday by the Ministers and the various State services and the foreign officials. There was complete agreement. The Ministry is drawing up the country's food and supply program which will be announced officially within the next few days. Our purpose is to expedite the equitable distribution of supplies. The first measures to be taken today and tomorrow will be announced through a statement signed either by the Minister or the Under-Secretary."

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MR. ROWNTREE EXPLAINS
OPERATIONS OF FOOD DIVISION

From: Office of Public Information.

Athens (16 November):--Mr. A. W. Rowntree, Director of the Food Division, UNRRA Greece Mission, spoke to members of the H.Q. staff on the functions of his Division. He traced the work done from the time when requirements are assessed, through their procurement, shipment and arrival in Greece and up to their final distribution.

The Food Division, said Mr. Rowntree, advises the Greek Government of the quantities of foodstuffs which must be imported in order to provide a diet which, together with locally produced commodities, will reach a value of 2000 calories per day. The Agriculture and Fisheries Division of the Mission assists by furnishing crop estimates etc., for the next six or twelve month periods, on the basis of which the import programs are drawn up.

The requirements program is submitted to Washington six or twelve months in advance and on the basis of this program the appropriate bureaux go forward with their procurements in accordance with supply and finance limitations, and taking also into consideration the claims of other nations, all of which cause very considerable alteration in the original requirements program.

So far as possible, Washington advises the Mission of the availability of supplies and gives advance information of procurement. However, said Mr. Rowntree, in actual fact it is frequently impossible to know what supplies are going to be received until the boats have arrived or nearly reached Greek ports.

Mr. Rowntree explained that there are always difficulties because of the fact that only 5 ports in Greece are at present capable of unloading ocean going ships and thus transshipments on a very large scale are necessary.

When foodstuffs arrive they are transferred to warehouses under the control of the Greek Agricultural Bank and are released for transshipment or distribution on the order of the Ministry of Supply, in accordance with ration scales drawn up by the Food Division and submitted to the Ministry of Supply for their agreement. The rations scales are compiled on the basis of actual stocks in the country and not on anticipated receipts. Occasionally, however, said Mr. Rowntree, when "cushion stocks" have disappeared, it is necessary to rely on future arrivals to honor a part of the commitments. Mr. Rowntree stressed the fact that this is a most unsatisfactory method and should be avoided if at all possible.

In preparing the ration scales, requirements are assessed taking into account availabilities of local foodstuffs. For example, wheat-producing regions do not get wheat, nor do olive-oil producing regions receive any fat rations, and so forth. On the question of rationing, Mr. Rowntree explained that the system here differs from the one used in Great Britain and the United States. In Greece, the grocer works under the Distribution Committee, being responsible to see that supplies are distributed equitably and in accordance with the current ration program, to the individual recipients. However, as distances from villages to distribution centers vary, transportation costs also vary in proportion and this results in different selling prices for different villages. This is a difficulty now being dealt with by the Food Division.

Another function of the Food Division, explained Mr. Rowntree, is to advise through its Milling Section the Government on all questions related to milling, such as extraction rates, yield of bread, disposal of milling by-products, control of mills and bakeries, etc. Another section of the Division is responsible for all matters pertaining to fats, olive oil and soap.

The Food Division is also interested in the control of all industries concerned in the processing or packing of foodstuffs, for example, canning and smoking of fish, manufacture of chocolate, extraction of glucose, and a number of other industries. In collaboration with the Industrial Rehabilitation Division it is hoped that the government may be able to institute a close control on a number of those industries which will enable them gradually to replace imported foodstuffs by commodities processed locally.

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INCREASES BUS FARES
AND FREIGHTS

From: All Papers.

Athens (16 November):--By decision of the Minister of Transport, fares and freights for private bus itineraries in Athens, Piraeus, and suburbs have been increased as of yesterday. Freights and fares for inter-urban lines are also increased.

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TO REPAIR GRAIN SILOS
IN PIRAEUS

From: "HELLENIKON AIMA"
(Morning) Royalist;
"EMBROS"
(Morning) Conservative

Athens (16 November) Mr. Demetropoulos, Minister of Public Works, announced that he has requested an appropriation of 110,000,000 drachme to carry out repairs to the grain silos in the port of Piraeus.

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QUOTES OF EXCHANGE ALLOWED
TO USE IT FOR IMPORTS.

From: "VEMA" (Morning)
Democratic

Athens (16 November):--By ministerial decision, it is determined that persons having foreign exchange deposited abroad may use it for payment of imports without being subject to payment of the additional charge imposed upon importers obtaining exchange from the Bank of Greece.

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TO IMPORT FOOT WEAR

From: All papers.

Athens (15 November):--According to an announcement by the Minister of National Economy it has been decided to import 200,000 pairs of ready-made shoes. These will be given to civil servants, employees of state subsidised agencies, bank employees, private employees and university students through their co-operatives.

The Ministry has invited the co-operatives to submit applications together with offers made by importers.. Employees in the provinces who do not belong to co-operatives may submit lists ratified by their supervising authority.

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CONFER ON CONSTRUCTION
OF PUBLIC WORKS.

From: "HELLENIKON AIMA"
(Morning) Royalist
"EMBROS" (Morning)
Conservative
"VARDINI" (Afternoon)
Royalist

Athens (15 November) Mr. Demetropoulos, Minister of Public Works, conferred with UREMA representatives on the question of road-building,

(continued from page 3)

bridge-building and the transport of indispensable machinery for the operation of the silos. The UNRRA representatives told the Minister that ready-built "Bailey" bridges will arrive shortly, as well as the necessary machines for the silos. The question of the repair of the Athens-Salonica automobile road, many sections of which are in frightful condition, was also discussed.

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REPAIRS TO ELECTRICITY PLANT SATISFACTORY,
SAYS MINISTER OF TRANSPORT.

From "ESTIA" (Afternoon)
Royalist.

Athens (15 November);--The conference between the Prime Minister, the Minister of Transport and other authorities on the question of repairing the electric power plant machinery was continued today.

This morning the Minister explained his satisfaction on the progress of the repair work and he stated that one of the three totally useless boilers will be repaired within a fortnight.

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DISTRIBUTION OF EDIBLE
OIL BEGINS TODAY.

From: All papers.

Athens (16 November);--The grocers have taken delivery of their share of seed-oil and its distribution to the public will commence today.

The price is 125 drachmae per ration of 100 drama ($\frac{1}{4}$ oke)

TO LEVY HEAVY TAX ON PURCHASERS OF
REAL ESTATE DURING OCCUPATION

From: "HELLENIKON AIMA" (Morning)
Royalist.

Athens (16 November);--According to reliable information, the Government is considering to levy a heavy taxation on those who bought real estate during the occupation.

According to the same information, the new taxation will be progressive in proportion with the value of the real estate involved. It may amount to as much as 80-90% of the property's value.

The Ministry of Finance announces that, following the publication of Compulsory Law No. 273, all physical or legal parties subject to the special taxation on those who amassed wealth during the occupation, are obliged before the 20th instant to submit to the local Economic Ephors statements on their gains and to pay the tax.

Naturally, all physical or legal parties who undertook to carry out various projects for the occupation authorities, who bought real estate, ships, automobiles or other vehicles, gold coins, gold, jewelry; who established or extended enterprises and who bought shares and checks in foreign currency during the occupation come under this obligation. The assessment will be judged on the basis of the gains realized from October 1940 up to the end of 1944, evaluated in drachmae and after the amount of 500,000 drs. has been deducted. Most severe penalties will be applied for all violators, which besides the fines involved, consist of imprisonment, closing of the violator's shop, deprivation of rent-moratorium benefits. His fortune will be liquidated and he will be deported with the rest of his family.

The importers of merchandise from abroad during the occupation do not come under the above provisions since they come under another taxation.

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Dear Sir - This is a very important document. It contains information that is restricted and should be kept in a secure place. As per little chance of my getting away now, you can be sure that I am not a spy. I did not like to give up in the midst of a fight. I might stretch a point or two. I am a doctor.

DAILY NEWS DIGEST

Restricted

Issued by
Office of Public Information

UNRRA Greece Mission

Telephone 32-610

No. 199

Athens

Thursday, 22 November 1945

SOFOULIS GOVERNMENT SWORN IN
THE RESIGNATION OF THE REGENT

From: All Morning Papers.

Athens (22 November):--The political developments moved at an unprecedented pace yesterday and culminated in the Regent's unexpected resignation, which followed the announcement of the King's strong protest from London about the solutions offered for the Government crisis and about the postponement of the Plebiscite to 1948.

The political situation which started under very good omens yesterday morning, became quite complicated at noon and developed into a serious crisis by evening, putting in jeopardy the whole effort for bringing the country out of the political and economic chaos.

The Leader of the Liberals, Mr. Sofoulis, having received in the afternoon of Tuesday carte blanche - as it was announced from the Regency - for the formation of a Government, and having conferred for two hours on Tuesday night with the British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the presence of Mr. Tsouderos, on the economic assistance to be given to Greece, began yesterday morning his efforts towards forming a Government. It was expected that by 1:00 p.m. the new Government would take the oath of office.

Thus, at 9:30 a.m. Mr. Sofoulis met with Mr. Tsouderos, who later worked for two hours with Mr. McNeil on the economic questions, since he was to coordinate the economic reconstruction in the new Government.

At 10:00 a.m. Mr. Sofoulis visited Mr. Kafantaris, to whom he offered the Vice-Premiership in his Government, and at 11:00 he received the Administrative Council of the Populist Party, to which he proposed governmental cooperation. The Populists stated clearly that they do not agree with the solutions proposed by the Allies and refused to cooperate. Mr. Sofoulis got in touch also through a friend of his with Messrs. Papandreou and Kanellopoulos. Mr. Kanellopoulos wishing to coordinate his decision with that of Mr. Papandreou, asked for time to think it over. Mr. Papandreou asked for the two Ministries of War and Navy.

By noon Mr. Sofoulis held practically ready his Government and was to present it to the Regent. For this purpose he sent his private secretary to the Regency to determine the hour at which the Cabinet could take the oath of office. By that time, however, Messrs. Kafantaris, Sofianopoulos and Tsouderos had stated that they refused to participate in a Government which would include Mr. Papandreou. Mr. Sofoulis then sought a new meeting with the Regent, which took place at 6:00 p.m. The Regent announced then that he could not swear in a one-sided Government, one, that is, in which Messrs. Papandreou and Kanellopoulos were not included.

Following this, the Regent returned to his residence in Halandri, after he had notified Mr. McNeil and Ambassador Leeper of the new developments. Later Mr. McNeil visited the Regent in Halandri and asked him to swear in the Sofoulis Government, without Mr. Papandreou, stating that otherwise he would be forced to return to London immediately. The meeting was dramatic and finally the Regent returned once more to the Regency. At 7:00 p.m. he again invited Messrs. Papandreou and Kanellopoulos

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BEGIN REPAIRS TO
ELECTRICITY PLANT

From: All Afternoon Papers;
"ELEFTHERIA" (Morning), Democratic;
"MAHI" (Morning), Socialist;
"ANAGHENISSIS" (Morning), Conservative.

Athens (20 November):--It has been announced by the Ministry of Transport that repairs to the three boilers - which had been out of commission - in the Electricity Plant have already begun. Repairs are being carried out by the permanent technical staff and by personnel temporarily engaged under the supervision of overseers from the Ministry. According to the same announcement, repairs will be completed in two month's time at the latest.

Efforts are being made to ensure an adequate supply of electricity during the holidays. As soon as repairs to the above three boilers, and four other boilers that are now in operation, are completed, restrictions on the consumption of current will be lifted.

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NEW SYSTEM OF CIGARETTE
RATIONING TO BEGIN IN DECEMBER

From: "ACROPOLIS" (Morning), Royalist.

Athens (21 November):--according to an announcement from the Ministry of Supply, it has been definitely decided that cigarettes are to be rationed. The ration-cards have already been ordered three days ago and are being printed at the Bank of Greece mint in Cholargos. Under the new system, each smoker will be able to buy a two days' ration of cigarettes at any time during the day at any tobacco dealer's establishment, by depositing a coupon from his ration card.

We have been informed that because certain technical difficulties have arisen so that the new system cannot be put into effect until the first week of December, a temporary rationing system will be applied beginning next Monday. These ration-cards will be distributed by the bakers to all the male population over 20 years of age. The federation of tobacco-sellers and disabled war veterans announced that 1,200 tobacco shops and "kiosks" in Athens and another 300 in Piraeus will handle the distribution of cigarettes in the temporary rationing scheme.

The holders of tobacco cards may deposit them - in order to receive a cigarette card - with a dealer of their own choice. Each dealer will be able to receive 300 cigarette-cards. A total of 450,000 packages of cigarettes will be sold daily through the above dealers.

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TO IMPORT MEAT FROM
NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

From: "ANAGHENISSIS" (Morning), Conservative.

Athens (21 November):--Negotiations are in progress between the Ministries of National Economy and Supply and meat importers and dealers regarding the import of meat from neighboring countries at the same prices as those of local produce. According to the same information, the Ministry of Supply expressed the opinion that the meat imported from Turkey should not exceed the price of 1,000 drs. per oke.

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STUDENTS APPEAL TO UNRRA

From: "ACROPOLIS" (Morning), Royalist.

Athens (21 November):--Approximately 1,500 students of the "Archimedes" evening schools forward an appeal to UNRRA's Chief of Mission, to take up the matter of immediately transferring approximately 70 aliens who have been living in the school's building for a long time.

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(continued from page 1)

and had a long talk with them, during which Mr. Papandreou stated that in order to facilitate matters he agreed not to participate in the Government. The Regent then expressed his intention to resign.

Still later, at 9:30 p.m. Mr. Kanellopoulos went to the British Embassy where he apprised Mr. McNeil and Ambassador Leeper of the Regent's decision. Mr. McNeil stated then that the British Government's wish was the immediate solution of the Government crisis and that the Sofoulis Government should in any event be sworn in, by the Kanellopoulos Cabinet, if necessary, acting for the Regency.

Mr. Kanellopoulos visited Mr. Papandreou and then returned to the Regency, where the Regent reiterated his decision to resign and Mr. Kanellopoulos sent a cable to the King announcing the Regent's resignation. At 11:00 p.m. Mr. Kanellopoulos returned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs where he received a new letter from the British Ambassador. This was an appeal to the patriotism of the Kanellopoulos Cabinet to agree, under its capacity as the Regency Council, to swear in immediately the Sofoulis Government.

Further conferences followed and the opinion of law experts was asked, as to whether the Kanellopoulos Government did have the constitutional right to swear in the new Government. Opinion was divided and finally the members of the Kanellopoulos Government sent a written decision to the British Embassy stating that they had no such constitutional right and the swearing in of a new Government while the Regent's office remained vacant would constitute a revolutionary act.

After this Mr. McNeil and Ambassador Leeper again visited the Regent in Halandri accompanied also by General Scoby. Messrs. Kanellopoulos and Tsouderos also visited the Regent.

Regent Swears In New Government at 3:00 a.m.

After a long discussion and about 2:45 a.m. His Beatitude agreed to swear in the Sofoulis Government in order to preserve normal conditions. The fact that the Regent's resignation had not yet been accepted by the King made legal his administering the oath. Then the Regent returned at 3:00 a.m. to the Regency and in his and Mr. Kanellopoulos' presence, Mr. Sofoulis and the members of his Cabinet were sworn in. The ceremony was performed by the Metropolitan of Patras, Germanos.

The New Ministers.

The sworn in Ministers are the following:

Themistokles Sofoulis, Prime Minister.

George Kafandaris, First Deputy Prime Minister without portfolio.

Emanuel Tsouderos, Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the future Ministry of Coordination.

G. Vorazanis, Minister of National Economy.

Th. Manettas, Minister of War.

Constantine Rentis, Minister of Interior and of Justice.

John Sofianopoulos, Minister of Foreign Affairs and temporarily of Press.

Th. Havinis, Minister of Public Works.

G. Kartalis, Minister of Supply.

J. Athanasiades-Novas, Minister of Education.

Ch. Evelpides, Minister of Agriculture.

D. Mahas, Minister of Transport.

L. Iasonides, Minister of Welfare.

S. Merkouris, Minister of Public Order.

G. Merenditis, Minister Governor-General of Northern Greece.

Mr. A. Mylonas will be sworn in today as Minister of Finance and the other vacancies in the Ministries will be filled.

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"SPECIAL TAX" YIELDS1,090,000,000 DRS. FOR NOVEMBER

From: "ESTIA" (Afternoon), Royalist;
 "ASYRMATOS" (Afternoon), Conserv.
 "VRADYNI" (Afternoon), Royalist;
 "TA NEA" (Afternoon), Democratic;
 "MAHI" (Morning), Socialist.

Athens (22 November):--We are informed that the "special taxation" in the area of the Capital yielded 1,090,000,000 drachmae for the month of November as against the 800,000,000 drachmae collected in October. The former figure does not include the 50% increase in the tax.

State cashiers have been instructed to submit to the Ministry of Public Order by the 1st December lists of the names of all those who have amassed wealth during the occupation and who have not fulfilled their tax obligations. In accordance with the law, such persons, as well as the members of their families will be deported. In the cases of limited companies, the managers will be deported.

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WILL NOT LIFT RESTRICTIONS
ON WATER SUPPLY

From: All Morning Papers.

Athens (21 November):--According to an announcement from the Ministry of Public Works, no restrictions will be lifted as regards the water supply. This is due to the fact that there are only 5,100,000 cubic meters of water in the Marathon Reservoir, whereas at the same time last year, the reservoir contained 6,300,000 cubic meters.

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ANNOUNCES UNRRA
PURCHASE OF 370 TRUCKS

From: "MAHI" (Morning), Socialist.

Washington (21 November, special service):--A cable from Teheran says that UNRRA bought 370 surplus trucks there, as well as a number of spare parts. The trucks will be used for the transport and distribution of food and clothing in the destroyed areas of Greece and Yugoslavia.

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ALLOCATE TRUCKS FOR TRANSFER
OF BUILDING MATERIALSFrom: "ESTIA" (Afternoon), Royalist;
"MAHI" (Morning), Socialist.

Athens (22 November):--UNRRA has placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Public Works a number of trucks to be used for the transfer of materials for temporary housing. The vehicles in question will be pooled under one management and will be disposed of on the basis of eventual requirements.

NOTE: Our Transport Section informs us that both the Ministry of Public Works and the Ministry of Agriculture received a number of vehicles to be used in road-building, shelter work, etc.

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PERU APPROVES
\$1,000,000 FOR UNRRA

From: "A.G.I.S." (Anglo-Greek Inf. Serv.)

Lima (21 November):--The National Congress has unanimously approved an agreement with UNRRA amounting to 1,000,000 dollars, of which Peru has already furnished about 615,400 dollars in food and goods. (REUTERS)

DAILY NEWS DIGEST

Issued by
Office of Public Information
UNRRA Greece Mission

Telephone 32-610

No. 205

Athens

Thursday, 29 November 1945

TO DETERMINE EXCHANGE RATES
FOR EXPORTS AND REMITTANCES

From: "VEMA" (Morning), Democratic;
"MAHI" (Morning), Socialist;
"RIZOSPASTIS" (Morning) Communist;
"ETHNOS" (Afternoon) Democratic;
"VRADYNI" (Afternoon) Royalist;
"ELEFTHERI ELLADA" (Afternoon) EAM.

Athens (29 November):--The Minister of Finance, Mr. Mylonas, is studying the question of the determination of exchange rates for exports (tobacco, currants, etc.), as well as for remittances sent by emigrants. The question is under consideration in association with the entire economic problem and it is hoped that it will be solved shortly.

Specifically as regards tobacco, Mr. Mylonas stated that the Government will wait to see the results of the Panhellenic Tobacco Congress which is being now held in Thessaloniki.

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WILL SET UP JOINT
ORGANIZATION FOR IMPORTS

From: "MAHI" (Morning) Socialist;
"HELLINIKON AIMA" (Morning) Royalist;
"VEMA" (Morning) Democratic;
"EMBROS" (Morning) Royalist.

Athens (29 November):--We have been informed that the Government is planning to set up an organization which will include both State and Importers' representatives to deal with all imports. Thus the State control on imports will be direct, allowing, at the same time, a certain margin for the development of personal initiative.

It has been decided that considerable quantities of sugar, rice and dried cod will be imported from Chile.

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URGES QUICKER DISTRIBUTION
OF PARCELS FROM AMERICA

From: "EMBROS" (Morning) Royalist;
"KATHIMERINA NEA" (Morning) Democr.

Athens (29 November) The individual parcels from Greeks of America to their relatives in Greece are arriving in thousands. However, the Services responsible for their classification and distribution have been functioning at "marktime" pace. A quicker rythm in the entire procedure would render exceptional services to a considerable number of Greek families - especially in the provinces - who are looking forward to meeting their clothing needs this winter with garments sent per the above parcels.

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ESTABLISH SOCIAL WELFARE
CENTERS IN EACH NOMOS

From: "ASYRMATOS" (Afternoon)
Conservative;
"ETHNOS" (Afternoon)
Democratic;

Athens (27 November):--The Ministry of Welfare issued the following announcement:

"As is known, according to Law 388/45, Social Welfare Centers have been established at the seat of every Nomos. The function of these centers is a) to carry out social welfare and public relief work in their respective areas and b) to determine indigency through parish committees.

"Because the determination of indigency is a subject concerning essentially the State and Society, now that the Administrative Councils of these Centers have been set up and have begun functioning, the Ministry has wired instructions so that beginning December the parochial committees accept applications, with the necessary certificates, from those wishing to be classified as indigents."

NOTE: These Welfare Centers have been set up with the assistance of the UNRRA Welfare Division. Their public assistance program will start with free distribution of UNRRA relief food to eligible indigents.

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TO ACCELERATE SPEED
OF UNLOADING IN PIRAEUS

From: "ELEFThERIA" (Morning), Democr.
"EMEROS" (Morning), Royalist;
"ANAGHENNISIS" (Morning), Roy.
"MAHI" (Morning), Socialist;
"KATHIMERINI" (Morning), Conserv;
"HELLINIKON ADMA" (Morning), Roy.

Athens (29 November):--It has been decided that the speed of unloading supplies in the port of Piraeus should be accelerated. The above decision was taken following a conference which was held under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Public Works. Competent employees of the Ministries of Supply and Transport and representatives of the O.L.P. (Piraeus Harbor Organization) were also present. UNRRA will be asked to allocate a number of trucks for this purpose, while at the same time an effort will be made to obtain lighters and cranes.

According to a relative announcement, 16 cranes are expected to arrive from America within the next few days.

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REG PARDON

From: Office of Public Information.

Athens (29 November):--In yesterday's issue of the DAILY NEWS DIGEST, (page 4), a summary was given of a talk delivered to members of the HQ Staff by Mr. A.A. Gallo, Director of Clothing, Textile and Footwear Division.

Through an oversight, in the beginning of the second paragraph, Mr. Gallo was misquoted as having said that the distribution of clothing in Greece is the responsibility of a special organization - the Central Clothing Committee. What Mr. Gallo had actually said was that the responsibility is the Government's. Only in the case of donated clothing, the responsibility for its distribution rests with the Central Clothing Committee.

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FIX DAYS FOR
SALE OF MEAT

From: All Morning Papers.

Athens (29 November):--By order of the Market Inspection Police, with immediate effect throughout the State, the sale of all kinds of meat is prohibited on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays.

The preparation of meat-dishes in restaurants is permitted as follows: On Thursdays and Sundays, dishes from all kinds of meats and minced meats; on Tuesdays, dishes from rabbit-meat; on Saturdays, dishes from poultry.

Fish-dishes may be prepared and sold on all days of the week. The sale of dishes made from game, heads, feet and entrails is also allowed throughout the week.

Bakers are not permitted to undertake the cooking of meat on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

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EXPECT 5,000 TONS
OF RICE FROM ABROAD

From: All Morning Papers.

Athens (29 November):--The Minister of National Economy announced yesterday that the total quantity of rice to be imported is 5,000 tons. On its arrival, the rice will be turned over to the Ministry of Supply and will be distributed to the public through ration-cards. The price, including transportation expenses, will be in the neighborhood of 115 drachmae per kilo.

It was also announced that the Government is inclined to grant further permits for the import of rice or other commodities of prime necessity, provided these will be turned over to the Ministry of Supply for disposal and not disposed through free commercial channels.

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GREEK WAR RELIEF REPORT
ON THREE YEARS' WORKFrom: UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE.
American Official.

New York (29 November):--Shipping expenses of the Greek War Relief Association in bringing aid to Greece from March, 1942, through September, 1945, totalled \$15,988,408.59, according to a report made public at the Association's annual meeting recently. The bulk of these expenses, it was pointed out, was borne by the War Shipping Administration under Lend-Lease agreement effective January 1, 1943, when the Association could not meet the financial demands of the rapidly expanding relief fleet.

Statistics for the years 1942, 1943 and 1944, show a total of 90 sailings carrying 598,725 cargo tons at an expense of \$14,956,978.72, the peak year being 1944 with 43 sailings and 309,449 tons of cargo. Reviewing the development of the shipping program since its inception more than three years ago, the report said, in part:

"In March, 1942, the Greek War Relief Association received permission to send a limited quantity of specified relief supplies through the blockade. To provide the necessary shipping space, GWRM chartered the Swedish M/S "Sicilia" of 2,920 D.W.T., which was granted safe conduct by the belligerent powers. A full cargo of wheat flour, medicines and medical supplies was loaded. On 27 March, "Sicilia" sailed from New York, and on 16 April, 1942, the vessel safely arrived at Piraeus.

"The successful voyage of the "Sicilia" had demonstrated the feasibility of bringing succor to the heroic people of Greece, and although the quantity of food

(continued on page 4)

Athens (29 Nov 1945) - This report is from the UNRRA Daily News Digest.

(continued from page 3)

and medicine delivered by "Sicilia" was pitifully small in comparison with the urgent need of the population; nevertheless it was an auspicious beginning of an extensive program which the members and directors had meanwhile been planning for the effective relief of the starving population. Five Swedish newly-constructed cargo vessels were time-chartered for a period of six to nine months each, and in August, 1942, these vessels inaugurated a regular service between ports in North America and Greece, under the auspices of the Swedish Red Cross, which jointly with Swiss Red Cross, had assumed responsibility for the distribution of all relief supplies.

"In the course of time more ships were acquired until at the beginning of the current fiscal year Greek War Relief operated a fleet of 13 modern cargo vessels of Swedish registry, having a total deadweight of 100,915 tons, with cubic capacity of 5,726,194 bale ft. Responsibility for the economical and efficient operation of the fleet was delegated to our Shipping Committee, which since March, 1942, has been performing all customary functions of time-charterers, acting in the capacity of steamship operators.

"The first relief cargoes consisted mainly of wheat, donated by the Government of the Dominion of Canada. From the late summer of 1942 through December, 1944, the total quantity of Canadian wheat transported to Greece aggregated 14,757,000 bushels, equivalent to 395,600 tons, with an estimated value of \$20,000,000. The balance of the cargo consisted mainly of foodstuffs, clothing, boots and shoes, drugs and medical supplies, motor trucks, etc., made available by the United States Foreign Economic Administration under Lend-Lease agreements, and further includes goods purchased by the Greek War Relief Association in the United States, Canada and other countries. Substantial contributions in kind have also been made by the Canadian Red Cross and by the Greek Relief Fund of Canada.

"Eight ships have sailed from the River Plate where they loaded 59,173 tons of Argentine grain and 70 tons of clothing and pharmaceutical supplies, the estimated value of which is in excess of \$3,500,000. Three ships have sailed from Sweden direct to Greece, with some 5,000 tons of fish products, 750 tons of milk products and 100 tons of medical supplies contributed by the Royal Swedish Government. The precarious position of Sweden's food stocks for domestic requirements precludes any monetary evaluation of this most liberal donation.

"From the very beginning the Greek War Relief Association had, to the limit of its resources, undertaken to pay all expense arising under our shipping program. However, our financial position made it extremely difficult to meet the greatly increased expenses of the rapidly expanding relief fleet. Therefore, under Lend-Lease Agreement between the United States Government and the Greek Government, effective 1 January, 1943, the United States War Shipping Administration made funds available for charter-hire, war-risk insurance and certain other expenses, although the Greek War Relief Association continued to bear a substantial share of the operating cost of our ships."

Since their appointment in March, 1942, through 30 September, 1945, the Shipping Committee have disbursed \$15,899,400.59 for operating expenses of the Relief Fleet, the report said, and of this amount the sum of \$13,106,840.24 has been expended for account of the United States War Shipping Administration, whereas the Greek War Relief Association has contributed more than \$2,500,000 for ship operations.

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CORFU FARMERS OFFER OLIVE OIL FOR POTATO SEED

From: "ANAGHENNESSIS" (Morning), Royalist.

Athens (29 November):--A committee of Corfu farmers called on the appropriate UNRRA official and stated that they would exchange 600,000 oke of olive oil for seed potato.

From: "ACROPOLIS" (Morning), Royalist.

Athens (29 November):--Information received yesterday says that a committee of farmers from Corfu offered to UNRRA 600,000 oke of olive oil in exchange for seed potato. The committee was referred to the Ministry of Agriculture. We think that this is not a question that can be set aside as of little importance or shuttled back and forth between the various services. The appropriate authorities of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Supply should take up the matter so that it would receive the proper attention. The people are suffering considerably from the lack of olive oil which is sold at the price of 2,000 drs. per oke. Furthermore, the quantity of the oil which is offered is not to be sneered at.

DAILY NEWS DIGEST

Issued by
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Telephone 32-610

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Athens

Tuesday, 4 December 1945

SAYS UNRRA WILL DISCONTINUE FOOD
DISTRIBUTION AS OF JANUARY FIRST

From: "VRADYNI" (Afternoon)
Royalist.

Athens (3 December):--Mr. Kanellopoulos' weekly paper, "HELLENIKI PHONI", publishes the information that UNRRA has notified the Greek Government that, as of January 1st, it will discontinue the distribution of foodstuffs. Beginning January 1st only bread will be distributed.

In the meantime, the representatives of UNRRA here have taken steps to revise the decision. It is noted, however, that even if the continuation of the import of foodstuffs is decided upon, the time necessary for the loading and transfer of them will not allow any distributions for the month of January.

(The article in Mr. Kanellopoulos' paper, referred to above, has as follows:)

Athens (2 December):--"UNRRA TO DISCONTINUE DISTRIBUTION OF FOODSTUFFS. According to authentic information, UNRRA sent about 20 days ago a written memo to the Ministry of Supply announcing to the Greek Government that in view of the condition of the warehouses no distribution of foodstuffs will be possible from January 1st on, and that as of that date UNRRA will limit its distributions to the Greek people to bread only, since it is not expected to continue the import of foodstuffs in Greece through the Organization.

"Following this memo, both the previous Government, which resigned, and the present government, made representations and stressed the inability of Greece to procure through her own means the foodstuffs necessary for the population. The chiefs of UNRRA answered that their document should not be considered as a definite decision; that they will make the necessary efforts and that they have reasons to believe that the import of foodstuffs into Greece will not be discontinued.

"It is pointed out, however, that even if the continuation of the import of foodstuffs is decided upon, the time necessary for the loading, transportation, warehousing and allocation, will not permit the Ministry of Supply to make any distributions for the month of January."

(This morning's papers carry a denial of the above item in various forms. Thus, HELLENIKON AIMA, (Royalist) under the title "WILL UNRRA FOODSTUFF DISTRIBUTIONS END AS OF JANUARY FIRST? THE ORGANIZATION CANNOT ASSIST INDEFINITELY THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES", writes:)

Athens (4 December):--According to information of Mr. P. Kanellopoulos' weekly paper "HELLENIKI PHONI", UNRRA informed the Government that as of January 1st foodstuff distributions will end and that as of that date only flour will be distributed.

This published news item is supplemented by the information that the UNRRA representatives here have taken steps for the revision of this decision, but

(Continued on Page 6)

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ASSOCIATION OF GREEK INDUSTRIALISTS
GIVES FIGURES OF INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

From: "ELEFTHERIA" (Morning), Democratic;
"HELLINIKON AIMA" (Morning), Royalist;
"EMBROS" (Morning), Royalist;
"MAHI" (Morning), Socialist;
"KATHIMERINI" (Morning), Conservative.

Athens (2 December):--According to data furnished by the Association of Greek Industrialists, the output of industrial production for October compares with pre-war production as follows:

Iron industry	8%	Jute and Hemp industry	2%
Cement industry	21.8%	Thread industry	10%
Lime industry	45%	Flour industry	100%
Stone and tile industry	70%	Alcohol industry	17%
Ceramics industry	40%	Beverages industry	15%
Crockery industry	5%	Macaroni industry	70%
Plaster of paris and putty industry	45%	Seed oil industry	40%
Cotton industry	45%	Beer industry	65%
Wool industry	25%	Ice industry	40%
Flannel industry	30%	Refineries	17%
Silk industry	20%	Preserved foods industry	20%
Knitting industry	8%	Yeast industry	85%
Stockings industry	25%	Starch industry	40%
Artificial silk industry	47%	Chemical fertilizers industry	34.5%
Acids industry	27%	Soap industry	35%
Glassware (except window panes) industry	56%	Turpentine and colophony ind.	12%
Drugs industry	25%	Varnishes, etc. industry	30%
Tanneries	15%	Olive-kernel oil industry	10%
Paper industry	7%	Asphalt industry	10%
Production and supply of electric current (Power Co.)	87%	Paints industry	45%
		Wood industry	7%
		Rubber industry	8%
		Tobacco industry	110%

Provincial

Electricity	35%	Mines	8%
Lignite mines (Sept.)	63%		

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SUGAR WILL BE ALLOCATED
TO PASTRY AND COFFEE SHOPS

From: All Morning Papers;
"TA NEA" (Afternoon), Democratic;
"ETHNOS" (Afternoon), Democratic;
"ESTIA" (Afternoon), Royalist.

Athens (2 December):--In connection with the 5,000 tons of sugar to arrive from Portugal, for which an import permit has been approved, the Minister of National Economy made it clear that 6% will be allocated to the Athens-Piraeus confectioners and coffee-shop owners, and another 6% will be allocated to the provincial sweets and pastry makers. The remainder will be distributed to the people through ration-cards.

According to our information, the price at which the sugar will be allocated to the confectioners and coffee-shop owners will be determined on the basis of the increased dollar rates.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Supply will undertake to fix and control the price at which sweets are to be sold. It is estimated that it will be possible to import the above quantity of sugar before the Christmas holidays.

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FIRST CHILDREN'S SOUP KITCHEN
BEGINS OPERATIONS IN ATHENS

From: "ELEFTHERI HELLADA" (Afternoon)
EAM.

Athens (24 November):--Since yesterday meals are being served daily to 600 children at Pyritidopion with food of very good quality supplied by UNRRA. This is the result of the energetic efforts of the local Commissariat Committee represented by E.P.O.N. (Junior E.A.M.) and other popular clubs of the neighborhood and the repeated mobilization of the mothers who applied to the competent service of UNRRA.

NOTE: The Feeding Center at Pyritidopion is housed in a large hall in the same building as the Mayor's Offices. It is run by the Near East Foundation, in cooperation with Greek Red Cross which runs a Child Welfare Center in the same building. The Center was in operation up till the beginning of this year and, after a lapse, was reopened on 16th November at the request of the local people. Food is provided by the Ministry of Supply from UNRRA imports.

There is a large dining room with tables and benches provided by the Greek Red Cross. Cooking equipment was provided by the Near East Foundation and the kitchen and general management are good. A supervisor, two assistants, two cooks, a store-keeper and three kitchen helpers constitute the staff and all are paid by the Near East Foundation.

The children - all pre-tubercular - are selected by three doctors who attend the Greek Red Cross Welfare Center; they are fed for a period of four months, when a second examination is made. If sufficiently improved the child discontinues feeding, but is followed up and examined in another month to check condition. There are 314 children being fed at present. A charge of 100 drs. per month is made to buy fresh products. Each child is registered and given a numbered ticket for admission.

There are 14 such feeding centers in the capital area, operated by the Near East Foundation.

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AUSTRALIAN RED CROSS
REPRESENTATIVE LEAVES GREECE GOOD-BYE

From: Office of Public Information.

Athens (4 December):--Major W.H. Smithett, the representative of the Australian Red Cross in Greece, left Athens Saturday to return to Australia, after a short stay in Cairo, having completed his work here.

Major W.S. Murphy, M.C., member of one of the Australian Red Cross Teams operating in Macedonia, is taking over and will head the Athens H.Q. Office.

The Australian Red Cross came to Greece shortly after liberation, bringing in clothing, medical supplies and foodstuffs to the Greek people. Together with the Australian Red Cross Teams and in close cooperation with UNRRA, it manages the distribution of the Australian gifts to the Greek people.

Before leaving, Major Smithett sent us the following letter:

"I cannot leave Greece without saying Goodbye and Thank you. Ten months ago I came to this country as the Representative of Australian Red Cross, to oversee the distribution of food and clothing sent by that Society. This job is now virtually completed and I return to Australia with some very pleasant memories.

"There are so many good people to whom I owe thanks that I am only able to perform this pleasant duty through the channels of the Press.

(continued on page 4)

(continued on page 3)

"To all my good friends in UNRRA who have cooperated so wholeheartedly with me, and without whose willing help I could never have brought my task to a successful conclusion; to the members of all the voluntary Societies - British, American and Greek Red Crosses, Greek War Relief Association, Near East Foundation, and hosts of others; to all those Officers and Other Ranks of the British Army who have been so kind and hospitable to the "bloke from down under"; to my staff, whose loyal cooperation was so invaluable; to all of these I say - in English - "Good-bye and Thank you".

"But to my Greek friends - what am I to say to them? To all those nice, good people who have been so unfailingly hospitable and kind to me - how can I thank them adequately? How else than to use their own most graceful of languages - "Sas afino ghia",-

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INCREASE RENTS OF
HOUSES AND STORES

From: All Papers.

Athens (4 December):--The Minister of Justice announced yesterday that rents are to be increased. House rents will be increased three times and rents of stores and shops will go up four and one-half times over the rent paid in October 1940. The increase will be effective as of December 1. The plan which has been arranged contains special provisions for public and private employees, workers, pensioners and disabled war veterans. It is most likely that, as far as they are concerned, the increase will be cut by one-half provided their monthly income does not exceed a certain figure, which will probably be fixed at 300,000 drachmae.

The whole question, it is announced, will be determined finally at next Thursday's session of the Council of Ministers.

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END DISCUSSIONS ON
UNRRA 1946 IMPORTS

From: All Morning Papers
(except Rizospastis);
"ESTIA" (Afternoon), Royalist;

Athens (4 December):--We are informed that the negotiations which have been in progress since the past week between the members of the Government and UNRRA representatives were terminated and that the imports lists for 1946 have been drawn up. These lists are being submitted to UNRRA HQ., Washington, for final approval.

Pending the above approval, the Greek Government has not released any information wishing to announce simultaneously the new economic measures and the assistance to be rendered by the Allies. However, according to reliable information, UNRRA has undertaken the obligation to import into Greece during the next year goods valued at \$200,000,000. The greater part of these goods will be destined for the rehabilitation and reorganization of the country's economy and only a small balance will be food supplies. Thus, provision has been made for the import of all necessary materials for the rehabilitation of agricultural economy, i.e. tractors, ploughs, animals, fertilizers, etc. Spare parts, machinery, raw materials and other supplies will also be imported for industrial purposes. The lists of foodstuffs provide for a considerable increase of foods rich in animal albumen, especially of tinned meat, fish and fats. UNRRA representatives were asked and agreed to substitute shipments of peas with beans.

It was stated by the UNRRA representatives during the discussion that the imports program during the past year had not been entirely completed, chiefly as regards leather, footwear and foodstuffs, owing to a world-wide scarcity of these items in the international market, and the fact that the needs in the liberated European countries have been exceptionally great. Nevertheless, they expressed

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their confidence that the program determined for next year would be carried out and that there would be no delay in imports. Likewise, it was stated that the prices of the supplies given to Greece free of charge were determined on the basis of prices in the international market and that consequently the goods to be imported represented an actual value of \$200,000,000.

During the discussions it was ascertained that UNRRA, as an organization charged with the supply of immediate help to the liberated countries of Europe, cannot continue providing assistance forever and that the aforementioned countries would have to restore a normal economic life through work and the organization of their economy.

NOTE: The discussions have dealt with the planning of imports, on a tentative basis, for the year 1946. It has been estimated that if all of the imports planned were actually procured and shipped to Greece, they would have a value of approximately \$200,000,000 ("EMBROS" (Royalist) and "KATHIMERINA NEA" (Democratic) put the figure at \$225,000,000).

All discussions have been carried on with full realization that UNRRA was limited by appropriations, availabilities and competing claims of other countries needing assistance. It should be re-emphasized that the work being done at present is the tentative advance plan and not final commitment for procurement and import.

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ANNOUNCES ADDITIONAL
FOODSTUFF DISTRIBUTIONS

From: All Papers.

Athens (4 December):--Besides the regular distribution of food for the current month of December, a special distribution will also take place. This information was disclosed yesterday by Mr. Kartalis, Minister of Supply, who determined the goods to be distributed per capita as follows:

1) Bacon, 100 dramia. 2) One 1lb. tin of meat or sausages. 3) Coffee, 50 dramia. 4) One smoked herring. The distribution of smoked herring will take place in lots. As the smoking process progresses, a second distribution will take place. The Minister stated that 20,000 herrings are being dried and smoked daily. He hopes, however, that following the new measures, the figure will be doubled.

The Minister added that he is making an effort for a fifth special distribution of locally produced cheese (feta) which is in cold storage. Prices will be fixed in a future announcement.

Mr. Kartalis went on to say that besides the above special distributions the following regular December distributions will take place: 1) Flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ oke. 2) White flour, 1 oke. 3) Macaroni or pastes, $\frac{1}{2}$ oke, or if this is not possible due to some fault of the macaroni factories or to lack of electric current, $\frac{1}{2}$ oke of white flour will be issued instead. 4) Sugar, 80 dramia. 5) Pulses, $\frac{1}{2}$ oke.

Distribution Policy.

Continuing, Mr. Kartalis stated that the items and quantities included in the special December distributions have been taken from the stocks existing in the Ministry's warehouses. He adds:

"The main line which the Ministry of Supply is following today, is the speedy allocation for consumption of all the supplies that are in the warehouses. The idea of storing goods away in warehouses at a time when the needs of the people are so many and so great is inexcusable.

NOTE: Our Food Division states that all the issues of fish and meat are newly agreed quantities which it was impossible to distribute on August and September. In addition to the regular December distributions mentioned above, there will be a ration of 35 dramia of soap and 50 dramia of coffee.

(continued from page 1)

the results of these efforts will be delayed, so that it will not be possible to have any distributions in January.

From an authoritative source it has been announced that this information is inaccurate and that UNRRA will aid the country until the end of 1946.

("ACROPOLIS" (Royalist) uses as its title "UNRRA IMPORTS WILL NOT BE DISCONTINUED, BUT THEY ARE CONSIDERABLY CURTAILED", and writes:)

Athens (4 December):--As it has been stated to us yesterday by the competent service of UNRRA, the foodstuff imports to Greece will be reduced during the first six months of 1946, but will not be completely discontinued.

It is added that only the indispensable basic supplies will be sent to us for the feeding of our people. Wheat will be regularly imported during the first 4-5 months of next year and efforts will be made to ensure for us the supply of bread until our next wheat crop.

The Minister of Supply, asked if the information published in Mr. Kanellopoulos' weekly paper "ELLINIKI PHONI", according to which as of January 1st UNRRA imports of foodstuffs will be discontinued, said that he knew nothing about it and, therefore, the published news is not accurate...."

(KATHIMERINI" (Conservative) and "KATHIMERINA NEA" (Democratic) say:)

Athens (4 December):--It has been announced by a Government source that the news that UNRRA is discontinuing the supply of foodstuffs to the country as of January 1st, is inaccurate.

("VIMA" (Democratic), "ANAGHENISSIS" (Royalist) and "MAHI" (Socialist), carry the same short announcement of the above last two papers, adding only that "UNRRA will help the country till the end of 1946." Finally "ELEFTHERIA" (Democratic), writes:)

Athens (4 December):--Mr. Kartalis, the Minister of Supply, was asked regarding the item published in the weekly official political publication of one of the parties, which said that as of January 1st UNRRA supposedly discontinues the import of foodstuffs into Greece, excepting wheat. The Minister answered:

"I deny this absolutely and categorically".

NOTE: No responsible UNRRA Official has ever made any statement to the Greek Government or to the Press which could be construed as indicating that UNRRA would discontinue the importation of food supplies as of January 1st.

Actually discussions on the import program for the coming year have proceeded in a thoroughly satisfactory and orderly manner.

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BISHOP BROADCASTS ON
OPENING OF WELFARE CENTER.

From: "KATHIMERINA NEA" (Morn.) Democratic
"ACROPOLIS" (Morning) Royalist;
"MAHI" (Morning) Socialist;
"RIZOSPASTIS" (Morn.) Communist.

Athens (4 December):--On the inauguration of the first Social Welfare Center to function in the Athens area, the Bishop of Attica and Megharis, Iacovos, spoke over the radio yesterday evening, emphasizing the social importance of the center. He said that UNRRA assistance in organizing the centers was invaluable and he appealed to the people of the capital and Attica in general to supply volunteers for social welfare work. The first task of the Attica Welfare Centers will be to ensure the free distribution of UNRRA supplies to all the needy. Those having indigency cards will continue to use them until further notice. Others must apply to the special parochial committees for the issuance of indigency cards.

*Did the show go on by the weather
is getting worse all the time & Greece as always
with the economy of Athens. Dad*

Restricted

DAILY NEWS DIGEST

Issued by
Office of Public Information
UNRRA Greece Mission

Telephone 32-610

No. 112

Athens

Friday, 7 December 1945

UNRRA AID WILL
CONTINUE IN 1946

From: All Morning Papers
(except "Hellinikon Aima", Royalist);
"A.G.I.S."
(Anglo-Greek Information Service);
"UNION JACK"
British Military.

Athens (7 December):--In yesterday's weekly Press meeting the Chief of UNRRA Greece Mission, Mr. Maben, reiterated that UNRRA will continue its work, bringing into Greece the supplies necessary for the country's rehabilitation, and supplying technical advice whenever needed.

Answering a list of questions submitted by Mr. Utrillo, the "Life and Time" Co-respondent, Mr. Maben again explained and defined UNRRA's task. According to the Atlantic City Resolutions, he said, certain nations receive UNRRA supplies free of charge, others pay for part of the supplies and still others pay for all supplies imported by UNRRA. Because of her financial condition, Greece is among the nations receiving all UNRRA imports free of charge, at least for a limited time. The amount of money which the Greek Government receives as net profit from the sale of UNRRA imports is supposed to be spent for relief and rehabilitation projects in drachmae inside Greece. All people in the country are supposed to share equally in the supplies, whether they have funds or not. Those who have no money are supposed to receive their share free of charge.

However, UNRRA cannot bring into the country all needed supplies and it is the Government's responsibility to supplement UNRRA supplies by importing additional quantities. UNRRA's responsibility is to cooperate with the Government in developing import programs. Greek production, as well as UNRRA financial ability and world availability of supplies and shipping are, of course, taken into consideration.

UNRRA's second responsibility is to act as observer on equitable distribution - not to distribute. The third responsibility of the United Nations Organization is to furnish technical advice to the Greek Government when requested. Fourth comes the responsibility of the Mission to report to UNRRA Headquarters, so that they in turn can report to the contributing nations on the use of UNRRA imports in the country.

Mr. Maben stressed the fact that the contributing nations do not regard the supplies sent to Greece as charity, but as part of the debt to one of their allies for her contribution to the war effort. They are glad to donate these supplies and wish they could donate more, provided these supplies are used efficiently and effectively and no group is discriminated against. Answering the question of whether UNRRA in Greece differs from the UNRRA set-up in other countries, Mr. Maben said, UNRRA aid does differ according to the needs of the individual country. In some countries the Organization's help is limited only to displaced persons and health program. Others have plenty of exchange to buy as many imports as they can get allocated to them.

(continued on page 2)

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(Continued from Page 1)

The Chief of Mission assured the press representatives that the Mission had always found the various members of the Greek Governments very cooperative and anxious to work closely with UNRRA. However, whether UNRRA was entirely satisfied with the way UNRRA supplies had been handled or not was a difficult question to answer because of the fact that Greece was so badly destroyed, as far as transportation, harbor facilities, communications, etc., were concerned, so that it is hard to say what degree of efficiency could possibly have been reached under such adverse circumstances. UNRRA always let the Government know if it ever disagreed with the manner in which supplies were handled. It should not be forgotten, however, that UNRRA is here as observer and advisor - it does not attempt to force its opinions on the Greek Government and the Greek people.

Asked on the chief measures necessary for the restoration of Greek economy, Mr. Maben said that he would be glad to give his opinion to the Government, if and when asked for it, but he would not, under any circumstances, give his opinion on the subject to anyone else. He added that the Government must supplement UNRRA supplies and that the restoration of the economy of Greece rests with the people of Greece.

Mr. Maben categorically denied reports published in the Greek press recently that UNRRA would discontinue its relief program in Greece as of January 1, 1946. UNRRA, he said, will continue to bring food and other relief supplies into Greece and is actually working out the relief program for next year in cooperation with the new Greek Government. Relief supplies to be imported for next year's distribution include cereals, sugar, fats, dairy products, canned meat and fish, etc. During the months of November and December food for Greece for distribution in December and January will total 242,000 metric tons. Of this, 195,000 tons are wheat and flour, to be issued during December and January. UNRRA will import enough foodstuffs to carry the Greek population through to next year's harvest, when, naturally, imports of wheat and flour will be reduced as local produce increases.

Answering a question on the prospects of next year's harvest, Mr. Maben expressed his confidence that Greece will produce about 700,000 tons of cereals, if weather conditions are normal. He based his confidence on the fact that the acreage sown throughout Greece up to a month ago averaged 80%, according to reports of UNRRA agriculturists and the Ministry of Agriculture. He paid high tribute to the industry of the Greek farmers who, he said, worked untiringly under adverse conditions, even without agricultural implements and often did work that should be performed by machine or beasts. As regards claims of the press that there is discrimination in the allocation of tractors, UNRRA always investigates specific charges and, if there is proof that an allocation committee favors a particular group, it insists that the committee be changed.

UNRRA would like to see industrial production increased, said the Chief of Greece Mission, answering another question. Some industries are not producing to full capacity because of lack of spare parts or raw materials; others because of shortage of electric current and others because of difficulties between the industrialists and the Government on the amount of money they should receive for their production. UNRRA will be satisfied only when all essential industries are producing to full capacity. "I am confident that the Government", said Mr. Maben, "and, I hope, the industrialists feel exactly the same way." He added that UNRRA objects very strongly to selling the raw materials and that he believes that during the present economic stress rationing and price controls, similar to those put on in England and the United States and other countries, are necessary here to ensure that all people will get their fair share of commodities and that commodities will be sold at fair prices, allowing for reasonable, but not exorbitant profits.

Asked whether the Mission continues to ask for the application of the program proposed by Commander Jackson during his last visit here, i.e. decrease in expenditure, prevention of inflation and that prices of UNRRA supplies should not be increased abruptly, and, especially, that taxation be imposed in Greece, Mr. Maben said:

"UNRRA does not insist that taxes be imposed. I believe Commander Jackson's statement was something like this: that UNRRA would have failed in Greece when we left next year, unless the economy has started back on the road to recovery; and that the economy could not be restored without an equitable taxation program which would come fairly close at least to balancing the budget and stabilising your currency. In his opinion these steps were necessary if the UNRRA goods imported were to be used effectively and the economy restored. I agree with Commander Jackson in all the steps he proposed. If I have misquoted him I would like to offer him my apologies."

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TO CREATE OLIVE
OIL ORGANIZATION

From: "ACROPOLIS" (Morning), Royalist;
"EMBROS" (Morning), Royalist;
"ANAGIENISSIS" (Morning), Royalist;
"MAHI" (Morning), Socialist;
"KIZOSPASTIS" (Morning), Communist.

Athens (6 December):--A meeting was held yesterday at the Agricultural Bank between the Ministers of Agriculture and Supply, the Governor of the Agricultural Bank and UNRRA representatives. During the meeting it was decided to establish an olive oil organization. The purpose of this organization will be the collection of olive oil in the greater oil producing areas (Kerkyra, Mytilini and Crete) at prices satisfactory for the producers, and the allocation of the oil to the free market.

In the meantime and until the relative law is published, the Agricultural Bank has been ordered to begin immediately the necessary preliminary work of concentrating and buying the olive oil output.

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UNRRA MEDICAL SUPPLIES
WILL GO TO FREE MARKET

From: "KATHIMERINI" (Morning), Conservative;
"MAHI" (Morning), Socialist;
"VIMA" (Morning), Democratic;
"ANAGIENISSIS" (Morning), Royalist.

Athens (6 December):--Following an understanding between the Ministry of Hygiene and UNRRA, it was decided that the medical supplies imported by the latter from America will be allocated to commerce at "approximately" the fixed prices.

It was also decided that 11 central warehouses would be created in the chief provincial towns, from which medical supplies would be distributed to pharmacies in the interior. As for drugs which cannot be found on the market, it was decided that exchange facilities will be granted to merchants for the import of these drugs from abroad. Foreign exchange will also be granted for the import of raw materials for the pharmaceutical industries.

NOTE: UNRRA imported drugs and pharmaceutical products over and above those needed for distribution to State and philanthropic institutions and to the indigent, will be distributed through trade channels. These will reach the pharmacies through pharmaceutical cooperatives in the capital area and the 4 chief provincial towns. Raw materials for the pharmaceutical industries are also being imported by UNRRA.

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"U.S. 147,500,000
STERLING FOR UNRRA"

From: "A.G.I.S."
(Anglo-Greek Information Service).

London (6 December):--The U.S. Senate last night agreed that another 147,500,000 sterling should be set aside for the use of UNRRA next year. (PDC)"

NOTE: Apparently BBC, on using REUTER's Washington story, miscalculated the amount (\$550,000,000) which should be £137,500,000. It should also be noted that this appropriation is the balance of the U.S. funds authorized for UNRRA for the remainder of 1945, not for next year. President Truman has asked for an additional appropriation of \$1,300,000,000 for UNRRA for 1946.

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UNRRA OFFICIAL'S PROTEST

From: "A.C.I.S."
(Anglo-Greek Information Service)

London (6 December):--Dr. Lee Srole, UNRRA Welfare Director of a camp near Munich for displaced Jews, has resigned in protest against what he describes as the coddling of Germans and the neglect of the human needs of the Jews. He alleges that conditions at the camp are outrageous and he fears a disastrous epidemic at any hour.

An immediate investigation of his allegations has been promised by the Chief of Staff American forces European Theatre, Lieut. General Bedell Smith, who is now on his way to visit the camp. (BDC).

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GOVERNMENT TO REQUISITION
TOBACCO FACTORIES

From: All Papers.

Athens (7 December):--Yesterday evening after the session of the Council of Ministers the Minister and ^{the} Under-Secretary for Supply conferred privately with the members of the "inner council" on the question of the tobacco industries. Later, the two called on the Prime Minister at his home. After a short conference with Mr. Sofoulis, the following release was given to the press:

"The Government, considering that the unjustified, in its opinion, suspension of production in the cigarette factories (lock-out) has a disturbing effect on the country's economy, decided to issue and immediately apply a legislation which provides for the requisitioning of all tobacco factories owned by industrialists who are reluctant to perform their social - as it has now become - duty. Furthermore, all "employer-personnel" will be mobilized."

On the other hand, the Ministry of Supply announced that it insists on its original decision that the cigarette ration card be stable. It was also announced that the existing stocks of tobacco and cigarette paper are sufficient to keep the tobacco industries going for three months at pre-war capacity. It should be mentioned that before the above decision was taken - which decision, Government circles attribute to the opposition of the tobacco manufacturers, in their efforts to frustrate the application of a tobacco rationing card - a Ministry decree had been signed fixing the prices of cigarettes. According to this decision the price of popular brands would remain at 150 drs. per package of 22 cigarettes. The price of exclusive brands, however, was increased to 450 drs. per pack. A small part of the increase is allocated in favor of the industrialists, thus partly compensating them. It is also provided that 75% of the production will be popular cigarettes and only 25% exclusive brands. Mr. Mylonas, Minister of Finance, announced that the Government's decisions regarding the rationing of cigarettes are irrevocable.

In connection with the lock-out which was declared yesterday by some of the tobacco factories, we have the following information: Ever since the Kanellopoulos Cabinet fixed the prices of cigarettes at 150 drs. for popular brands and 300 drs. for exclusive brands, the tobacco manufacturers have repeatedly made representations to the Ministry of Finance requesting that prices be increased, or that part of the tax be deducted in their favor, since, in the meantime, the price of tobacco leaf was increased. The Ministry claims that the prices of tobacco leaf fluctuated between 300-400 drs. per oke and consequently it would be unfair to raise the price of cigarettes.

The industrialists also requested the production of a greater quantity of exclusive brand cigarettes decreasing the production of popular cigarettes. The day before yesterday, an industrialists' committee once more requested that their demands be satisfied. When the Minister refused, they stated that their factories would not operate yesterday because of the holiday, but also in protest. A number of factories, actually, did not operate. The Government characterized this action as a lock-out, and took the above requisition measures.

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DAILY NEWS DIGEST

Issued by
Office of Public Information
UNRRA Greece Mission

Telephone 32-610

No. 213

Athens

Saturday, 8 December 1945

UNRRA PRESENTS EUROPE
PROGRESS REPORT

From: "A.G.I.S."
(Anglo-Greek Information Service)

London (7 December):--The European Committee of UNRRA met here today under the chairmanship of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross. It was reported that by November 1st, UNRRA shipments to the European region - comprising Albania, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Italy, Poland, Yugoslavia UNRRA camps and displaced persons centers - totalled 2,612,299 gross long tons at a cost of 131,770,000 sterling.

It is estimated that a further 700,000 gross long tons was loaded for shipment in November. This included the first cargoes of UNRRA supplies for the Soviet Republics of the Ukraine and Byelo-Russia.

Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Morgan, Chief of UNRRA operating in Germany, has recently surveyed the situation in the assembly centers for displaced persons, and it was reported that by the end of October, 5,477,000 persons had been repatriated from Germany during the month. (REUTER).

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SIGN LAW ON ON PROTECTION
OF NATIONAL CURRENCY

From: All Morning Papers.

Athens (8 December):--During yesterday's Cabinet meeting a law was signed according to which violators of law provisions "on protection of the national currency" are punished, with three months' to three years' imprisonment, varying from two to ten times the value of the punishable act or both.

The law provides that the possession of gold, gold coins, foreign bank-notes and foreign exchange is prohibited for the following: a) Exchange brokers, stock-jobbers, money-changers, private bankers and every person engaged, even unofficially, in the above professions. b) All corporations. c) All those who, according to Articles 4 and 10 of Law 182/45, have been declared as having become rich during the war from economic or other collaboration with the occupation authorities, and their relatives either by blood or marriage. d) All those engaged in commerce or industry of any kind. e) Any person apprehended in the office or home of any of those mentioned in a) above, or in the office, store or factory of persons mentioned in b) and d) above.

The prohibited articles are confiscated and sold for the account of the State by order of the Minister of Finance. The Court may also order the banishment of a guilty person for one year. Those found guilty and sentenced automatically lose a) the protection afforded by the rent moratorium; b) the right to participate in the State or various organizations' distributions of foodstuffs, raw materials, machinery, tools, etc. or commodities allocated to the sentenced person for distribution; c) the right of import according to Law 5426 as it has been later modified. The district
(continued on page 3)

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CONSIDERS UNRRA ONLY
HOPE OF DESTROYED COUNTRIES

From: "KATHIMERINI" (Morning)
Conservative.

Athens (7 December):--UNRRA is the only hope and sole protector of the countries which have been destroyed by the war. Recent rumors according to which this benevolent organization would be forced to discontinue its work because of lack of funds, were enough to spread despair and panic among the people of these countries. Yesterday, however, we received consoling news. The American Congress, following constant appeals from the organization's Director General, has approved a new 550,000,000 appropriation, so that UNRRA may continue its work. This news will be heard by the suffering people with gratitude towards the American nation and with faith in the immediate future.

NOTE: As we mentioned yesterday, the \$550,000,000 appropriation is the balance of the U.S. funds authorized for UNRRA for the remainder of 1945. The appropriation for UNRRA, asked for 1946, amounts to \$1,350,000,000.

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NEGOTIATIONS FOR GREEK-
SWEDISH TREATY END

From: "ELEFTHERIA" (Morning)
Democratic.

Athens (7 December):--According to authoritative information, the negotiations in Stockholm for the drawing up of a commercial treaty between Greece and Sweden have come to an end and the Greek delegation has been ordered to return to Athens.

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INCREASES
FREIGHTS AND FARES

From: "VEMA" (Morning), Democratic;
"EMBROS" (Morning), Royalist;
"KATHIMERINI" (Morning), Cons.

Athens (7 December):--Representatives of the two Associations of dock-workers visited the Ministry of Merchant Marine and stated that they accepted the temporary wages-scale for the unloading of ships under "AKTEL" control. The basis for this scale is 400% on March earnings.

The Minister of Merchant Marine subsequently signed a decision whereby freights and fares are increased by 350% over those in force during March. This does not apply to first-class fares which are increased still more.

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TO ESTABLISH
NEW MINISTRIES

From: "HELLINIKON AIMA" (Morning)
Royalist.

Athens (7 December):--At yesterday's meeting the Cabinet approved the establishment of a Ministry of Political Coordination and a Sub-Ministry of Rehabilitation. The latter will come under the Ministry of Public Works. These two new posts will be filled by Messrs. Varvoutis and Doxiades, architect, respectively.

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NEW SECRETARY GENERAL
FOR MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

From: "HELLINIKON AIMA" (Morning)
Royalist.

Athens (7 December):--The Minister of Education, Mr. Athanasiades-Novas, announced that following a decision of the Cabinet, Mr. Vassilios Kosmas, lawyer, has been appointed Secretary-General of the Ministry of Education.

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(continued from page 1)

attorney's office notifies immediately the Ministry of Supply and the proper authorities of every court sentence.

Those who at the publication of this law have in their possession the above mentioned gold, gold coins, foreign exchange, etc., are not liable to prosecution if, within fifteen days from the publication of this law, they deposit them with the Bank of Greece. The deposit is for the account of the owner and the Bank acts as depositary. No sale or any other disposal of them can take place without the written consent of the owner.

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1,400 TONS OF SUGAR
ARRIVE IN PIRAEUS

From: "KATHIMERINA NEA" (Morning)
Democratic;
All Afternoon Papers.

Piraeus (7 December):--The Greek freighter "Eliza" arrived today with 1,400 tons of sugar for the account of UNRRA.

NOTE: Our Shipping Division informs us that the above quantity of sugar is not a new inward shipment but a trans-shipment from Patras.

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§56,317,700. AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES
TO BE IMPORTED BY UNRRA.

From: "ESTIA" (Afternoon)
Royalist.

Athens (7 December):--According to an announcement of the Minister of Agriculture, UNRRA will donate to Greece, for the first six-month period of 1946, agricultural supplies whose value amounts to §56,317,700.

NOTE: Our Agricultural and Fisheries Division informs us that the above is a rough figure covering the entire value of agricultural supplies already imported or programmed to be imported by UNRRA during 1945 and 1946.

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WORKERS' CONFEDERATION
MEET WITH MINISTER OF LABOR

From: "ACROPOLIS" (Morning), Royalist;
"MAHI" (Morning), Socialist;
"EMBROS" (Morning), Royalist.

Athens (7 December):--The Administration of the General Confederation of Greek Workers called upon the Minister of Labor, Mr. Manoussis, yesterday and submitted a detailed memorandum on general and specific labor questions.

In their memorandum the Confederation specifically asks for the determination of wages and salaries on a cost of living index basis. Furthermore, they demand the settlement of various questions, such as unemployment, pensions, cooperatives, social insurances, working hours and conditions, labor legislature (labor inspection and labor courts) special protection to women and young workers, syndicalistic freedom, training schools, 13th salary, etc.

The Minister replied that it is in the interest of the State itself that assistance should be given to the working classes and that the Confederation will always find the Minister ready and willing to serve the workers.

It was decided to hold a conference within the next few days under the chairmanship of Mr. Sepoulis to examine the above memorandum in detail. Meanwhile a decision was reached whereby pensions are increased.

(continued on page 4)

(continued from page 3)

It was requested that the 15,000-drachmae grant given to railway personnel be extended to other branches also. In connection with the tobacco manufacturers' lock-out, the Confederation's representatives pointed out to the Minister that such a provocation is unacceptable and they asked that the State requisition the tobacco industries immediately in order that they might be operated by the workers and produce cigarettes for the public.

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WORK ON AUTOMOBILE
ALLOCATION PROGRAM

From: "ANAGHENNISSIS" (Morning)
Royalist;
"HELLINIKON AIMA" (Morning)
Royalist.

Athens (8 December):--Mr. Mahas, Minister of Transport, announced that in view of the fact that UNRRA automobiles are about to be allocated to private owners, an allocation plan is being worked out. Furthermore, it was announced that measures will be taken so that private owners will gradually replace the State in land communications. This will be done in such a way as to avoid competition between the automobile-owners and the railroads.

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COMMITTEES WILL CHECK ON
AGRICULTURAL ALLOCATIONS

From: "KATHIMERINI" (Morning)
Conservative;
"HELLINIKON AIMA" (Morning)
Royalist;
"ELEFThERIA" (Morning)
Democratic.

Athens (8 December):--Two Committees have been formed at the Ministry of Agriculture, which will examine complaints on the distribution of machines and animals by the Ministry. Those that have been distributed unfairly will be taken back and will be given to people who are rightfully entitled to them.

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GOVERNMENT HAS NO
ANNOUNCEMENT ON LOAN QUESTION

From: "ANAGHENNISSIS" (Morning)
Royalist;
"EMBROS" (Morning)
Royalist;
"MAHI" (Morning)
Socialist.

Athens (8 December):--In connection with the report from London that a loan of \$100,000,000 would be granted to Greece by the United States and Canada, both the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Tsouderos and the Minister of Finance, Mr. Mylonas, stated that they have no announcement to make.

It has become known, however, that the Government has received information which can be considered favorable on the development of the negotiations for granting economic aid to Greece. It has not been clarified whether this effects all Greek demands or only part of them. Last night Mr. Mylonas stated that the results of the negotiations will be announced by the Government as soon as they become final.

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DAILY NEWS DIGEST

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No. 232

Athens

Friday, 4 January 1946

UNRRA REPORTS ON U.S.
VOLUNTARY GIFTS TO EUROPE

From: UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE
American Official.

Washington (3 January):--Taking note of the many voluntary gifts from the American public of supplies and cash for needy people of liberated countries, accelerated sharply during the past holiday season, UNRRA issued a year's end summary of voluntary relief activities and channels.

Herbert H. Lohman, Director General of UNRRA, stated that "voluntary gifts by Americans may seem small in comparison with essential appropriations made by Congress, but they are a tremendous help to the whole relief program in the worst winter since the Middle Ages."

The great United National Clothing Collection of last spring gave UNRRA vast quantities of garments which money could not have bought, so tight was the world textile situation. These garments, sufficient to clothe 25,000,000 war victims, are saving thousands of lives today.

"The current canned food collection before winter is over will supplement near-starvation diets in countries which have suffered the worst crop failures in 75 years, as well as the unparalleled destruction of the war," the report said.

Mr. Lohman pointed out that UNRRA receives from organizations and some individuals in the United States a variety of gifts ranging from livestock to small sums of money. The Christmas season prompted a gift of 15 carloads of a chocolate milk drink for free distribution to children of Greece from the Greek War Relief Association and a gift of eight thousand pounds of hard candy from a group of New York shops through the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief. The Church of the Brethren, which earlier sent blooded bulls to Greece to replenish dairy stocks, has recently sent 150 Holsteins to supply milk for hospitals and nursing homes in Poland.

Since October, UNRRA has been conducting a victory collection of canned food which will continue as long as there is need for food in war devastated areas. Through the work of some 900 groups and organizations operating collection centers in every state in the United States, tens of millions of cans of food are now clearing for overseas shipment through 22 regional warehouses arranged for by UNRRA.

A report from the national headquarters of the Victory Canned Food Collection states that over 12 tons of canned food are now being received daily at New York warehouses alone.

The President's war relief board, with which all voluntary foreign relief agencies must register, reported to UNRRA that during the first six months of 1945 alone, Americans contributed over \$40,000,000 in cash and almost \$168,000,000 worth of gifts in kind, such as medicines, food and clothing for relief in Asia and Europe, not including contributions to the American Red Cross.

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UNRRA BRINGS SUPPLIES
INTO ALBANIA

From: "NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE"
Paris Edition.

Durazzo, Albania (25 December): (By Allen Raymond). The former summer palace of King Zog, Albania's last monarch, has been turned by the victorious partisans now celebrating national independence, into a convalescent hospital for their wounded troops.

The palace, a huge, box-like structure of pink and brown stucco of the pastry-cake school of architecture, with ornate Carrara marble staircases, sits on a high hill overlooking this Adriatic harbor and dominating the landscape.

But instead of Zog's flag, there is a red star above its highest tower today with four letters electrically illuminated to shine over the town at night. The letters signify "Death to Fascists - Liberty to the People".

Zog Willing to Return

I visited the palace with Zehalylla Toto, a Tirana physicist and candidate for a seat in the constitutional convention of Premier Enver Hoxha's Democratic Front. Toto has been informed that Zog, now a fugitive in London, with considerable gold amassed here, has said he is willing to return to Albania if the people want him. "We would certainly like him to come back," Toto said. "We would hang him."

He pointed to the rich paneling and heavy marble door frames. "He took all this out of the taxes of the peasants," Toto said, "and let the rich escape. He sold most of our national wealth to the Italians to exploit an impoverished country. What a badit!"

Partisans Enjoy Mansion

There are 140 former partisans now enjoying the great mansion, with its sun porches and baths, including several who have lost arms and legs in battle. Looking down with them from the front veranda, I could see three small Greek ships in the harbor from which relief supplies of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration were being unloaded.

On the dock I saw thirty trucks manufactured by Chevrolet in Canada and a dozen tractors with plows and harrows manufactured by the International Harvester Company in Chicago. Under a plan of Hoxha's Government, they are going to be supplied to the agricultural cooperatives which are now being organized to help the peasants, among whom the great estates are being distributed.

According to Toto, about 200,000 persons ultimately will share the estates of twenty-five great land-owners who, among them, owned two-thirds of the tillable farmland in Albania. To date 1,500 parcels - five acres being the limit of each - have been distributed.

Most of the great landowners have fled. Hoxha's followers say that without exception they collaborated with the Italian Fascists and Nazis to keep the peasant sharecroppers under a control which had not changed since the days of feudalism.

Some wanted here for war crimes are known to be free in Italy, and Hoxha's followers say that they believe the Allies should arrest them and hand them over to justice.

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FOOD FOR EUROPE
HELD DUTY OF U.S.

From: "NEW YORK TIMES"
American Daily.

New York:--The United States has the greatest responsibility of any nation for helping the people of the world who suffered direct effects of the war, while North and South American countries now have the most strength to give such aid, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said yesterday.

Mrs. Roosevelt was a guest speaker at the first of three parties broadcast over Station WOR from the Guild Theatre, 245 West Fifty-second Street, to launch the metropolitan Victory Collection of Canned Food for overseas relief. Tickets of admission for the 1,400 guests were cans of foods. In all, 10,000 cans of meat, fish and vegetables were donated to the collection, which is sponsored by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

In answer to a question from Bessie Beatty, WOR commentator, as to the part the United States should play in aiding war-stricken countries, Mrs. Roosevelt said:

"All of us, as victors, all of us who were Allies, have a great responsibility to help the world get back to the point where people feel able to stand on their own feet again. We in the United States have the greatest responsibility, while we in North and South America have the most strength for such a task. The countries which have not suffered direct attack in the war have the responsibility for leadership in aiding the rest of the world."

Other speakers on the program included Paul Manning, war correspondent; I.A.R. Wylie, writer, and John Dula, UNRRA representative who has just returned from Greece. Mr. Dula asked for contributions of canned meat, fish, milk and baby foods to aid a program sponsored by UNRRA to feed 900,000 children a day in Greece.

Helen Hayes, guest speaker at the second food party, made a dramatic plea for food and other aid to children across the seas who were not so fortunate as boys and girls in this country who grew tall and healthy--despite the war. On the same program Marcia Davenport, author, described the desperate need for food in Czechoslovakia, which she visited recently.

Following the third food party of the day - "The Better Hall" quiz program - all contributed canned food was sent to a warehouse to be packed for immediate shipment overseas.

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JEWS PROTEST AGAINST
GENERAL MORGAN'S ALLEGATIONS

From: "KATHIMERINI" (Morning), Conserv;
"ELPETHERIA" (Morning), Democr;
"EMBROS" (Morning), Royalist;
"KATHIMERINA NEA" (Morning), Dem;
"HELLINIKON AIMA" (Morning), Roy;
"MAHI" (Morning), Socialist;
"UNION JACK" British Military;
"A.G.I.S." (Anglo-Greek Inf. Serv.

London (3 January):--Reuter's announces that the Council of representatives of British Jews, in answer to the allegations of General Morgan, UNRRA High Official, about an "exodus" of Jews from Eastern Europe into Germany, issued the following statement:

"It is really amazing that the Chief of UNRRA in Europe attempted to dispute that Jews are persecuted in Eastern Europe and was so badly informed at a time when repeated official statements of Polish and Czech politicians imply

(continued on page 4)

(continued from page 3)

that anti-semitic demonstrations have taken place in their countries, resulting in many instances in persecutions and assassinations.

"It is unfortunate that General Morgan showed such little understanding for the despair of those who escaped the massacres of the nationalists-socialists, and for their burning desire to leave the places of horror, with the hope of beginning a new life in the native Jewish land.

"No one can expect that the small remnants of 3,500,000 Polish Jews wish to continue their life in the vast cemetery of the formerly flourishing Polish-Jewish Community. No one will believe that these people have left a comfortable life in Poland in order to settle down in the UNRRA camps, in starving Germany, without taking into consideration the hardships of a difficult trip, in the middle of the winter.

"General Morgan's allegations about a Jewish conspiracy, whose purpose is to enable the Jews to become a great Power, coming at a time when in Nuremberg it is being conclusively proven that approximately 6,000,000 Jews have been put to death, is not only a gross invention of a non-existent danger, but also an extremely cruel act and unworthy of a leader of an organization whose purpose is to heal the wounds of the victims of Nazi barbarism."

UNRRA Asks for an Investigation

As it has been learned today, UNRRA has asked the British Foreign Office to investigate the accuracy of General Morgan's allegations, who said that the Jews of Europe are acting suspiciously with the purpose of a "mass exodus" from Eastern Europe to Germany, and according to other information, to Palestine.

The Foreign Office will conduct this investigation through the British diplomatic representatives in Poland and Central Europe. According to the prevailing in London opinion if the allegations prove to be true, many questions related to the British Foreign policy would arise.

It is cabled from Frankfurt that the Advisor to the American Forces in Europe, Simon Hirsch Rifkind, characterized General Morgan's allegations as "absurd". Mr. Rifkind said that actually many Jews are leaving Poland, but this is due to the fact that they are facing the hostility of the population there. He said that he had seen notices calling the Jews to leave Poland under the threat of death. He added that there was no program and that the Polish Government is making every effort to prevent persecution of Jews, but up to now it is unable to do so.

According to cables from Washington General Morgan will resign tomorrow from UNRRA.

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RUMOURS ON CURRENCY CREATE PANIC IN PROVINCES

From: "EPIHEUKON AIMA" (Morning) Royalist;
"TA NEM" (Afternoon) Democratic;
"VRADITH" (Afternoon) Royalist;
"ASYMLITOS" (Afternoon) Royalist;

Athens (4 January):--In a cable to the Ministry of the Interior the Nezarh of Euboia reports that the food situation in that Monos has reached an impasse. All foodstuffs have disappeared from the market because of the rumour that the currency is to be replaced. No transactions are taking place.

The Ministry has received similar cables from Kalanata and various cities in Macedonia. These cables set forth the tragedy and despair of the inhabitants of the provinces as a result of the hiding of food.

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REPORT 4,000 VIOLATIONS
OF UNRRA CLOTHING CARDS

From: "MAHI" (Morning)
Socialist.

Athens (4 January):--More than 4,000 - out of the approximate total of 500,000 salaried persons in the area of the capital - have had double clothing ration cards issued to them. Some managed to get three or four cards each. It follows that they have two or three food-ration cards too, since it was on the basis of the food ration cards that the clothing cards were issued - unless they used other means to deceive the clothing card service.

The above were discovered by the registration service - or, the classification section, as it is called - that works untiringly and has organized a really wonderful system. The 4,000 holders of double ration cards include numberless gendarmes, and non-commissioned officers of the gendarmerie - which fact especially impressed those in charge of the control. Included in the above are also University professors, doctors and officers.

As a first list we publish below a few names of those who degraded themselves to the extent of double-crossing the State for a few yards of cloth, infinitely more needed by the poorer classes. We ask the appropriate Minister what sanctions have been imposed in respect of the above violations. Here are some of the names:

(1) Col. Emanuel Tsolakis, who got 3 clothing ration cards, one (No. K.A.C.A. 221/8791), as an officer of the First Paymaster's Office; a second (No. K.A.G.A. 99/1052), as an employee of the Public Works Service, and a third (No. K.A.G.A. 237/150), as an architect of the Ministry of Education. He also had three clothing-ration cards issued for his son, Demetrios Tsolakis.

(2) Spyros Economidou, University Professor, received two cards; one (No. K.A.G.A. 106/107), as a professor and a second (No. S.T.I. 421/36) as a doctor at Athens Polyclinic.

(3) Angelos Maranis, University Professor, obtained two cards: one (No. K.A.G.A. 126/151), as a professor and a second (No. K.A.G.A. 38/23) as a chemist of the Autonomous Currant Organization (ASO).

(4) Spyros Georgopoulos, army doctor, who got 3 cards: one (No. K.A.G.A. 221/8458) as a doctor at the Ministry of War, a second (No. K.A.G.A. 231/3366) as a doctor of K.D.A.D. and a third (No. K.A.G.P. 60/32) as a doctor of the Tobacco Workers' Fund.

It is distressing indeed that among those in possession of double cards there are several clergymen. Among the first 300 names on the list that we saw, there were two. Both are priests at the Church of St. Asomatos. They are Nicholas Anagnostopoulos and Joakein Zambanis.

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STATE VEHICLES TO TRANSPORT
MERCHANDISE FROM PROVINCES

From: "ELEFTHERIA" (Morning)
Democratic;
"HELLINIKON AIMA" (Morning)
Royalist.

Athens (3 January):--The Ministry of Supply announces that State vehicles have been allocated for the transport of all kinds of merchandise. Priority is given to food supplies from the provinces (to Athens).

Merchants who are interested may submit applications to the Ministry of Supply until noon of each day for transport required on the following day.

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Soni:

The situation here is going from bad to worse
and we should be doing something about it
any possible. We should be doing something about it

Restricted

DAILY NEWS DIGEST

Issued by
Office of Public Information
UNRRA Greece Mission

Telephone 32-610

No. 240

Athens

Monday, 14 January 1946

SIGN AGREEMENT FOR \$25,000,000 LOAN TO GREECE

From: UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE
American Official;
All Morning Papers.

Athens (13 January):--It has been officially announced that the agreement by which a \$25,000,000 credit is opened for Greece at the Imports and Exports Bank has been signed in America.

This credit, which will be used to purchase goods required for our economic rehabilitation, will be paid in 25 years beginning in 1950, when the first amortization installment will be paid. Payment on interest will start when the credit begins to be used. The interest has been fixed at 2.5% up to 1960, 3% up to 1970 and 3.5% up to 1975. Mr. Mylonas, Minister of Finance, said that if this credit is used the right way and if it is ascertained that many other requirements remain to be fulfilled, there are certain indications that the above bank will give us further assistance.

The Note Which Accompanied the Loan

The full text of the note with which the United States Ambassador, Mr. MacVeagh, announced the granting of the loan to the Greek Government by the American Imports and Exports Bank, as mentioned in yesterday's cables, is as follows:

"The United States Government acknowledges receipt of the letter addressed by Mr. Tsouderos to the Ambassador of the United States in Athens, submitting suggestions for economic aid to Greece.

"The United States Government is mindful of the important contributions made by Greece to the successful conclusion of the war and sympathetically aware of the tremendous devastation visited on Greece during the period of hostilities. In the face of overwhelming odds, Greece exhibited a courage in resistance which served as an example to the liberators who eventually were able to release Europe from enemy domination. The relief provided to Greece through Military Liaison and the current operations of UNRRA is an effort on the part of the United States along with other Allied countries to demonstrate their grateful recognition of the tremendous sacrifices Greece has made. Further assistance toward reconstruction will be afforded through a \$25,000,000 Export-Import Bank loan. By means of this loan, Greece will be able to acquire certain essential supplies and equipment.

"There is a danger which should not be ignored, that if energetic steps are not taken to improve the present internal economic situation the assistance from the United States will not produce the lasting benefits that are hoped for. An immediate improvement in the economic situation in Greece should create an atmosphere favorable to the successful holding of national elections. Elections accurately reflecting the wishes of the Greek people should bring about an improved political situation which should contribute substantially to long run economic recovery and to future stability.

(continued on page 2)

This news digest is a service for members of the UNRRA Greece mission. Its purpose is purely informational. It does not reflect mission policy. The aim is to summarize the daily news & comment about UNRRA and matters pertinent to the relief program for Greece or of interest to staff members.

(continued from page 1)

"The severe difficulties which Greece has encountered since liberation can be traced in large part to the self-sacrificing heroism with which the Greek people resisted the common foe. The resulting emergency conditions have prevented successive Greek Governments from carrying out effectively the stringent kind of internal economic stability program that is required. The Government of the United States is aware that Greece's burden is a heavy one, but it is convinced that the assistance being extended to Greece can accomplish little toward economic recovery unless the Greek Government itself undertakes rigorous measures to control inflation and to stabilize the currency, to reduce government expenditures and to augment revenue, to increase the efficiency of the Civil Service Administration, and to revive industry and trade.

"The execution of such a program has been the announced intention of several ministries which have been in power in Greece during recent months but in no case has it been possible for them to pursue such a program to a successful conclusion. It is assumed that the present government also has under consideration a similar program. The extent of possible further American economic assistance to Greece will necessarily be influenced by the effectiveness with which the Greek Government deals with the problem of economic stabilization.

"The United States Government has been advised by the British Government of the latter's proposal now under discussion with the Greek Government to send an advisory economic mission to Greece. In view of the interest which this government has in the success of the economic stabilization and recovery of Greece, it welcomes this evidence of the desire of the British Government to extend advisory aid to Greece. If Greece should need additional technical assistance, the United States Government would be prepared, upon request of the Greek Government, to make available American technical economic experts to consult on Greek financial and economic programs. The particular qualifications of any experts which might be desired could be determined in consultation between the two governments so that they would be best equipped to assist on those problems which are now most urgent in Greece.

"The Greek Government can be assured that the United States Government is fully aware of the grave difficulties which beset Greece. It hopes, however, that the Greek Government, by taking firm action and at the same time being confident of outside assistance, will be able to lead Greece on the road toward economic recovery."

The London Economic Discussions.

London (12 January):--Mr. Tsouderos, Greek Deputy Prime Minister, and Mr. Kartalis, Minister of Supply, had a long session today with Mr. David Waley, permanent Under-Secretary of the Treasury, and higher officials of the Foreign Office. The discussions are still of an informational character on the Anglo-American plan for assistance to Greece. This plan will most likely begin to be shaped out next Monday or Tuesday at the latest.

In the meantime, it has been announced from Washington that Mr. Byrnes' representative at the Department of State, in announcing the \$25,000,000 loan by the Exports-Imports Bank, said that in order to stabilize Greek economy Greece must first put her internal affairs in order. She must also make certain readjustments, such as price control, the revival of commerce and industry, etc., which the United States have pointed out to Greece in the memo recently handed to the Greek Government.

The United States expressed their satisfaction at the British decision to send a mission of economists and experts to Greece and state that they are prepared to send American experts as well, if needed. (G. SYRLOTIS).

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FIX PRICE OF FOODSTUFFS
FOR JANUARY DISTRIBUTION

From: "ELEFTHERIA" (Morning)
Democratia.

Athens (13 January):--According to a decision of the Under-Secretary of Supply, Mr. Papas, the prizes of the foodstuffs to be distributed during January have been fixed as follows: 300 drs. for each tin of meat; 300 drs. for 1 oke and 100 drania of flour; 300 drs for 300 drania of macaroni.

According to an order issued by the Market Inspection Police the price of currant syrup is to be exactly the price of one oke and 350 drania of black currant.

NOTE: According to our Food Division the prices per ration of the items mentioned above are as follows: 400 drs. for 71 drania of meat (one tin); 160 drs. for one oke of macaroni; 80 drs. for 200 drania of flour.

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SAYS FOODSTUFF DISTRIBUTION
SUFFICIENT FOR ONE DAY ONLY

From: "ACROPOLIS" (Morning)
Royalist.

Athens (12 January):--The following foodstuffs will be distributed for the whole month of January: 1 tin of meat; 2 okes of flour; 1 oke of beans; 1 smoked herring. All these together should make up the 2,200 calories (daily) promised us for the recovery of the Greek people. We are not dietitians to know whether the items mentioned above make up the aforementioned number of calories but we do know all the items could be eaten in one of January's 31 days by one family, and that that family would stay hungry during the remaining 30 days. The number of calories, therefore, is zero.

NOTE: The ration scale for January for the capital area is: Bread, 3,375 drania; flour, 200 drania; macaroni, 400 drania; meat, 71 drania; sugar, 80 drania. This totals 1,173 calories per day.

UNRRA is trying to make it possible for the Greek people to obtain an adequate diet. Foodstuffs imported by UNRRA are therefore only a supplement to foodstuffs produced in Greece. It is the opinion of the Food Division that enough local food is available to the people of Athens to give them an adequate diet, if the local food were equitably distributed. If it is not this is a problem for the Greeks to solve.

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UNRRA OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY
PROGRAM ATTRACTS ATTENTION

From: "VRAZYNI" (Afternoon)
Royalist.

Athens (11 January):--In the Metochikon Tameion Building on Churchill Street, there is an attractive show window, which draws the attention of all passers-by. In it is displayed a series of artistic photographs. They show the joy and relief which has been given to children by occupational therapy - a project organized by the British and Greek Red Cross with UNRRA's assistance. The camera has caught many happy scenes. Young girls made a variety of toys to be sent to sanatoria and preventoria in the area of Athens. One sees in the window what a woman's taste and skill can produce. With very few materials, pretty dolls and other toys are made; UNRRA and the British and Greek Red Cross have come forth with materials which have made possible the production of many other useful articles.

(continued on page 4)

(continued from page 3)

During the Christmas and New Year Holidays, many persons were attracted by the window's rich collection of toys on display, but the articles were not for sale.

In the future, the section of Occupational Therapy will extend its activities, in order that some of the things produced may be made available to the public.

NOTE: "Occupational Therapy" is a part of UNRRA's "Rehabilitation of the Disabled" program. Its activities have thus far been introduced into 7 or 8 hospitals but will, in future, be extended to a larger number of hospitals and institutions.

Occupational therapy consists of occupying the patient with some sort of pleasure-giving, creative work. This has a favorable effect on the patient's morale and, in turn, on the improvement of his physical condition. The product (whether toy or other article) turned out by the patient himself is an indication of his improvement - which is the aim of occupational therapy.

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ACCUSES DISTRIBUTION
COMMITTEE OF SYRANIKI SUPPLIES

From: "ELIOTISTIS" (Morning)
Communist.

Livadia (12 January):--The Committee for the Distribution of UNRRA foodstuffs and supplies in the village of Zeriki was caught by the British UNRRA representative stealing foodstuffs and clothing. The village priest, Papyiannis, member of the Committee, participated in the theft.

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PREPARE BILL ON
TRUCK ALLOCATION

From: "EPLI" (Morning)
Democratic;
"TA NEA" (Afternoon)
Democratic;
"VREDEMI" (Afternoon)
Royalist.

Athens (13 January):--The bill on the organization of transport and the allocation of UNRRA trucks will be ready before the end of the week. Approximately 600 vehicles have arrived in Piraeus in the last 5 days. Most of them are new trucks.

NOTE: Our Transport Section informs us that approximately 800 vehicles arrived in Piraeus during the last five days.

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PRODUCERS ANNOUNCE
CEMENT SURPLUS

From: "ELEFTHERIA" (Morning)
Democratic.

Athens (13 January):--The cement companies "Olympos" and "Hercules" have made a joint declaration to the Minister of Supply according to which they have each produced one thousand tons of cement, and they cannot find buyers because of over-production. The two companies are requesting the State to buy the cement for 140 million Drachmas, since it was produced at the State's order. Mr. Papas, the Under-Secretary, announced that he will take up the question of buying the whole output of cement to be used either for public works or for export, in view of the fact that Greek cement was always in demand in the foreign markets.

Mr. Papas added that considering the speed at which the Fertilizers Company's plants are working, he hopes that there will be enough glass products both for internal use and for export.

DAILY NEWS DIGEST

Issued by
Office of Public Information
UNRRA Greece Mission

*The last page of this digest
gives you some idea of what we are
up against in the way of strikes, the whole business
makes you sick.*
Jack

Telephone 32-610

No. 244

Athens

Friday, 18 January 1946

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY URGES MORE HELP FOR UNRRA

From: "A.G. I.S."
(Anglo-Greek Information Serv)

London (17 January):--The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, speaking at the United Nations Assembly, called for United Nations assistance to UNRRA and a common effort by all peoples to deal with the universal food problem.

"Having regard to the great discoveries of the last century and a half" Mr. Bevin said, "we have to face the fact that we have not found the right method of distributing these great gifts on a wide enough basis, so as to serve their intended purposes of raising the standard of life universally. Social disorder arising from war and failure to satisfy the physical and intellectual development of mankind may lead to still further troubles and serious conflicts. The task which thus devolves upon the Economic and Security Council is an urgent one, and has just as important a bearing on world security and peace as the other instrument to which I have referred. His Majesty's Government will place at the disposal of the Economic and Social Council all our own experience. In return we shall hope to gain knowledge from others which will assist us in solving our economic and social problems. While the Security Council will deal with the vital problems of defence, and the Military Staff Committee will coordinate weapons of war against aggression, the Economic and Social Council will have to carry on a great war against poverty, misery and disease, which have cursed humanity for so long.

"The government of the United Kingdom", continued Mr. Bevin, "have circulated a resolution for action by the Assembly upon UNRRA. We have done this because we believe that it will not be possible for the United Nations to achieve peaceful progress unless this great ambulance work is carried on long enough to enable economic rehabilitation to be effective. It is for this reason that we feel that the United Nations should keep closely in touch with UNRRA and should consider what assistance it can give to its work.

"There is, however, one problem which is not confined to countries needing UNRRA's help but is common to nearly the whole world, namely that of food. A common effort by all peoples is necessary to deal with this, pending the return of good harvests. Shortage of food will create for us problems both moral and physical which it will take years to overcome.

"I would urge the assembly to appreciate the seriousness of this situation and to give an example of international effort by making common sacrifices to surmount this transitory difficulty."

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SHOEMAKERS ASK FOR
IMPORT OF RAW MATERIALS

From: "ELEFTHERIA" (Morning)
Democratic;
"ELEFTHERI HELIADA" (Afternoon)
RAM;
"VRADYNI" (Afternoon)
Royalist;
"ESPIA" (Afternoon)
Royalist.

Athens (17 January):--A committee of shoe manufacturers called upon the Minister of National Economy and presented samples of the shoes sent from abroad which are of much poorer quality than the shoes produced locally, inasmuch as the soles are not made of solid leather but of compressed cardboard with an outer layer of leather. The Committee requested that, instead of importing ready-made shoes from abroad, the shoes be made locally out of raw materials imported from abroad. The Minister promised to study the question.

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TO DEVELOP AREA BETWEEN
KALAVRYTA AND GULF OF CORINTH

From: "VELLA" (Morning)
Democratic.

Athens (17 January):--In cooperation with UNRRA, a project is about to get under way for the improvement of the area between Kalavryta and the Gulf of Corinth. Reforestation will take place throughout the entire area. Water control work will be carried out, as well as various projects to prevent soil erosion. A committee of Ministry of Agriculture experts will make a survey of the above region next week.

NOTE: Preliminary plans for such an undertaking have been discussed with the Ministry of Agriculture. It is expected that steps will be taken in the near future to make a preliminary survey of the area to determine the nature and scope of work required to be done. Actual operations will depend upon arrival of earth-moving equipment and other supplies programmed by UNRRA.

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EXPRESSES INDIGNATION FOR NON-
DISTRIBUTION OF FERTILIZERS

From: "MAHI" (Morning)
Socialist.

Athens (17 January):--The Agricultural Bank should have received from the Fertilizers Company and should have distributed to the rural districts 5,000 tons of fertilizers in December and 2,500 tons in January. Instead, it has received and distributed 1,000 tons in December and only 250 tons in January.

The Transportation Office B, in order to justify this delay, says that it is due to lack of transportation, because the vehicles available are used by UNRRA for the transportation of other commodities.

There are, however, caigues which could have transported the fertilizers - so valuable to the agricultural production - to ports of rural areas. Why are they not used? Why is it preferable to keep the fertilizers idle, stored in warehouses?

NOTE: UNRRA does not transport commodities. It turns over its vehicles to the Government, which through its services handles the transportation of all commodities.

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SEND FERTILIZERS TO
KAVALLA AND CRETE

From: "ESTIA" (Afternoon)
Royalist.

Athens (17 January):--One thousand five hundred and thirty four tons of fertilizers have been sent to Kavalla and two thousand ninety tons to Irakleion, Crete, for use in those areas.

As announced, these quantities will cover the needs of the current cultivation season in the above areas.

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WORK ON SOULI SPRINGS
PROGRESSES SATISFACTORILY

From: "MAHI" (Morning)
Socialist.

Athens (18 January):--The Ministry of Public Works announces that more pipes have been laid for the purpose of running the Souli Springs waters into the Marathon Reservoir. The new aqueduct will begin to operate when the pumps which have been ordered from America arrive.

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TO TRANSPORT CLOTHING AND
FOOTWEAR TO PROVINCES

From: "MAHI" (Morning)
Socialist.

Athens (18 January):--UNRRA has notified the Ministry of Supply that it will allocate a vessel before the end of the week to ship clothing and footwear to the people of Macedonia and Crete.

In the meantime, it has been stated that clothing has arrived in Grevena, Doris, Chythion, Galavryta, Sfakia and Lassithion.

NOTE: Our Shipping Section informs us that due to the recent slow-down in loading activities as a result of strikes, it will probably be four weeks before the vessel mentioned above reaches Thessaloniki.

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PRESS WORKERS
GO ON STRIKE

From: "MAHI" (Morning) Socialist;
"RIZOSPASTIS" (Morning) Communist.

Athens (18 January):--The Union of Editors and the Union of Press Workers called a strike last night, because their demand for a special bonus until such time as their wages are finally readjusted, following currency stabilization, was turned down.

The management of "MAHI", "RIZOSPASTIS" and "ELEFTHERI MELASA", (Afternoon EAM), accepted this demand, since they considered it fair and just. The above three papers' editorial and technical staff continued work as usual. The rest of the newspapers not only did not accept the workers' demands, but did not even send in an answer.

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INCREASE TROLLEY
AND BUS FARES

From: "RIZOSPASTIS" (Morning) Communist.

Athens (18 January):--The Electric Power Company has increased the trolley fare from 70 to 80 drs. and the bus fare as follows: New Smyrna - 150 drs.; Halandri, Old Phaleron, Nea Ionia and Psychiko - 200 drs.; Kifissia - 330 drs. Officers' tickets for 10 trips are fixed at 500 drs. and soldiers' tickets at 30 drachmae.

STRIKE SITUATION
CONTINUES UNCHANGED

From: "MAHI" (Morning)
Socialist;
"RIZOSPASTIS" (Morning)
Communist.

Athens (18 January):—The Bank of Greece Employees began a sit-down strike yesterday, demanding extra financial assistance. The Athens Municipal Workers continued their strike. At their meeting yesterday, the waiters and cooks also decided to continue their strike.

The paper factory workers have finally decided to go on strike because their employers have refused to pay the full financial assistance agreed upon. The Sarantopoulos Paper Factory personnel called a strike yesterday. The labor and technical personnel of the Department of Mechanical Organization in the Ministry of Agriculture have also gone on strike. The "A" Department workers decided to continue their strike at their meeting yesterday.

The dock workers' strike is continuing. Mr. Havinis, Minister of Public Works, who visited Piraeus, declared that the statements published in the press as having come from him and according to which he acknowledged that the dock workers were receiving high wages, are not true. He did not wish to make any statement regarding an acceptance of the dock-workers' terms.

Mr. Sakas, Under-Secretary for Labor, stated that in his opinion certain demands should be accepted, but the Economic Advisory Council will not give its approval.

Other Strikes

The Macaroni workers are ending their strike today. They managed to get an extra month's salary, fifty-three drs. on each oke of macaroni, instead of twenty-five, and three okes of macaroni instead of two.

The shop employees, clerks handling clothing imported by UNRRA, cobblers, printers, book-binders, ELKA personnel, Crystal Glassware Factory workers, and the "Athena" garage employees are continuing their strikes. The "Apollon" theater strike has been going on for days, because the owner refuses to pay the rates agreed upon with the Panhellenic Musicians Association. In Piraeus, the quarry workers' and the stocking factory workers' strikes are continuing.

The EF-EX workers' strike has stopped. They got a 30,000 drs. special bonus and all their other demands have been satisfied. The brass-workers, too, ended their strike after their demands were partly satisfied. Following a successful sit-down strike, the Ministry of Public Works Garage personnel got a wage-increase, boots, clothes and a lunch every day.

Yesterday, the employees of the Sewerage Disposal Company held a meeting at which they decided to intensify their fight and even to call a strike if their demands are not accepted. "A" Distribution Department office personnel are going on a 3-hour sit-down strike tomorrow.

The Union of Electric Transport Company personnel issued a statement charging that the management refuses to pay wages for the two days of the strike. It appeals to the Street Car workers to be ready for a renewed struggle.

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DAILY NEWS DIGEST

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UNRRA Greece Mission

Telephone 32-610

No. 270

Athens

Monday, 18 February 1946

UNRRA HQ REPORTS
TYPHOID EPIDEMIC

From: "UNION JACK" (Morning) - ()
British Military;
"KATHIMERINI" (Morning)
Conservative;
"VEMA" (Morning)
Democratic.

London (16 February):--UNRRA Headquarters reports typhoid fever sweeping Europe. The present epidemic is one of the most severe, resulting from the Second World War. It is centred in an area extending from Berlin to Silesia and East Prussia, but it is also prevalent in areas from the North Sea long the Baltic and southward to the Danubian Plain.

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FIX NEW SELLING PRICES
FOR UNRRA SUPPLIES

From: All Morning Papers.

2
3000
180000
15460000
1.500000

Athens (16 February):--The selling prices of UNRRA supplies have been fixed as follows:

Foodstuffs: Bread ration, 100 drs. (This price, it is stated, only covers baking expenses); Tinned meat, 5,000 drs. per oke; Tinned fish, 3,750 drs. per oke; Salted fish, 2,000 drs. per oke; Smoked herrings, 2,600 drs. per oke; Dried cod, 2,800 drs. per oke; Sugar, 4,000 drs. per oke.

Fertilizers: Sodium nitrate, 400 drs. per kilo; Ammonium sulphate, 400 drs. per kilo; Superphosphates, 250 drs. per kilo; Superphosphates (condensed), 500 drs. per kilo; Calcium sulphate, 450 drs. per kilo; Sulphur, 350 drs. per kilo; Copper sulphate, 1,000 drs. per kilo; Carbon bisulphide, 1,350 drs. per kilo; Lime sulphur, 450 drs. per kilo.

Folder: Seed oakes, 450 drs. per oke; Corn (small), 500 drs. per oke; Oats, 600 drs. per oke; Soya flour (for livestock), 450 drs. per oke; Bran, 500 drs. per oke; Livestock flour, 400 drs. per oke; Bran, coarse, 250 drs. per oke; Wheat gleanings, 400 drs. per oke.

Livestock: Milk cows, 500,000 - 800,000 drs. per head; Bulls, 600,000 drs. per head; Mares, horses, 650,000 - 850,000 drs. per head; Mules, 600,000 - 800,000 drs. per head; Donkeys, 250,000 - 300,000 drs. per head.

The prices of clothing items have not yet been determined.

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CHARGES ABUSE OF
UNRRA SUPPLIES

From: "EMMETTHERI HELLADA" (Afternoon)
RAE.

(This is the eighth and last instalment of a series of articles published in the above newspaper.)

Athens (14 February):--It is not the rotting UNRRA supplies in Athens and Piraeus alone that suffer the consequences of pre-meditated indifference shown by the responsible authorities. A glance at the situation in the provinces shows that what is taking place in Athens and Piraeus is not a local symptom but a part of a general criminal plot by the plutocratic oligarchy.

In the warehouses of the Agricultural Bank in Salonika the following supplies lie undistributed: 50 tons of rubber in sheets, which could be made into shoes for 200,000 persons and give employment to at least 1,000 workers. The 200 tons of sesame in storage would produce large quantities of oil; the 400-ton quantity of sunflower-seed would also yield 100,000 oke of seed-oil. One hundred containers of biscuits, 432 cases of milk, 2 cases of cheese also remain undistributed. Nine parcels of clothing, 23 bags of sugar, flour, etc., have spoiled.

The Ministries of Supply and National Economy have announced that 50 tons of zinc, 99 tons of caustic soda, 25 tons of paraffin and 7 tons of tin are due to arrive in Macedonia.

In Macedonia practically none of the raw materials brought into Greece by UNRRA have been distributed. Only 70 oke of caustic soda and 17 tons of paraffin have been issued. What accounts for such obstruction in Northern Greece's industries resuming operations? It must be because this would be against the interests of the industrialists who exploit the population of the provinces. On the Salonika quays there lie 7,200 tons of lumber which was destined for the rebuilding of the burned villages. This lumber has rotted and is now being sold as unsuitable.

The cotton processing warehouses still contain: 2,239 rolls (145,646 meters) of "cobot" cloth; 7,876 rolls of "alatza" cloth; 4,513 dozens of knitted items; 64,716 packages of yarn. Yet, the population of Macedonia shivers with the cold. Macedonia's share of the total quantity of cocoa (450 tons) which arrived was 160 tons. None of this was distributed to tuberculars nor to children suffering from glandular trouble. 499 bales of cotton, 450 barrels of milk (120 barrels of which has spoiled) and 217 bags of deteriorated pulses are stored out in the open.

The same situation prevails elsewhere. In Volos the supplies have been stored away in the basements of the churches and nothing is distributed. The following supplies are running the risk of spoiling in Trikkala. 229,650 oke of wheat; 84,995 oke of flour; 1,581 oke of sugar; 723 oke of coffee; 7,000 oke of fats; 374 oke of soap; 5,100 oke of herrings; 91,450 oke of milk; 937 oke of rice; 83,477 oke of peas; 1,293 oke of soup. And yet the state of the Thessaly farmers is deplorable.

At a time when the bread ration in the provinces is being reduced, 25,000 oke of wheat which had fermented were loaded onto the cargo "CYPRUS" in Patras and dumped into the sea. And the people of Peloponnesus know that this is not the first time that foolstuffs are dumped into the sea. In Anfilokia, thousands of oke of wheat lie in storage in the Dervitso and Konyli warehouses, in danger of fermenting.

The exploitation which is going on in the provinces/supplies distributed on the basis of issue-orders is scandalous. UNRRA kerosene, for instance, is being sold at 3,000-4,000 drachmae per oke. The official price for the product issued on the basis of issue-orders, which are given to "friends" only, is 150 drachmae.

The number of parcels that reaches the provinces is never correct. From Salonika it is charged that 1,000 suits of underwear were missing out of one single shipment of clothing. The bags had been torn and sewn again. Many of the parcels

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received in the provinces are found to have been opened and about one-fourth of their contents missing. What is left reaches the "distribution committees", set up in every village or section of the towns. Here is where the swindle is completed. All of the distribution committees are, as a rule, agents of the terrorist organizations. They distribute the supplies to their followers, who are not usually the ones entitled to them.

In the village of Sohos, in the Yannitsa district, all democrats were excluded from participation in 5 distributions with the exception of a very small number. The letter received ... ties! (Memorandum submitted to the Nomarch). In the village of Askos the monarchist organization issued written orders on the 12th December 1945 prohibiting distributions. (Memorandum submitted by the people).

In the village of Kolchikos, in the Lagada district, the monarchists were the only ones to get supplies. (Revealed at a cross-examination carried out by the Nomarch). The president of the village of Arethusa stole the supplies. In the village of Xyloupoulis the clothing was taken by the monarchists. (The village committee filed a protest).

In Kiloheri, on the island of Euboia, there were many thefts (memorandum sent to UNRRA). In Mantanika the monarchists were the only ones to get clothing. (Memorandum submitted to the distribution committee). In the village of Kadi the committee stole ten pairs of shoes, large quantities of clothing and distributed the rest to the monarchists. (Memorandum submitted to the distribution committee of Kyri). In the village of Lirni the parcels and clothing were distributed to the X-itsas. (Protest by Christoyiannou, member of the committee).

In the village of Lagadakis on the island of Zakynthos, 17 democratic families were excluded from the distribution of wheat seed. (Protest filed with the Nomarchy). In the village of Bolkousi, practically the whole quantity of potato seed was given to two monarchists, namely Anthony and Dionysos Kalozeron. (Protest files against the State Agriculturist, K. Petas).

In the village of Aghia Kyriaki, Trikkala, distributions have been delayed since the 15th September (memorandum sent to the Nomarchy). In the village of Piki, the distribution committee stated: "We're not distributing the foodstuffs because you are EAM followers". (Published in the Trikkala newspapers on the 2nd February 1946). In the village of Vanazi, a 10% tax in favor of bandit-chief Valentzas was levied on the wheat recently distributed. (Trikkala newspapers.)

Such examples are endless and a whole volume would be required if we were to mention all of them. The Central Committee of EAM has submitted various memoranda to the UNRRA Administration from time to time accusing numberless such cases. The very few instances where the supplies actually reached the people were where the committees had been chosen by the people's themselves.

Nor is it the fair and equitable distribution alone of UNRRA supplies that the people can guarantee. The whole series of operations involved from the time the supplies arrive down to their distribution requires the people's participation. Conditions so far have proved this necessity. Not only is the post-December regime incapable of distributing UNRRA foodstuffs and supplies, it is stealing them as well.

The revelations by "ELEFTHERI HELLADA" have been overwhelming. The directors and managers responsible for the administration of the supplies are obliged to speak, apologize, justify their incredible swindling, abuse and waste of the supplies as well as their criminal indifference.

A real state, belonging to the people, would have hung all the responsible Ministers, directors, bankers and inspectors at the entrances of the warehouses and in the ports' depots where the valuable supplies lie rotting in piles, undistributed. Their crime exceeds by far the limits of administrative responsibility. An honest district attorney, conscious of his calling, would intervene on his own authority. And if the disintegration of the post-December regime had not been so deep, even into the justice corps, such a district attorney would have been found.

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The Greek people, nevertheless, do not waive their claim. Together with its murders, its moral degradations and other destruction, the post-December regime must give an account of the unprecedented waste and robbery of the UNRRA supplies - and it will some day!

NOTE: Following a careful analysis of this series of articles, UNRRA finds that factual inaccuracies which directly concern UNRRA and which are UNRRA's direct responsibility, are so insignificant as not to call for any correction.

The numerous charges contained in these eight articles involve operations in connection with UNRRA-imported materials, which are entirely the responsibility of the Government, not of UNRRA. We therefore abstain from any comment on those charges. If an official reply should appear in the Greek press, the DAILY NEWS DIGEST will automatically carry such a reply.

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INSPECTS MALARIA-INFESTED AREAS
TO BE SPRAYED BY PLANE

From: "VRADINI" (Afternoon)
Royalist.

Athens (15 February):--In view of the fact that spraying by airplane is to become a part of the anti-malarial campaign this summer, Major Smith of the American Air Force, has arrived here and has started an investigation of the malaria-stricken districts.

Major Smith's first trip was to Peloponnesus. He will visit Thessaly, Macedonia, Epirus and Thrace shortly accompanied by a Greek aviator.

It was announced that the Greek Government would undertake to carry out repairs to the air-ports and erect small hangars for the special planes which will spray malaria-infested areas with DDT.

NOTE: Major Gordon Smith, entomologist, of the U.S.P.H.S., Assistant Chief Sanitation Engineer, UNRRA Greece Mission, is presently carrying out a survey throughout Greece to examine airports, with a view to having at least one airplane for DDT-spraying assigned to each UNRRA region.

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INCREASE FARES
AND FREIGHTS

From: All Papers.

Athens (17 February):--We are informed that a 100% increase on tickets and freight rates will be effected tomorrow on railways throughout the country.

Also
The Electric Transport Company/announces that street-car fares will be increased from 80 drachmae to 150 drachmae. The date on which the increase is to become effective will be announced by the Company.

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MINISTER OF RECONSTRUCTION
DESCRIBES DESTRUCTION IN GREECE

From: All Papers.

Athens (15 February):--A few days ago, Mr. Doxiades, Under-Secretary for Reconstruction, gave a general picture of the destruction wrought on our buildings by the three invaders. Yesterday he completed this picture with more data, which chiefly concerns the degree of responsibility of each of the occupying powers, the comparative destruction of each area and town and the general or specific consequences that have been created as a result of this destruction.

According to Mr. Doxiades' statement, the Germans are responsible for the total or partial destruction of 208,000 buildings or 51% of the total number of buildings destroyed. The value of these buildings is estimated at 31,275 million pre war drachmae. The Italians are responsible for the total or partial damage of 110,000 buildings, or 27% of the total, representing a value of 16,000 million drachmae. Next come the Bulgarians with 74,500 buildings, or 18% of the total, amounting to a value of 11,175 million drs. 8,500 buildings or 2% of the total, representing a value of 1,275 million drachmae, were destroyed by the Allies. Finally the Greeks themselves are responsible for the destruction, during the various phases of the civil strife, of 7,500 buildings or 2% of the total, estimated at a value of 1,125 million pre-war drachmae.

The above particulars, especially the exact figures on the responsibility of each party involved, reveal the mistaken conception, both in the country and abroad, that all this destruction is the aftermath of the Greek civil struggles, especially during December. Naturally, the extent of the destruction was not the same in each part of the country. Certain districts, certain towns, were destroyed to a degree estimated at 70-100%. Here is a chart showing the degree of destruction in various parts of the country:

Nomoi: Thessotia, 67.3%; Kozani, 45.3%; Larissa, 41.2%; Arta, 38.3%; Trikala, 38.1%; Yainina, 36.2%; Drama, 31.4%; Pthiotikofolis, 30.8%; Chanion (Crete), 30.8%; Florina, 29.2%.

Destruction varies according to districts also, as the following chart shows: Thessaly, 39.9%; Epirus, 38.2%; Crete, 26.8%; Sterea Hellas and Euboea, 25.9%; Macedonia, 25.2%; Ionian Islands, 19.8%; Thrace, 19%; Peloponesus, 17.4%; Aegean Islands, 14.2%; Kyklades, 13.2%.

Another chart shows the percentage of destruction to towns with a population of over 10,000 inhabitants: Corfu, 61%; Larissa, 40%; Rethymon, 39%; Chanea, 28%; Yainitsa, 24%; Iraklion, 20%.

The following chart shows the destruction to towns with a population of 2,000-5,000 inhabitants: Anoghia Rethymnis, 100%; Tyrpakton, Iraklion, 100%; Kalavryta, 95%; Kalambaka, 92%; Velestinon, 86%; Mouzaki, 83%. The list of the villages which have been literally wiped off the surface of the earth is too long to be published.

Consequences of Destruction

Few people are aware of the actual extent of the consequences of the destruction of our buildings. The greater part of the public is completely unaware of the tragic reality of these consequences. Mr. Doxiades reveals them frankly with an abundance of data which has been collected by experts since the very first day of our bondage. Here they are:

1) The capital representing the destroyed buildings which has been lost is equal to the national pre-war income for one year. In other words it is equal to what our people could produce in one year, working intensively, without spending anything, even for food. This capital could not possibly be replaced even if ten annual budgets were appropriated for the purpose. So, one understands the terrific magnitude of the problem of reconstruction of destroyed buildings.

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2) A quantitative & qualitative decrease in our agricultural production has been noted. The destruction of villages has caused a decrease in agricultural production to 5 billion pre-war drachmas below normal. It is estimated that the quality of tobacco, due to the lack of proper warehouses and tobacco sheds has deteriorated to 25% the pre-war quality (sic). There is a proportionate decrease in production because of the destruction of factories and shops.

3) 234,000 families are housed under deplorable conditions. 4) Due to the lack of homes and shelter, the population of the country is susceptible to diseases. During 1945, it was noted that in the districts where destruction was heaviest, as in the Preveza district for example, the death rate increased by 50%. On the contrary, the death rate went down 30% in districts where destruction was light. The incidence of tuberculosis in the destroyed areas has doubled and the children in those areas present the same spectacle as that of the Athenian children during the most horrid year of occupation. In Evritania, for example, the people are living under unprecedented conditions.

5) Though the birth rate throughout the country in general has increased, in the destroyed areas, such as the Larissa district for instance, it has gone down 20%. Thus, while the vitality of our race shows a tendency to fill the gaps which were created during the last six years, special conditions, the most serious of which is the lack of shelter, add to the complication of the population problem.

6) The population of the larger centers has been increased considerably by the armies of the homeless coming from the rural districts. Athens has a burden of about 80,000 such persons; Thessaloniki, 35,000; Drama has 1,200 families. These people were obliged to move to the urban centers. This means that the rural districts are being abandoned while the larger cities are congested. It also means an uncalculable number of economic, feeding, transport, social and currency problems.

7) Serious dangers of a national character menace the country if the frontier settlements remain uninhabited. The Bulgarians systematically annihilated these settlements on the cold and inhuman assumption that it would be difficult to settle in mountainous regions. It is worth mentioning that in some parts of Northern Greece, as for example north of Drama and Sidirokastron, the density of the population has been reduced to 1-2 inhabitants per square kilometer, following the destruction of houses. Before the war there were 21,6 inhabitants per square kilometer.

Those are the most serious consequences of the destruction of our buildings. Of course other factors too, such as the feeding problem, the lack of security, etc., helped to make these consequences even greater.

Systematic Reconstruction To Begin Shortly

According to Mr. Doxiades' statement yesterday, systematic reconstruction will begin very soon. He expects that it will be in full swing this summer. The State will take up the task of permanent reconstruction. It will direct and control all projects, regardless of the methods to be employed or the services or organization to be used. It is expected that UNRRA will also afford its assistance, even though its program includes only temporary shelter.

Naturally, reconstruction will begin in the provinces first, especially in those provinces which have been stricken most severely. Frontier districts will also get priority for the reasons mentioned above. Reconstruction work in the urban centers will take place when large scale work in the provinces is impossible during the winter.

Finally, Mr. Doxiades gave his assurance that within two or three weeks, at the latest, he will be able to announce a detailed program on reconstruction which is now being drawn up and completed by the appropriate service.

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DAILY NEWS DIGEST

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Office of Public Information
UNRRA Greece Mission

Telephone 32-610

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Athens

Monday, 15 April 1946

EMPHASIZE GRAVITY
OF FOOD CRISIS

From: "UNION JACK" (Morning), British Military;
"KATHIMERINA NEA" (Morning), Democratic;
"KATHIMERINI" (Morning), Conservative;
"VIMA" (Morning), Democratic;
"EMBROS" (Morning), Royalist.

London (14 April):--While reports from all parts of the world yesterday emphasized the gravity of the food crisis, Mr. Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister, was believed to be considering whether to make fresh efforts to impress the seriousness of the situation on the US Administration. A direct appeal from Mr. Attlee to President Truman - who believes it will be all over in 90 days - is possible.

An India Office official has replied to comments from both President Truman and his Secretary for Agriculture, Mr. Clinton P. Anderson, about India's improved prospects. "The statements from Washington are preposterous and almost laughable," was the official's bitter reply. "The answer will be only too much emphasized in a few months' time when millions of Indians will drop dead from hunger. Indians in Washington, cables Reuter's special correspondent there, feel that the vast amount of sympathy for India's plight generated by the work of the Indian Food Mission recently, and also by the big publicity campaign, will be marred if the implications of President Truman's and Mr. Anderson's statements are accepted without qualification by the American public.

In Washington today, Mr. Hendrickson, Deputy Director General of UNRRA, stated that in China, Indochina, the Philippines, Indonesia and India, famine is no longer a menace because it has already become a grim fact. Mr. Hendrickson added that 5 to 15 million persons in the above countries will die in the next few months.

Officials confirm that little, if any, American wheat will be moved to India in the crucial months of May and June. British experts at the Combined Food Board negotiations in Washington are still insisting that Americans should re-examine their plan to send half a million tons of wheat to Japan in the next three months. UNRRA shipments to liberated areas during March reached a new peak of 1,526,200 tons, equivalent to more than seven ship cargoes daily, Mr. Fiorello La Guardia, Director General of UNRRA, announced yesterday. Food shipments, including bread, grains, oils and fats, however, fell far below the minimum needs. Before January this year food made up more than 70 per cent of UNRRA cargoes.

General Joseph T. McNarney, US Commander in Germany, said in a statement issued in Berlin: "There is not enough food within the borders of the American zone procurable from German sources to sustain life even at starvation levels." Therefore, food must be imported into the American zone as into other western occupation zones in Germany, General McNarney stated.

Present stocks, the statement continued, should make it possible to supply 915 calories a day for the normal consumer until the new harvest, but to maintain the ration scale of 1,550 calories a day it would be necessary to import 495,000 tons of extra food. Even to continue the present scale of 1,295 calories until the end of September would require imports of 315,000 tons of flour. Present crops in Germany have been sown without fertilizer and only a miracle could prevent the coming harvest from being still lower than the last. UNRRA's request for assistance for the starved peoples of Europe was considered at a Cabinet meeting of the Argentine Government yesterday, Dr. Juan Cooke, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said yesterday. He added that before May 13 the Argentine would place at the disposal of UNRRA, 120,000 tons of wheat, in addition to 30,000 tons already exported.

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LONDON PAPERS CARRY REPORTS
ON UNRRA FROM ATHENS

(We have now received a number of additional articles written by correspondents who were here covering the Elections and who took the opportunity to study and report on UNRRA in Greece.)

From: "DAILY HERALD". (London)

Athens (2 April), (By Dudley Barker, "DAILY HERALD" Reporter in Athens):--Today I was told the truth about Greece by tall, unsmiling Buell F. Maben, American Chief of the UNRRA Mission in Athens.

His story turns into a pitiful puppet show all the backstairs intrigues, manoeuvring for personal power, and unreal propaganda which pervade this city as the election results roll in slowly and, as yet, with dubious accuracy.

Maben ripped the tinsel cover off this city of taverns stuffed with rich food and brimming with wine, of pastry shops laden with delicacies, street barrows piled high with fruit, shop windows displaying fine clothes, silk stockings, well-made shoes - all the things nobody in England can buy. "Unless", said Maben, "the Greek Government can get more cereals from countries where surpluses are not already committed - they are trying to get some from Africa and South America - thousands of Greeks are going to die from starvation. They will not drop down in the streets, but they will die slowly from malnutrition. Seventy-five per cent of all children between six and 14 are suffering from some form of malnutrition. It is an extremely serious situation, and so far as I can see there is no help for it."

It is a year since UNRRA came to Greece - the country is a little smaller than England and Wales, but the population is only 7,000,000 - and Maben stressed the realities the new Government will face. During that year UNRRA has brought into Greece 2,200,000 tons of supplies.

Maben gave me a grim sketch of the difficulties he and his colleagues have met in getting those supplies distributed and used. They have had to deal with eight different Governments, each setting up, with lengthy delays, a set of provincial Civil servants. Then he attacked a system in which food flows uncontrolled into the taverns of Athens and precious home-grown wheat is sold without restriction to be made into pastries.

Of industrial rehabilitation he was despondent. Industrialists say they expect a stable wages policy from the new Government, and will expand. "We don't know", said Maben. "We went through Greece industry by industry and then sat down with the Government and ordered what was necessary. We brought in more than 200,000 tons of industrial rehabilitation materials. The warehouses are jammed full of them. They are not being used, mostly because industrialists say they are anxious about changing wage rates and strikes. We shall not import any more until the warehouses are empty and the materials being used."

If Greece is to survive in the modern world, added Maben, any new Government of whatever colour will have to do these things:

1. Stabilise currency;
2. Rebuild the Civil Service;
3. Get industry going by using requisitioning powers;
4. Control all major items produced in the country and distribute them fairly; and
5. Control prices.

From: "NEWS CHRONICLE" (London)

Athens (2 April); (By Geoffrey Hoare):--Mr Buell Maben, Chief of UNRRA's Mission to Greece, stated here today that UNRRA would "make a strong and urgent appeal to the new Government to take over full responsibility for the country."

Accusing former Greek Governments of having tried to evade their responsibilities regarding distribution of food and other supplies, Mr. Maben declared: "Greece is going to have thousands dying of severe malnutrition." Three-quarters of all Greek children between the ages of 6 and 14 were suffering from malnutrition, he said, and only more and better food could bring down the tuberculosis rate, which was 14 times higher than that of England.

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From: "THE NEW STATESMAN AND NATION".
(London).

Athens (26 March), (By Hugh Massingham):--"I'll tell you what will happen in Greece. On March 31st we shall get a majority, and in six months we shall have the King back". It is one of the younger Populist candidates talking. "But why wait until September?" "Because", he said, "we shall need six months to exterminate the Communists and build up the secret police. There will be censorship, of course, but I'll let you get one or two messages through because I like you. Then, when we have everything nicely cleaned up, we will get the King back". And these people, don't forget, would look upon Sir Archibald Sinclair as a dangerous Communist and assassin.

The official manifesto of the Populist party- an extraordinary document of seventy-six pages full of references to morality and God and Fatherland - gives no hint of what a Royalist Government would mean; nor do the speeches of the party's official leaders. Take Mr. Mavromichalis. Mr. Mavromichalis is a charming old gentleman, who wears a monocle and lives in a house which has all the fascination of a period museum. Crowded on the walls are rows and rows of handsome ancestors who brandish swords, or stand alert and listening on lincly mountains like magnificent stags. Mr. Mavromichalis is very conciliatory. Yes, the Populist party was certainly in favour of the King. Its policy was to hold a plebiscite; but not unless the British agreed. Everything would be done decently. Even Mr. Tsaldaris, who is fiercer than Mavromichalis and usually much more indiscreet, was surprisingly mild. A Greek monarchy, he explained, would be like the Swedish or Danish brand, where the King had a Parliament and worked in gentle harmony with the people.

But these men are puppets; it is the ferocious rank and file who matter. For months now the Royalist "X" organization has been terrorising villages all over Greece, and although EAM is using the same methods wherever it has a chance, most of the violence undoubtedly comes from the Right. The terror is now concealed; it will be open enough after the election, even if the trappings of democracy are retained. (In monarchist circles, by the way, Royal dictatorship is known as "Crowned Democracy"). Even now, civil servants who are democrats are wondering how long they will keep their jobs. And every worker who does not vote on Sunday and has a blank on the voting card will be, in the eyes of many employees, a marked man.

Is there not a hope that the rank and file of EAM will ignore the orders of their leaders and vote for the more moderate Right candidates with the idea of keeping out the extremists? Is there not a possibility that Papandrou, who is now (ironically enough) the white hope of democracy, might be able to form a Government and curb the worst terrorism? That is what some of the more astute British officials would like. After two or three months of muddle and frustration, Parliament would be dissolved and there might be another election in which the Left would take part. After that, a new Government based on the real wishes of the people could be formed, and a new and fruitful period begin.

That, of course, is a possibility. (There is also another possibility, that Tito in the North may start some trouble). But what makes this situation so explosive and dangerous is the economic crisis which is certain to come in a matter of weeks. To Englishmen arriving in Athens from London, the sight of all the food in the restaurants and shops induces the uncomfortable feeling of sin; this sprawling Turkish town has everything we dreamt of as we sipped our Crippsian arrowroot - cakes with cream and nuts, chocolate colairs, shelves and shelves of them. There are toys, fountain pens, cameras, watches, cigarette lighters, eggs by the basketful, wines by the cask - all at fabulous prices, of course. But a visit to the slums of Piraeus, where people live on vegetables cooked in water instead of the usual oil, or a trip to the villages a few miles from Athens, where families I saw had been existing on the UNEPA ration of flour for a month, soon disabuses one of the idea that there is no starvation in Greece. In remote villages, of course, conditions are worse. UNEPA is doing magnificent work; without it half Greece would have perished by now. But the task is so immense, and distances so great, and destruction by the Germans so unnecessary and so ruthless, that UNEPA cannot be expected to solve everything. Because of the cost of carriage, people in the hills sometimes have to pay more for their bread than a millionaire on the black market of Athens.

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Bad as the food situation is now, it will be much more serious in April and May. The poor in Athens are today getting about 1,800 calories; during the next two months, before the harvest is gathered, they will be down to somewhere between 1,300 and 1,400, and it may be less. This starvation diet is bound to react on the economic situation. Even if the Right had the support of the workers - and they can expect nothing but emity - production would inevitably fall in April and May, when the economic crisis will reach a peak. Trade has improved a little since the currency was stabilized, but output is still only about 30 per cent of the pre-war level. The textile industry and the large fertilizer and glass factory at Piraeus are almost back to normal, but other industries are only just ticking over. The engineering trade, for instance, is down to about 15 per cent of the pre-war level, and the cement industry would have collapsed altogether the other day if the British Economic Mission had not asked the Greek Government to place an order. ("What shall we do with it?" they said - in a country with some two thousand destroyed villages). As for the currency, nobody knows how long the gold in the Bank of Greece can last; but obviously the British loan of ten million pounds, plus the gold the Greeks can mobilize abroad, is not inexhaustible. Money is not circulating: All that is happening is that, when a Greek merchant sells something, he turns his money proceeds into gold. It is estimated that there are three million gold sovereigns hidden away in Greece - the equivalent of £20 million sterling.

Any Government which came into power in April would have an appallingly difficult problem to solve. The Right, which has no economic policy, are defeated before they begin. They cannot master the situation without controls, and they do not believe in controls. They cannot and will not create an efficient civil service for the same reason. They cannot get national unity because they will have the workers implacably against them. They cannot balance the budget because their rich backers will not stand for the heavy taxation which is necessary. When the Right gets into power, the British Economic Mission will clearly have to intervene more and more to save the situation; but the difficulties of working with such foolish partners, while "X" bands are using knout and whip on the workers, appear insuperable.

It is very noticeable that the Communists are the only people on the Left who are cheerful nowadays. Things are working out very nicely for them. Whether the Popujists are returned with a clear majority or whether Papandriou or some other "moderate" can form a Government, is ultimately of no importance. The crisis will get them in the end. Violence will breed violence and terrorism will make converts from that mass of distracted people who believe in neither extreme. Nor do the Communists think the Right will be able to bring the King back. The international wind is no longer blowing in favour of Fascism whether based on monarchy or the Fuehrer principle. This is not 1933. (How surprised Mavromichalis would be if somebody told him!) Despite the terrorism which is bound to increase after the elections, even if Sophoulis were Premier, the Communists believe that both the Right and the British will be involved in the common ruin in three to six months from now. They have only to wait and endure.

For that reason it seems to me most unlikely that there will be any trouble either before the election or immediately afterwards. It would not be to the advantage of the Communists. But if Britain, out of weakness and panic, were to connive at the return of the King, it would be almost impossible to stop a new civil war. It would not begin as it did before with sudden explosive risings in towns and villages. Men would drift away to the hills and join thousands there already in hiding; arms would be sent over the border, and Greece would become another of the dangers to Peace.

We once had an intelligible solution to the Greek problem; even after the civil war our prestige remained remarkably high, and, although it shrank in the next few months, there was still enough good will to make it possible for the British Labour Party to build up a Centre Government based on economic as well as political reality. Today our friends in Greece are disillusioned, and we are setting off on a new path which can bring nothing but danger.

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From: "THE NEW STATESMAN AND NATION".
(London).

Athens (26 March), (by Hugh Massingham):--"I'll tell you what will happen in Greece. On March 31st we shall get a majority, and in six months we shall have the King back". It is one of the younger Populist candidates talking. "But why wait until September?" "Because", he said, "we shall need six months to exterminate the Communists and build up the secret police. There will be censorship, of course, but I'll let you get one or two messages through because I like you. Then, when we have everything nicely cleaned up, we will get the King back". And these people, don't forget, would look upon Sir Archibald Sinclair as a dangerous Communist and assassin.

The official manifesto of the Populist party- an extraordinary document of seventy-six pages full of references to morality and God and Fatherland - gives no hint of what a Royalist Government would mean; nor do the speeches of the party's official leaders. Take Mr. Mavromichalis. Mr. Mavromichalis is a charming old gentleman, who wears a monocle and lives in a house which has all the fascination of a period-museum. Crowded on the walls are rows and rows of handsome ancestors who brandish swords, or stand alert and listening on lily mountains like magnificent stags. Mr. Mavromichalis is very conciliatory. Yes, the Populist party was certainly in favour of the King. Its policy was to hold a plebiscite; but not unless the British agreed. Everything would be done decently. Even Mr. Tsaldaris, who is fiercer than Mavromichalis and usually much more indiscreet, was surprisingly mild. A Greek monarchy, he explained, would be like the Swedish or Danish brand, where the King had a Parliament and worked in gentle harmony with the people.

But these men are puppets; it is the ferocious rank and file who matter. For months now the Royalist "X" organization has been terrorizing villages all over Greece, and although EAM is using the same methods wherever it has a chance, most of the violence undoubtedly comes from the Right. The terror is now concealed; it will be open enough after the election, even if the trappings of democracy are retained. (In monarchist circles, by the way, Royal dictatorship is known as "Crowned Democracy"). Even now, civil servants who are democrats are wondering how long they will keep their jobs. And every worker who does not vote on Sunday and has a blank on the voting card will be, in the eyes of many employees, a marked man.

Is there not a hope that the rank and file of EAM will ignore the orders of their leaders and vote for the more moderate Right candidates with the idea of keeping out the extremists? Is there not a possibility that Papandreu, who is now (ironically enough) the white hope of democracy, might be able to form a Government and curb the worst terrorism? That is what some of the more astute British officials would like. After two or three months of muddle and frustration, Parliament would be dissolved and there might be another election in which the Left would take part. After that, a new Government based on the real wishes of the people could be formed, and a new and fruitful period begin.

That, of course, is a possibility. (There is also another possibility, that Tito in the North may start some trouble). But what makes this situation so explosive and dangerous is the economic crisis which is certain to come in a matter of weeks. To Englishmen arriving in Athens from London, the sight of all the food in the restaurants and shops induces the uncomfortable feeling of sin; this sprawling Turkish town has everything we dreamt of as we sipped our Crippsian arrowroot - cakes with cream and nuts, chocolate eclairs, shelves and shelves of them. There are toys, fountain pens, cameras, watches, cigarette lighters, eggs by the basketful, wines by the cask - all at fabulous prices, of course. But a visit to the slums of Piraeus, where people live on vegetables cooked in water instead of the usual oil, or a trip to the villages a few miles from Athens, where families I saw had been existing on the UNERA ration of flour for a month, soon disabuses one of the idea that there is no starvation in Greece. In remote villages, of course, conditions are worse. UNERA is doing magnificent work; without it half Greece would have perished by now. But the task is so immense, and distances so great, and destruction by the Germans so unnecessary and so ruthless, that UNERA cannot be expected to solve everything. Because of the cost of carriage, people in the hills sometimes have to pay more for their bread than a millionaire on the black market of Athens.

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REPORTS WHEAT BEING
USED AS FUEL

From: "MAHI" (Morning), Socialist;
 "ELEFThERIA" (Morning), Democratic;
 "ETHNOS" (Afternoon), Democratic;
 "KATANIA" (Afternoon), Democratic;
 "ELEFThERI HELLADA" (Afternoon), EAM.

London (13 April):--Today's issue of the "DAILY MAIL" publishes a Reuter's report from Washington according to which "a fierce speculation" is being carried out on wheat throughout the Argentine. "Unbridled speculation", the report says, "is in full swing regarding millions of bushels of wheat abandoned on the pampas beyond the Plate river. A great part of these quantities will never be shipped to Europe. A still greater part will be used as fuel in lieu of coal which is hardly available. This situation is due to the fact that the Argentine had been unable to procure coal during the war and was compelled to use cereals as fuel.

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MINISTER OF FINANCE
SPEAKS ON DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES

From: "EFTHIA" (Afternoon), Royalist.

Athens (13 April):--We are informed that during his first meeting with Mr. Buell F. Maben, Chief of UNRRA Greece Mission, the Minister of Finance availed himself of the opportunity to raise certain points concerning the receipt, storage and distribution of UNRRA-imported supplies.

After thanking Mr. Maben for UNRRA's valuable assistance to Greece, Mr. Stephanopoulos asked Mr. Maben to take steps with the UNRRA Headquarters with a view to increasing UNRRA shipments. The Minister stressed that the immediate utilization of the supplies would create the best conditions for the economic rehabilitation of Greece.

According to the same information, the Minister pointed out to Mr. Maben that whereas the needs of the population of Greece, especially in the rural districts, are very great the warehouses are full of supplies which have not been distributed for several months. The immediate distribution of these supplies would greatly relieve the suffering of the population and would cause a decrease in demand and, as a result, a drop in prices. Such a policy should be given consideration by UNRRA since the Administration undoubtedly is interested in the relief and rehabilitation of the country.

Mr. Maben agreed with the Minister's views and promised that UNRRA would spare no efforts to face the country's economic problems successfully.

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NEW MINISTERS TAKE
OATH OF OFFICE

From: All Papers.

Athens (14 April):--In the presence of the Regent and the Prime Minister, the following new Ministers took oath of office at 12:30 yesterday:

Mr. Demetrius Helmis, as Minister of Finance.
Mr. A. Antonopoulos, as Under-Secretary for Finance.
Mr. A. Stratos, as Minister of Labor.
Mr. Michael Ailianos, as Under-Secretary for Coordination.

Temporarily, Mr. Ailianos will also act as Under-Secretary for Supply.

Mr. Nicholas Nicholaides was appointed Secretary General at the Ministry of Labor.

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DAILY NEWS DIGEST

Issued by

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UNRRA Greece Mission

Telephone 32-610

No. 335

Athens

Saturday, 11 May 1946

DRAFT BILL FOR HANDLING
OF UNRRA SUPPLIES

From: All Papers.

Athens (11 May):--During yesterday's Cabinet meeting a bill was passed regarding the administration and allocation of supplies through the country's organized commercial channels. The bill was drawn up following recent negotiations with UNRRA.

The bill provides that the Ministry of Coordination will appoint the agents who are to undertake the whole task of administering supplies from the time they are received until they are allocated. These agents may be unions of importers, banks, State subsidized organizations, combines and unions of cooperatives of various firms.

The State will maintain supervision and control. One or more of the larger banks in Greece may be appointed to undertake payments against advances incurred for account of the State, as well as the accounting for the whole or part of the administration.

The task of controlling and observing the work will be undertaken by a council attached to the Ministry of Coordination and presided over by the Under-Secretary for Coordination. The council will consist of the General Directors of the Ministries of Coordination, Finance and Supply, two UNRRA representatives and five representatives of the commercial, industrial and professional organizations. The chairman of a committee to be formed at the Ministry of Supply for the merger of the EF-EX service and A' Distribution Department under one management will also be a member of the Council.

In a statement, Messrs. Stephanopoulos and Allianos emphasized that with the new system all warehouses and open-air storage places would be emptied and that at the same time it would be possible to make more and quicker distributions. Negotiations will begin soon to determine the method by which raw materials are to be industrialized.

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RICE ALLOCATIONS MADE TO CHINA AND INDIA

From: "U.S.I.S." (American Official)

Washington (10 May):--The Combined Food Board has recommended the allocation of 584,600 tons of rice during the second quarter of this year for distribution to rice eating areas threatened by widespread famine. This figure is a quantity not indicated to be available for export from all sources to meet essential world import requirements for rice during the quarter, as submitted to the board, totaling about 2,100,000 metric tons. The Board pointed out that the quantities allocated for the quarter should not be interpreted as bearing a direct relationship to the total quantity of rice to be recommended for any claimant for the full calendar year. The Board stated that widespread crop failures, coming at a time when wartime strains had already reduced production substantially, have now given rise to a desperate situation. Widespread famine is threatened in many rice eating areas of the world. No allocation recommendations were made for European countries in order that all available supplies may be reserved for areas where rice is the basic food.

This news digest is a service for members of the UNRRA Greece Mission. Its purpose is purely informational; it does not reflect Mission policy. The aim is to summarize the daily news & comment about UNRRA and matters pertinent to the relief program for Greece or of interest to staff members.

GREEK STATE HAS PLACED
ORDERS FOR RICE ABROAD

From: All Morning Papers.

Athens (9 May):--The Ministry of Supply made known that the following quantities of rice have so far been ordered by the State: From Egypt, 5,845 tons; from Persia, 2,500 tons; from Brazil, 500 tons. A further 5,000 tons of rice will also be ordered.

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SPRAY HEALTH
RESORTS WITH DDT

From: "VEMA" (Morning)
Democratic;
"KATHIMERINI" (Morning)
Conservative;
"HELLINIKON ADMA" (Morning)
Royalist.

Athens (9 May):--We learn that UNRRA and the Sanitation School have jointly undertaken a drive for the improvement of the health conditions prevailing at the various health resorts. A start was made from the Kaiafa mineral baths which will begin operating as of May 20th. The shores of the lake have been sprayed with DDT by special planes. The interior of the buildings has also been hand-sprayed.

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SAY STATE VEHICLE SERVICE
WILL NOT BE DISSOLVED

From: "VEMA" (Morning), Democratic;
"VRADINI" (Afternoon), Royalist
"TA NEA" (Afternoon), Democratic.

Athens (9 May):--The liquidation of YEKA (State Vehicle Service), according to a law passed by the Sophoulis Government, has been postponed. The law in question is now being studied with a view to certain amendments being made. A decision may eventually be reached whereby the function of YEKA will continue.

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MORE UNRRA TRACTORS
EXPECTED TO ARRIVE

From: "ELEFTHERIA" (Morning)
Democratic;
"ESTIA" (Afternoon)
Royalist.

Athens (9 May):--A considerable number of UNRRA wheel tractors is expected to arrive. The tractors will be distributed to farmers owning 600 stremas or more of land.

NOTE: Our Agricultural Division informs us that UNRRA has programmed a number of crawling tractors (not wheel tractors) which are expected to arrive soon.

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MINISTRY OF NATIONAL ECONOMY ANNOUNCES
TOTAL CREDITS OPENED FOR IMPORTS

From: All Afternoon Papers.

Athens (10 May):--According to an announcement by the Ministry of National Economy, the total foreign exchange credits opened by the Bank of Greece during the period from February 20th (when imports of goods and food supplies from abroad were permitted) to April 30th, is as follows: \$17,294,981; £3,926,601; F.F. 9,590,382.

UNIONS OF FARMING COOPERATIVES
TO CONCENTRATE LOCAL WHEAT

From: All Papers.

Athens (10 May):--A meeting was held yesterday between the Ministers of Coordination, Finance, Supply and Agriculture to determine the method by which the country's wheat crop is to be concentrated. It was decided that the concentration will be optional and will be effected through the unions of farming cooperatives. A security price will be paid to the farmers and the balance will be paid later. Farmers whose crop is not sufficient for the requirements of their own families will receive a supplementary quantity of wheat out of the concentration. A certain amount of wheat will remain in the hands of the cooperatives' unions for the above category of farmers and for the urban population residing in rural districts. This wheat will be sold at the same price as that paid by the urban population.

In a statement on the above decision, Mr. Stephanopoulos said that an appeal would be made to the farmers asking them to offer their help to the Greek people, as a whole, during the food crisis by willingly making their stocks available for concentration.

The Minister also stressed that the Government would apply restrictive measures on all luxury goods and all demonstrations of luxury in general. It is our duty, he said, to show that we fully appreciate the gravity of the present world food crisis.

Mr. Stephanopoulos positively denied that there would be a further reduction in the bread ration. "We are not going to allow the sale of white rolls, nor will we permit the scandal of sweets to continue", he said.

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COLONEL LUBBOCK STRESSES NEED
FOR INTELLECTUAL REHABILITATION

From: "ETHNOS" (Afternoon), Democratic.

Athens (9 May):--Colonel Lubbock, former ML Commander and now Deputy Chief of UNRRA Greece Mission, has been kind enough to write the following article for "ETHNOS". Col. Lubbock has just returned from a tour in the United States where he had gone to help raise funds necessary for the financing of certain projects pertinent to Greek social welfare and health. These projects are indispensable to supplement UNRRA operations in these fields. During his visit, Col. Lubbock availed himself of the opportunity to deliver a series of lectures, in order to acquaint the American public with the exact situation in Greece. In the article published below Col. Lubbock mentions the main arguments he set forth in order to attract American interest in our country.

"The attention of UNRRA, UNO and international public opinion has hitherto been centered on the problem of material and physical destruction in the war devastated countries. This is right inasmuch as these countries should be enabled to restore their resources and their technical equipment so that they may recover their full independence in every sense. Yet the world press and all those who have dealt with the problem of rehabilitation give the impression that general interest is being focused on material and physical needs alone - mention is never made of the human beings' minds and spirits in spite of the fact that it is the latter that have suffered most terribly from the war and the occupation.

"It is almost impossible for us foreigners, who have never lived through the ruthlessness of a conqueror, to visualize the utter weariness and exhaustion of nerves and minds which have resulted from a merciless serfdom. Think of the effect on a person's spirit from the continued physical suffering of under-nourishment, cold, and actual persecution and then add to it the emotional and nervous strain of being surrounded by the horrors which every occupied country has known, the anxiety for relatives and friends and the constant uncertainty of the fate of prisoners and of those whom the conquerors deported.

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"It must not be supposed that the horrors described in the Belsen trial were confined to the concentration camps of Germany; equally ghastly stories could be told of many a Greek village and indeed one has only to talk to an Athenian to learn of horrible scenes which they normally witnessed in the city streets, which seem almost incredible to us in our comparatively sheltered lives during the war.

"It needs all our sympathy and longing to help to begin to understand the deep-seated effect of these events on the spirit and the character of the subdued peoples. But even if we have thought about these effects, we do not always realize their importance. It is perhaps easy to criticize the Greeks or other liberated peoples for their endless quarrels, their lack of efficiency, their inability to work together. Do we often stop to think that these too are the results of their suffering? Do we think that when one of us foreigners gets over-tired he becomes short-tempered, irritable and impatient? These are the failings of tired people and the Greeks are so much more tired than we can conceive.

"We shall not put them on their feet again only by giving them food, clothing and industrial materials. Their instability at the moment is not only due to their indisputable material deficiencies. They suffer, too, of a ~~psychical~~ and moral fatigue which is again, of course, the result of their vast war undertaking. If we remember this, we shall, I think, be less ready to throw our capacious criticisms at them and shall want to share their sufferings and help them in a better way without losing patience with them unreasonably.

"But if these are the results for the adults, what must they be for the children of Greece? Think what a Greek child has been through during these past six years. It has lacked almost all that makes our children healthy and secure. It has been under-nourished consistently, it has lacked clothes and shoes; very often it has lacked a home either because its parents have been killed or because that home has been destroyed. The Greek child has seen the worst horrors and is now left in a world bereft of the care and love and peacefulness which any child needs. It has not only suffered through hunger and horror; for five years it was taught to steal, to break laws and even kill, for this was action against the invader. He has been praised as a hero for so doing. If, after such a struggle, it is hard for adults to turn themselves to moral standards, how can we expect that children shall be able to do so? It must not be concealed that many a Greek child today is precociously adult; their minds are warped and their moral standards destroyed; they have lost their childish spirits.

"All this would be bad enough if Greece possessed the means to bring those children back to spiritual health but Greece has no toys or games, no boys' and girls' clubs; indeed it has hardly any schools either because they are destroyed or for the simple reason that there are no pencils, crayons or paper. The educational problem of Greece is gigantic and at the same time the means for solving it are utterly lacking.

"One could go on developing this picture for many columns. When one has lived with it for eighteen months it becomes admittedly an obsession. We must realize our obligation to help ravaged Greece rehabilitate herself both materially and intellectually. Above all we must remember the problem of the growing Greek generation, for if we do not solve it we cannot expect that Greece can regain her prosperity and her intellectual place. It is a job not merely of providing food supplies and clothing for two or three years. Spiritual and mental rehabilitation must be undertaken at the same time as the material rebuilding - and it must continue for at least a generation.

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DAILY NEWS DIGEST

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UNRRA STOPS ITS RELIEF SUPPLIES TO CHINA

From: "UNION JACK" (British Military);
"ELEFTHERIA" (Morning), Democratic;
"MAHI" (Morning), Socialist.
"KATHIMERIONA NEA" (Morning), Democratic.

New York (10 July):—An order by Mr. Fiorello La Guardia, Director General of UNRRA, temporarily stopping supplies to China, was yesterday described by Dr. Thing Fu Tsiang, Chairman of UNRRA's Far Eastern Committee, as "unbelievable and unthinkable". The order had been given, according to Mr. La Guardia, as a result of reports from authorities of the organization in Shanghai that supplies were persistently being used by the Chinese Government for political and other purposes.

Dr. Tsiang said he had received no official intimation of this move. The complaint from local UNRRA officials had been sent at a time when additional efforts were being made to speed up relief to the Communist areas, he added.

Mr. La Guardia said last night that operational plans to clear China's ports of UNRRA supplies had been prepared and put into effect. "Vital foods such as wheat, rice, corn and milk will continue to be sent," he said. "But even they are subject to quick clearance by the Chinese Relief and Rehabilitation Administration into the interior of the country, and then satisfactory distribution where the food is needed.

A Reuter dispatch from Nanking yesterday said that UNRRA supplies sent to the Communists in Jehol since the end of May included 170,000 tons of used clothing, 3,000 tons of tinned meat, 10,000 cases of condensed milk, 6,000 gallons of petrol, 70 spring beds and 50 cases of vegetable seeds.

Questioned regarding the report that the UNRRA staff in Shanghai had suggested that supplies might be sent to needy people elsewhere who would be assured of receiving them, Mr. La Guardia declared he had anticipated the situation and planned to meet it.

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UNRRA STOPS HEAVY EQUIPMENT SHIPMENTS TO CHINA PENDING PORT CLEARANCE

From: "UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE"
(American Official).

Washington (10 July):—UNRRA Director General F.N. La Guardia yesterday announced stoppage of all UNRRA industrial and agricultural equipment shipments to China, effective immediately.

Mr. La Guardia said that the distribution of UNRRA supplies to the Chinese interior was not considered satisfactory and that all Chinese ports

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must be cleared of UNRRA supplies in order to permit distribution of supplies to the needy in a manner satisfactory to UNRRA officials.

Mr. La Guardia said he had anticipated the situation of jammed Chinese ports and had planned to meet it and on June 6 he had informed Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek that he would take action if the ports were not cleared. Operational plans necessary to clear the ports were prepared and went into effect yesterday thus halting shipments of industrial and agricultural equipment to China except cargoes loaded and afloat.

The announcement further said: "Vital foods such as wheat, rice, corn, milk and pulses will continue to be shipped, but even they are subject to quick clearance by the Chinese government from the ports, and their expeditions shipment by the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration into the interior of the country and their satisfactory distribution where the food is needed."

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IEFC, UNRRA HEAD DISCUSS
WORLD FOOD CRISIS

From: "UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE"
American Official.

Washington (10 July):—D.L. Fitzgerald, Secretary General of the International Emergency Food Council, warned that the world food situation "after October 1 will remain difficult if not critical", at a meeting yesterday at which UNRRA Director General Fiorollo H. La Guardia asked that IEFC take over the famine problem when UNRRA terminates at the end of the year.

The food leaders spoke at a meeting of the United States government food conservation leaders, sponsored by the International Marine Relief Committee. Mr. La Guardia said: "I want to see the IEFC become the operating agency of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. The need for such an international body will continue long after the present shortages have passed. We are going to have surpluses again in the early 1950's and that is why we need FAO".

Mr. La Guardia said that there are two alternatives by which to continue the necessary assistance when UNRRA ends, "one is to force the nation whose funds are exhausted to borrow, and the second alternative is provided by the International World Bank set up under the Bretton Woods agreement".

"I favor the latter alternative," Mr. La Guardia continued. "A nation, like an individual, which is compelled to borrow for current needs, will never get on its feet. The International Bank should serve the world purpose and not be just a pawn shop". Mr. La Guardia also called for abolishment of trade barriers. He said that "some arrangement must be provided" for nations lacking the necessary balances of trade, to find a market for their goods, in order to secure exchange with which to buy food products.

Mr. Fitzgerald called upon the people of the United States to continue their aid to famine-stricken peoples. He said: "As an American, I am proud that we have done so much for the relief of famine in so short a time. But as an American who has seen hungry people all over the world, I have come to believe that the countries which have most food have a corresponding obligation to humanity. I, therefore, feel that our own country bears a very heavy responsibility.

"I am sure we have the will to meet it, but the will must find a way. The way will be much harder to find if our commodity prices get completely out of hand.

"The extent to which we meet our responsibility will help determine the immediate lives of a great many of our fellow men, and the long-term outlook for world peace."

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Explaining that he had visited famine areas all over the world on the Hoover mission, Mr. Fitzgerald said: "I can assure you that, in a land of hunger, food is the only thing that really matters". He credited the efforts of the United States and other favorably situated countries with the prevention of mass starvation. But he stressed that the diets of famine countries have been "terribly low", and that high child death rate, disease rate and adults' physical inability to do a day's work have resulted.

Northern Hemisphere harvests will be the determining factor, Mr. Fitzgerald stated, in the extent of the food crisis during the year beginning about October 1. He also pointed out that because food stocks are now depleted, they cannot be considered in gauging how world food needs will be met during the coming year adding: "Let me stress that last year's levels of food consumption in many countries, if they had to be continued for another year, would have most dire consequences".

Wheat and wheat substitutes, Mr. Fitzgerald stated, remain the Number One commodity - they key to the food puzzle". He gave the estimated gap between world cereal supplies during the coming year and requirements for these supplies as 10,000,000 tons. "If this forecast turns out to be correct," he said, "above average hunger in a great many parts of the world cannot be avoided".

He said he would not hazard guess on coming harvests "this early in the growing season", but stated that "only phenomenally good harvests all over the world would provide any chance of closing" the gap in cereal supplies.

Referring to the work of IEFEC, Mr. Fitzgerald said the organization did not have "some miraculous power to increase food supplies," but that "it does represent a forward step in the task of focusing the full strength of exporting and importing nations on the problem before us". He said that though the IEFEC has no power to order governments to action, the fact that the "member nations will have been parties to all decisions and recommendations" leads to an expectation of cooperation in carrying out the recommended programs.

Mr. Fitzgerald announced that in addition to the 19 member governments now in IEFEC, applications for membership have been received from 12 to 15 more countries. Among the recommendations already made by IEFEC, Mr. Fitzgerald listed measures to achieve economy in the use of grain to provide 85 per cent for human food, limiting the use of grain for beverages, making grain supplies yield the greatest possible amount of food energy, giving dairy cattle priority on grain reserved for livestock use, holding down use of sugar, and campaigning against waste of food on farms and in homes.

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UNRRA PROTESTS AGAINST DISCIPLINATION IN DISTRIBUTION OF ITS SUPPLIES

From: "KATHIMERINI NEA" (Morning), Democratic;
"MLHI" (Morning), Socialist;
"ELEFTHERIA" (Morning), Democratic;
"EMPTROS" (Morning), Royalist;
"RIZOSEASTIS" (Morning), Communist;
"VIMA" (Morning), Democratic;
"UNION JACK" (British Military).

London (10 July):--Router's correspondent in Athens cables that a vigorous official protest was addressed by Mr. Buell F. Mahen, Chief of UNRRA Greece Mission, to the Greek Minister of Coordination against the discrimination shown by Greek Government officials in the distribution of UNRRA supplies, especially to people in the rural districts.

In his letter to Mr. Stephanopoulos, Minister of Coordination, Mr. Mahen said that for several weeks he had been receiving from his field representatives reports of a "particularly disquieting nature in the light of UNRRA objectives".

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The reports were "that certain local governmental officials do not appreciate the non-discriminatory distribution requirements of the UNRRA-Greek Government Agreement". The Chief of Greece Mission cites an example of the Nomarch of Pella who published a circular which appears to establish a Government policy of withholding UNRRA rations from the families and relatives of persons suspected of being outlaws.

Mr. Mahen added that representations had been made to UNRRA Headquarters in Greece that distribution of UNRRA supplies be cut off from certain villages in Greece, pending the reestablishment of conditions in the villages more satisfactory to the Government.

Mr. Mahen told the Minister, "Let me assure you that the UNRRA Mission will oppose any such action and will, if necessary, endeavor to provide supplies directly to any such persons or groups of persons so discriminated against."

In a second vigorous letter of protest to Mr. S. Stephanopoulos, Mr. Mahen stated that UNRRA took "emphatic exception" to the Government proposal to distribute food and clothing to civil servants in place of wage increases. This measure, the UNRRA Chief said, would intensify the present inequitable character of food distribution in Greece by singling out for special treatment a class which has no claim for such treatment.

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GREEK PREMIER DENIES DISCRIMINATION
IN DISTRIBUTION OF UNRRA SUPPLIES

From: "VELA" (Morning), Democratic;
"EMBROS" (Morning), Royalist;
"MHI" (Morning), Socialist;
"ACROPOLIS" (Morning), Royalist;
"ETHNIKOS KIPYX" (Morning), Royalist;
"ELEFThERIA" (Morning), Democratic;
"RHIZOSPASTIS" (Morning), Communist;
"KATHIMERINA NEA" (Morning), Democr.

London (10 July):--According to Reuter's, the Greek Premier, Mr. C. Tsaldaris, refuted the statement that the Greek Government was displaying political discrimination in the distribution of UNRRA supplies.

The Greek Prime Minister made the above statement in reply to a question on information received to the effect that the Chief of the UNRRA Greece Mission had addressed a letter to the Greek Government in which it was maintained that discrimination for political purposes was being made in the distribution of UNRRA supplies.

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COMMENTS ON UNRRA'S PROTEST

From: "ELEFThERIA" (Morning), Democratic.

Athens (11 July):--They came into power - in a manner which words cannot tell - through the democratic functioning of the elections mechanism. And they have been fighting for the past hundred days or more not only to discredit the parliamentary form of government but to establish a permanent one-party state; to preclude any possibility of a successor; to found a totalitarian state of affairs by which they will be able to remain in power forever.

They have been using all methods so far tried in order to attain the above end: force; lies; terrorism; the persecution of all their opponents, without discrimination; the purge of the state mechanism of all undesirables; the abolition, in a "law-abiding" manner, of fundamental laws which constitute the presupposition for a free political life. Now it is revealed, and charged before the entire world, that they have adopted the last weapon at the disposal of the totalitarian states: hunger.

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Nor has the accusation come from their political opponents. It comes from the Chief of the UNRRA Greece Mission, who, with the weight of his impartiality and the indignation of civilized man, reveals that in Greece a partiality is observed in the distribution of supplies; that a policy is being followed of withholding supplies from persons suspected of being outlaws; that in many villages the issuance of UNRRA foodstuffs - which are destined for the whole population, to be shared equally - has been stopped "pending the reestablishment in the villages in question of conditions more satisfactory to the Government."

At the present moment, the entire world - in both hemispheres - is aware that the worthless and "improbable" governors of Greece are using the foodstuffs sent by the United Nations - who have to deprive themselves in order to do so - as a means of furthering their own political ends; that they are handling the supplies in such a manner as to render themselves responsible for theft and fraud, for which they have to account to world public opinion. Because it is an act of theft and fraud at the expense of UNRRA to preclude even a single Greek from the distribution of UNRRA supplies, which should be general.

We have been afforded special treatment by the United Nations thus far in the matter of food supplies; the reason being that our sacrifices were great and our needs still are very many. We have gone through a deplorable period under the counter-revolutionary State since liberation. Yet no one so far had dared to attempt what is applied today by the "elected" government in such a low and cynical manner. No one ever conceived the idea to use hunger as a weapon for political pressure. The bands used to destroy crops and plantations, wreck farmsteads and agricultural installations belonging to their enemies; but never were people deprived of the foodstuffs coming in from abroad and destined for all. What the "irresponsible" were afraid to do is now done by their responsible successors, the monarchs.

One is amazed at the extent of the Government's national blindness. It carries out campaigns abroad with a view to supporting our national claims and securing the material prerequisites for the country's rehabilitation. And in the meantime it abolishes, with its internal policy, every guarantee of respect to our fundamental principles, which have been laid by our big allies - to whom it addresses itself. In this way, it creates an atmosphere of mistrust which not only renders problematical any new assistance, but seriously endangers what we have already acquired.

Last night, in relentless London, where the press representatives know how, with one question, - like the prick of a needle - to let the air out of any inflated frog, the improbable Greek premier denied the charge made by the Chief of UNRRA Greece Mission; just as he denied the other day the reports about disorder in many parts of Greece; just as he systematically denies any revelation against the terrible regime which he has established. We are very sorry that the Prime Minister so thoughtlessly made that tragic mistake. Opposing ones political enemies is quite a different matter than opposing a foreign representative, whose overwhelming statement the London Radio Station has been broadcasting in all languages since yesterday afternoon.

The policy of recruiting calories to support the "Unsmiling One" (refers to the King), as practised by his slaves, creates two very grave dangers. In the interior it forces a steadily increasing number of people towards misery and joining the outlaws, at a time when order has already been disturbed to a dangerous degree. Internationally it defames Greece and creates an atmosphere of distrust at a moment when efforts are being made to lay the foundations for our rehabilitation through allied assistance. No ally would be prepared to give a single drachma which might be used to further the ends of a political party. The Greek nation is entitled to assistance. But the Government representing it has proved to be lacking in national morals.

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For the above reason, it is to be seriously feared today lest we fail not only to obtain further aid but to maintain what we are already receiving. There is a world-wide shortage of first-necessity commodities. There are opponents and rivals lurking on all sides to whom the Government's foolish, unpatriotic and actually treacherous policy affords valuable arguments. The Government is sacrificing the country's order in the interior, its prestige abroad as well as its future for base political passions.

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GIVES GOVERNMENT VIEWS ON QUESTIONS
RAISED AT UNRRA PRESS CONFERENCE

From: "ESTLA" (Afternoon), Royalist.

Athens (10 July):--With reference to the statements made yesterday by Mr. Maben, Chief of UNRRA Greece Mission, and his colleagues, Dr. McDougall and Mr. Woodbridge, the Government viewpoints on the matters discussed are, according to our information, the following:

(a) Universal Ration: The establishment of a universal ration for the equitable distribution of commodities to the population is not feasible in Greece, deprived as she is of adequate stocks for a general distribution. The restrictions which the Combined Food Board imposed on imports throughout the world, made any creation of stocks impossible, to the extent that, approximately 20 months after liberation, Greece is obliged to wait every month for the shipment of food supplies to regulate her supply problem. Universal rationing has been established in Great Britain where large stocks are available and, because of long experiences there exists a state machinery permitting the fair application of the general ration-card and enabling the holder of a ration-card to receive his ration, even though he may be in motion inside the country.

Price control is adequately regulated through the cost-determination of the various industrial commodities in common use as well as by the provisions of the Market Inspection Code. All efforts made by the previous Governments to establish another procedure of price control (fixing of prices and State interference in the production and distribution of commodities) resulted in leading Greece to a chaotic economic situation with which the Government is trying to cope. On the other hand wherever the application of the principles of private initiative was possible, the favorable consequences therefrom were felt at once. Thus, it has been proved that despite the existing difficulties, the development of private initiative constitutes the safeguard for a speedy amelioration of the country's economic situation.

(b) Distributions to Civil Servants: The Government, in fact, announced the forthcoming distribution of certain food commodities to the civil servants, (without having come to a previous understanding with UNRRA) with a view to relieving a class of people who are poorly remunerated. It is well known that the Government is not in a position to increase the salaries of the civil servants, since such a policy would increase the amount of currency in circulation with all the consequences. What is more, such a proposal would certainly be turned down by the monetary committee at the Bank of Greece, in which committee a British and an American representative also participate. UNRRA's opposition to special distributions would be justified if these distributions constituted favoritism; but this is not the case with the civil servants.

Mr. Stephanopoulos, Minister of Coordination, questioned on the matter, stated that the relief of the civil servants is of an urgent nature; the Government, consequently, will see to it that commodities be distributed regarding which UNRRA would have no objection.

(c) The Pre-Fabricated Hospitals: The cancellation of the order for the procurement of pre-fabricated huts for 4,400 beds in the United States is due to reasons already set forth by the Minister of Hygiene. Nevertheless, the matter is to be further considered.

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Referring to this question Mr. S. Stephanopoulos, Minister of Coordination, said that Greece must not be deprived of those huts because they would, partly at least, solve the problem of tuberculosis. The Minister further said that he would have a talk with Mr. Lubbock of UNRRA and said, he hoped, a solution would be given to the question.

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PRODUCE STARCH FROM
UNRRA-IMPORTED MAIZE

From: "HELLENIKON MELON" (Morning), Royalist.

Athens (6 July):--According to an official statement, the industrialization of 2,350 tons of maize, imported several months ago by UNRRA, has been completed. The following by-products have been produced: 971 kilos of starch-syrup, 158,000 okes of food-starch and 55,000 okes of starch destined for the textiles industry.

NOTE: Our Food Division informs us that the total quantity of maize turned over to the Government for the production of glucose was 3350 tons.

UNRRA has not yet received figures from the Government concerning the starch production. The main purpose in processing the above maize was to extract glucose to alleviate the sugar shortage by utilizing deteriorated grain. Approximately 1,350 tons of glucose have been extracted.

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ARRESTED FOR THEFT
OF UNRRA CLOTHING

From: "ELEFTHERIA" (Morning), Democratic;
"ETHNIKOS KIRYX" (Morning), Royalist;
"ACROPOLIS" (Morning), Royalist;
"MAHI" (Morning), Socialist;
"KATHIMERINI" (Morning), Conservative;
"ELEFTHERI HELLADA" (Afternoon), E.M.

Athens (10 July):--Seven persons were arrested at Piraeus yesterday for having stolen UNRRA clothing from the warehouses and channelled it to the black market. The gang consisted of C. Yarnoulatos, A. Tsecouras (the former chief of a section, and the latter, storekeeper of UNRRA), E. Bakirdjis, seaman, and four other persons whose names have not been made known. As it appears from the investigation now under way the value of the commodities stolen is estimated at many thousands of pounds sterling.

NOTE: The above mentioned persons are not UNRRA employees.

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NOTES TO INCREASE
BREAD RATION

From: "ELEFTHERIA" (Morning), Democratic;
"ETHNIKOS KIRYX" (Morning), Royalist;
"KATHIMERINI" (Morning), Conservative;
"HELLENIKON ATMA" (Morning), Royalist;
"KATHIMERINI NEA" (Morning), Democratic;
"MAHI" (Morning), Socialist.

Athens (9 July):--The Minister of Supply stated yesterday that he hoped it would be possible to increase the bread ration to 100 drachma as of the 1st of August. The Government will use for this increase State-owned wheat reserves and wheat collected during the concentration.

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U.S. CATHOLICS SEND 300,000 LBS
OF FOOD TO GREECE

From :UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE"
American Official

Athens (9 July):--Over 300,000lbs of food supplies have been sent by the Catholics of the United States to Greece, and are being distributed by the Near East Foundation, a Foundation announcement says.

The supplies, bought with money collected by the Catholic National Welfare Conference in New York, are "for distribution to the poor regardless of nationality or religion", according to a cable sent by Monsignor Patrick O'Boyle, Director of the Conference, to Monsignor Jacob Testa, the Pope's representative for Catholics in Greece.

Contributions of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, among the first welfare organizations to provide relief on a large scale during the war, are distributed principally through the welfare organizations of the Holy See through its representatives in foreign countries. Monsignor Testa has turned over the bulk of the shipment for disposal to the Near East Foundation, which has carried on relief work for children for many years.

The supplies include 1,229 cartons of evaporated milk, 750 cartons of soup, 199 cartons of canned meat, 396 cartons of coffee, 1,518 cases of canned vegetables and 35 cases of miscellaneous items such as fish, etc.

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TO DISTRIBUTE
CHEESE

From: "ELEFTERIA" (Morning), Democratic,
"VENA" (Morning), Democratic,
"ETHNIKOS KIRYX" (Morning), Royalist,
"ELLINICON AIMA" (Morning), Royalist,
"MAHI" (Morning), Socialist,
"EMEROS" (Morning) Royalist,
"RIZOSPASTIS" (Morning), Communist;

Athens (10 July):-- The distribution of 40 dramia of fresh cheese per capita to the inhabitants of the capital area begins as from to-morrow; the price of each ration has been fixed at 480 drachmas for those who pay and 80 drachmas for the indigents.

NOTE: At the request of the Ministry of Supply UNRRA has agreed to the distribution of this cheese in the capital area in place of half the meat ration for August.

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DAILY NEWS DIGEST

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No. 388

Athens

Saturday, 13 July 1946

COORDINATION MINISTER WILL
REPLY TO UNRRA CHIEF TODAY

From: "KATHIMERINI" (Morning), Conservative;
"VEIA" (Morning), Democratic;
"EMBROS" (Morning), Royalist;
"ELEFTHERIA" (Morning), Democratic;
"HELLINIKON MELLON" (Morning), Royalist;
"LIZOSPASTIS" (Morning), Communist;
"ETHNIKOS KIRIX" (Morning), Royalist;
All Afternoon Papers.

Athens (13 July):--We are informed that Mr. Stephanopoulos, Minister of Coordination, is to send a reply today to Mr. Mahen's letter, the original of which reached the Ministry yesterday morning. The delay is due to the fact that the letter was transmitted through the ordinary service channels.

As regards the violations to which the letter refers as having been made by certain State organs, the Minister said that it was probable that such violations had been made by very few low-grade State employees; in any case the Government intends to investigate the matter and punish such acts. In this spirit, orders are now being released to the regional services.

As regards the second part of the letter, namely that "representations have been made to the Mission's office that distribution of UNRRA supplies be cut off from certain villages in Greece, pending the reestablishment of conditions in these villages more satisfactory to the Government," the Minister said: This refers to representations made by local authorities to UNRRA's regional representatives and pertains to certain villages in Thessaly under the control of EAM. Distributions in these villages are made by local committees in anything but an equitable and fair manner. In view of the fact that this is incompatible with the UNRRA and the Government objectives, it has been decided to carry on distributions in these villages from now on by care and under the guarantee of UNRRA. In case UNRRA itself is unable to ensure equitable distributions the latter will be discontinued until such time as order is restored again.

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WILL TRY TO SETTLE QUESTION OF
ASSISTANCE TO CIVIL SERVANTS

From: "KATHIMERINI" (Morning), Conservative;
"VEIA" (Morning), Democratic;
"EMBROS" (Morning), Royalist;
"ELEFTHERIA" (Morning), Democratic;
"LIZOSPASTIS" (Morning), Communist;
"KATHIMERINI NEA" (Morning), Democratic.

Athens (13 July):--With reference to the distribution of food commodities to the civil servants we are informed that efforts are being made to settle the matter in a satisfactory way. Such an outlook is based on the evidently bad economic situation of the civil servants and on the spirit of understanding displayed both by Mr. Mahen and by the other UNRRA officials in what regards the relief of the suffering population.

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This news digest is a service for members of the UNRRA Greece mission. Its purpose is purely informational. It does not reflect mission policy. The aim is to summarize the daily news & comment about UNRRA and matters pertinent to the relief program for Greece or of interest to staff members.

ERO OFFICIAL SAYS PRICE CONTROL
AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM INDISPENSABLE

From: "KATHIMERINA NEA" (Morning), Dem.

Athens (10 July):--The hope that the statement made yesterday by Mr. Woodbridge, Assistant General Director of UNRRA, to the press correspondents will oblige the Ministry of Supply to realize its mission even at the last hour. Mr. Woodbridge emphasized that in case price control and a system ensuring a good and fair distribution are not established, UNRRA will cease sending supplies.

We never failed to remind the appropriate officials that steps ought to be taken to ensure that the huge assistance rendered us by UNRRA reaches the whole people for whom it is intended in a fair and equitable way. To this end, nothing more is required than what Mr. Woodbridge recommends, namely price control and a good distribution system. However, neither of them has ever been applied. On the contrary, the "elected ones" who promised the people a Paradise during their pre-electoral campaign, strengthened "private initiative", the terrible consequences of which we are familiar with since the occupation period and which we still suffer. We hope that Mr. Woodbridge's warning will have some effect.

NOTE: At Tuesday's Press Conference (see DAILY NEWS DIGEST No. 385, page 3), Mr. George Woodbridge, Assistant to the Director of UNRRA operations in Europe, explained the difference between the Combined Food Board, which has been abolished since the 1st July, and the newly established International Emergency Food Council. Both these bodies are concerned with allocations. Mr. Woodbridge said that countries applying to the I.E.F.C. for food would get it on the merits of the case they can present. Mr. Woodbridge said he knew not what the situation was in Greece, but that unless Greece had a good system of control of food distribution she would suffer when it came to dealing with the new allocating board.

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COMMENTS ON APPLICATION OF
GENERAL RATIONING SCHEME

From: "ESTIA" (Afternoon), Royalist.

Athens (11 July):--The viewpoints of UNRRA set forth by Mr. Maben with regard to the establishment of a card for the equitable distribution of supplies to the whole of the population could only have been discussed two years ago, right after the end of the war; this, regardless of the evidence already established as to the impracticability of the measure in Greece and on condition that UNRRA or other organizations would import sufficient quantities of food to be allocated to the entire population. Today when the world as a whole looks forward to the restoration of economic freedom, when UNRRA's operation draws to its close and the commodities imported by UNRRA hardly suffice - wheat not included, of course - for a comic monthly distribution of a tin of food, a few dramias of sugar and a little cod fish (the latter being rejected by everybody), the mere thought of the application of such methods would have results contrary to those expected. All food supplies would immediately be withdrawn from the market at a moment when, thanks to the policy gradually established of free transactions, commodities tend to be offered at prices characteristically lower.

The Greek people have already expressed the demand that a complete freedom of trade be reestablished and that the meddling of the services which suck the people's blood through the various restrictions, ration cards, orders, etc., be done ^{away} with. The Government has been elected with authority to act and it is obliged to adjust its economic policy accordingly.

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From: "TA NEA" (Afternoon), Democratic.

Athens (11 July):--A report was carried yesterday to the effect that, in the Government's opinion, the establishment of a universal card for the equitable

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distribution of supplies to the population is not feasible in Greece. One of the reasons which the Government set forth so as to explain this impossibility is the following: State mechanism in Greece does not guarantee the fair application of the general ration card. We believe in the first place that such an admission is offensive to the dignity of a modern State which is not called upon to invent the atomic bomb but only to apply a system of fair distribution by displaying a little good will. We believe, too, that the question, though simple in essence, is being exceedingly complicated. A census - necessary for other purposes, as well - would immediately settle the matter of universal rationing. And distributions would then be carried out on the basis of the quantities which are at times available.

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MORE COMMENTS
ON UNRRA PROTEST

From: "HELLINIKON AIMA" (Morning), Royalist.

Athens (12 July):--The Greek people who, on the whole, has appreciated and continues to appreciate most sincerely the work done by UNRRA is somewhat surprised recently to observe that the Administration has changed its unimpeachable attitude towards the people. Nor can the latter explain the strange - to say the least - removal from Athens of all the Greek-loving UNRRA personnel; the poorly concealed Balfour scandals in Levadia; the opposition in the columns of the "democratic" press against the Government in respect of the "furnace-sanatoria"; and, finally, the exclusive appearance in the press of the opposition of Mr. Maben himself, queerly enough accusing the Greek authorities of obstructing his work. In general, all of the above are without doubt unacceptable. Specifically on the question to which Mr. Maben's letters, published yesterday, referred, there are many points which are unacceptable.

The UNRRA Chief protests because "the Nomarch of Pella issued a circular obviously establishing a governmental policy of withholding UNRRA rations from families or relatives of people who are suspected of being outlaws". And Mr. Maben stated that the circular is contrary to the Greek Government-UNRRA Agreement, that is to say, regarding the equitable distribution of the UNRRA-imported supplies. By what reasoning have outlaws and "law-abiding" citizens the same rights? According to what logic must the State, which is carrying out a hard struggle to crush an organized revolt, simultaneously attend to the feeding of those who take arms against it? And how might any Agreement between UNRRA and the State be conceived whereby the State would be assuming the role of a bandit supplier. Such an interpretation of the Agreement would be at least "amazing". And we sincerely wish to hope that Mr. Maben will not insist thereon.

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From: "HELLINIKON AIMA" (Morning), Royalist.

Athens (13 July):--Mr. Harry Brown of the charitable organization SCF, which supplies the "National Solidarity" Association in Levadia with clothing, was, in our yesterday's note, mentioned as Mr. Balfour. This was a serious mistake. Because the name can neither be changed nor forgotten: Mr. Brown; nor those associated with it - the Levadia school-teacher, the Women's Association, etc., etc.

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From: "KATHIMERINA NEA" (Morning), Democratic.

Athens (12 July):--We had no doubt that the royalist press would receive UNRRA's protests against the discriminatory distributions of supplies with effort to conceal facts already well-known to all. Nor would we be surprised, if Mr. Maben became the target of personal attacks, because well-aware of the importance of his mission, he dared to protect the interests of the people, to whom alone the imported supplies belong.

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As it is clearly demonstrated by what the royalist paper wrote yesterday afternoon, the "elected" Government thinks that UNRRA's huge assistance should serve the corrupt exploiters of the people's misery and the royalists' supporters. In favor of the first, the Government invokes the "freedom of transactions" and the need for assisting notorious "private initiative". Therefore, the abundant supplies imported must be used in a way increasing the illicit profits of the economic oligarchy.

In favor of the second, the Government says that, since the foods imported are inadequate for a general distribution, it is only natural that they be distributed at will to its followers.

Mr. Maben really interferes too much with the plans of the "elected ones".

From: "HELLENIKON MELLON" (Morning), Roy.

Athens (12 July):--The letters addressed to the Minister of Coordination by the Chief of UNRRA Greece Mission, Mr. Buell F. Maben, did not surprise us. On the contrary, they pleased and satisfied us. Because their contents - which are mainly based upon inaccurate and fallacious information - proves the truth and reality of what we have repeatedly accused recently; namely, that the Government is a captive prisoner of the senior and junior civil servants who are followers of EAM and communists. It is officially verified that the Government is spied on and sabotaged by those employees in all its efforts and acts. Apart from the fact that UNRRA is crowded with employees believing in the Marrow of Communism, who struggle daily to slander and undermine the work of the Government, though three months have elapsed since the people expressed its verdict, the State is still in the hands of the EAMites and communists who try to torpedo every governmental effort favoring the people. Whereas the people's ballot on the 31st March was categorical on this point, the Government has not yet carried out the people's order. EAM-communism must be expelled from the State machinery as soon as possible. It is an illusion and an utopia for the Government to believe that these elements of anarchy can be admonished and will correct themselves.

The present Ministers should not make the mistake of Mr. Maniatakis, (Security Minister in the Metaxas Cabinet), who believed in the communists' repentance. The course of events to date proves that there can be no understanding between the nationalist citizens and the communists. Whether rightly or wrongly, an abyss of conceptions, views and ideas separate us. They do not believe in the Nation's ideals, they believe in "internationalism"; they are Greek-spoken foreign subjects.

However, when the Greek people voted on the 31st March, it gave, with its historical ballot, a clear and irrevocable order: to purge the State of all "leftists", communists and "EAMites" who are instruments of foreign views, foreign ideas, foreign aspirations and who regard all Greeks who do not share their opinions as "traitors", "Fascists", "collaborators", "Gestapo-agents", etc., in accordance with Moscow's instructions, ever since Russia entered the war; because it was Moscow who issued these slogans and ordered that internal strikes start in the occupied countries, in order that communism might dominate Europe at the close of the war.

We are not surprised therefore that Mr. Maben has placed faith in his employees' nonsense and slanders. We are not surprised that the clear and categorical orders given by the Premier to a Minister, with a view to settling a fair and moral affair, are torpedoed by the employees of the "Left", sabotaged and "postponed" on grounds of poor punctuation or on the basis of circulars or orders issued twelve years ago, which were never actually applied!

The Ministers - as we wrote previously, about a month ago - are captives of the EAM-communist employees. Therefore, if the Government does

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not hasten within a few days to put the whole swarm of EAM-communist employees on the "reassignment list" until the purge of the State Services is made, it will suffer more slanders, further humiliations and will receive new blows from the "Left".

A sincere and deep sorrow compels us to use a sharper expression in addressing ourselves today to the Government of the Populist Party. But we feel that we, too, share the responsibility of its task. The fate of the present Government is of utmost interest to us because we are practically its colleagues, and, consequently, jointly responsible for the fulfilment of the people's demand given on the 31st March. Reconciliation, cooperation and comradeship with all nationalist parties are indispensable. But no understanding is possible with the "Left", which means anarchy, communism and EAM-ism, nor can they be pardoned after dividing, pillaging and murdering the Greek population. Any contrary thought or effort is a national crime.

It is not difficult to ascertain who such employees - these dangerous saboteurs of the Government's work - are. They all boasted of their beliefs in the Ministries, Banks and various State Services during the days of EAM's domination. These well-known employees should - today if possible - be placed on the "list for reassignment" and, tomorrow, sent to their homes.

Thus Mr. Maben would never find himself in the unpleasant situation of exchanging letters with the Government, as he has already been compelled to do, forgetful of the fact that in America in order to be appointed to even an insignificant post, one has to take oath that he has no idealistic or spiritual connection with organizations, whose aims are contrary to the Constitution of the United States.

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From: "VELA" (Morning), Democratic.

Athens (12 July):--The accusations made by Mr. Maben in his letter to the Government, especially in connection with party favoring distributions of foods and other UNRRA supplies, are too serious to pass unobserved. The impression they created abroad seems to have been amazing; already it is mentioned that if this situation continues, UNRRA may have to consider whether it may continue to send its supplies to Greece - where they are used for party reasons or for political persecution. To those who know UNRRA's systems and appreciate Mr. Maben's feelings and way of working, it is incredible that the Chief of UNRRA Greece Mission sent his protests, and immediately afterwards published them, without having previously repeatedly warned the Government to this effect, and without having tried to correct the situation in a friendly manner. But, as usual, it seems that the Government, being confined to its party politics, did not consider these steps and provoked their international publicity. We do not think that there may be any serious objection to the need of giving immediate satisfaction to UNRRA's suggestions in order to avoid still more sorrowful consequences which would probably afflict our whole population.

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From: "EMBROS" (Morning), Royalist.

Athens (12 July):--It is well-known that from the very beginning, various capable left-wing agents have infiltrated into the provincial distribution committees of UNRRA and the International Red Cross and that they are favoring, in many ways, their political friends. It is also known that in such affairs the so-called right-wing followers are incapable and slow-moving. However, because the distribution is delayed in some villages, the Government is accused of favoritism in distributions. The Greek people is fully informed on this subject; but the truth must also be made known abroad as soon as possible. Explanations could be given eventually on the pre-fabricated huts affair as well. We think that the Ministry of Press should follow up all these questions and, in cooperation with the appropriate Ministries, make enlightening statements in due time. We do not see any reason why the State should remain silent.

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From: "MAHI" (Morning), Socialist.

Athens (12 July):--The policy applied by the Government in the distribution of supplies received from abroad is given triumphantly in Mr. Maben's recent letter to Mr. Stephanopoulos.

The accusation is clear, overwhelming, capable - under different conditions - to crush both morally and materially the Government to which it is addressed.

After five years of hunger, privations, unimaginable destruction, while hundreds of thousands of Greeks are tubercular, or almost tubercular, and while hundreds of thousands of children are paying the consequences of undernourishment and are in need of care and relief - if the race's future is not going to run too great a risk - there is a Greek Government waging a war of hunger against them. It deprives them collectively of the supplies to which they are entitled - "there have been representations" says Mr. Maben's letter, "that the distribution of UNRRA supplies should be stopped in certain villages until the restoration in those villages of conditions satisfactory to the Government". Or it precludes them and their families from distributions because they are political opponents or are persecuted and are missing from their homes.

The thousands of people who were "outlaws" during the occupation, outside the boundaries of life as recognized by the Hitlerian legality because they felt the need to resist, recall that in no instance were people deprived of the distributions held during that period. It was the usual thing to hide such people and to justify their inability to report at the various places where controls (of ration cards, etc.) were being made, so that they would not be deprived of what were their irrefutable rights. The occupation State had never dared deprive them of such rights.

Today there are agents of the Government - which has been elected by the people's sovereignty as it likes to claim; which is not an occupation Government nor a dictatorial one; and which says that it will restore equal civic rights and will base the State on justice - who do not hesitate, with the tolerance of the Government itself, to deprive citizens and entire families of the supplies distributed by the State.

The supplies in question are not supplies sent by George Glucksburg (the King) to reinforce the faith of his followers. If such were the case, it would be the right of His Majesty's followers to keep the whole share for themselves and no one would be so rude as to wish to participate in the distribution.

The supplies are sent for the Greek people by the people of the powerful allies who fought side by side to erase from the face of the world the curse of fascism. Under the circumstances, the Greek State is only an intermediary, a depositary whose duty is to secure an equitable distribution of the supplies to each and every Greek, regardless of the God he worships and whether he is a follower of Mr. C. Tsaldaris, the Democratic Center or the Left. Such would be the duty of the Greek State. In reality, however, it is ruled, held and directed by the most corrupt political clique ever known in its history. And the lack of conscience and tolerance of this clique towards its opponents is so great that it deprives them of what they are entitled to. In this manner, both at home and abroad, it becomes a manager of State affairs regarded with distrust.

We must remark at this point that it is not only the Populist Party which is responsible for the situation. The entire post-December State is to blame. From this column, the Leader of our Party, Mr. A. Svolos, on his return from a tour in Macedonia, accused specific cases which denoted the application of such a policy at the expense of people who were suspected to be against the State.

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The policy in question reveals not only the well-known hatred of the oligarchy in power for the people, who are trying to free themselves from their chains, but the immoral, barbarous and purely fascist means with which the oligarchy is trying to impose itself on the political conscience of the people - which constitute a very serious danger as regards the receipt of supplies from abroad.

It uses such supplies to promote private initiatives, that is to say, to enrich a few more well-fed and idle gentlemen who are multiplying what they gained during the war and occupation. It used the supplies, moreover, to further its political and social purposes and impose itself on the popular masses which, it feels, distrust its efforts to make them succumb to the plans and interests of fascism which is being revived.

In Mr. Maben's statement, however, there is an announcement and a warning. The announcement is that UNRRA will oppose the policy outlined above and, if necessary, will surmount the obstacles which the State puts in its way. The warning is that nothing precludes the possibility of UNRRA revising its policy in Greece if the Greek Government fails to revise its own policy in matters concerning UNRRA.

We do not know whether the Government has estimated the exact consequences which might result if the warning should materialize. In any event, let it take this into serious consideration. The war of starvation is not sufficient to conquer a people that has already gained a conscience of its calling and its historical duty.

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From: "ELEFTHERI HELLADA" (Afternoon), EAM.

Athens (11 July):--Ever since UNRRA supplies began to be forwarded into the interior of the country we never stopped even for a moment to point out the terrible blackmail carried out by the State organs who exploited the commodities they had at the expense of the democratic people of the provinces. Neither did we ever cease to denounce the arbitrary and unscrupulous way in which distributions were being made.

The EAM political coalition has repeatedly denounced to the Government and the Central Administration of UNRRA, with memos and personal demarches, the shameful acts performed at the distributions, and the unprecedented blackmail by the uncontrolled State agents at the expense of the democratic people: blackmail which made the people face the dilemma either to succumb and join the monarchist ranks or die from hunger.

Mr. Maben's letter to the Government now reveals the entire horrible story of the distribution of UNRRA commodities. And the revelation is made in an unrefutable and unquestionable way because the person making the revelations is in a better position than anyone else to do so. Monarchism and the criminal and assassinating organs in the form of State employed agents, prove that they have not attended Nazi schools in vain and that they have perfected themselves in all that is inhuman and criminal to such an extent as to have even surpassed their teachers. It is a detestable and repugnant conspiracy of the Government and the State organs, with the object of premeditatively condemning the democratic people to a gradual death or forcing them to join the governmental ranks, thus becoming agents, though no will of their own, in the Government hands, for the attainment of anti-popular objectives. The imposition on so proud and heroic a people of the cursed Glucksburg tyranny. The Germans subdued us as a result of a war. They stood here as conquerors and were ruthlessly attacked by our people. They tyrannized us. They shot us. They executed us with their machine guns. But they never thought of making us starve so as to put an end to the war, which we were waging against them.

Such an act will ever remain the privilege of the monarchists as an undeniable specimen of the evil-doing, the moral insensibility and the criminality which are characteristic of them and their eternal hatred against the people.

DAILY NEWS DIGEST

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Athens

Monday, 15 July 1946

LAGUARDIA LEAVES FOR GENEVA;
TO VISIT GREECE

From : "UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE"
(American Official)

Washington (15 July):--UNRRA Director General Fiorello H. LaGuardia left Washington yesterday for Europe to attend the fifth session of the UNRRA Council convening August 5 at Geneva.

Before and after the Geneva session, Mr. LaGuardia plans to inspect UNRRA operations in Italy, Greece and Yugoslavia, and displaced persons camps in Germany. UNRRA headquarters indicated that other countries might be added to Mr. LaGuardia's itinerary later.

Tyler Wood of the State Department, Nicolai Feonov, U.S.S.R. representative of the UNRRA Council, and members of the UNRRA staff in Washington are accompanying Mr. LaGuardia.

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GREEK PREMIER ORDERS INVESTIGATION
REGARDING UNRRA PROTEST

From: "HELLINIKON MELLON" (Morning), Royalist;
"VEMA" (Morning), Democratic;
"EMEROS" (Morning), Royalist;
"ACROPOLIS" (Morning), Royalist;
"MAHI" (Morning), Socialist;
"ETHNIKOS KIRYX" (Morning), Royalist;
"KATHIMERINA NEA" (Morning), Democr.

London (12 July):--Router's is informed that, according to reports received, the Greek Prime Minister, Mr. Tsaldaris, has cabled Athens ordering that investigations be carried out as to the accusations made by the Chief of UNRRA Mission in Greece, to the effect that the Nomarch of Pellis is discriminating in the distribution of UNRRA supplies.

Reports on this matter from Athens say that the Greek Government has given assurances to UNRRA that it respects the fundamental principle regarding the distribution of UNRRA supplies without discrimination. The Greek Government has also assured UNRRA that investigations would be carried out regarding the charges made in respect of discrimination, on which UNRRA called the Government's attention, and that severe measures would be taken wherever necessary. The above information was given by UNRRA to-day.

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This news digest is a service for members of the UNRRA Greece mission. Its purpose is purely informational. It does not reflect mission policy. The aim is to summarize the daily news & comment about UNRRA and matters pertinent to the relief program for Greece or of interest to staff members.

COMMENTS ON UNRRA
PROTEST CONTINUES

From: "ACROPOLIS" (Morning), Royalist.

Athens (13 July):--It was during the occupation. With every possible precaution - like the youngsters attending the secret schools during Greece's period of slavery under the Turkish yoke - we listened to London Radio; and we also heard The Voice of America relayed through the BBC. "This is the United States of America, one of the United Nations".

From one of those war-time broadcasts we learned that, at the initiative of the allied nations, a huge organization was founded, with capital deposited chiefly by the richer allies, to supply the allied countries, especially those which had been invaded by the enemy, after liberation with the necessary commodities. It was then that we heard for the first time the initials of the newly established organization: "UNRRA".

Liberation finally came and with it, first of all, the ML, a sort of military first-aid service. Then came UNRRA. Thanks to the latter we lived through the second stage of the post-liberation period. Thus, without knowing whether UNRRA is an enterprise or a charity and without asking whether and why some of the liberated countries did not receive UNRRA, we felt and continue to feel grateful towards the hand which extended us so great a help.

There have been complaints and there has been grumbling about some of the UNRRA distributions. They are of no significance. In general, the feeling of gratitude prevailed as did the recognition of the real, warm and valuable interest in our country shown by the personalities leading UNRRA. Because there are outstanding personalities in charge of this important Administration, which has shouldered the responsibility of feeding entire peoples - the greater part of the population of the world - and of supplying whole countries.

Recently, however, an incident occurred which deeply hurt the sensitive Greek people. The Chief of UNRRA Greece Mission, Mr. Buell F. Maben, addressed a letter to the Minister of Coordination, Mr. S. Stephanopoulos. In his letter, amongst others, Mr. Maben protested because "certain local governmental officials do not appreciate the conditions of the UNRRA-Greek Government Agreement. For this reason", says Mr. Maben, "drastic measures should be taken against the discriminatory acts of a few minor state employes".

That is to say, in the provinces some of the services do as they please and the Government is asked to tell them to strictly adhere to the Agreement between the State and UNRRA. Mr. Maben also wrote:

"Representations have been made to UNRRA that the distribution of UNRRA supplies be cut off in certain villages until conditions are restored in those villages more satisfactory to the Government".

In order that the above vague statement be understood by all, let us interpret it: A few local authorities told the UNRRA services to stop supplying certain districts, in which bands had sought shelter or were in control, until the law was imposed and order restored. This is the meaning of the phrase "until conditions are restored in those villages more satisfactory to the Government". Such is the meaning, as explained by Mr. Maben himself.

Before we continue, it should be emphasized that in the judgement of any good man, the action taken by the authorities in asking to suspend the supply of districts controlled by the bands was most opportune and worthy of praise. A continuation of the supply would mean supplying the bandits and assisting the rebellion, an unheard of practice. Mr. Maben is far from right in protesting against the Greek authorities' such action. Nor is Mr. Maben right in wanting to portray UNRRA as God who makes rain fall on the just and unjust. Bandits, guerillas and invaders from other countries must be fed. That is the way Mr. Maben likes to say he thinks. We ask him the following question: Suppose the New York police had surrounded a skyscraper in which a party of gangsters who robbed a bank had sought refuge. What would the police do? Would they leave

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the milkman, baker and butcher go in and out of the building supplying the gangsters? Or would they even cut the water supply and suffocate them with gas. There is no doubt but they would apply the latter measure, because they have already done so many times in the past. Why, then, does Mr. Maben like to think differently here from what he would in America. Have not the State and society the right to defend law and order? Does Mr. Maben know what we call the people who supply malefactors here in Greece? Ever since the time when there used to be bands of thieves, such persons were called "bandit-suppliers". Does Mr. Maben want UNRRA and the Greek State to become bandit-suppliers?

We have had differences with UNRRA before. Only recently UNRRA wanted to give us some metal huts to be used as sanatoria. The Greek experts rejected them. In the tin ovens our tuberculars would have roasted. The UNRRA specialists who, of course, are not as familiar with our climate as are the Greeks themselves insisted and let it be understood that we did not know what we were talking about, and said that since we would not take their huts they would not bring in the thirty X-ray sets which were to have been brought in simultaneously. It is not known why the X-ray sets are associated with the metallic huts.

However, let us drop this subject and revert to the present incident which does not chiefly concern the drawing up nor the contents of the famous letter. If it were only a question of the contents of the letter, it would be up to the recipient minister to give Mr. Maben to understand that he was wrong. The incident lies in the fact that the letter had been published in the communist papers of Athens, was transmitted abroad by a left correspondent and commented upon most unfavorably in England and America before the Minister to whom it was addressed had even received it. Due to the really unfortunate wording of the letter and the tendency of the leftists all over the world to distort things to serve their ends, an impression was created universally that the Greek Government takes the UNRRA foodstuffs, leaves its opponents go hungry and bribes, with double rations, its friends or those whom it wishes to make its friends. This is equally fallacious an impression as it is humiliating for the Greek Government.

One might say, truth will be restored. But once the stain is there, try to remove it! The harm has already been done.

Mr. Maben, of course, is not the one who gave the communist press the letter before it had even been received by its addressee. The letter was grabbed and given to the leftists by the communist employees, a few of the many communist employees whom UNRRA has gathered in its services. What impresses us is the indifference with which Mr. Maben confronted the most indecent scandal; he did not consider it a question of self-respect to beg the Greek Minister's pardon, to even resign - indeed, to resign before doing anything else. We did not even see him throw the guilty UNRRA employees out of the window. To our knowledge, that is how one would have acted in America.

There is more to the story. There is another angle.

The Minister of Coordination, Mr. S. Stephanopoulos, who in the present case incarnates Greece, did not act as he should have. "The Minister made it clear", stated the press, "that the sentence 'until the restoration of conditions more satisfactory to the Government' does not have the meaning of the predominance of the governmental party, but the restoration of law and order. Such meaning is attributed to the phrase both by those who made the representations and by Mr. Maben. Consequently, no question exists any longer and the relations between the Government and UNRRA continue to be ~~at~~ satisfactory."

We very much like such satisfactory relations. But our relations can always be satisfactory even with those who strike us in the face, providing we turn the other cheek to them. That is what happened in the present case. The Minister, that is to say Greece, swallowed everything and said thank you.

We strongly oppose such tactics. And we ask the Minister: If he were in America and Mr. Maben were Greece, would he have acted in such a manner? Would he have been so yielding?

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Naturally, the Minister took many things into consideration: UNRRA - or rather the allied governments financing UNRRA - give us everything on credit. Who knows how and when we will pay. The Minister will have thought, moreover, that in any event UNRRA has saved us; and it would be very costly if UNRRA were to abandon us now, leaving the few remaining months of its term without distributions. Perhaps the Minister thought further that it would not be worth while to cause questions and hard feelings, since we are on our knees today in London and will be in America tomorrow asking for help to rehabilitate ourselves. It is preferable to swallow an insult than risk everything. The Minister did not wish to assume such responsibility at the expense of the country.

We, however, believe that such a conception is fundamentally erroneous. Firstly, because when our case reached the allies' supreme court we could not but get justice; secondly, because one always wins in the long run when one maintains one's dignity and one always loses when one does not care about it.

Greece, especially, has no right to herself to sacrifice her dignity. She did not sacrifice her dignity when Mussolini, fully armed, attacked her. Nor did she do so when Hitler struck from the side. Should she sacrifice her dignity now to Mr. Maben? No.

But we would have gone hungry! No, we would not have gone hungry. But even if we had, what about it? Should we, then, sacrifice our birthright for a mess of pottage? After all, we have been used to going hungry since the period of occupation. We starved as slaves - let us starve free.

NOTE: Several paragraphs in the above article reveal a fundamental misunderstanding of UNRRA's constitution, its policies and operations:

1. All contributing members of UNRRA contribute one percent of their national income.
2. UNRRA is neither an "enterprise" nor "charity". Its aid goes to liberated countries as a partial return for the sacrifices in lives and in material destruction which those countries made for the common allied victory over fascism.
3. Only those countries are eligible to receive material UNRRA aid which, as a result of the war-time destruction, did not have sufficient financial credit to purchase supplies necessary for their rehabilitation.
4. UNRRA supplies become the property of the Greek Government upon arrival at the docks and their distribution is the responsibility of the Greek Government.
5. The suggestion that indiscipline exists in Mr. Maben's office is totally unfounded.
6. No UNRRA supplies are given "on credit". As constantly reiterated during the past year, all UNRRA supplies are given to Greece absolutely free of charge as a voluntary contribution to Greece's recovery from the devastation caused by the war and enemy occupation. Even the cost of transporting these goods to Greece from the four corners of the earth is borne exclusively by UNRRA. No charges, present or future, are billed to the Greek Government or people.

The accusations contained in the above article are disposed of in the Daily News Digest Nos. 386, 387 and 388

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From: "KATHIMERINI" (Morning)
Conservative.

Athens (15 July):--Independently of anything else, the observations made by the Chief of UNRRA Greece Mission on certain abuses by administrative employees in the distribution of supplies should receive special consideration on behalf of the State. Indeed, judging from Mr. Stephanopoulos' statement, they actually did receive such consideration. Any party discrimination or partiality in the distribution of supplies is unacceptable; and if certain employees - we hope that they can be counted on one's fingers - committed such a fault, they ought to be reprimanded severely.

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From: "RIZOSPASTIS" (Morning), Communist.

Athens (12 July):--Of all the peoples of Europe, the Greeks had the largest and heaviest struggle for liberty, democracy and independence, and they fought on a single front.

On the armed front, they had to face tanks, airplanes, machine guns; and the foreign flags successively hoisted on those tanks and planes from 1941 to date have been many.

On the political front, the Greeks had to face the terroristic force imposed by the foreign occupation troops and the Greek quisling pseudo-governments; a time will come when modern Greek history will refer to the governmental creations of the Italians, the Germans and the British as Governments sold to foreigners.

On the economic front, the democratic people suffered a systematic extermination by their enemies. The Germans, who robbed our country of everything and who lined up their tanks against the splendid all-popular manifestations of EAM for bread and a plate of food, published in their newspaper "Deutsche Nachrichten", a notorious article in which it was asked, "Must a people like the Greeks continue to exist?" The answer carried in reply to the above question was that "those lazy and speculative pick-pockets should certainly not live". The article was republished in the equally German papers "KATHIMERINI", "ELEFTHERON NIMA", "ACROPOLIS", etc., and the Germans would certainly have exterminated the whole of the Greek people had the Swastika dominated the world.

The Greek people remembered the German policy of exterminative hunger under queer circumstances after Greece had finally been liberated. On the eve of December, General Scobie, forcing the national army of ELAS to disarm without simultaneously dissolving Gluckburg's praetorian battalions, published that famous "order of the day" whereby he openly threatened the Greek democratic people with hunger if they failed to yield to his orders. The answer was given in those unforgettable pre-December manifestations by the ditty "cornmeal but no King".

It is well known that General Scobie kept his word in a satanic way. During the December events he gave orders to M, the provisional military food service (of which he himself was Chief), to discontinue supplying the quarters which were not included in "Scobia" (refers to the Section of Athens which was not under the control of "ELAS" troops). He compelled the International Red Cross to do the same, save in certain exceptional cases where that international philanthropic organization managed to push a very small number of trucks through the British control. Finally, he prevented the Americans of UNRRA (who had not yet taken up their functions) from contacting that part of Greece which was outside the "Scobian" boundaries. He eventually forced them to leave, amidst protests, for Cairo by air...

It was these same economic tactics of Scobie that were subsequently applied by almost all post-December Anglo-cratic Governments, nor can the "ELEFTHERIA" jesuitism conceal this fact. UNRRA supplies were being distributed to the people approved by local X rulers and foreigners, not to mention over two hundred thousand democratic EAMites who, persecuted as they were, had abandoned their homes and were left without ration cards or any help, except for the crumbs which the "National Solidarity" (the EAM charity branch) managed to gather thanks again to the voluntary self-sacrifice of our starving people.

However, it is a fact that following Mr. Bevin's elections and the ascent of the pro-British to their sinful office, the economic war of hunger against the democratic people became worse, just as the dynamic fascist dictatorship and the political blackmail against them was also aggravated.

Thus, the accusations made by Mr. B. Maben, Chief of UNRRA Greece Mission, denouncing the war of hunger applied by the Tsaldaris Government against the democratic people constitute a very honest act. In his two letters

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to Mr. Stephanopoulos, Minister of Coordination, Mr. Maben openly says that local state organs are partial in favor of the monarchists in distributing UNRRA supplies. He says that in certain areas orders were sent forbidding the distribution of food "to persons suspected of being outlaws". This refers to the Nomarch of Pelli, A. Karapostolaki, one of whose suppressive orders was published in "RIZOSEFTIS" on June 9th, 1946: "I am going to cut the UNRRA rations and seize the farm-lands". But what is more surprising is that Mr. Maben accuses that the Tsaldaris Government made representations to the UNRRA Mission in Greece "that distributions of UNRRA supplies be cut off from certain villages in Greece, pending the reestablishment of conditions in the villages more satisfactory to the Government". The same thing was being done by Tsiang-Kai-Shek in China and UNRRA - according to yesterday's reports - had to totally discontinue shipments of food to that country.

The economic policy of hunger observed by monarchism in Greece - on instructions no doubt of the British occupation forces who continue Scobie's economic policy - is so grotesque that even Mr. Herbert Lehman, former UNRRA Director General, said in a statement made on retiring from his post: "Monarchists in Greece control the distribution of food". Monarchists in Greece distribute food supplies among themselves and refuse to give them to all those who fight against fascism and in favor of democracy". (New Masses, New York, 4 June 1946).

On the eve of the plebiscite, this fascist war of hunger against the democratic people supplements the anti-popular campaign of the British and the monarchists. And it is a funny thing that Mr. Tsaldaris, cornered by the questions put to him by press correspondents, found nothing better to say than that Mr. Maben was not telling the truth.

We present this instance to the Chief of the UNRRA Greece Mission and ask him to report it, along with our compliments, to Washington saying that such is the evil regime which the U.S. Government helped the British to impose on the Greek people by means of those indescribable "observers".

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From: "MAHI" (Morning), Socialist.

Athens (13 July):--Our "elected" rulers are no doubt the victims of those unforgettable observers. They have believed - it seems - that a large part of the people is on their side and they consequently think that there exists a considerable number of credulous people ready to believe in every stupidity and to pardon every dishonesty. The statement made by Mr. Stephanopoulos yesterday is exclusively intended for such a public opinion. "The Government", he said, "always bears in mind that the distribution of supplies should be made with absolute equity and justice. Severe investigations will be carried out to ascertain whether an attempt for discrimination has been made and heavy sanctions will be inflicted on those responsible. The Government considers any inequitable distribution of UNRRA supplies to the whole of the population inadmissible".

What are we to admire first? The hypocrisy, the lies, the slyness, all of which were included in a few words? The Government will proceed to an investigation in order to find out whether the acts denounced by the Chief of a foreign mission, not related to the usurpers of the supplies, have been committed; the acts so well known by the whole of the population and the numerous victims of the monarchist revengefulness. And if this is the case those responsible will be punished. Those responsible? Are they, by any chance, the Nomarch of Pelli or any other minor employee of the high-brow Court-underlings of Athens? Or is the whole clique of the monarchist adventurers responsible who have been systematically engaged for a long time in the war of hunger against whole masses of the population, who are blackmailing and taking revenge on these masses because they are determined to continue the struggle for democracy? Those highbrows of Athens, who are accomplices equally responsible, profess

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now to "ignore" the facts; they try to deny what cannot be denied and to lessen the condemnatory impression of world public opinion only to cover their subordinate agents in the provinces and to carry on.

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From: "VEMLI" (Morning), Democratic.

Athens (13 July):--Notwithstanding the foolish attacks launched by the governmental press against Mr. Maben, Chief of UNRRA Greece Mission - let our noble friend not take it to heart, for such is the remuneration in Greece of all friends of the Greek people, local and foreigners, ever since the time of Aristides - Mr. Stephanopoulos, Minister of Coordination has recognized the justice and soundness of the complaints set forth in Mr. Maben's letters regarding the Government's violation of the agreement with UNRRA in the distribution of food to the Greek people. The Minister has promised to satisfy these complaints. But what remains to be seen is whether Mr. Stephanopoulos will display the necessary determination and persistence so as to impose on his party and operational subordinates the true respect required, not only because of the promise made by the State but also owing to the very great services which UNRRA offered and continues to offer the Greek people.

.....
From: "ETHNOS" (Afternoon), Democratic.

Athens (12 July):--We believe that Mr. Maben's complaints to Mr. Stephanopoulos, in connection with the distribution of UNRRA supplies, have been caused by deplorable acts of certain administrative employees, due to their extreme zeal and we hope that, following yesterday's meeting between the UNRRA Chief and the Minister of Coordination, the misunderstandings have been definitely settled. In any case, the Government must not leave any doubt about its intentions on this matter, in order to prevent the creation of wrong impressions abroad. Already the comments of various British newspapers clearly show the efforts made by well-known circles to exploit the situation.

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From: "ESTIA" (Afternoon), Royalist.

Athens (12 July):--Irrespective of the controversies which are bound to occur occasionally between UNRRA's employees and a State having once more obtained its political independence, a serious question of moral order has been created as a result of the letters sent by the Chief of the UNRRA Greece Mission, to the Greek Minister of Coordination.

The addressee, Mr. Stephanopoulos, stated yesterday, Thursday, that he had not received the letters until noon. However, the whole text of the letters was published yesterday in the communist papers of Athens and has been since Tuesday afternoon in the possession of a foreign correspondent, who hastened to cable it to London.

We are certain that Mr. Maben himself will have ordered strict investigations with a view to discovering the person in his environment having these suspicious relations who committed this singular indecency. And we hope that when the investigation is over Mr. Maben will announce publicly that he immediately dismissed the culprit from UNRRA. This would be the appropriate American way of settling the question.

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From: "MAHI" (Morning), Socialist.

Athens (11 July):--UNRRA's announcements relating to the country's supply and the Government's policy in facing it are worthy of special consideration.

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First of all the question of the universal ration, which reappears on the scene as a result of the statements of the UNRRA officials. Undoubtedly the universal ration alone would make possible a fair distribution of supplies to the whole population, and a successful fight against profiteering.

The universal ration has been repeatedly studied since 1945, but its application has never been achieved, because it is contrary to the interests of the capitalist circles who try to maintain their monopoly on the market. It is a common secret that the prices of industrial commodities estimated in gold are in Greece four-fold or even five-fold those of such commodities abroad and that all successive Governments favored the maintaining of such monopoly prices. UNRRA officials are, naturally, well aware of the prices, as they are also aware of the abuses and the waste percentage incurred on the supplies supplied by that great allied organization.

UNRRA, however, condemns this policy. It is worthy of mention that this condemnation comes from UNRRA, an organization controlled chiefly by Americans, and Americans - as it is well known - are not ... socialists. However, although Americans are not socialists, they want what they grant us to be used for the purpose designated and not to increase the unlawful gains of the Greek capitalists. Their favor for private initiative stops at the point where a whole people is robbed of the allied supplies by an insatiate oligarchy.

This policy has also another detrimental view. If the colossal gains acquired by the local capitalists with the Government's complicity were disposed of for the development of our national economy, it would be tolerated up to a certain extent. This however, is not the case. The gains are converted at once into gold sovereigns and in this way they are immobilized and rendered useless till the moment of their final escape abroad arrives.

The Government's entire economic policy is serving this practice. It affords gains to private initiative and provides, in the form of gold sovereigns the means of amassing wealth and sending it abroad. The populist party Government, bound by moral and material relations with the Industrialists' Association and the other profiteers' circles, which surround it and supported it in the past as well as the present in the organization of the country on a fascist pattern, insists, even after UNRRA's accusations, on supporting private initiative, which, according to their statements, will rebuild the country and bring about the golden era.

But what is the Government going to do in case UNRRA discontinues the supply of the country, as it already threatens to do? Will it insist on sacrificing its precious allied assistance, in order to carry out its pre-electoral commitment to private capital? We are waiting to see what the Government's decision will be. As far as we are concerned, we have no doubt as to what is going to happen. The Government will use all its trickery in order to serve its real masters, who direct it from the backstage of public life. Only a real people's Government will have the power required to crush and subject those interests, which, uncontrolled, dominate the country's private life. But such a Government is not in power today.

Associated with the universal ration is the problem of distributions in kind to the civil servants. There is an obvious controversy on this point between UNRRA and the advice given to the Government by its British economic advisers.

UNRRA suggests the increase of the civil servants' salaries and rejects special distributions to them. The Government and its foreign advisers do not accept this solution, which they consider detrimental to the monetary stability, achieved with such great difficulty.

Until when does the Government and its advisers think that it will be possible to keep salaries at today's levels, while prices are allowed to rise without any restriction? How long will the restoration of the popular classes' purchasing power be hindered, which is a prerequisite for the restoration of a

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more normal rhythm in the whole economic life of the country? The present policy condemns to a permanent decadence the living standard of the popular classes. At the same time it prevents the development of production. This must come to an end.

A final conclusion: UNRRA's criticisms remind the Government that it should give greater consideration to the multitude of external factors which are naturally interested in our country. This condemns further the policy followed by the Government which in exchange for a few crumbs for rehabilitation, cedes to Britain a privileged monopoly on our economic life. A small but very important detail might be added, namely, that the aforementioned is combined with a considerable increase in the unlawful gains of the economic oligarchy which supports the Government and their safe investments abroad in gold sovereigns which the Bank of Greece so gladly furnishes them.

.....

From: "VEMA" (Morning), Democratic.

Athens (14 July):--The Prime Minister seems to be the only one to have understood the meaning of UNRRA's recent protests and representations. And he was obviously helped in that by the fact that he was abroad, free from internal influences and party pressures; he was able to understand the serious repercussions which the accusation - that, for political reasons UNRRA was being impeded in a certain country to carry out its mission - has in the entire world. Thus, Mr. Tsaldaris ordered that an investigation be carried out to discover those responsible for the violations and abuses disclosed by Mr. Maben; and we presume of course that they will be punished, otherwise nothing can be improved.

Meanwhile, however, the Government press accuse UNRRA of having placed itself "at the disposal of the communist conspiracy against the country" and of similar charges. The Government press is not far from calling UNRRA an EAMite and Bulgarian. They may even go so far as to propose that the UNRRA officials be arrested and tried before the special courts, in accordance with the provisions of the decree regarding emergency measures. This is so, not because of Mr. Maben's disclosures - the Government press does not mind them - but because the letters were given by Mr. Maben to Reuter's from where their text was quoted by the press.

Yet it appears that our American friend, practical as he is, was unable to find in Greece quicker means of communicating the message. If it had not been for Reuter's, Mr. Stephanopoulos would very likely not have received the famous letters yet.

.....

From: "KATHIMERINI" (Morning), Conservative.

Athens (14 July):--Mr. Stephanopoulos, the newspapers state, will today address his reply to Mr. Maben's letter. And the papers add: The text of the reply will not be given for publication prior to its being received by Mr. Maben. But how could it be otherwise? Unless, in accordance with the system inaugurated by UNRRA, correspondence is carried out in the form of open letters to the press before the addressee receives knowledge of their content. But in such a case the addressee would be justified in returning the letters since they would have been read, not only by him, but by all persons who know how to read.

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From: "KATHIHERINI" (Morning), Conservative

Athens (13 July):--The Chief of UNRRA's Mission sends one, two - or, for that matter, as many as he likes - letters to a member of the Government. Before the addressee gets these letters, they are published in detail in the newspapers. Is this right?

A few months ago Mr. Stettinius wrote a letter to President Truman, submitting his resignation from his post of U.S. representative on the U.N.O. This was made known, but Mr. Stettinius refuted even the existence of his letter, until President Truman himself, the addressee, gave the text of the letter for publication. This, of course, is the practice in the civilised United States. Here, in uncivilised Greece, even the civilised Americans forget their country's civilisation.

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From: "HELLINIKON AIMA" (Morning), Royalist;

Athens (13 July):-- If a proof were needed that among the personnel of UNRRA Mission in Greece there are employees - whether Greeks or foreigners we do not know - who, despite the strict regulations of the Mission, have placed themselves at the disposal of the communist conspiracy against the country, this proof was afforded to us by the fact disclosed yesterday that Mr. Mabon's letters to Mr. Stephanopoulos were given for publication before they had reached their addressee. It was exactly yesterday that we remarked, with a justified surprise, that the letters in question were being published "curiously enough" in the "communist" and "democratic" - to call them so - papers alone. But we could not imagine that the scandal was as big as it eventually proved to be. It is obvious that Mr. Mabon's letters were given to the offices of the newspapers of the opposition and to those foreign correspondents who are interested in defaming Greece and creating sensation, from Mr. Mabon's office itself; and this was done instead of the letters reaching their addressee, that is to say the Greek Government, through operational channels. It is consequently obvious that it is the duty of the UNRRA Chief to find out who the employees of the Mission are who so impudently indulge in politics, exploiting the post they occupy in the organisation, and to send them home, maintaining these employees in their posts would mean recompensing their act. And such a case would not be worthy of Mr. Mabon, notwithstanding our very deep disagreement with the contents of his letters.

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COORDINATION MINISTER REPLIES
TO UNRRA CHIEF

From: "EMPIROS" (Morning) Royalist
"HELLINIKON AIMA" (Morning) Royalist
"ESHTA" (Afternoon) Royalist.

Athens (14 July):--Mr. Stephanopoulos, Minister of Coordination, announced that he has prepared the Government's reply to Mr. Mabon. The letter is to be handed to Mr. Mabon to-day, or tomorrow at the latest, and will be given for publication as soon as the addressee received knowledge of its contents.

* * * * *

ORDERS CONTROL ON
DISTRIBUTION OF UNRRA SUPPLIES

From: "VERA" (Morning), Democratic
"TELEFTHONI HELLADA" (Afternoon), E/M;
"TA NEA" (Afternoon), Democratic;
"ETHNOS" (Afternoon), Democratic.

Athens (14 July):--The Minister of Supply sent a cable to the Governor General of Central Macedonia ordering him to carry out a control with a view to ensuring that UNRRA supplies are distributed equitably to the whole population, regardless of political beliefs.

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DAILY NEWS DIGEST

Issued by
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No. 391

Athens

Wednesday, 17 July 1946

COORDINATION MINISTER REPLIES
TO CHIEF OF UNRRA MISSION

From: All Papers.

Athens (17 July):--A meeting will be held at 9:30 am. today in the office of the Minister of Coordination at the Bank of Greece between Mr. S. Stephanopoulos and Mr. Buell F. Maben, Chief of UNRRA Greece Mission, to discuss questions which have arisen with regard to the distribution of supplies. We are informed that announcements to the press will be made at the end of the meeting.

We publish below the text of the letter, dated the 12th instant, which Mr. S. Stephanopoulos, Minister of Coordination, addressed to the Chief of UNRRA Greece Mission in reply to the latter's observations that the UNRRA principles were not being adhered to in certain distributions:

"Dear Mr. Maben: In reply to your letter of the 9th July which was only handed to me this morning, I beg to inform you of the following regarding the manner of distribution of supplies:

"I fully agree with you that the manner of distribution of supplies by the various local state authorities should be made with every impartiality to those persons entitled to the supplies, in accordance with the stipulations in the UNRRA-Greek Government Agreement, without discrimination owing to race, religion or political beliefs.

"Consequently, any action contrary to the above on behalf of state employees will be strictly checked so as to avoid in future the recurrence of instances such as those mentioned in your above letter.

"In this respect, I beg to transmit herewith copy of our letter addressed to the Ministry of Interior whereby all questions are dealt with pertaining to the distribution of supplies in exceptional cases which may occur in the rural districts.

"I should like to stress, however, that one or two such isolated, unfortunate instances do not constitute nor do they hardly portray a general irregularity in the distribution of supplies so as to create the impression that distributions carried out by the State authorities are of a partial nature or are instigated by political motives. In this direction I would request you, in view of the sensation caused by the publication in the press at home and abroad of your letter of the 9th instant, which as stated above was handed to me two whole days after its publication, to reestablish the true facts in their entirety setting aside the very few isolated acts of minor employees, without any such intention or policy on behalf of the responsible Government.

"In the course of the next few days, moreover, I will send you a circular issued by the Ministry of Interior and addressed to the Nomarchs and the appropriate local authorities. In this circular you will notice, it is determined that in cases where, due to the temporary abolition of the local authorities by anarchist elements, a fair and equitable distribution of the

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This news digest is a service for members of the UNRRA Greece mission. Its purpose is purely informational. It does not reflect mission policy. The aim is to summarize the daily news & comment about UNRRA and matters pertinent to the relief program for Greece or of interest to staff members.

LEHMAN URGES RATIONING
IN THE UNITED STATES

From: "TA NEA" (Afternoon), Democratic.

Athens (15 July):--Mr. Herbert Lehman, former Director General of UNRRA, recommends the rationing of food in the United States in order to create surplus stocks for shipment to the starving countries. This proposal is set forth in an article published in a great number of American newspapers. The main parts of the article, which created a deep sensation, read as follows:

"It is evident that the seriousness of the world food situation is not fully realized in the United States. There is a critical gap between the world needs in cereals, fats, meat and dairy products and the supplies made available. In a recent meeting of FAO in Washington, an advisory committee of experts furnished the information that the needs of importing countries in food supplies would amount to 30 million metric tons and that only 18 million metric tons were available in the countries having surplus stocks for export, namely the United States, Australia and the Argentine. Thus, the smallest deficit that we might expect in cereals or their substitutes amounts from 10 to 12 million metric tons and it will be possible to maintain the deficit at that level only providing moderate weather conditions prevail in Europe and the Far East. If one takes into consideration that 1,000,000 metric tons of wheat are sufficient to feed approximately 20,000,000 people for six months, one can readily realize the importance this deficit has for the world in the coming year.

"In order to bridge the above mentioned gap between needs and supply during 1946-47, strict measures will have to be applied immediately; and as only cereals can furnish the calories required to avert hunger, their availability constitutes the core of the problem.

"By the application of several measures the American Government has managed to increase the quantities of wheat available for export and has imposed control on the production of cereals. Yet it did not impose corresponding restrictions on consumption with the result that wheat distribution in the United States continues to be unequal. If the American Government wants to do its duty, that is to say to help the starving countries, it will have to organize a fairer distribution of flour and bread in the United States. For the majority of Americans, bread merely supplements a well-balanced meal, whereas for the people of the starving countries it constitutes the substance of their diet. I believe that the American people will readily accept to consume less bread and to be somehow deprived of pastries in order to help the starving people.

"If technical difficulties really exist in connection with the institution of bread rationing in the United States, there are no such difficulties for the rationing of meat, fats and dairy products. These commodities, therefore, must be rationed so as to make possible the export of greater quantities to the starving countries.

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FORMER HEALTH MINISTER REVERTS
TO QUESTION OF PREFABRICATED HOSPITALS

From: "VEMA" (Morning), Democratic.

Athens (16 July):--Mr. E. Malamidas, former Minister of Hygiene, sent us the following letter from Lania, in reply to a statement made by the present Minister of Health:

"Dear Sir: After Mr. Mabon's statement and the detailed report made by Dr. McDougall, eminent tuberculosis specialist, on the subject of pre-fabricated huts, I take the liberty of intervening again, in order to present the viewpoint of the Ministerial Departments on the matter, at least as we faced it then, and in order to reply to the Minister of Health, pending, of course, the forthcoming debate in Parliament; this debate, which will take place following a question raised by the undersigned, will afford the opportunity of judging whether the arguments put forth by the Minister are so strong as to somewhat justify the loss sustained by the State, and this at the expense of the people's health.

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"When I assumed the office of Minister of Health last November, it was one of my first concerns to deal with the sheltering of all sorts of patients and, in particular, of tuberculars, in respect of whom Dr. McDougall gave a grim but unfortunately real picture a few days ago.

"The buildings then available for the facing of this great evil were the two sanatoria of Mantinia and Sparta, the erection of which had just started - with a total of approximately 800 beds - and the two sanatoria of Paros and of Petra Aikaterini, in need of repairs and completions (with a total of approximately 450 beds) which had suffered destructions as a result of the war.

"Despite my efforts to push constructions ahead and despite the praiseworthy efforts on the part of the adequate and willing technical service of the Ministry, the addition of 1250 new sanatoria beds could not be considered as sufficiently meeting the emergency, neither in number nor in time, inasmuch as none of the sanatoria in question is in operation to this date, because ever since we left the Government all constructions have stopped for lack of funds.

"As a result, I reached the decision then to meet this emergency in the only other way possible, namely the procurement and installation of pre-fabricated huts meeting all the technical requirements which I explained a few days ago; these requirements, in the opinion not only of the technical service of the Ministry, but also of the scientific council, would cover a very great part of the emergency. Then in cooperation with the UNRRA representative, Dr. McDougall, we applied for and were given early in January an appropriation of 1,500,000 dollars, out of the 25 million-dollar American credit, for the procurement of the pre-fabricated huts; this was followed, on Dr. McDougall's proposal, by the huge grant to the State of the full hospital equipment for the 4,400 beds free of any charge.

"The present Minister bears full responsibility for the colossal loss thus sustained by the State and the people; this is so because, as I said a few days ago, the ministerial departments were fully and unreservedly opposed to the Minister - and they are to be complimented on this - as they have not placed their signature, according to the procedure, on the respective cancellation documents and orders.

"Yet, the Minister of Hygiene, having no noteworthy arguments to mention in his statement in order to justify his strange action, attempts to explain in a queer way my failure to touch on the question of the suitability of the pre-fabricated huts. But had the Minister deigned to attentively read what I wrote in the "VIMA", he would have easily understood that my affliction and my protests, manifested by my question to Parliament and my statements in the press, did not tackle the unjustifiable loss of huge quantities of sanitary and hospital material alone, but also the opportunity involved for facing a question so paramount for the country's health. For, the procedure advocated by the Minister in connection with the erection of new sanatoria, to which I would have no objection, is financially impracticable and would take a long time, whereas the urgent needs of the hospital institutions could be met more quickly and in an economically feasible manner. An immediate proof of the above is that the entire state budget, amounting to hundreds of billions of drachmae, would have to be expended in order to build hospitals; but the State does not have the money and the Minister is well aware of this fact, inasmuch as the Health Ministry received an appropriation of only 3½ billion drachmae as against the approximate 18 billion drachmae asked for to complete hospitals and sanatoria having a limited number of beds; whereas, in the case of the pre-fabricated huts, the greater part of the expenditure, perhaps the 90% or more, would have been obtained out of the American credits which were to be disposed of exclusively for the purchase of materials in America and cannot be transferred to Greece in funds enabling the Minister to realize his daring plans.

"Pending the debate in Parliament during which I hope, the Minister will furnish more sound arguments than what he has so far set forth, I believe that both the deputies and public opinion will not only become fully acquainted with the utterly detrimental effects of the action in question, but also perhaps with the causes which brought about such action."

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relief supplies to those entitled to them cannot be ensured, and as a result, the supplies are deviated to other persons, the monarchs should address themselves without fail to the UNRRA Headquarters, through the intermediary of the Ministry of Interior, requesting that distributions in such districts be carried out not by the care and under the responsibility of our local authorities, but through UNRRA officials who would undertake both the responsibility for the equitable distribution of the supplies to those entitled to them as well as for the non-leakage of the supplies to other persons.

"We finally note your assurance that in the event it were found impossible on your part responsibly to distribute these supplies and assure their non-leakage, as stated above, you will then discontinue for a certain time any further distribution of supplies in the above stated areas.

"In view of the above, I hope that in future there will be no recurrence of any instance liable to create complaints and unbased misunderstandings in the excellent relations prevailing between your Administration and the Greek Government. Yours very truly, (sgd) St. Stephanopoulos, Minister of Coordination."

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U.S. PRESS COMMENTS ON
DISTRIBUTION OF UNRRA SUPPLIES

From: "KATHIMERINI" (Morning), Conservative;
"HELLINIKON AIMA" (Morning), Royalist;
"EMEROS" (Morning), Royalist;
"ETHNIKOS KIRYX" (Morning), Royalist.

New York (16 July):--Mr. Parker Lanoro, in an article published in the "WORLD TELEGRAM", mentions the difficulties faced by UNRRA in applying its policy of equitable distribution of food to all persons regardless of political beliefs. The writer emphasizes that communists on strike in Trieste were fed by UNRRA supplies, whereas on the other hand, in Greece the feeding of persons seeking to overthrow the Government was compulsory, due to the UNRRA imports (sic).

Mr. Lanoro states further that "the theory supporting the feeding of brigands is something new" and adds that "wherever Americans are in the administration of UNRRA, this is always to the advantage of communists".

The "NEW YORK TIMES" publishes a report by Mr. Sedgewick from Constantinople, emphasizing that certain communities in Greece have in reality declared war against the State and that the distribution of UNRRA supplies to their inhabitants intensifies their revolutionary activities. Finally he reports that UNRRA has been accused of discrimination in favor of left wing elements.

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SOVIET RADIO COMMENTATOR
ON UNRRA DISTRIBUTIONS

From: "RIZOSPASTIS" (Morning), Communist;
"ELEFTHERIA" (Morning), Democratic.

London (16 July):--A speaker of the Moscow Radio Station in a broadcast today accused the reactionary elements in Greece and China of using UNRRA supplies to serve political ends. Reactionary agents in America are also trying to stop the shipment of UNRRA foodstuffs to Ukraine and White Russia. The Russian radio commentator mentioned that UNRRA had protested to the Greek Government against the manner in which distributions were made. "It is obvious", he added, "that in every case efforts were made to use UNRRA for political purposes. UNRRA, however, is an international agency established to serve humanitarian objects. The instances of China and Greece show that the UNRRA supplies are being used to serve the political ends of reactionary elements.

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UNRRA DIRECTOR GENERAL
ARRIVES IN ATHENS

From: All Papers.

Athens (19 July):--Mr. Fiorello La Guardia arrived here from Cairo by air yesterday afternoon. The UNRRA Director General is accompanied by a party of twelve including Commander R.G.A. Jackson, Senior Deputy Director General; Mr. Nikola Feonov, Acting Council member, U.S.S.R. member of UNRRA Council; Col. C. Tyler Wood, U.S. Special Assistant to Assistant Secretary of State; and Mr. Joseph Lilly, Director Public Information, UNRRA Washington.

A reception was held last night in honor of the UNRRA Director General by U.S. Ambassador Lincoln MacVeagh. Members of the Greek Cabinet attended.

Mr. La Guardia will be in Greece for three days. It is probable that he will confer with Mr. S. Stephanopoulos, Greek Minister of Coordination, some time today.

Fiorello La Guardia is no stranger to international life. He was in the American Consular service in Europe forty years ago, and speaks many languages. They have served him well in his political life in multi-lingual New York City, which has in itself a population as large as Greece's. He has been a member of seven sessions of the United States Congress, where he established a firm reputation for his humanitarian outlook on human problems. He was mayor of New York for eleven years, and during the war, combined with it the Directorship of the United States Office of Civilian Defence. Whilst he was mayor, he showed his progressive aims by spending 125,000,000 dollars clearing slums, and building new schools, parks and highways.

During the first World War, he was major in the U.S. Air Force on the Italian Front, and was decorated for his service by the Italian High Command. He also holds decorations from China, Norway and Cuba. His honors include a doctorate of Law from Yale and New York Universities.

Now 63 years old, and thought of as a typical son of cosmopolitan New York, he nevertheless spent his young days in Arizona, in the far South West of the United States. There he became an expert handler of wild horses, and at one time startled his father with a plan to be a jockey.

NOTE: The UNRRA Director General is to hold a press conference at 10:00 a.m. on Sunday in his suite (Room No. 146) in the Grande Bretagne Hotel.

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GREEK ECONOMIC MISSION
TO VISIT U.S.A.

From: UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE
American Official.

Washington (18 July):--Commenting on a report in the London press that the Greek Economic Mission now in London will come to the United States soon, a State Department spokesman said yesterday that the Mission had approached the United States Government, expressing the desire to come here to discuss economic affairs in Greece and plans of the government following the termination of UNRRA at the end of the year.

The spokesman said the United States has replied that it will be delighted to see the Mission members.

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COMMENTS ON UNRRA'S STAND REGARDING
DISTRIBUTIONS TO CIVIL SERVANTS

From: "ETHNOS" (Afternoon), Conservative.
(by Mr. Bitsaxis).

Athens (12 July):--UNRRA's objections against special distributions to the civil servants are not expressed for the first time. Ever since the Administration started offering its precious services to Greece, the question of special distributions to the civil servants brought its officials repeatedly in conflict with all Governments in power during the post liberation period.

There appears to be two views to the question. The first view refers to a regulation governing the Organization's policy, namely the principle of non-discrimination in distributions. According to this principle, UNRRA's supplies must be distributed equitably and fairly to the whole population of the country assisted, without preference to classes or groups of people, nor discrimination "due to political, racial or religious reasons". The second view of the same question is based on the power of UNRRA to intervene in the manner distributions are carried out, responsibility of which is borne by the Greek Government.

There is, however, a third view to the question, connected with the general policy of UNRRA's Greece Mission. This policy is based on the belief that the Greece Mission's employees brought with them, in addition to the UNRRA supplies, an infallible mentality and an excellent method of action, into a country which they knew chiefly from its ancient authors. It is quite certain that UNRRA's services had a favorable influence in the forming of Greek methods on many questions.

However, what is meant above is the general policy followed by the Organization on certain basic matters, which is inspired mainly by UNRRA's economic staff in Greece.

Many a time UNRRA's relations with the Government have reached the point where every view set forth by the Organization was accepted as the most suitable from the very beginning without any argument. The reason was simple. Over every UNRRA proposal hung a silent or expressed threat that the shipment of supplies was associated with the acceptance of every proposal set forth by the Organization.

It should not be thought that any polemics are used. The writer is glad to know that memoranda of his can be found at UNRRA's offices, in which appreciation is enthusiastically expressed of the Organization's activities in many problems. It would be detrimental to the Organization itself, however, to think that no serious mistakes have been committed during its operations in Greece.

We are not in position to know who is right in the pre-fabricated huts affair. We do know, however, that UNRRA's constant refusal to agree to special distributions to the civil servants has no less than undermined - when finally analyzed - Greece's rehabilitation. This statement will not seem exaggerated when all points of the question are examined.

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Firstly, UNRRA's argument that it is bound by its regulations is not irrefutable. These regulations, drawn up in Atlantic City in 1943, contain clauses which would wholly justify special treatment to the Greek civil servants.

Resolution No. 7 concerning the avoidance of inflation and a "fair share" to all classes, as well as Decision No. 2, referring to the determination of needs taking into account the treatment citizens received during the enemy occupation, and finally the recognition of the authority in distributions of the "recognized Governments in liberated territories" are against the arguments of the Greece Mission. These arguments, in any case, support a lifeless formality, wholly contrary to both Greek reality, and, even more, to the real objects and the general spirit of UNRRA.

As for the real Greek conditions prevailing in respect of civil servants, although they required no explanation, they have been explained both to UNRRA officials in Greece as well as to Mr. H. Lehman himself during his visit to Greece a year ago. As a matter of fact - to which one may agree or disagree - the civil servants comprised the civil army of reconstruction after liberation.

UNRRA considered that this army could consist of starving shadows and nations of human beings, whereas the State struggled to keep the barefooted and naked civil servants alive, UNRRA protested because there were no civil servants in Macedonia and Thrace. The Administration, however, sought to remunerate its own employees in the best possible manner. As a result, the civil servants, impeded by objective obstacles, did not go to Macedonia and Thrace, neither did they work as well as they were expected to where they already existed. The State was unable to increase their salaries, because a new inflation would add to the rehabilitation's failure.

Never did UNRRA realize that the civil servants' question was the basis of Greek rehabilitation, as well as its main aim. Whenever an application was submitted to UNRRA by the appropriate officials asking for the Administration's agreement to a special treatment of the civil servants - not for philanthropic reasons nor for reasons of preference, but because of a mere expediency - UNRRA officials fortified themselves behind UNRRA's regulations.

Thus, rehabilitation - deprived of employees and obstructed by strikes - was drowned in an inconceivable mentality. If the Chief of UNRRA Greece Mission's statement as published in the press is true, namely that the State should readjust the salaries of its civil servants through its own means, this means that the UNRRA Mission's misconception of the country's economic and monetary situation continues at a very high degree and to a most dangerous extent.

- NOTE:**
- (a) Every request that the UNRRA Greece Mission makes for the import of UNRRA supplies originates with the Greek Government itself.
 - (b) All UNRRA supplies become the property of the Greek Government immediately they are unloaded on the docks.
 - (c) The distribution and disposal of UNRRA supplies in Greece is the sole responsibility of the Greek Government, UNRRA sitting as advisor only, as trustee for the contributing nations.
 - (d) UNRRA's sole interest and responsibility is to be assured that the handling of supplies is carried out by the Greek Government in accordance with the basic principles embodied in UNRRA's constitution and accepted by the Greek Government.
 - (e) The only instances in which the "threat" to stop shipments of UNRRA supplies exists are: (1) when the receiving nation fails to utilize materials which it had requested, and (2) when the handling of supplies by the Government concerned is inconsistent with the UNRRA principles.

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COMMENTS ON ARRIVAL OF
UNRRA DIRECTOR GENERAL

From: "ELEFThERIA" (Morning), Democratic.

Athens (18 July):--The Director General of UNRRA, Mr. F. La Guardia, is due to arrive in Athens today. It is believed that in his talks with the Greek Government officials, Mr. La Guardia will refer to the questions of discrimination in distributions, the pre-fabricated huts, the anti-malarial campaign in Crete and other questions which have caused friction between UNRRA and the present Greek Government,

In fact, according to our information, the relations between UNRRA and the Government have been impaired recently and UNRRA has compiled a number of documentary charges against the Government. These charges will be discussed by Mr. La Guardia. According to the same source, although the questions of discrimination in distributions and the pre-fabricated huts seem to have been settled, they still exist, inasmuch as the disagreement on them was sharper than what had been made known. Thus, UNRRA returned to Mr. Stephanopoulos his letter relating to the question of discriminatory distributions with the request that it be made more explicit, which was actually done.

Furthermore, when the statement made by Mr. Tsaldaris in London on this question, refuting Mr. Maben's accusations, was made known, the Chief of Mission sent a cable to the Premier in London suggesting that he ask for further information from Athens. It appears that the second, less irreconcilable statement of the Prime Minister on this question was due to Mr. Maben's cable.

NOTE: The statement that Mr. Stephanopoulos' letter was returned and that the Chief of Mission cabled the Greek Premier as described above, is inaccurate.

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From: "ACROPOLIS" (Morning), Royalist.

Athens (17 July):--Mr. La Guardia, Mayor of New York for many years and presently Director General of UNRRA, is expected to visit Athens shortly. This visit will give the Greek people the opportunity to express their gratitude to the man who, during the war, made so many efforts for their relief and who, during the short period of his service as UNRRA's Director General, displayed a great understanding of Greece's present needs.

It is certain that Mr. La Guardia, who is distinguished for his sagacity, will realize the real situation of our economic problem and, as a genuine representative of American objectiveness, will proceed to take the appropriate steps to confront it.

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From: "ETHNOS" (Afternoon), Conservative.

Athens (17 July):--Mr. Fiorillo H. La Guardia who is expected to arrive in Athens shortly, is distinguished for his power of judgement and determination. He is considered as one of the most dynamic men in the United States and the task he performed in his capacity as Mayor of New York was exceptionally beneficial for that big city.

Yet we are unable to foresee which of the above attributes the UNRRA Director General will make use of in order to amend the erroneous tactics of the Greece Mission towards the civil servants. We fear lest Mr. La Guardia's fair judgement and his power of determination come to us too late. Because of the well known objections of UNRRA, the Greek civil servants have been compelled to live for more than a year on their comic remuneration and thus, Greek rehabilitation, bereft of employees, has sunk into a narrowminded interpretation of the Administration's regulations. Yet, Mr. La Guardia comes to Greece in order to obtain information, amongst others, on the need for the continuation

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of UNRRA's work in the coming year, under some other form. And it will not take our distinguished guest long to see this need. It is worthwhile, however, that he is informed by bona fide sources, of the reports which are not translated and carried in the DAILY NEWS DIGEST of UNRRA in Greece, in order that he may explain why the rehabilitation scheme is being elaborated only now, twenty months after liberation and fifteen months after UNRRA started its operations in Greece.

NOTE: All articles relating to UNRRA are printed as rapidly as we can cope with them. Priority is naturally given to the most topical.

.....
From: "VEMA" (Morning), Democratic.

Athens (19 July):--It is with the greatest rejoicing that the Greek people receive in Athens Mr. Fiorello La Guardia, Director General of UNRRA and eminent American citizen. Mr. La Guardia's reputation has preceded his present visit by many years; and his name and his activity in America for the common good are very well known. The taking up of UNRRA's General Management by him, at a moment when both the contributions and the supplies of the organization seemed to be slackening down and becoming depleted, resulted in the facing of the world food crisis, and that of cereals, in particular, with a practical spirit of determination and speed. The world was saved for the time being. Mr. La Guardia's present visit aims at giving him first hand information on the needs of Greece and of Southern Europe. All those who know his love and his toil for the suffering and starving peoples expect great and immediate results of his personal understanding.

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From: "KATHIMERINI" (Morning), Conservative.

Athens (19 July):--The city of Athens very warmly greets Mr. La Guardia's Director General of UNRRA, who arrived yesterday to inspect the Greece Mission of the Administration of which he is the Head. Mr. La Guardia is one of the eminent personalities of the United States. His activity as Mayor of New York, the greatest municipality of the Confederation, gained for him both reputation and general esteem and it is for this reason that he was considered as the sole person capable of assuming the management of an organization in which the subsistence of millions of starving people in war stricken Europe was dependent.

The extreme intelligence which is characteristic of Mr. La Guardia, will easily enable him to penetrate into the peculiarities of Greek life, peculiarities which call for a more flexible UNRRA policy towards certain matters with which the Greece Mission of UNRRA, adhering to the letter of the regulations, was unable to cope, despite its willingness to do so. We hope, therefore, that Mr. La Guardia's contact with the Government representatives will furnish an occasion for a more realistic facing of the problems in question, provided, of course, there will be adequate time for their discussion and detailed consideration.

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PROHIBIT RE-SALE OF UNRRA
AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

From: "ESTIA" (Afternoon), Royalist.

Athens (19 July):--By a law published, the sale of UNRRA-imported agricultural equipment, by the recipient to whom it is issued, to other persons is prohibited. Agricultural implements, machinery or animals issued to farmers and sold by them to others will be confiscated.

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GREEK WHEAT EXPECTED TO EXCEED
100% OF 1935-38 CROP AVERAGE

From: "EMBROS" (Morning), Royalist;
"KATHIMERINI" (Morning), Conservative;
"HELLENIKON MELLON" (Morning), Royalist;
"VEMA" (Morning), Democratic;
"HELLENIKON AIMA" (Morning), Royalist;
"ELEFTHERIA" (Morning), Democratic.

Athens (19 July):--Greek cereal production for 1946 is likely to come within 56,000 tons of the 1935-38 average. Wheat, main item in cereal production, is expected to exceed 100% of the 1935-38 crop average. These figures were revealed today by Buell F. Maben, Chief of the UNRRA Greece Mission.

Based on spot checks as threshing is just now well under way, the estimates are felt, however, to err on the conservative side - if at all. The wheat yield is expected to be at least 770,000 metric tons, out of a total crop of 1,120,000 tons. Barley is next highest at 160,000 tons, oats at 100,000 tons, rye at 50,000 tons and meslin at 40,000 tons. The total is 95% of the 1935-38 average of 1,176,000 tons.

Excellent weather, particularly when compared to last year, has put the final touches to the Greek farmer's back-breaking efforts to recover. He has been aided by UNRRA with seeds, fertilizers, animals and tools. UNRRA imports to date in these categories in its \$50,000,000 agricultural rehabilitation program, are nearly 29,000 tons of seeds, 92,000 tons of fertilizers, 22,000 head of livestock, 47,000 tons of livestock feed and mechanical also including 1,150 tractors, 1,447 tractor drawn plows, 3,200 animal drawn plows, 100,000 hand tools, harrows, grain drills, fertilizer distributors, and so on. Nearly 100,000 tons of agricultural supplies are still to reach Greece.

"Despite the large quantities of agricultural equipment and livestock that UNRRA has been able to import to Greece to date," said Mr. Maben, "it must be remembered that over half of the Greek farmers' livestock was destroyed or stolen by the enemy during the occupation. Several years must elapse before this livestock, particularly the draft animals - horses, mules, donkeys, oxen - can recover pre-war numbers.

"It is fitting, therefore, to pay special tribute to the Greek farmers' really superhuman efforts which have made possible this year's rich harvest. It has exacted every ounce of their energy and their ingenuity, and the labor and sacrifice of their whole families, to make up for the animals that have not yet been replaced".

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REPORTS DISAGREEMENT ON
STORAGE OF COLLECTED WHEAT

From: "VEMA" (Morning), Democratic;
"RIZOSPASTIS" (Morning), Communist

Athens (17 July):--We are informed that a serious disagreement has arisen between the Ministries of Agriculture and Supply on the question of the storing of the local wheat collected. The Ministry of Agriculture maintains that it does not dispose of adequate warehouses in the provinces for the storing of wheat and that the Ministry of Supply should organize the transfer of large wheat quantities to the warehouses of the Capital area, threatening to cut off wheat concentration if this is not done.

On the contrary, the Ministry of Supply insists that no local wheat destined for consumption in the areas of production be transferred to the Capital, as the transfer to Athens and the re-transfer to the provinces would be without purpose and expensive.

The Ministry of Agriculture points out that use of private warehouses in the areas of production, involving rents, insurance and guarding expenses, would cost the State more than the transfer of wheat to Athens and its re-transfer to the provinces.

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WILL INCREASE BREAD RATION
AS OF 1ST AUGUST

From: "KATHIMERINI" (Morning), Conservative;
 "MAHI" (Morning), Socialist;
 "HELLENIKON AIEMA" (Morning), Royalist;
 "RIZOSPASTIS" (Morning), Communist;
 "EMEROS" (Morning), Royalist;
 "ELEFTHERIA" (Morning), Democratic;
 "ETHNIKOS KIRYZ" (Morning), Royalist;
 "VEMA" (Morning), Democratic;
 "KATHIMERINA NEA" (Morning), Democratic.

Athens (18 July):--The Minister of Supply had a long conference yesterday with UNRRA officials, during which it was decided to increase the bread ration in the large towns to 90 drachma daily as of the 1st August. The program of UNRRA wheat imports till June 1947 was also drafted.

NOTE: During the above conference it was agreed that the bread ration of August in the main cities should be increased to 90 drachma; by reducing distributions to grain producing areas, the total quantity of grain to be distributed during August would be considerably less than the quantity distributed in July.

UNRRA grain will only be imported up to the end of this year. Subsequent importations will depend on the International Emergency Food Council.

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SAYS DDT IS POISONOUS

From: "KATHIMERINI" (Morning), Conservative;
 "ACROPOLIS" (Morning), Royalist.

Athens (17 July):--Mr. P. Anagnostopoulos, Professor of the High Agricultural School recommends in a letter that the spraying of plant with DDT should be avoided, inasmuch as, depending on the quantity used, it is a poison dangerous not only to animals, but also to human beings. It should be noted that vegetables or fruit sprayed with DDT cannot be washed by any means.

It is also recommended to individuals using the poison to avoid breathing in the particles of the liquid or powder, as well as to avoid bringing their skin in touch with it; when absorbed, DDT causes poisoning. Finally, Professor Anagnostopoulos recommends the careful studying of directions before applying the poison, in order to avoid disagreeable consequences.

NOTE: Our Sanitation Section, Health Division, tells us that after two years of observations the United States Department of Agriculture has recorded no cases of DDT poisoning. DDT is now applied universally for spraying apples and other fruits. Manufacturers claim the greatest sale of DDT is for agricultural purposes.

Moreover, the U.S. Public Health Service, after two years of using DDT, has recorded no authenticated case of DDT poisoning among either the millions of soldiers and civilians sprayed and dusted or experimental workers who handled DDT in all forms.

Though DDT has definite toxic properties, it is probably less toxic to humans than many standard insecticides.

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UNRRA ANTI-MALARIAL TEAMS
WITHDRAW FROM CRETE

From: "VEM" (Morning), Democratic;
 "TA NEA" (afternoon), Democratic.

Athens (19 July):--Crete has been deprived of UNRRA's precious services in conducting the anti-malarial campaign, as of last Monday. The Government's policy and its party-politics compelled UNRRA to cut off the work it started in June with up-to-date mechanical equipment and materials operated by trained personnel and to retire completely, as it was impossible to tolerate the Government's discriminatory policy. Discrimination is contrary to the impartiality, which is a fundamental principle of the International Organization's regulations. Although Mr. Stephanopoulos refuted this event yesterday, additional information from Crete confirms the fact that the anti-malarial work has been discontinued by UNRRA's special service.

According to this information, the disagreement between UNRRA and the Government on the anti-malarial work originated a month ago. 20 days ago, the Minister of Hygiene sent a cable to the Governor General of Crete, characterizing as "unacceptable" the cooperation of the anti-malarial engineer, Mr. Zaphiridis, as the latter conducted anti-royalist propaganda in the rural areas. The Governor General transmitted this ministerial decision to UNRRA Administration in Crete, which in turn referred the matter to Athens Headquarters. Simultaneously, talks were held in Athens on the same subject, resulting in UNRRA's decision to discontinue its precious assistance in fighting malaria.

The decision of UNRRA Headquarters was announced to the Governor General of Crete by the Regional Director, Mr. Tait. UNRRA's personnel withdrew its anti-malarial equipment. The next day the Regional Director addressed the following communique to the people of Crete, announcing the interruption of UNRRA's anti-malarial campaign.

"As of Monday, July 15, the supervision and administration of the anti-malarial campaign in Crete as well as all special responsibilities arising therefrom are to be undertaken by the Greek State authorities. The UNRRA services planned the anti-malarial program in Crete for the purpose of wiping out the curse of malaria completely from that island during the current year. To this end, UNRRA imported all the necessary materials and mechanical equipment and invited a specialized staff to whom it entrusted the direction of the important task. It is very sad that UNRRA has not been permitted to bring its task to an end. The General Management of UNRRA in Crete is forced to withdraw from its above operations its specialized personnel, airplane, automobiles and other equipment, because the Government insists on its restricting and partial policy which is indirectly opposed to the basic principle of non-discrimination which underlies the international organization of UNRRA.

"Notwithstanding the continuous and unjustified intervention, UNRRA has brought to a successful end from the beginning of June to date the following task: 152 villages with a total of 27,221 houses have been sprayed with DDT thus protecting 112,797 inhabitants. All marshlands and the main points of mosquito hatching in the island have been sprayed with DDT by special plane.

"In future UNRRA will have no connection with the anti-malarial campaign and all communications should be addressed to the appropriate State service.

Canea, 12th July 1946.

UNRRA Region K."

At the same time UNRRA's administration made clear that its activities in other public health matters will be continued, and expressed the Organization's thanks to the Cretan people for its spontaneous and enthusiastic support in carrying out the anti-malarial campaign.

The information relating to the interruption of UNRRA's anti-malarial activities caused great indignation and disillusion, most among Cretans, especially in the rural areas which are suffering severely from malaria.

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The Rethymnon "VEMIA" publishes today a cable from the Union of Rethymnon-Mylopotamos' Cooperatives to UNRRA's Regional Director in Crete, requesting in the name of the rural population the continuation of the anti-malarial program, as this is a matter of life and death to the Cretan people. The same paper enumerates the interventions which have occurred in UNRRA's anti-malarial work in the area of Rethymnon alone: (a) A deputy of the Populist Party visited UNRRA's office in Hiraclion and asked the Director Mr. Smith to dismiss Mr. Tsingos, head of the Rethymnon spraying-teams. This claim was rejected. (b) The Police tried to search the personnel of the Rethymnon teams. When the policemen were asked to produce their authority for the reason, they could not do so, for the simple reason that there existed no such order. (c) The Nemarch of Rethymnon addressed a letter to Mr. Tsingos asking him to dismiss his trained personnel, in order to appoint others.

It is worth noting that the Cretans in the U.S. decided to grant a sum of \$75,000 for the completion of the anti-malarial work in Crete, as UNRRA was unable to provide the whole sum required. It is very doubtful whether the Cretans in the U.S. will entrust this sum to the present Government, after the events described above.

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From: "ELEFTHERIA" (Morning), Democratic.

Athens (19 July):--We are informed that Mr. Mahen, Chief of UNRRA Greece Mission, sent a letter to the Minister of Health yesterday, with regard to the question of the anti-malarial teams in Crete. A statement on this subject is to be issued by UNRRA today.

Efforts were and are being made to persuade Mr. Mahen not to carry further the difference between UNRRA and the Government and, on the contrary, to accept that the whole affair be concealed. The Government hopes that these efforts will succeed and this is corroborated by its assertion that no difference exists and that the withdrawal of the UNRRA teams from Crete is due to the termination of their task.

Despite the above, we are informed that the anti-malarial campaign was to be continued all through summer and that the discontinuance of the work is due to the difference arisen; it is an irrefutable fact that the anti-malarial teams have been withdrawn from Crete following friction between the Government and UNRRA; the latter in a proclamation to the people of Crete expressly says that it is compelled to do so, "because the Government continues its restrictive and partial policy".

Here is how the events took place: On July 12th Mr. Tait, UNRRA Regional Director in Crete, invited the press correspondents and, in the presence of Mr. Smith, American entomologist, and the Greeks Messrs. Boudsali and Zaphiridis, made the following statement:

"The UNRRA Office in Crete has decided, on the approval of Mr. Mahen, Chief of UNRRA Greece Mission, to modify the program which it had elaborated for the anti-malarial campaign in Crete, and to hand over the task to the State sanitary authorities, for reasons set forth in the statement of July 12th. The UNRRA Office wishes to make known that this modification of its program is confined to the anti-malarial campaign alone. UNRRA will continue its activities in the other fields of public health as heretofore.

"The files of UNRRA contain a legion of letters sent by inhabitants of the island who express their warm thanks and their enthusiasm in respect of the splendid results achieved following the anti-malarial campaign undertaken by UNRRA. When this is taken into account it is easy to understand why the decision I was forced to take, after a stay of 17 months in Crete, constitutes the hardest decision ever taken by me in my life. I think it is my duty to thank the population of Crete for the help they have so spontaneously and so enthusiastically given to the UNRRA services in the anti-malarial campaign."

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From: "HELLENIKON AIMA" (Morning),
 Royalist.
 "ACROPOLIS" (Morning), Royalist.
 "VRADYNI" (Afternoon), Royalist.
 "TA NEA" (Afternoon), Democratic.

Athens (19 July):--Mr. Stephanopoulos, Minister of Co-ordination, denied the report which was published in Athens and cabled abroad by Mr. Bigio, Reuters correspondent, to the effect that UNRRA had withdrawn its anti-malarial teams from Crete, allegedly following the Greek Government's demand for a replacement of their left-wing employees.

Mr. Stephanopoulos added that he was in possession of a letter sent by Mr. Maben, Chief of UNRRA Greece Mission, in which it is stated that the work of the anti-malarial teams in Crete had come to an end, ^{and} the Greek Government is asked where those teams should continue their work.

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From: "HELLENIKON MELLON" (Morning)
 Royalist
 "KATHIMERINI" (Morning)
 Conservative.

Athens (19 July):--The Minister of Hygiene, Mr. Kalantrakos, announced that the anti-malarial operations are carried on by the Ministry's teams, using UNRRA D.D.T.

Relating to UNRRA's malaria consultant, Mr. Zaphiridis, who, according to the accusations of Cretan deputies, is a communist having shown anti-national tendencies, the Minister added that he has sent these accusations to Mr. Maben.

It is worth noting that the quantity of D.D.T. used for anti-malarial purposes is paid for by the State.

NOTE: If the D.D.T. is UNRRA imported, as stated above, it was given to the Greek Government free of charge as is true of all UNRRA imports.

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From: "HELLENIKON AIMA" (Morning)
 Royalist
 "FINNIKOS KIRIX" (Morning), Royalist.
 "ESTIA" (Afternoon) Royalist.

Athens (19 July):--Relating to Reuters' information stating that UNRRA withdrew its anti-malarial teams upon the Greek Government's demand, the following reliable details were made known yesterday.

UNRRA hired for the anti-malarial teams in Crete a certain Zaphiridis as technical advisor. He was paid from Greek War Relief funds. Zaphiridis was in the Middle East during the occupation of Greece and had been arrested and prosecuted by the British Authorities for anti-national and anti-allied activities. This person continued his outlaw activities even while holding his UNRRA position in Crete, having hired as members of the teams workers who had been arrested by the British in the Middle East and condemned to several years imprisonment. In addition, Zaphiridis used to ask of the workers applying for employment with the teams, that they produce certificates that they were members of EPON and the communist party.

The Cretan deputies in Parliament, both Government-supporters and opposition members, protested to the Government against Zaphiridis' activities asking that steps be taken for his replacement. The anti-national activities of the above have been made known to UNRRA, with the request to remove him from the post of technical advisor. According to the same information, efforts are being made to have the anti-malarial work continued by the Greek state itself, as soon as the indispensable anti-malarial material becomes available. It is to be noted that both in Crete and in the other regions of the country, the

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expenditure involved in the anti-malarial campaign is sustained by the Greek State; this is stipulated by Greek State-UNRRA agreement; what UNRRA furnishes consists in one or two technical advisors and the required quantity of DDT alone.

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From: "MAMI" (Morning), Socialist;
"RIZOSPASTIS" (Morning), Communist.

Athens (19 July):--We would say that the scandal is incredible, if anything remains that could be considered incredible or improbable under the regime of the "elected ones".

UNRRA undertook some time ago a great task in Crete: A totalitarian struggle against malaria. Disposing of abundant means and trained personnel, it started a fight which from its very beginning was regarded with interest and sympathy, with real gratitude on the part of the population. All materials and mechanical equipment, even a special airplane, were mobilized for the conducting of this struggle for its importance to the Greek island was obvious. However, the "elected" Government was not satisfied. UNRRA's employees are neither followers of Metaxas' dictatorship, nor traitors or fascists. The Government decided therefore, to take its revenge against the employees, by dissolving UNRRA's services, stopping the anti-malarial campaign and condemning Crete to the plague of malaria. UNRRA's regional authorities in Crete in a proclamation denounce without reservations this unheard of act of the royalist puppet Government.

Why then, are UNRRA's services dissolved and the anti-malarial campaign abandoned? Because the senior and lower employees, for the work of whom UNRRA states that "it has every reason to be satisfied", are not friends of the "elected" Government, are not royalists, nor have been members of the German sponsored "Security Battalions". The Government, aware of its culpability and fearing reaction, tries to create confusion.

"ESTIA" wrote yesterday that "efforts are made to have the anti-malarial campaign carried on by the State itself". And Mr. Stephanopoulos stated yesterday to "VRADYNI" that "he is in possession of a letter from the Chief of UNRRA Greece Mission, notifying him that the work of the anti-malarial teams has come to an end". How much of this statement of Mr. Stephanopoulos is accurate - like his recent statement on the "fair" distributions - is shown by the proclamation of UNRRA to the Cretan people.

The anti-malarial campaign in Crete is interrupted because UNRRA's capable employees are undesirable to the Government. The well-known servant of unforgettable Goebbels, which has insulted and blemished every honest effort and honorable man, yesterday attacked UNRRA's technical adviser in Crete, "a certain Zaphiridis". The calumnious talent of this infamous paper was used to its fullest extent.

We are in a position to know that Mr. Zaphiridis, who served with the British Mission in the free Greek mountains, during the occupation and sympathized, like the members of the British Mission, with the Popular movement of Liberation, never conducted any "anti-national" activities. On the contrary, he offered valuable services to the Greek refugees cared for by UNRRA in the Gaza displaced persons camp and was so greatly appreciated by UNRRA, that he was hired and entrusted with the leadership of the anti-malarial teams in Crete. Of course, he has no qualifications apt to be liked by the fascists and traitors. However, inasmuch as UNRRA did not accept the Government's demand that he be dismissed, the royalist puppet Government dissolves the services and impedes UNRRA in finishing its work, stating shamelessly that the work "has come to an end".

The Cretans yesterday, all Greeks today, the whole world tomorrow, will be informed of this shameful and vulgar act of the royalists. And those who daily slander, defame and humiliate Greece internationally, will speak again about "slanders against Greece".

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An unscrupulous Minister, Mr. Stephanopoulos, chose exactly the day of the UNRRA General Director's arrival in Athens, to commit the same harmful mistake of refuting once more vaguely the officially certified and responsible accusations made by the representative of UNRRA. The result, however, of all this unheard of party-debauchery, is the interruption of the anti-malarial work in Crete, although it had progressed splendidly, and the condemnation of the wretched Cretan people to be scourged by this terrible disease, only to satisfy the "elected ones".

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From: "VRADYNI" (Afternoon), Royalist.

Athens (18 July):--There is a certain foreign correspondent in Athens who for a long time has been active against Greece. All that he cables abroad, to the British agency of which he is a correspondent, is characterized by flagrant bad faith and a persistent tendency to misrepresentation and distortion.

The deliberate omission of the most important parts of the statement made to press correspondents by the UNRRA chief in Greece, during their recent meeting, together with the statistical data compiled by him with regard to the instances of disorder in the month of June, afford one more irrefutable proof of his bad faith and his fraudulent intent.

He knows how much the Greeks love his country and he also knows how his fellow countrymen love the Greeks; and he works with everything in his power to loosen the ties linking the two countries. Yet, he must also know that the continuation of the tactics which he follows cannot go on for ever. Because if he is not recalled by those who sent him here, it is not difficult that he be asked to relieve us of his presence.

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(continued on page 13)

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From: "VEMA" (Morning) Democratic.

Athens (19 July):--It was again through Reuters' that the Greek people were informed of UNRRA's decision to withdraw its anti-malarial teams from Crete, following a difference with the Greek Government. After the jointly given explanations it had been believed that all previous differences and frictions had been settled and that we would enter a new period of normal cooperation. Yet these hopes did not come true. The discontinuance of the anti-malarial campaign in Crete bears witness to that UNRRA has decided to withdraw its services from those districts where obstacles are being put in its way by the authorities or by the Government. As regards Crete, the Government maintains that it will itself now take up the discontinued task. Still, the promises given by the Populist party are not fulfilled as easily as they are given. And, if the Cretan people, who had the chance to be relieved from malaria, continue to suffer from it, they will of course not be content with the argument that among the members of the Cretan anti-malarial team there were several communists. UNRRA maintains that there were not, or that, at least, they did not/their political beliefs interfere with the technical work they were performing.

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From: "ACROPOLIS" (Morning) Royalist.

Athens (19 July):--The anti-malarial team which was sent to Crete with a certain Mr. Kafirides at its head has been recalled by UNRRA on the Government's demand because it has been disclosed that the excellent employees who constituted it exterminated the mosquitoes no doubt but they replaced them with a much more harmful microbe, namely the propagation of communism in the villages. It would be expedient therefore that a check be made on employees of all teams which tour the open country, for the same thing was done in Macedonia by the employees sent by the Agricultural Bank. And, as is well known, communists are capable of finding many loop-holes one of which is the above instance.

NOTE: No letter such as the one mentioned above has been sent to the Greek Minister by the Chief of UNRRA Mission.

The above English text of the UNRRA Regional Director's release to the Cretan press is a translation of the Greek text which appeared in the Athenian newspapers apparently cabled from Crete. The exact English text has not been available inasmuch as a report from the Regional Director has not yet been received.

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This is rather interesting as a historical event.

DAILY NEWS DIGEST

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Monday, 22 July 1946

UNRRA DIRECTOR GENERAL
HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

From: All Afternoon Papers
(in various forms).

Athens (22 July):--UNRRA Director General Ficrello H. L. Guardia, held a press conference at 10 a.m. on Sunday in the Grande Bretagne Hotel.

Mr. La Guardia opened the meeting with an invitation to correspondents to submit questions on UNRRA operations in Greece. The verbatim text follows:

Mr. La Guardia: Ladies and gentlemen, I am very happy to meet you this morning and rather than tell you anything, I will be very happy to have you tell me something. You can shoot your questions on any subject you have in mind concerning UNRRA work in Greece.

Question: There are a number of Greeks in concentration camps in Albania and UNRRA is sending food supplies for them, which they never receive.

Mr. La Guardia: Have you any facts about that?

Q. About 100 children died last year of typhoid and there are many people starving there to-day simply because food supplies as well as drug supplies sent them have not been given them.

Mr. La Guardia: You ought to direct this question to the Albanian Government. We have no refugee camps in Albania.

Q. I may not have expressed my question properly. Is not UNRRA interested in how the supplies sent to the various countries are distributed?

Mr. La Guardia: I think your own information about how UNRRA supervises in Greece would answer that question.

Q. I am speaking on behalf of Greeks who are in Albania, for whom supplies are being sent and who never get them.

Mr. La Guardia: I will try to get information on that and look into it.

Q. I am most grateful for your interest.

Q. Is there any chance of UNRRA being extended beyond the December deadline?

Mr. La Guardia: No.

Q. Will there be any organization after UNRRA?

Mr. La Guardia: I hope so, because the need will continue even if UNRRA terminates. I shall report the needs of the countries to the UNRRA Council in Geneva.

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Q. I would like to know the reasons for which the anti-malarial campaign in Crete is being discontinued.

Mr. La Guardia. It has not been discontinued. It is very much alive. We are continuing our malaria control program to the very end. I consider that one of the most useful contributions made to Greece. We will keep it up to the very last minute. I hope the Government will continue it, because it would be most unfortunate if after having done this work it were to stop. Every mosquito in Greece will watch the Government.

Q. Does that mean that the UNRRA anti-malarial mission has not been withdrawn as reported?

Mr. La Guardia. If it had been withdrawn I would not leave Athens this morning, if I had to go down there and spray myself.

Q. Was it temporarily disbanded by any chance?

Mr. La Guardia. That was yesterday. I am talking about today. As far as we are concerned, it was not.

Q. Is it to be understood that UNRRA has agreed to recall the employee who was asked to be recalled?

Mr. La Guardia. UNRRA controls its own employees. No employee has been recalled.

Q. Are we to understand that following your conversations with the Government the UNRRA anti-malarial team in Crete is going to continue this work after it had been announced that it was disbanding?

Mr. La Guardia. Yes.

Q. What are the reasons for which it was temporarily disbanded?

Mr. La Guardia. I am too busy killing mosquitoes to disseminate over immaterial and unilateral issues.

Q. When UNRRA withdraws from Greece at the end of the year is there any chance of its continuing activities in the field of health?

Mr. La Guardia. No, but I think the activities will continue. The United Nations are now in conference on a World Health Organization, and we hope to turn over the work to them. The health organization will I think be a very able and powerful organization. The only trouble with it now is it has no money.

Q. Is it your opinion that that organization will be able to take over as soon as UNRRA withdraws at the end of the year?

Mr. La Guardia. I hope so. I hope some means may be found for the continuity of this work. Now, while you are on that subject of health, I want to say that the contribution made by UNRRA in the health program is outstanding and its beneficial results are now evident. Let us assume it will continue. The Government will have to step in and effectually take it over. The quicker it starts, the better it will be for the people of the country. Not only in malaria prevention. The T.B. program is of the utmost importance. That requires field work, clinics and hospitals, and T.B. control. Now it is not enough to take care of the people who are afflicted with T.B. We must prevent people from getting T.B. So we must have proper child nourishment, and that means that our present school lunches must be continued. That means we must provide proper pre-natal care of expectant mothers. It means we have to provide proper maternity care. That means that we have to provide the proper nourishment for those babies, which means you have to have proper animal inspection to prevent infection from that source. You need more hospitals and more clinics, general hospitals and clinics. You need more schools for training registered nurses. You need an improvement in your medical schools. And you have got to kick out politics from all your medical practice and medical schools. Now this program costs a great

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deal of money. It cost more money than has been estimated to date. But it is the most important function of Government and the Government cannot escape that responsibility and the people must pay for it. Are there any questions?

Q. Are you of the opinion that the Government to date have tried to evade that responsibility?

Mr. La Guardia: They haven't had the opportunity. Look what poor Greece has gone through. I think they appreciate the responsibility. It isn't an easy task.

Q. Don't you think we are fighting the Government's willingness to take that responsibility, when UNRRA withdraws at the end of the year?

Mr. La Guardia. UNRRA cannot keep on indefinitely.

Q. What are the reasons for UNRRA's withdrawal? Are they economic reasons? According to my information it is going to be discussed at Geneva whether or not UNRRA is going to continue.

Mr. La Guardia. Your information is wrong. UNRRA has spent only three billion, seven hundred million dollars. The stenographer's page isn't big enough to put it in drachmas. This money has been contributed by the nations that were not invaded.

Q. I am well aware of that fact. I take it then that it is owing to financial reasons that UNRRA is withdrawn and specifically owing to the impossibility of the United States to make further contributions.

Mr. La Guardia. If the gentleman wants me to take that message home to my people as the opinion of the Greek press I will do so.

Q. Have the 3,700,000,000 dollars been expended or allocated?

Mr. La Guardia. Allocated. We have only a few more months to go. 650,000,000 dollars worth will be expended between now and the end of the year.

Q. May I ask what your opinion is as to the Government proposal to make special distributions to civil servants?

Mr. La Guardia. It was all I could do to run New York City when I was Mayor so I let the Government run their own business. I will let the Greek Government run their own internal affairs.

Q. Is not the above a question that concerns UNRRA?

Q. What do you mean by non-intervention? The Minister of Supply has already said distributions to civil servants had been agreed upon.

Mr. La Guardia. He said it.

Q. What the Minister said and what UNRRA's stand is in the matter are two different matters. What is UNRRA's policy?

Q. According to UNRRA's Resolution No. 7, all UNRRA distributions should be general. If special distributions are made to civil servants, that would be violating the resolutions.

Mr. La Guardia. That is not in conflict with what I have been trying to tell you. That is on UNRRA goods.

Q. Previously you mentioned that there should be no interference of politics in questions of health. Is it not a fact that certain medical officials have been discharged, and that the discharge of certain others has been asked for in Crete?

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Mr. La Guardia. Has anybody been discharged?

Q. Their discharge was asked for.

Mr. La Guardia. Has anybody been discharged?

Q. That is something you know.

Mr. La Guardia. No. No one has been discharged.

Q. The question which was raised before on distributions to civil servants is one of the main questions in Greek rehabilitation.

Mr. La Guardia. As long as it doesn't interfere with the general and equitable distribution of UNRRA goods, it doesn't concern us.

Q. We try to keep to that principle at the time when the richest person in Greece is entitled to the same supplies as the poorest people.

Mr. La Guardia. The answer to that is that the stomach of the richest persons is not any larger than the stomach of the poorest.

Q. However, his resources are much bigger than his stomach requirements.

Mr. La Guardia. Yes, but he should not have more food when food is short.

Q. We claim here that the fundamental problem of our rehabilitation is UNRRA's failure to fully understand what special distributions to civil servants really mean. By refusing special distributions to civil servants, we are undertaking rehabilitation without an army. Civil servants constitute a civil army for rehabilitation, yet we insist on carrying out rehabilitation without feeding and without giving shoes to the army which is responsible for this rehabilitation. In our opinion rehabilitation was delayed mainly because of this refusal on the part of UNRRA to understand the problems of civil servants.

Mr. La Guardia. Am I to understand that it is your view that UNRRA, an international organization, was to come here and provide only for the comfort of employees of the government?

Q. I am not a civil servant, but the question was raised over since UNRRA came here. I am speaking for all of Greece.

Mr. La Guardia. I will go along with you to help all of Greece.

Q. UNRRA may have nothing to do with civil servants, but its main task is to build up our reconstruction. That is the point.

Mr. La Guardia. I cannot think of any better way to aid construction than to give as much food as possible to the peasants who work on the farms, the long-shoremen who work along the waterfront and the men who work with their hands, creating something.

Q. According to information, UNRRA is supposed to spend 44,000,000 dollars for Greece up to the end of the year. Is there any chance of that sum being increased?

Mr. La Guardia. The gentleman knows more about the amount than I do at this moment. What has been allocated to Greece will not be reduced. The allocation will be made for the last quarter - maybe next week or so - by the Central Committee. The allocations are made by the Central Committee of the Council.

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Q. Is there any possibility of UNRRA's task going on after the 31st December, fully or partially?

Mr. La Guardia. No. We have to pull out. All the deliveries will not be made by December 31st. You will have agricultural rehabilitation, industrial rehabilitation; there will be some food on the way. It will continue 60 or 90 days before deliveries are completed. It would not just stop like that.

Q. Does the Director General really think that the approximate sum of 400,000,000 dollars spent for Greece has been used as successfully as possible, or do you think that as regards raw materials, these have been used for the benefit of a certain class of people?

Mr. La Guardia. I think on the whole the people of the country have benefited. I would hate to contemplate what would have happened had it not been for UNRRA goods. I think you have to take the whole picture of the country.

Q. I would like to bring to your notice that out of approximately 3,200 tons of wool brought into Greece by UNRRA, not a single yard of cloth has been distributed to the Greek population.

Mr. La Guardia. Where is it?

Q. Still in the warehouses.

Mr. La Guardia. It is still there, isn't it?

Q. It is hoped so.

Mr. La Guardia. Is it there, or isn't it?

Q. It ought to be, but no one knows. So the Government says.

Mr. La Guardia. Take my car and go there and find out before you make accusations.

Q. What I mean is that it has not served the purpose for which it was sent.

Mr. La Guardia. What was the purpose?

Q. To cover the urgent needs of the Greek population as soon as possible.

Mr. La Guardia. Can you make the clothing? Let's make the cloth. It will get distributed. Mr. Maben informs me that the wool has gone through regular channels of trade, like all UNRRA goods, and 1500 tons of raw wool has been allocated to be manufactured by the peasants.

Q. Two months ago it was decided to sell the wool because there was no way of handing it out. Do you think dispensing wool through ordinary commercial channels would serve the purpose?

Mr. La Guardia. My personal views on that are not important. That decision was made at the very beginning in the UNRRA agreement. If I had been there and made that rule it might not have been the same rule that I have to enforce now.

Q. In general, are you satisfied with the way in which distributions have been made so far?

Mr. La Guardia. Yes. It is much better than I had expected. I have studied the present economy, and taking into consideration the desperate

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condition of Greece, after all it went through, I think it was a very fine piece of work and very helpful. Of course no undertaking of this magnitude - in a country that was in the condition of Greece after the terrible years of invasion and occupation and counter-invasion - could be perfect. Now, as we look back, we might have had another system, but that is hindsight now that we have gone through all this thing. There is something to be grateful for in what we have accomplished.

Q. In view of what you have just said, how can we justify the complaints filed by Mr. Maben with the Greek Government?

Mr. La Guardia. What complaints?

Q. The well-known letters addressed by Mr. Maben to the Greek Government.

Mr. La Guardia. It was all satisfactorily settled. If the Greek Government is such that no one in the Government will ever make a mistake, then it ought to leave Greece and take charge of Heaven. I ran Government for 12 years in New York City and we made plenty of mistakes and my subordinates made plenty of mistakes.

Q. Not only the Government but every single Greek ran the risk of going to Heaven due to starvation.

Mr. La Guardia. I hope we retarded some of that.

Q. UNRRA's agreement with Greece terminates at the end of this year, whereas as regards China and other countries it continues beyond that date. Is there any chance of continuation?

Mr. La Guardia. Only in China, up to March 1947. We didn't get started in China until much later. And it is not going so good in China.

Q. The Government has carried out partial distributions for political reasons in various parts of the country, especially after December 1944. Do you think that can be stopped?

Mr. La Guardia. I have gone into that very carefully. Every complaint that has come to the notice of Mr. Maben has been taken up with the Government and the conditions corrected. Yesterday I had a conference with a committee of EAM. They not only admitted, but thanked Mr. Maben, that every complaint that they brought to his attention has been corrected by the Government. Now I want to say to the Greek press and to the whole world that, regulations or no regulations, as long as I am Director General of UNRRA I will not stand for any discrimination on distribution for the reason of race, color, religion or politics.

Q. UNRRA's Constitution states that UNRRA consists of countries of the United Nations. Greece is surprised to witness the acceptance of Albania into the UNRRA family. There is no international act whereby Albania is recognised as one of the United Nations.

Mr. La Guardia. That was about the last statement I expected to hear in Greece. In one breath, the question is raised about discrimination and the political use of food in Greece, and in the next breath you would take a million people and let them starve because you don't like their Government. The purpose of UNRRA is to provide food, not to provide Governments.

Q. Including enemy countries?

Mr. La Guardia. No. The army takes care of those. Austria has been given to us too. I will tell the UNRRA Council of your objections and I am sure they will change the situation right away.

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Q. The question is raised not with regard to the Albanian Government but to the Albanian people as a whole, who fought against the ideals which the United Nations fought for.

Mr. La Guardia. Do you want me to cut off Albania from food? Yes or No?

Q. I only ask on the basis of what regulation was Albania accepted.

Mr. La Guardia. The regulation which gives the Council the right to extend help to any country.

Q. I would like help to be extended to Albania only after sufficient help had been extended to the other nations.

Mr. La Guardia. Is that the policy of your paper?

Q. It is the policy of all the Greeks.

Mr. La Guardia. If you want me to exclude Albania, I will take that into consideration.

Q. On the basis of the same reasoning, we should give aid to Japan.

Mr. La Guardia. The army is feeding Japan. The money comes from the same place. Let's get this thing straight. Most of this money comes from the United States. The next comes from the United Kingdom. Next comes from Canada, next from Australia, next from Brazil. The same people are feeding all the people of the world. If we are going to have a new world, if the people of Greece want peace, then I think you should not talk that way to the organization that is trying to feed people and make them happy.

Q. UNRRA's act of recognising Albania was the first step towards placing Greece in a disadvantageous position.

Mr. La Guardia. That is something I wish you would take up with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece and Mr. James Burns, who is Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United States.

Q. I have already brought it to the attention of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and received no satisfactory reply.

Mr. La Guardia. We are not a political organization. We are a relief organization.

Q. That is why you should not proceed to a political act.

Mr. La Guardia. I am afraid the suggestion comes with very bad taste from people receiving help themselves.

Q. I would like to put the matter straight. I would not want you to take what the gentleman has just said as an opinion coming from the whole of Greece. He is speaking for his own newspaper, and not for the press as a whole, or the people of Greece.

Mr. La Guardia. I understand that. I only want to stress the point to show the purpose of UNRRA. Just as the gentleman here complained against any political discrimination because of views among people, so too UNRRA cannot discriminate against nations that are assigned to it. As I said before, we cannot provide Governments. If they let me do it I would like to try it.

Q. Is UNRRA an organization whose purpose is to supply relief to all the world or only to the United Nations?

Mr. La Guardia. Any nation assigned to it. We have Austria and we have Albania and limited relief to Hungary. Limited relief to Korea is under consideration now.

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Q. I would like to know what the situation is going to be in respect of UNRRA personnel when UNRRA pulls out.

Mr. La Guardia. Employees are working for UNRRA, UNRRA is not working for the employees. There is nothing we can do. We cannot continue just for the employees.

Q. Has anything been decided with respect to any indemnity or compensation?

Mr. Maben. We give them one month's pay.

Q. Is the Director General aware of the fact that the Government has refused to apply a general rationing system?

Mr. La Guardia. Yes.

Q. And that it rejected a proposal to bring in prefabricated huts for hospitals?

Mr. La Guardia. It is their money.

Q. And that there are large quantities of supplies in store which are deteriorating simply because of reasons of exploitation?

Mr. La Guardia. Well, look. It is your Government, not mine. There is nothing I can do about it. All I can do is try to run UNRRA right.

Q. Were you impressed to find all the warehouses full of goods?

Mr. La Guardia. Full? Not very much for 7,000,000 people. I would have been happier if I had seen more. I thought you had complained there wasn't enough.

Q. The Minister of Finance has announced and Mr. Maben is aware, that there are 67 million meters of cloth in store. Why isn't that out?

Mr. La Guardia. Gentlemen, I am getting a lot of information here this morning. I guess we are doing such a bad job, I will pull the whole thing out Monday, shall I? Do you want me to pull out? I will go.

Q. That isn't the problem.

Mr. La Guardia. What is the problem?

Q. UNRRA had a certain jurisdiction to observe distribution, as the result of its resolutions. So far what has been applied in that respect?

Mr. La Guardia. If UNRRA is a failure I will take it out of the country.

Q. Why do you carry the question so far?

Mr. La Guardia. We are doing the best we can.

Q. The remark is not directed against UNRRA. It is against the Government.

Mr. La Guardia. I am trying to dodge that part of it because I cannot run your Government.

Q. UNRRA brought in 9000 tons of cotton. That has been converted into cloth. It should have been distributed to the people, especially in the rural districts where they are very much in need of it. Meanwhile it hasn't been distributed. Is it going to be?

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Mr. La Guardia. I hope the gentleman won't force me to say I agree with him. You cannot give the peasants of Greece too much to suit me. Now I want to ask the press to do something. You are all so solicitous for the interests of the peasants. Why don't you start a campaign? The peasant has to borrow to raise his crop. The money first comes from the Bank of Greece, and it charges $3\frac{1}{2}\%$. Then it goes to the Agricultural Bank, and they charge $3\frac{1}{2}\%$, then it comes to the co-operatives, and they charge 1%. That is 8%. And that is not enough. They discount the 8% in advance so that makes it 10%.

Q. I am glad you noticed that.

Mr. La Guardia. I say that the loan should be direct, with say $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ and 1% for the co-operatives for insurance of the loan so as to build up a reserve, so that the insurance could go down to $\frac{1}{2}\%$. Now that is none of my business, but it is the business of anyone who is trying to help the country. Start right there. If you want more suggestions, I can give them to you.

Q. Do you consider that question a political question or an economic one?

Mr. La Guardia. Economic.

Q. So far our experience has shown that it is a political question.

Mr. La Guardia. That is also the case in my country.

Q. Why is it that UNRRA's agricultural equipment goes mostly to big concerns such as the Lake Copais Company?

Mr. La Guardia. I don't know. Talk to Mr. Maben about that.

Q. Apart from the health organization, is any measure going to be taken in regard to the return to homes of displaced persons, and welfare.

Mr. La Guardia. We have no displaced persons here. We have a few welfare workers.

Q. So far UNRRA's help to Greece has been mostly in the form of food supplies. Don't you think that at the present moment what the Greek people need most are raw materials and implements with which to work?

Mr. La Guardia. Yes. That is part of the rehabilitation program. It is coming along. There are 92 million dollars worth.

Q. Is it an easier job to be Mayor of New York than it is to be Director General of UNRRA?

Mr. La Guardia. Being Director General of UNRRA is much easier, but I am not happy about it. If you ask me why, you have answered that yourselves in your questions.

Well, gentlemen. I want to thank you. I have to go now to take a plane. I want to ask your help. UNRRA is only human, made up of human beings. We make enough mistakes of our own. Don't blame us for the mistakes that other people make. We want to help you. Our heart is in this work. I think that, taken as a whole, UNRRA has done a good job under very difficult conditions. Mr. Maben, the head of the UNRRA Mission, has my full and complete confidence. If you know of anything that is wrong, if you know where there are any goods being misused, if you know of any supplies that are going spoiled or deteriorating, come and tell Mr. Maben. But have the facts. We don't want any Shady Tree Cafe gossip. Everytime somebody takes a sip of coffee they get an idea about UNRRA. All right. Get your facts, take your pictures, bring us the evidence and we will clean it up. And don't expect UNRRA to take any sides politically. Personally, I am not good at that either. I have been trying to reform politics in my country for 40 years, and our politicians are very much the same as yours.

Thank you, and good luck.

UNRRA DIRECTOR GENERAL ADDRESSES
STAFF OF GREECE MISSION.From: Office of Public
Information.

Athens (22 July):--Mr. Fiorello H. La Guardia, Director General of UNRRA, delivered the following address to the members of the UNRRA Greece Mission at 8.00 a.m. on Saturday, 20th July:

"Friends and fellow workers of UNRRA, I am very glad to have this opportunity of meeting you all and sorry I did not have the opportunity of working with you from the very beginning. As you know, I have only been with UNRRA a little over three months, so I don't know as much about it as you do. But I do know enough about your work to appreciate what you have done, and to express my thanks and gratitude to you and also the thanks of my distinguished predecessor, Governor Lehman.

"UNRRA work in Greece was unique. I believe that the relief brought here and the services rendered were of such importance as to stand out forever in the tragic and dark days that this little country went through following the end of the war. Now, as you know, UNRRA is the official Governmental agency of 48 nations. It was formed for the purpose of aiding invaded, devastated countries. It is the first international agency of its kind in history. It is, I believe, the finest and the most beautiful plan ever conceived among governments. It came into existence at a time when the world was still at war. It indicates all that is good in man, for during the war this idea of succor and help was conceived.

"The need was even greater than that anticipated by its founders. According to the original plans, as you all know, UNRRA terminates on December 31st of this year. That does not mean that the needs of all countries will be fully satisfied or that some of the countries will not still be in need of help. A thought is given to that condition by several of the governments in addition to the various Councils of the United Nations. Some of the services that we now render will be discontinued. There is no question about that. Whether or not these new world organizations will be ready to take over or will have the money ready at the time, we do not know at this moment. There are two of the service organizations now in formation. One is the International Refugee Organization. You are not particularly concerned about that in this country. You have very few displaced persons. The other is the International Health Organization. They are in conference at this very moment in New York City. That organization will take over the work and services now rendered by our Medical division - T.B., preventative medicine, malaria control, control of epidemic diseases, infant care, maternity care. They will not necessarily perform all these services, but will bring up the standards in all countries that are not yet equipped to provide full and complete medical services. There will be some sort of social service organization. I don't know as much about that - it hasn't reached the point yet of anything definite as has the medical organization and the refugee organization.

"Just what will be done in supplying food to countries where it is needed has not yet been decided. Industrial rehabilitation and agricultural rehabilitation will terminate on December 31st. Industrial rehabilitation, involving public improvements or capital outlay, the International Bank of Reconstruction will take care of that when it comes into operation. Now, as to supplying food, frankly, I don't know. It is something causing me a great deal of anxiety. All sorts of estimates have been made and submitted, and these estimates vary. You know how experts figure. I don't know how many experts you have around, but if all the figures of all the experts of the world were food, people would have enough food. But you cannot eat statistics. So I am the only person in UNRRA of the eleven or twelve thousand, I am the only one who admits he doesn't know just how much food we are going to have. I am not that smart.

"The fact remains, however, that the conditions, the situation as to food, depends a great deal on factors which at this moment cannot be predicted. What the Peace Conference will be, whether reparations are going to have to be paid by someone, whether exchange of trade will be possible either by barter or

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by normal import and export - all these factors enter into the situation in Greece. If this country can find a market for its tobacco and for its oil, if the farmers are given a break, a great deal depends on that - the situation may not be so bad. At any rate, it is one that no one can tell with any degree of certainty at this moment.

"Now all you men and women who come from other countries, I want you to know that we have your welfare in mind. It may not be possible to carry on a regular schedule of time off or leave, because of the necessity of keeping the work going up to the last moment, but I can assure you that that matter is now under consideration and that at the proper time, those who have made any sacrifice will be given special consideration. The plan ought to be completed by the time I get home, for my approval. As soon as it is approved Mr. Maben will inform you.

"I want to ask you particularly in this country to carry on, because of the great need. If we were to blow up here, I believe it would be felt more than in any other country. You have become so large a part of the social and economic life of this little country. So much depends upon what UNRRA is doing and going to do, more so than I had expected. I am particularly interested in the work of the Medical Division. That is something that is going to stay here. And I am going to say to the officials of the Government today when I see them to step into that work so that the contribution made by us will not be lost.

"I want to express my personal thanks to Mr. Maben, the Head of this Mission. Mr. Maben and I worked together some years ago. It wasn't exactly like this. I was trying to get more food for my little town, only we had plenty of money to pay for it. We did have something, though, that you are familiar with. We did have what is known as a Black Market, but we treated that pretty rough in New York City. I don't know how many of them I jailed. I used to find them all the time. I threw in the whole department of markets, the whole sheriff's office, on down to the OPA enforcement officers. Some of the OPA weren't so hot. You would not know, here in Greece. They are what they call politicians. Of course I don't like politicians to start with and they don't like me, but we did do a good job of price control enforcement in our town.

"That is where I met Mr. Maben. I have full and complete confidence in his judgement. (Applause) I hope you will continue to give him your cooperation.

"I want to express my personal thanks and appreciation to the entire staff. Your task has not been an easy one. I can see that. Tact, work, and patience are necessary, but because of the great need for our services and help, the great asset must be patience. Men and women doing this job, unusual in Government affairs, must have this - everything is lost unless we do it cheerfully and graciously. Hand out food, don't throw it. I was very much ashamed of my country a few days ago when UNRRA was under discussion in the House of Representatives. I know that House. I served there fourteen years. I don't mind what they said about me or UNRRA, but I was hurt and millions of other Americans were hurt to hear the abuse and ridicule heaped upon innocent people who through no fault of their own are in want and need of food. These utterances do not represent the will or the thought of the American people, for ours is a tradition of generosity and understanding, while these statements made by misinformed representatives or those who have a dislike for one country or another do get abroad, translated and misconstrued. You and I have to offset that in our relations with the people we are supposed to help.

"I do not know all of the resolutions. I do not know all of the details in the UNRRA Agreement. But I do know this. As long as I am at

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the head of this Organization, there shall be no discrimination. (Applause) We refuse to approach anyone with a loaf of bread in one hand and a ballot in the other hand. And that goes for every UNRRA receiving country. It was very amusing a few days ago when we were in the States, we were first charged by one side of helping a certain faction, and then we were charged by that faction of helping the other. That made us feel fine. As long as we are criticized by both sides, I guess we are pretty good.

"I will leave you now. I will be another day here in Athens, and then we are going on. Please know that the eyes of the world are now somewhat bewildered and may not be able to take in all that you have done, but when this tired and bleeding world will have passed to calmer days, in a more distant perspective, when the history of this terrible period will have been written, the work of UNRRA will stand out as the one humane, kindly effort in a period of slaughter and devastation. They cannot take that from you. You were part of it. Without this total effort of each individual, it would not have been possible. It will not be forgotten. Nor will it ever lose its effect. We still have a little more to do. I want to beg all of you to carry on."

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Supplies
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COME OUT FROM BEHIND THOSE BUSHES : Estia (Royalist) reports that friends and admirers and Greek War Relief's Mr. Duke hope he will come back to continue his work with the organisation, because he contrary to similar folk in similar organisations, works for nothing. The differences between Mr. Duke and those (sic) others/is well known, showing most strongly when compared to leftish Americans and Greeks who have unfortunately managed to permeate all other organisations. Mr. Duke doesn't concern himself with internal problems. Greek War Relief officials in the United States should pay heed to Estia and be careful about enlisting office seekers from other organisations.

GREEK EXPORTS AND IMPORTS RISE : Greek imports have risen from a January level of 1.49 billion drachmas to 46.7 billion in July, while exports have risen from 685 million to 7.1 billion in the same period. The export total for the January - July stretch is nearly 29 billion drachma or approximately 6 million dollars. Credits approved for imports since February 20 surpass 120 million dollars. Vima (Centre republican) attributes the gap between exports and imports to the economic isolation of Greece. +++ Ethnikos Kirix (Metaxist) says the Sofoulis government failed to act in time on a proposed deal with Czechoslovakia for sugar in exchange for dried grapes. The barter proposed, says the paper, was very much in favour of Greece.

SUPPLIES TO THE DODECANESE : The Ministry of Agriculture has sent to the Dodecanese 30 tons of olive oil, 250 tons of fertilizers, 120,000 okes of wheat seed, 200 ploughs, 150 harrows, 150 mules and sheep pesticides, as well as 300 tons of livestock feed and shoes and cloth for clergymen. From the Ministry of Education has gone 1,000 tons of cement, 4,500 square meters of window glass and 15,000 school books.

TRIBUTE TO CANADA : Vradyni, (Royalist), pays tribute to Canada's help to Greece in reporting the visit of Canadian Minister of Health Mr. Klaxton to

Greece. The help came during the occupation as well as through UNRRA.

SCHOOL FOR ARMY NURSES : A school for army nurses along British lines will be set up in Athens. Graduates may aspire to the rank of major.

GOVERNMENT DECISION BY SATURDAY : The Prime Minister has indicated that the decision on whether or not changes will be made in his government will be made by Saturday so that Parliament may open on Monday with the government fully organized. A meeting of political leaders, with minutes being taken, will be held on Friday. So far Mr. Tsaldaris has not deviated from his position that the leaders must at least tacitly endorse his foreign policy before discussing any enlargement of the government. At least the Liberals (Sofoulis) are committed to change in both external and internal policies and unless others leave the present common front vis a vis Tsaldaris, no changes will be made that bring opposition leaders into the Government.

+++ The King is seeing the opposition leaders to-day. +++ Vima (Centre republican) holds that Mr. Tsaldaris' continued efforts to broaden the government are forced on him by Mr. Bevin's speech in the House in which he told the world he would like to see a more inclusive government in Greece.

+++ Hector MacNeill told the Commons yesterday that Britain would not supply additional arms to Greece as the British government did not believe this would help the internal situation.

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USIS NEWS

Saturday, October 26, 1946

BYRNES STRESSES U.S. UNITY ON PALESTINE POLICY

WASHINGTON, October 26:-- Secretary of State James F. Byrnes Thursday stated that the Department and the Foreign Service are wholeheartedly doing their part to implement United States policies regarding Palestine as expressed in President Truman's statement of October 4.

The Secretary's statement was made in reply to a letter from Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, American member of the Executive Committee of the Jewish Agency for Palestine. Rabbi Wise's letter, dated October 23, said that the President's statement, which discussed the Palestine situation and urged earliest possible action to admit 100,000 Jews into Palestine, "has been extremely helpful in clarifying the position of the United States with regard to certain problems relating to Palestine. Unfortunately, however," Rabbi Wise continued, "there have been persistent rumors, some of which have appeared in the press, to the effect that the President's statement is not to be considered as the policy of the American Government and that, in fact, the State Department is not giving full support to the policy which the President's statement would seem to reflect."

The Secretary's reply, released by the State Department yesterday together with Rabbi Wise's letter, said in part:

"I am happy to assure you that the rumors to which you refer have no basis in fact. The statement made by the President on October 4th with regard to Palestine and to Jewish immigration into Palestine is, of course, an expression of the policy of this Government. With this policy I am in hearty accord.

"The importance which this Government attaches to the matter and the deep personal concern of the President over the situation in Palestine and over the condition of the displaced persons in Europe -- a concern which I share -- is shown by the fact that on this occasion and on several prior occasions, the President himself has expressed the views of this Government. The Department of State and the Foreign Service are endeavoring loyally and wholeheartedly to do their part in the implementation of these policies with regard to Palestine and associated problems. They will continue to do so." --USIS.

IEFC TO CHECK BILATERAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

WASHINGTON, October 26:-- The International Emergency Food Council yesterday agreed that it should review any bilateral trade agreements which relate to commodities subject to IEFC control. As a result, the Council will call on its 25 member nations to notify it of the relevant provisions of any trade pacts which determine the quantity of imports or exports of commodities subject to IEFC allocation.

The Council acted on a recommendation of its subcommittee on bilateral trade and barter agreements.

D.A. Fitzgerald, Secretary General of IEFC explained that the action should should not be construed as an attempt to outlaw bilateral trade agreements, or secure power over them, but was intended to cover only cases within the Council's scope, which is the world-wide allocation of foodstuffs in short supply. He said that in cases where trade agreements conflict with IEFC allocations, the Council will seek to get the nations involved to adjust their export and import quantities to conform with the allocations.

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IEFC TO CHECK BILATERAL TRADE AGREEMENTS (continued)

The Council also agreed today that its commodity committees, in developing allocation recommendations, shall take into account the total resources available of any special agreement as interfering with quantities recommended for allocation.

The Fitzgerald said that in resolving conflicts between world allocation and trade agreements, discussions "would take place around the table", and in cases involving nations not members of IEFC, they would be invited to send representatives.

With the action yesterday IEFC closed its second session, which has been chiefly concerned with reconciling trade agreements with its allocation policies. The session opened October 14, but was recessed when the subcommittee which made the recommendations adopted yesterday was appointed. The nations on that committee were France, India, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States. --USIS.

LEADING U. S. JURISTS INVITED FOR NEW NUREMBERG TRIALS

WASHINGTON, October 26.— Invitations have been sent to leading United States federal and States judges and practicing attorneys to participate in a new series of war crimes trials in the United States occupation zone in Germany, the War Department said yesterday.

In all, 24 jurists and attorneys will preside over six special American military courts at Nuremberg to hear charges against the major German war leaders remaining in United States custody. Three judges and one alternate will be assigned to each court, the War Department said.

The proceedings will be under the jurisdiction of the American Military Governor of the United States occupation zone in Germany, where most of the prisoners were captured.

Only by a small degree will these subsequent trials be less important than the original Nuremberg war crimes proceedings, a War Department spokesman emphasized.

Many members of Nazi groups which were absolved by the original four-power Allied Tribunal at Nuremberg will be tried on specific counts in the American proceedings, he said.

The new American courts will begin work next month in the Nuremberg Palace of Justice, in the same courtroom where the fate of the key Nazi figures and several Nazi groups was decided. The first group of defendants will be 23 Elit Guard (SS) doctors and scientists, most of whom were involved in concentration-camp experiments on human beings.

Indictments also were being prepared for the trials of a number of leading Nazi industrialists, including directors, the I G Farben industrialists, the Dresdene Bank, the Krupp armament works, and several high ranking Nazi military leaders and government officials.

Among the American jurists who have already arrived in Germany are Walter B. Beals, Chief Justice of the Washington State Supreme Court; Harold L. Sebring, Justice of the Florida State Supreme Court; and Johnson Crawford, Justice of the Oklahoma District Court.

In connection with the trial of the 23 Nazi doctors, the War Department is sending to Nuremberg Dr. Leo Alexander, psychiatric specialist, to act as an adviser to the American prosecution. Dr. Alexander, a former major in the Army Medical Corps, served in Germany during the war and compiled several reports on Nazi public health practices, including the sterilization and execution of patients in Nazi mental hospitals.

In order to expedite proceedings at Nuremberg, legal experts of the War Department are checking through several hundred tons of Nazi documents and paper which were captured in the American zone. They are preparing actual instances of war crimes, with names, dates and places. This will help to eliminate some of the confusion and delay which attended the original Nuremberg proceedings, the spokesman said, in instances when charges were couched in broad, general terms.

PLEASE RESPECT EMBARGO

U.S. FOREIGN CREDIT COMMITMENTS TOTAL NINE BILLION DOLLARS (continued)

these credit commitments can be utilized depends upon many factors including the rate of production for export in this country. Therefore, it may be that unused credits will be carried over to 1948 fiscal year.

On June 30, 1946, U.S. foreign credits outstanding, exclusive of those made during World War One, totaled \$2,461,000,000, and there was an additional \$3,291,000,000 in authorizations that had not been drawn upon.

Although the \$3,750,000,000 credit to Great Britain was approved by Congress July 15, actual disbursement through October 31 had totaled only \$600,000,000 and on that date also, no disbursement had been made on the \$75,000,000 loan to the Philippine Republic.

Since 1940 the United States has granted four broad types of credits to foreign countries -- loans, advances, financial aid and property credits. As of June 30, 1946 outstanding loans amounted to \$989,000,000, advances \$27,000,000, financial aid \$564,000,000 and property credits \$881,000,000. All of these classifications showed large undisbursed commitments.

The lending capacity of the Export-Import Bank is now reduced to about \$800,000,000, of which \$500,000,000 is tentatively allocated for possible Chinese credits. Future loans therefore appear to be largely up to the International Bank.

Additional property credits may however be extended in Lend-Lease settlements still remaining to be negotiated, principally with China, the Netherlands, Norway and the Soviet Union as well as in further sales of surplus property.

The Department estimated that additional credit agreements totaling approximately \$350,000,000 will be negotiated by its Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner in 1947 fiscal year, bringing the total to approximately \$950,000,000. Probably only \$600,000,000 of these credits will actually be utilized by close of 1947 fiscal year.

(PRECEDING ADVANCE MATERIAL MUST NOT BE MADE PUBLIC BY PRESS OR RADIO UNTIL 2:00 a.m. ATHENS TIME, NOVEMBER 30. PLEASE RESPECT THIS EMBARGO). --USIS

U.S. ARMY TO PARTICIPATE IN 1948 OLYMPICS

WASHINGTON, November 29:-- The United States Army will participate in the 1948 Olympic Games, subject to the availability of personnel and funds.

The Olympics, last held in Berlin in 1936, will be revived in 1948 with winter events tentatively scheduled for March and summer events for July. The site of winter games has not been determined but the summer competition will be held in London. The 1940 Olympics were cancelled due to war.

The Army expected to participate in equestrian and modern pentathlon events, as it did in past Olympic contests, as well as in other sports. --USIS



Sunday, October 5, 1947

SPECIAL BULLETIN

(Following Advance Material must not be released by Press or Radio until 0300 hours, October 5).

GREEK AID PROGRAM IS STEP TOWARD PEACE, SAYS HENDERSON

WASHINGTON, October 5:-- U.S. aid to Greece is a step toward lasting peace based on the ability and willingness of free, democratic nations to fulfill the purposes of the United Nations.

This was affirmed last night by Loy W. Henderson, Director of the State Department's Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs, in an address before the Wellesley Club at the Statler Hotel here. In his address Henderson explained the purposes and goals of the U.S. program of assistance to the Greek people.

Following is the full text of Henderson's speech:

"It is a great pleasure for me to meet in this informal way members and friends of the Wellesley Club of Washington. I feel particularly honored to be a fellow guest of so distinguished an American citizen as the accomplished and scholarly president of Wellesley College, Dr. Mildred Macafee Horton.

It had been suggested that I talk to you briefly about our policies in respect of Greece and recent trends and developments in that country. It is perhaps significant of the times in which we are living that I should be discussing with you the trials and tribulations of modern Greece. Not many years ago the assembled graduates and students of our great educational institutions would have been much more likely to find themselves listening to learned discourses regarding the glories of ancient Greece to which we of the Western World owe so much. I am afraid that the days in which any group can quietly devote itself to the consideration of the beauties and perfections of the great Classical Age without worries with regard to what is taking place in this modern world are gone, and that such days will not return, at least during our lifetime.

The events of recent years have forced upon the United States certain tremendous international responsibilities, the shirking of which would be certain to result in disaster to the whole world, including ourselves. Individual American citizens are becoming increasingly aware of this fact and more and more deeply concerned as to the manner in which these responsibilities should be and are being discharged.

It is not surprising, therefore, that we should be talking tonight about the problems of modern Greece, which represent one of the greatest of our current international responsibilities. During recent years few events have caused the American people more acutely to realize the seriousness of their new international responsibilities than the statement made by the President to the joint session of Congress on March 12 of this year.

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GREEK AID PROGRAM IS STEP TOWARD PEACE, SAYS HENDERSON (continued)

That statement, it will be recalled, began with these fateful words: "The gravity of the situation which confronts the world today necessitates my appearance before a joint session of the Congress. The foreign policy and national security of this country are involved."

When the President tells Congress that he in speaking on a subject which involves the security of the United States, every mentally active American citizen becomes alert. If he is public-spirited and loyal, he will immediately want to know what it is that involves our national security and what should be done about it. The President did not hesitate to state frankly what was menacing our security. "Totalitarian regimes," he said, "imposed on free peoples by direct or indirect aggression undermine the foundations of international peace and hence the security of the United States."

He pointed out that totalitarian regimes had already been forced upon the peoples of a number of countries against their will and indicated those of various other countries must have aid if they were not to lose their freedom. He emphasized the fact that reports which we had received from our representatives in Greece corroborated the statement of the Greek Government that Greece must have assistance if it was to survive as a free nation. He asked Congress to provide authority for assistance to Greece and Turkey. He added:

"This is a serious course upon which we embark. I would not recommend it except that the alternative is much more serious. The seeds of totalitarian regimes are nurtured by misery and want. They spread and grow in the evil soil of poverty and strife. They reach their full growth when the hope of a people for a better life has died. We must keep that hope alive. The free peoples of the world look to us for support in maintaining their freedoms. If we falter in our leadership, we may endanger the peace of the world -- and we shall surely endanger the welfare of our own nation."

The Congress heeded the appeal of the President. It granted the authority which he requested. Under this authority, we are endeavoring at the present time to carry out concrete programs of relief for both Greece and Turkey. Before I talk to you further about Greece, I would like to quote another passage from the President's address. He said:

"I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures. I believe that we must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way. I believe that our help should be primarily through economic and financial aid which is essential to economical stability and orderly political processes."

I am referring to these remarks because in various quarters they have been misinterpreted to such an extent as to give rise to misunderstandings with regard to our policies. They have, for instance, been interpreted to mean that it is the policy of the United States to help any free peoples anywhere who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures in precisely the same manner as that in which we are helping the people of Greece and Turkey. A careful examination of this passage and of its context does not justify any such interpretation. It should be clear that the form and the amount of the aid to be given by us must depend upon the circumstances of each case.

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GREEK AID PROGRAM IS STEP TOWARD PEACE, SAYS HENDERSON (continued)

In making the necessary decisions a number of factors must of course be taken into consideration, such as the extent to which the people concerned might be determined to utilize such aid as we might be able to give, the amount of strain which the giving of really effective aid might place upon our own resources as well as upon our ability to aid other peoples, the economic situation of the people seeking aid, and so forth. In view of the differences in the political and economic situation of the two countries, the character of our aid to Turkey, for instance, is quite unlike that of our assistance to Greece. Such additional aid as we might be able to give to the countries of Europe or of other continents is certain to vary both with regard to form and content.

As you are aware, at the present time we are considering certain proposals from a number of European countries for financial assistance on a basis radically different from that of either our Greek or Turkish programs. Such assistance as we may give would be another effort on our part to assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way.

There has been a certain amount of criticism of the manner in which authority was sought from Congress to extend aid to Greece and Turkey. It had been said, for instance, that the Executive branch of the Government employed a piecemeal approach; that it should have gone before Congress and before the American public with a broad plan which would have taken global needs into consideration and could have allotted to Greece and Turkey their proper place in some beautifully elaborated world scheme. As a member of the Department of State who was in a position to witness the rapid march of events which led to the President's appeal to Congress, I should like to stress the fact that the Greek crisis broke with such suddenness and with such urgency that there was no time to integrate it into any regional or world scheme.

From the moment that the British Ambassador on February 24 of this year handed to the Secretary of State the note indicating that the British Government in view of the economic situation in Great Britain, would not be able to extend aid to Greece after March 31, it was clear that there would be a complete economic and political collapse of Greece unless the Greek people could be given grounds for the hope that aid would be coming to them in the near future from the United States. This hope of aid, furthermore, if effective must be given simultaneously with, or prior to, the announcement of the British cessation of aid.

Why, it may be asked, was it not possible to foresee the coming Greek crisis? The answer is that it was public knowledge that the economic situation of Greece was desperate; that this situation has its origin in the physical destruction and the damage to morale brought about by the war and had been sharpened by the intermittent warfare carried on since the war by armed groups under Communist leadership receiving encouragement and support from countries contiguous to Greece.

For several months we had been trying in vain to find some way to help Greece within the framework of existing legislation. It was becoming increasingly clear, however, that if the United States were to aid Greece, funds for that purpose must be appropriated by Congress. A direct approach to Congress on such a subject would involve the making of decisions of great importance and would have wide repercussions.

It would, for instance, not be possible to explain to Congress the situation in Greece and the reasons why the United States should extend aid without emphasizing the fact that in spite of the sacrifices of the war years, in spite of the solemn pledges taken by the victor nations, in spite of the existence of the United Nations, there were still in the world powerful aggressive elements which were intent on depriving peoples of their freedom and of replacing democratic governments with totalitarian regimes. An approach to Congress would mean the serving of formal notice upon the American people that in spite of the winning of the war, there were still great sacrifices to be made if we are again to have any justifiable sense of security.

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GREEK AID PROGRAM IS STEP TOWARD PEACE, SAYS HENDERSON (continued)

It was obvious that no approach involving such serious implications would be made to Congress until we were sure of our facts and were quite certain that only action on the part of Congress could save Greece. In order that we should be entirely certain of the facts, it was decided in January to send Mr. Paul Porter at the head of a group of experts to Greece to study in detail the economic needs and capabilities of that country. Meanwhile, the possibilities of economic assistance to Greece by international agency were explored but it was found, as President Truman stated, that the United Nations and its related organizations were not in a position to extend help of the kind that was required.

As I have already pointed out, the British Government on February 24 informed the United States that it could no longer continue to afford Greece economic assistance. Further, UNRRA was scheduled to terminate its valuable operations in Greece and elsewhere in the near future. It was evident that with the removal of these two props, the Greek economy would entirely collapse.

At the same time, Mr. Porter's interim reports from Greece indicated that American assistance would have to be extensive and tendered as soon as possible if chaos were to be averted. It thus became unmistakably clear that if Greece were to retain its independence, Congress must be informed at once of the situation. As the result of the understanding reception on the part of Congress to the appeal of the President, we are now engaged in a great struggle to help Greece save itself.

We knew in advance that this struggle would not be an easy one. It is not easy. We are trying to help save a country which ever since its liberation from the Ottoman Empire has been poverty-stricken, a country which has always been faced with the problem of limited natural resources. The material losses suffered by Greece during the war and postwar years have been heavy. Property has been destroyed which had been created over the years as the result of arduous labor and self-deprivation. Even in an atmosphere of peace and security, it would be difficult for Greece without outside aid to rehabilitate itself.

Unfortunately, such an atmosphere does not exist. Greece is still torn with internal strife stimulated and encouraged from without. No one in Greece is sure what the morrow will bring. This uncertainty with regard to the future has existed for more than seven years. In spite of the poverty of the country, in spite of the material and moral strain under which Greece is laboring, the friends of Greece are not discouraged. Greece has a number of assets which give it hope for the future. Its chief asset lies in the stubborn individualism, in the fierce love of democracy, and in the firm patriotism of the great mass of the Greek people. The suffering and the moral and physical fatigue have not undermined the national will to retain independence.

I have come back from Greece with some rather definite impressions which I would like to present in the hope that what I say may be helpful in correcting what seems to me a number of erroneous ideas with regard to Greece and the Greek people which in some way or other have become rather prevalent in the United States.

There is the idea, for instance, that Liberalism in the real sense of the word is dying out in Greece; that the Greek people are drifting either towards the extreme right or into the Totalitarianism of what is frequently referred to as the extreme left. I am convinced that the great bulk of the population of the country is still liberal at heart. It is deeply embedded among both royalists and republicans and in most of the political parties of the present parliament regardless of whether such parties are in the center or to the right or left of center.

There is no doubt that the excesses committed by both the extreme right and the Communists and their associates have given rise to bitter hatreds and animosities. Many persons who consider themselves or members of their families to have been the victims of wrong and injustices are out for vengeance. Nevertheless, the overwhelming majority of the Greek people are deeply shocked at manifestations of intolerance. So long as they retain their spirit of tolerance and the dislike of excesses, there is hope for the future of Greece.

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GREEK AID PROGRAM IS STEP TOWARD PEACE, SAYS HENDERSON (continued)

Another idea which seems to have gained considerable ground in this country is that the population of Greece is gradually being divided into two economic groups, the very rich and the very poor; that the Greek people have been impoverished by profiteering merchants and grafting politicians; that if the rich would be compelled to disgorge, much of the poverty would be eliminated. That idea is also false. It is true that during recent years profiteering and graft did flourish in limited circles and that a number of sizable fortunes were accumulated at the expense of the general public. There are today, however, relatively few rich people in Greece, certainly many less than there were before the war. If, in fact, the fortunes of these Greeks who could be classified as wealthy should be confiscated and distributed among the whole population, the improvement of the economic situation of the average Greek would be hardly noticeable. In this connection, I may add that the Greek Government at the present time with the aid of the American Economic Mission to Greece is taking stern measures to prevent graft, corruption and profiteering.

There is also the erroneous idea that the masses of the Greek workers are no longer interested in the maintenance of Greece as an independent country and that they have deep sympathies for the guerrillas. The Greek Government has not outlawed the Communist Party nor banned its press. Exceeding their legal rights, however, the Communists have utilized the devious and surreptitious means of which they are masters in attempting to obtain control of the Greek Labor Unions. The average Greek worker, nevertheless, is still a loyal Greek citizen. He wants Greece to remain an independent and democratic country. As could be expected in any country in such a difficult economic situation as Greece, labor difficulties develop from time to time. Strikes are frequently called. Some of these strikes are undoubtedly Communist-inspired. Most of them, however, represent sincere efforts on the part of the participants to bring about improvements in their own living and working conditions.

An incident which took place last month will help to shed some light upon the real attitude of Greek labor during the present crisis in Greece. A committee of public-spirited Greeks was attempting to raise by subscription a fund to assist the Greek refugees who had been driven by the guerrillas from their homes in the north. Greek labor union leaders pointed out that Greek workers would like to contribute to the fund, but that most of them had nothing to give except their labor. They suggested that the members of Greek labor unions might give to the fund the proceeds of a special day of work. The suggestion was accepted by the committee and on a single Sunday more than 250,000 Greek workers voluntarily and willingly labored all day and turned their earnings over to the fund.

Although the efforts of the Communists to obtain control of the Greek trade union movement have not as yet met with success, loyal and patriotic Greek trade union leaders and members dare not for a single moment relax their vigilance. It is through the trade unions that the relatively small number of Communists have succeeded in several European countries in attaining positions from which they are able to exercise tremendous political and economic power. The Communists are confident that if they can once get their hands on some of the levers which control organized Greek labor they will be in a position to paralyze Greece for a sufficient length of time to enable the guerrillas and their Allies to put an end once for all to Greek independence. Despite the fact that the Communists are in a minority in the Greek trade unions, the Communist danger to that movement is real. Communist trade union members are especially skilled in the fields of ideology, propaganda, tactics, organization and leadership. With their superior training they frequently succeed in deceiving, outwitting and eventually displacing loyal and patriotic trade union leaders who are interested primarily in promoting the welfare of the Greek worker and do not approach trade union problems with the purpose of advising any particular political theory.

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GREEK AID PROGRAM IS STEP TOWARD PEACE, SAYS HENDERSON (continued)

Unfortunately, the loyal and patriotic Greek trade union members are not alone in their failure at times quickly to discriminate between the genuine friends of the workers and the Communist totalitarians masquerading as promoters of democracy and defenders of labor. The Greek authorities themselves, in endeavoring to restore law and order and to combat the treasonable conspiracy against Greece in which the Communists and their Allies are the ringleaders, sometimes fail to distinguish between the members of that conspiracy and honest patriotic friends of the Greek workers. As a result, on several occasions some of the most earnest opponents of Communist control of the Greek trade union movement have found themselves under suspicion and have even been placed temporarily under arrest.

Mistakes of this kind are, of course, extremely helpful to the Communist cause, both within and without Greece. We cannot, however, be unduly critical of the lack of understanding on the part of loyal and patriotic Greek workers and of the Greek authorities of the intricacies of the Greek trade union movement. We find in many parts of the world situations in which the Communists with superior skill and training are weaving a web around the trade unions while loyal and patriotic trade union leaders and members and other responsible members of the society remain in a state of apathy.

It is encouraging that the Greek authorities and responsible members of Greek labor unions are becoming more deeply conscious of what is going on in the trade union movements in Greece, and that there is a good possibility that there will gradually emerge from the present state of confusion strong and healthy democratic Greek trade unions intent on advancing the welfare of the Greek workers in the framework of an economically healthy and independent Greek state.

I would like also to take exception to another idea which seems to have gained considerable support in the United States and elsewhere. This is the conception that all non-Communist Greek political leaders are incompetent, petty and entirely self-seeking. This idea has been so widely propagated that it will in fact probably come as a shock to hear any words spoken in defense of Greek political leaders. The advocates of totalitarianism, by the Fascists or Communists, make a practice of endeavoring to undermine public confidence in the integrity and ability of political leaders in Democratic countries. If we are to have governments based on the principles of Democratic representation, we must have political leaders. If such governments are to function effectively, the general public must have confidence in the integrity and ability of these leaders. The proponents of Totalitarianism, therefore, systematically belittle political leaders of Democratic countries as part of a campaign to discredit any form of government which is not of a Totalitarian character.

The campaign against Greek political leaders has not with considerable success both in Greece and abroad. I have come back from Greece, however, with the firm conviction that among the political leaders of that country can be found the same spirit of lofty patriotism and broad statesmanship as exists among political leaders in the United States or in any other country the government of which rests upon the freely expressed will of the population. It should be borne in mind that the admirable qualities of these leaders have often been obscured by the fact that the governments in which they have participated have been faced with one crisis after another and that dealing with these conditions has left them little scope for constructive statesmanship. The patriotism, cooperation, and statesmanship of Greek political leaders have recently manifested themselves in the decision of two of the great historic parties of Greece to put aside their traditional differences and to join in a common government for the purpose of saving the country from the gravest danger that has faced it for over a hundred years.

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GREEK AID PROGRAM IS STEP TOWARD PEACE, SAYS HENDERSON (continued)

There is an unfounded idea regarding our policies toward Greece which I would like to try to remove: that is, that the American Government, in its desire to assist Greece, has gone into the business of overthrowing or setting up governments in that country. It is true that we are convinced that American aid to Greece would be more effective under a Greek government supported by the overwhelming majority of loyal Greek citizens. The American Government, however, in keeping with its principles of respecting the sovereignty of other independent countries and with its desire to aid Greece in maintaining its independence, has not at any time, directly or indirectly, attempted to enforce any particular government on Greece. We have not, however, failed to make clear on appropriate occasions that no matter how much aid we may furnish to Greece, the independence and integrity of that country can be preserved only if all loyal and patriotic Greek citizens cooperate in the defense and the rehabilitation of the country. We have also from time to time indicated our conviction that such cooperation could best be obtained under a government which possesses the confidence of the vast majority of the Greek people.

The Communists and their friends have attempted to foist another misconception on the world: that the Greek guerrillas fighting in the hills are engaged in a struggle for freedom and democracy. Fortunately, this conception has not been widely accepted, I believe. It is generally recognized, in the United States at least, that the guerrillas are controlled by the iron hand of the Communist Party whose sole aim is to establish in Greece the same kind of Totalitarian government that has already been imposed on the peoples of some of the countries adjacent to Greece.

It is well-known that the rank and file of the Greek guerrillas are not Communists, that they do not share the aims of their leaders. Some few are common criminals and bandits who have become the accepted tools of the Communist leaders. The majority, however, are either political opponents of the Greek post-war governments and are by now almost thoroughly disillusioned and disgusted with their Communist leadership, or villagers conscripted by force for guerrilla activity. The hard core of Communists and their convinced followers probably does not exceed 30 to 40 per cent of the total. Why then do the rest remain in the hills?

This question is all the more pertinent since on September 15 the Greek government offered an amnesty promising pardon, security, and the opportunity of gainful employment to those guerrillas who do surrender. The answer is that the non-Communist guerrillas do not surrender because they cannot. They are under iron discipline and the kind of supervision and observation which we have learned to associate with a police state. Our latest information is that the guerrillas operate in bands of ten. In each band there are four Communists who are charged with preventing the others from escaping or attempting to surrender to the Greek authorities. The Communist leaders of the Greek rebels have also made it clear that they will shoot anyone whom they find trying to take advantage of the current amnesty and that vengeance will be wreaked on the families of those who succeed in surrendering themselves. Neither the non-Communist guerrillas nor anyone else familiar with Totalitarian tactics can have the slightest doubt that such threats will be carried out.

You may well wonder how the relatively small number of guerrillas, twenty to thirty thousand at most, can continue to carry on. They of course benefit greatly from the mountainous terrain that constitutes much of northern Greece and the area in which the guerrillas are concentrated. Furthermore, they are able, when sorely pressed, to fall back to bases outside Greece for rest and reorganization.

This aid and assistance furnished Greek rebels from abroad is a major factor in the survival of the Greek guerrillas as a fighting force. The Balkan Investigating Commission, established by the United Nations early this year,

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GREEK AID PROGRAM IS STEP TOWARD PEACE, SAYS HENDERSON (continued)

found, after thorough investigation on the spot, that "Yugoslavia, and to a lesser extent Albania and Bulgaria, have supported guerrilla warfare in Greece." This support has been extensive and has taken many forms. The commission reported that Greece's northern neighbors had provided military training, hospitalization, refuge and supplies to the Greek rebels. The U.N. subsidiary group, which continued these investigations until most recently, states that assistance of this nature continues and that in one instance at least the Greek national army has been subjected to fire from across the Yugoslav frontier. Foreign assistance has been on such a scale that it is estimated by an American observer that if the northern Greek frontiers could be sealed and the flow of supplies stopped, guerrilla activity in Greece might well be decreased by at least half within the space of one month.

Foreign assistance has also taken the form of vociferous propaganda. The world Communist press has recently begun to publicize the announcements emanating from the guerrilla headquarters as communiques issued by the "Supreme Command of the Greek Democratic forces" in an obvious effort to portray the current skirmishes as a full-scale civil war, and glorifying guerrilla activities as a struggle against Fascist reaction. More concretely, in several countries, Communists and Communist front groups are forming organizations to collect money and other kinds of assistance from the Greek rebels.

Despite the quantity and variety of other assistance furnished Greek guerrillas from abroad, our information indicates that the Greek rebels receive no food. This omission is significant and provides some insight into Communist aims and methods. Lacking food, the Greek guerrillas cannot remain inactive but must continue their raids on villages and on peasant supplies. In turn, these raids for food and for forced recruits, frighten the peasants from their villages, reduce the amount of land under cultivation, prevent the harvesting of crops, swell the number of refugees into larger inhabited localities and in short, promote want and chaos, two of the principal weapons in the Communist arsenal.

Thus in their effort to seize control of the country, the Greek Communists have used every means to foster discord and privation. Sabotage of railroad lines, mining of roads, destruction of key power facilities, are the chosen instruments to block the reconstruction and recovery of Greece, to render ineffective American aid to Greece, and to paralyze the efforts of Greeks to help themselves. The forces of destruction have certain advantages over those of construction. It takes only a few minutes and several pounds of explosives, for instance, to destroy a bridge into the building of which has gone thousands of tons of material and many years of human labor. The Communist aims and methods are well-known in Greece and recognized for what they are: Condemnation of a whole nation to near-starvation, poverty and hopelessness so that an armed minority may finally bend to its will a nation proud of its traditional devotion throughout the ages to the cause of freedom and democracy. This, I say, is known in Greece and I hope and trust is recognized equally by you and by American public opinion as a whole.

It may be that I have dwelt overly long on misconceptions which I fear may have gained credence here and elsewhere, but I consider it vital that all of us know the true facts in the current Greek situation, and that we realize and understand the forces that are at work. One of the heartening developments of recent months has been the support afforded by American public opinion to the government in our efforts to achieve a peaceful and stable world society. I am sure that this support will continue so long as the American people are fully informed of the issues involved, and of the reasons for our course of action, and of the aims for which we strive.

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GREEK AID PROGRAM IS STEP TOWARD PEACE, SAYS HENDERSON (continued)

I should like, therefore, to conclude these remarks with regard to Greece on an affirmative note. The President, the United States Government, and I feel sure, the American people are convinced that our stand in Greece is a just and honorable one, directed as a hostile gesture against no one. It is not a step toward war, as the Communists and their friends insist, to help a prostrate ally rise to her feet, unless, indeed, there are forces which would prefer war to the reconstruction of a democratic and independent nation in southeastern Europe. Rather, American aid to Greece is a step toward peace, the only kind of lasting peace possible in the present world, a peace based on free democratic nations able and willing to carry out the high purposes of the United Nations, the first of which is to maintain international peace and security. (End Text.) --USIS.

(PRECEDING MATERIAL MUST NOT BE MADE PUBLIC BY PRESS OR RADIO BEFORE 0300 OCTOBER 5) --USIS.



Monday, October 6, 1947

U.S. WELCOMES MODERATION IN GREEK CASE

LAKE SUCCESS, October 6:-- U.S. Delegate Johnson told the U.N. Assembly's Political Committee Saturday that the United States would be willing to moderate its resolution for action in the Greek case if Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, in turn, agree to cooperate with the General Assembly in settling the Balkan dispute.

Johnson praised the proposal of Belgian Delegate Spaak that before the committee resolves what it should say about the past actions of Greece's neighbors these countries should be asked what their intentions are regarding future cooperation with the General Assembly "and in particular, whether they will cooperate in carrying out such recommendations as may be made by the General Assembly with respect to the proposed special committee." The U.S. resolution before the Political Committee calls for creation of an Assembly committee to keep watch over the Greek situation. The investigating committee, under resolution, would have the right to visit both sides of the Greek border.

If Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia agree to cooperate with an investigating committee set up by the General Assembly, Johnson said, the U.S. delegation will agree to elimination from its resolution of any reference to the past complicity of Greece's neighbors in the Greek internal strife.

Johnson says the U.S. delegation "is happy to explore this aspect of the matter." Our concern is with the future rather than with the past. It is hoped that already existing moral pressure resulting from the Security Council's work has been sufficient to bring about a change in attitude of these countries in the future.

During the Security Council's consideration of the Greek case, the Soviet Union vetoed the U.S. resolution for creation of a continuing investigating commission in the Greek border dispute. This resolution, supported by the majority, did not place guilt on any of the parties.

Other speakers in the Political Committee debate Saturday included representatives of Poland, Egypt, China, Costa Rica, and Colombia. The committee will resume its discussion today. --USIS.

SOVIET INTIMIDATION CAMPAIGN SEEN

WASHINGTON, October 6:-- Chairman Charles Eaton of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee Saturday characterized that recent "war-mongering" charges of the Soviet Union against the United States as part of a campaign of intimidation.

In a statement to the press, Eaton said the Soviet Union's refusal to grant visas to members of the Senate Appropriations Committee and Assistant Secretary of State Peurifoy to inspect operations of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow is "part of the general tone that the flood of abuse by the Moscow radio, press -- one need not add the controlled press -- and Mr. Vishinsky have poured out in the past few weeks."

(continued)

SOVIET INTIMIDATION CAMPAIGN SEEN (continued)

The Soviet campaign, Eaton said, is probably not a sign of a dangerous offensive "leading us to expect more direct measures." He pointed out: "We should have learned from another dictator, now no longer with us, that the loudest and most hysterical abuse was a psychological offensive -- sometimes intended to conceal lost ground; and sometimes to divert attention of their home folks from the cruelties inflicted on them by their own dictators."

Referring to U.S. policy with regard to the granting of visas to Russian visitors as an "open door policy," Mr. Eaton said the United States receives in return a "straight-arm offensive" which should be reciprocated.

He expressed certainty that Congress will give this matter early consideration "especially in view of fact that only 165 Americans are now in Russia as compared with 1,541 Russians admitted to the United States in 1947."

Mr. Eaton said that the tone and manner of Vishinsky attacks "better than any language that might be used to describe the Russian system, by us, reveal its true principles to the world. Its behavior is stripped to its naked brutality, and its overbearing aims are revealed for all the world to note." --USIS.

MRS. ROOSEVELT COMPARES PRESS FREEDOM IDEAS

LAKE SUCCESS, October 6:-- Distinct difference between the concept of freedom of information of the United States as compared to countries under totalitarian governments was set forth by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in the U.N. Assembly's Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee Friday.

The U.S. Delegate's exposition came as a committee was considering a Soviet resolution to change the provisional agenda of the World Conference on Freedom of Information and Press, scheduled to meet at Geneva next March. The Soviet proposed certain objectives such as principles of freedom of press and information. These included the "organization of the struggle for the principles of democracy, for the exposure of fascism" and "exposure of warmongers."

Mrs. Roosevelt pointed out that points set forth by the Soviet Union were in any case generally covered by the agenda. However, she stated: "to use the considerations suggested by the U.S.S.R. for defining the principle of freedom of information would, in my opinion, be like using the characteristics of the color black to define the color white. Obviously these items are conceived in the spirit of a press system very different from that prevailing in my country or most countries of the world -- that is, of a controlled press system under which various forms of propaganda 'tasks' can be assigned to the press."

Mrs. Roosevelt pointed out that "in a country in which all newspapers and all media of information are under government control, these media can be directed to organize in order to put before the people what that government considers the principles of democracy."

(continued)

MRS. ROOSEVELT COMPARES PRESS FREEDOM IDEAS (continued)

In the United States, the U.S. delegate continued, "we have certain documents, with which we hope every citizen is familiar, setting forth the basic principles of freedom and democracy. We know that a free press will inevitably interpret certain principles of democracy in different ways, as will the people themselves. We have therefore, differences of opinion. Sometimes the government and certain people disagree but we cling to the right of criticism and disagreement. It is the price one pays for freedom and for democracy that the government often has to wait for enlightenment of the people. Totalitarianism may move faster, for good or ill, but we believe democracy and free people stand on firmer foundation."

Mrs. Roosevelt concluded: "As has been pointed out in the Subcommittee on Freedom of Information and Press and in the Economic and Social Council, the coming conference on freedom of information is on freedom of information. Its agenda has been and must be considered in the spirit of freedom of information. The Soviet proposal, in the view of my delegation, is not so conceived."--USIS.

HENDERSON EXPLAINS U.S. AID POLICY.

WASHINGTON, October 6:-- The United States aid to European nations under the proposed Marshall plan would be an effort to "assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way," Loy W. Henderson, Director of the State Department's Office of Near East and African Affairs, said Saturday.

Henderson in an address devoted primarily to an explanation of the U.S. assistance programs in Greece and Turkey, emphasized that these do not necessarily determine the extent and nature of the aid which might be given to other nations.

He cited President Truman's March 12 address to the U.S. Congress in which the chief executive enunciated U.S. policy to "support free peoples who are resisting the attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressure," but Henderson said the entire passage in its whole context made clear that the form and amount of U.S. aid would depend on the circumstances in any case.

The full passage from the Truman speech quoted by Henderson was:

"I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures. I believe that we must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way. I believe that our help should be primarily through economic and financial aid which is essential to economic stability and orderly political processes."

Henderson then continued:

"I am referring to these remarks because in various quarters they have been misinterpreted to such an extent as to give rise to misunderstandings with regard to our policies. They have, for instance, been interpreted to mean that it is the policy of the United States to help any free peoples anywhere who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures in precisely the same manner as that in which we are helping the people of Greece and Turkey. A careful examination of this passage and of its context does not justify any such interpretation. It should be clear that the form and the amount of the aid to be given by us must depend upon the circumstances.

(continued)

HENDERSON EXPLAINS U.S. AID POLICY (continued)

"In making the necessary decision a number of factors must, of course, be taken into consideration, such as the extent to which the people concerned might be determined to utilize such aid as we might be able to give, the amount of strain which the giving of really effective aid might place upon our own resources as well as upon our ability to aid other peoples, the economic situation of the people seeking aid, and so forth. In view of the differences in the political and economic situation of the two countries, the character of our aid to Turkey, for instance, is quite unlike that of our assistance to Greece. Such additional aid as we might be able to give to the countries of Europe or of other continents is certain to vary with regard to form and content. As you are aware, at the present time, we are considering certain proposals from a number of European countries for financial assistance on a basis radically different from that of either our Greek or Turkish programs... Such assistance as we may give would be another effort on our part to assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way." --USIS.

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE MEETS NOVEMBER 18.

WASHINGTON, October 6:-- Senator Styles Bridges, Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, announced Saturday that the Committee will be convened on November 18 to consider recommendations on Europe's immediate need for U.S. aid.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will convene on November 10.

Bridges' office pointed out that the Foreign Policy Committees and Appropriations Committees of the House of Representatives and Senate will consider President Truman's provisional estimate that at least 580 million dollars must be provided in emergency aid to Europe before the end of 1947.

The Foreign Policy Committees of both Houses will first consider authorization of funds and hold hearings at which Secretary of State Marshall or Undersecretary Lovett are expected to testify and make recommendations. Following this, the Appropriations Committees will hold hearings of their own to consider not only the recommendations of President Truman and the State Department but also of the Foreign Policy Committees of the House and Senate.

Bridges, who participated in the September 29 conference here between President Truman, top government officials, and leaders of Congress, pointed out he had informed the President that he felt November 18 was an appropriate date for the Senate Appropriations Committee to convene in view of the fact that foreign policy committees by that date will have had a full week to consider proposals for interim aid to Europe.

Bridges said it was agreed during the White House Conference that the forthcoming trip to Europe by members of the Senate Appropriations Committee would not interfere with the earliest possible full consideration of aid proposals. Fourteen members of the committee, headed by Senator Bridges, are scheduled to sail from New York on October 8 for a survey of conditions in Europe so that they will be prepared with first-hand information on the needs of European nations asking U.S. aid. They are scheduled to return before mid-November.

Bridges added that the President indicated he would be prepared to submit White House recommendations on aid to Europe to the Congressional Foreign Policy Committees on November 1. --USIS.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

USIS announces the following program of documentary films for the week of October 6. Screenings take place in the USIS projection room at 12:00 daily. Seats may be reserved by calling 30-161.

Monday	October 6:	Do Unto Animals	25 min. English
Tuesday	October 7:	Grasslands	15 min. English
Wednesday	October 8:	Patterns of American Rural Art	15 min. English
Thursday	October 9:	Oswego	25 min. Greek
Friday	October 10:	Irrigation Farming	25 min. Greek.

--USIS--



Saturday, November 1, 1947

GREEK GOVERNMENT TAX PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

Athens, November 1:-- The Greek government, with the help of the American Mission, has developed a program to increase its revenues approximately 600,000,000,000 drachmas by more effective enforcement of existing laws and by changing certain tax rates and imposing some new taxes.

In setting new tax rates and creating new taxes, the government has been guided by two principles: 1) that the increases should, wherever possible, fall on those who are best able to bear the burden, and 2) that a small increase in the price of the commodities used by everyone is greatly to be preferred to the large, uncontrolled price increases that a budget deficit would cause.

1. A tax on business rentals. This is a special tax on the occupants of business premises that will enable the government to take some of the difference between the rents these businesses pay and the prices they charge.

2. A tax on luxury dwellings. This is a progressive tax on the occupants of apartments or houses of the luxury type. It includes homes occupied by their owners.

3. A tax on uncontrolled rentals. This is an increase in the tax on the income from rented property that is free of rent control.

4. An increase in certain business taxes. The taxes on tobacco merchants, contractors, shipping operators, and luxury hotels will be adjusted to an income basis comparable to that used for other business enterprises.

5. A tax on the salaries paid to corporation officials. This is an increase to the basic rate that already is applied to the profits of these companies and aims to prevent the payment of salaries instead of dividends.

6. A tax on luxury automobiles. This is an additional and progressive tax on the owners of automobiles with the heavier increases falling on the more luxurious vehicles.

7. A tax on night club checks. A higher levy will be imposed on the bills of patrons of night clubs, bars, and cafes of the luxury type.

8. A revision of inheritance tax rates. The inheritance tax will be amended to make its original progressive rates again effective.

9. A special tax on loan benefits. This tax will take a part of the profits made by business enterprises solely through the revaluation of the drachma.

10. A special tax on the extraordinary profits of exporters. This tax will be applied to profits classed as "windfalls" that come from the export certificate premium.

11. A tax on non-resident Greek nationals. This will be a low rate income tax.

(continued)

GREEK GOVERNMENT TAX PROGRAM ANNOUNCED (continued)

12. An increase in customs duties. This increase already has become effective. Customs duties were out of line with prices generally. The new duties will have little effect on food prices.

13. An increase in the turnover tax. This tax is computed on the basis of local values and applies at the factory for goods manufactured in Greece or at the dock for goods imported. In addition, to the rate increase, the coverage of the tax has been extended and enforcement made more effective.

14. An adjustment of the wartime tax on capital stock. This is a plan for the final settlement of this wartime measure.

15. Provisions requiring adequate records and imposing penalties. In order to make the income taxes effective, the keeping of business books and records will be mandatory. Stiff penalties will be provided for tax evasion. --AMAG.

AMAG OCTOBER FOOD, RELIEF IMPORTS TOTAL 39,931 TONS

ATHENS, November 1:-- During October the American Mission brought into Greece a total of 39,931 tons of food and relief supplies, not counting shipments for members of the Greek Army, Dwight Griswold, AMAG Chief announced yesterday.

The supplies, brought by ten ships, included 33,347 tons of wheat, 6,096 tons of evaporated milk, 287 tons of dry beans, 201 tons of DDT solution, and 1,000 drams of streptomycin for medicinal purposes.

The October arrivals of wheat bring to 112,707 tons the total amount of bread wheat shipped under the AMAG program since last July. --AMAG.

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE LEAVES

ATHENS, November 1:-- The Senate Appropriations Committee, Assistant Secretary of State John E. Peurifoy, Assistant Comptroller General Frank Yates, Major General George J. Richards, and their War and State Department Staff Assistants, left here by air in two groups yesterday, the American Embassy announced today.

The first group, including Senators T.F. Green, Richard B. Russell, Guy Cordon, William F. Knowland, Captain Kelly of the United States Navy, and Lt. Col. Richards, left for Ankara in the morning. The second group, including the bulk of the committee, led by Senator Styles Bridges, and accompanied by Mr. Peurifoy, Mr. Yates, General Richards and the War and State Department Aides, left for Rome at noon.--USIS.

U.S. SUGGESTS PALESTINE PARTITION BY NEXT JULY

LAKE SUCCESS, November 1:-- The United States yesterday suggested the procedure under which separate Jewish and Arab states in Palestine would gain their full independence by July 1, 1948. The suggested procedure was put forward by U.S. Delegate Herschel Johnson before the subcommittee of the U.N. Assembly's Palestine Committee which is charged with working out details of the Palestine partition plan recommended by the U.N. Special Committee on Palestine. Another subcommittee is considering the Arab suggestions on Palestine.

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U.S. SUGGESTS PALESTINE PARTITION BY NEXT JULY (continued)

Under the U.S. suggestion, the General Assembly would appoint a three-member commission to assist the two new states in steps leading to their respective sovereignties. The British mandate over Palestine, under the suggestion would be terminated by the July date. The mandatory power, with the guidance of the U.N. Commission, would continue responsibility for administration and security during the few months needed for the withdrawal of British forces. With the termination of British administration and the advent of the independent Jewish and Arab states, each of the new nations would assume full governmental authority, including responsibility for maintenance of law and order within their own boundaries.

Johnson said that this proposal should obviate the necessity of setting up U.N. security forces for maintenance of law and order in Palestine during the transition from British mandatory authority to full statehood for the Arab and Jewish areas. The UNSCOP majority report suggested a two-year "transitional period" but the U.S. suggestion takes into account British desire to relinquish the Palestine mandate at an early date.

The U.N. Commission would also advise on setting up of a U.N. trusteeship over the city of Jerusalem and surrounding territories if the UNSCOP plan is adopted by the General Assembly. Under the U.S. suggestion, the Arab and Jewish states could begin organizing their respective security forces as soon as the Assembly approves partition.

Johnson pointed out that the U.S. suggestion was tentative and did not represent his government's final view on the procedure for putting the Palestine partition plan into effect. The Soviet Union, which like the United States, supports the partition plan in principle, is expected to make public its suggestions soon.--USIS.

GREEK GRAIN EXPORT ALLOCATION FOR DECEMBER ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, November 1:-- U.S. grain export allocations for December total 871,800 long tons, the Agriculture Department announced. This represents an increase of approximately ten percent over the November allocations which totalled 788,800 long tons. Greece was allocated 45,000 long tons for the December.

The Department also announced that the cumulative July-December 1947 grain quotas (including a carryover from June allocations) total 108,058,200 hectoliters. The original export goal for the 1947 crop year was 172,628,000 hectoliters, but it was recently raised by 35,240,000 hectoliters to meet the pressing need abroad. Goal of the current U.S. Food Conservation Drive is to raise that additional 35,240,000 hectoliters.

Individual allocations in thousands of long tons, for December, follow:

Austria, 38.5; Belgium, 29; Brazil, 20; China, 11; Cuba, 17; France and French North Africa, 129.5; Greece, 45; India, 54.5; Italy, 118; Mexico, 25; Netherlands, 33.5; Netherlands East Indies, 9; U.S.-British Zones in Germany, 179.5; French Zone in Germany, 25.5; Japan and Ryukyus, 34; Korea, 16; Portugal, 23; Switzerland, 17; U.K. Pacific, 12; and miscellaneous, 34.8.

Wheat comprises 520,300 long tons of the December allocations, flour (in wheat equivalent) is 263,000 long tons.--USIS.

(The following story must not be made public by press or radio until 0:100 November 2.)

TRUMAN RECEIVES FOREIGN AID REPORT

WASHINGTON, November 1!-- Following is the full text of the statement made by President Truman today upon receiving the report of his Council of Economic Advisers on the impact of the Foreign Aid program on U.S. economy:

"Two weeks ago I made public the report on national resources and foreign aid prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. At that time I noted that a second report in the series on foreign aid would soon be made by the Council of Economic Advisers. This report has now been completed and submitted to me under the title, 'The Impact of the Foreign Aid Program upon the Domestic Economy.'

"Secretary Krug reported that on the whole our national resources, if intelligently utilized, are physically sufficient to support a considerable foreign aid program, while preserving the national security and the American standard of living. The report of the Council of Economic Advisers moves on from this point to present an economic analysis of the effect that a foreign aid program of substantial size would have on agricultural and industrial production in the United States, on domestic consumption and prices, and on government finance and the tax structure.

"The Council of Economic Advisers reaches the conclusion that the American economy can sustain the general impact of a new Foreign Aid Program, and that there is no question of our general financial capacity to support such a program. At the same time, the Council stresses the fact that we must deal promptly and effectively with problems raised by key commodities -- wheat, steel, certain items of industrial and agricultural machinery, coal, and fertilizer.

"The material contained in both Secretary Krug's report and the Council's Report have been made available in advance to the Committee of nineteen private citizens working under the chairmanship of the Secretary of Commerce. That committee, after studying these analyses of domestic effects and the Paris Conference's presentation of European needs, will submit its conclusions and recommendations as to the limits within which we may wisely and safely extend assistance to foreign countries. Aided by these reports and other pertinent material, I shall make recommendations to Congress concerning a program of foreign assistance." (End Truman Text) --USIS.

(The above story must not be made public by press or radio until 0:100 November 2.)

ΔΙΑΚΕΚΡΙΜΕΝΟΣ ΑΜΕΡΙΚΑΝΟΣ ΣΥΓΓΡΑΦΕΥΣ ΕΡΧΕΤΑΙ ΕΙΣ
ΤΑΣ ΑΘΗΝΑΣ

Εἰς τὰς ἀρχὰς Νοεμβρίου θὰ παιχθῆ εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας ἡ "Ἰωάννα τῆς Λωρραίνης", τὸ τελευταῖον ἔργον τοῦ Μαξγουελ Ἀντερσον, ὁ ὁποῖος ἔρχεται εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας διὰ νὰ παρευρεθῆ εἰς τὴν πρεμιέρα. Τὸ ἔργο αὐτὸ ἐμφανίζεται στὴν Ἑλληνικὴ σκηνὴ ὕστερα ἀπὸ μίαν ἐξαιρετικὴν ἐπιτυχίαν πού εἶχε στὴ Νέα Ὑόρκη τὸν περασμένον χρόνον, μετὰ πρωταγωνίστην τὴν Ἰνγκριντ Μπεργκμαν ἡ ὁποία τῶρα ἐπαναλαμβάνει τὸ ρόλον τῆς εἰς τὸ Κόλλυγουντ διὰ τὸν κινηματογράφον.

Ἡ παρουσία τοῦ κ. Ἀντερσον εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας θὰ προκαλέσῃ πολλὰ ἐρωτήματα σχετικὰ μετὰ τὴν Ἰωάννα τῆς Λωρραίνης καὶ ἄλλα ἔργα του.

Σέ τί μορφεῖ κανεῖς νὰ πιστεύῃ; Ὁ Ἀντερσον ἀπαντᾷ μετὰ τὸ Πιστεύω τῆς ἀτομικῆς συνειδήσεως πού εἶναι τὸ ἀντίθετον τοῦ τυφλοῦ δογματισμοῦ πού τόσο ἐπικρατεῖ στὸν εἰκοστὸ αἰῶνα. Ὅπως λέει ἓνας ἀπὸ τοὺς ἥρωας του: "Κάθε ἄνθρωπος δίνει τὴ ζωὴν του γιὰ ὅτι πιστεύει μερικὲς φορές πολλοὶ ἄνθρωποι πιστεύουν σὲ πολὺ ἀσήμαντα πράγματα ἢ καὶ σὲ τίποτε, καὶ ὅμως δίνουν τὴ ζωὴν τους γι' αὐτὸ τὸ λίγο ἢ τὸ τίποτε. Δὲν ἔχουμε παρά μίαν ζωὴν, καὶ τὴν ζοῦμε ὅπως πιστεύουμε πὺς εἶναι καλλίτερα νὰ τὴν ζοῦμε, καὶ ὕστερα ἢ ζωὴν μας τελειώνει. Ἀλλὰ τὸ ν' ἀπαρνηθῆς τὸν ἑαυτὸν σου καὶ νὰ ζήσης εἰχως πίστη αὐτὸ εἶναι φρικτώτερον ἀπὸ τὸ νὰ πεθάνης, φρικτώτερον ἀπ' τὸ νὰ πεθάνης νέος."

Ἡ "Ἰωάννα τῆς Λωρραίνης" εἶναι καλὸ παράδειγμα τοῦ ὅτι τὸ θέατρο δὲν εἶναι ἀναγκασμένον νὰ χρησιμοποιεῖται μόνον γιὰ διασκέδαση καὶ ξέσκασμα, ἀλλὰ ὅτι τὰ θεατρικὰ ἔργα μποροῦν νὰ περιέχουν καὶ συζητήσεις γιὰ φιλοσοφικὰ καὶ θεολογικὰ θέματα χωρὶς νὰ παύουν νὰ εἶναι καλὰ θεατρικὰ ἔργα καὶ νὰ ἔχουν μάλιστα ἐπιτυχία. Αὐτὸ πιστεύει ὁ Ἀντερσον καὶ ὅλα του τὰ ἔργα εἶναι παράδειγμα τοῦ τί πιστεύει ὁ ἴδιος ὡς τὸ πὺς πρέπει νὰ χρησιμοποιεῖται τὸ θέατρο. Ὅταν θέλει νὰ μεταδώσῃ ἓνα μήνυμα ἢ νὰ προκαλέσῃ μίαν ἐρώτησιν, ἢ σκηνὴν εἶναι τὸ μέσον πού διαλέγει. Ὁ ἴδιος τὸ εἶπε κάποτε, μετὰ μεγαλύτερη ἀκρίβειαν: "Ἐρῆκα τὴν θρησκείαν μου στὸ θέατρο, ἐκεῖ ὅπου λιγώτερον ἀπ' ὅλα περίμεγα νὰ τὴν βρῶ καὶ ὅπου πολὺ λίγοι πιστεύουν ὅτι ὑπάρχει. Καὶ ὅμως εἶν' ἐκεῖ, καὶ ὁποῖος προσπαθεῖ νὰ γράψῃ θεατρικὰ, χωρὶς νὰ τὸ καταλάβῃ θὰ τὴν ἀπρητησῇ."

Μολονότι τίποτε σχεδὸν στὴν ἀρχὴ τῆς ζωῆς τοῦ Ἀντερσον δὲν ἔδειχνε ὅτι θ' ἀφοσιωνόταν εὐθὺς δραματικῆν λογοτεχνίαν ἢ στάσιν του ὡς πρὸς τὸ θέατρο ἴσως μπορεῖ νὰ ἐξηγηθῆ ἀπὸ τὸ γεγονός ὅτι ἦταν γυῖος πεπὰ καὶ μόνον ὕστερα ἀπὸ σκληρὸν ἀγῶνα μετὰ τὸν πατέρα του διάλεξε τὴν σκηνὴν παρά τὸν ἀμβῶνα ὡς μέσον γιὰ νὰ ἐκφράσῃ τίς ἐσωτερικὰς του πεποιθήσεις.

Ὁ Ἀντερσον γεννήθηκε τὸν Νοέμβριον τοῦ 1888, εἰς τὸ Ἀτλάντικ, εἰς τὴν ἀνατολικὴν Πολιτείαν τῆς Πενσυλβανίας, καὶ ἦταν τὸ πρῶτον ἀγόρι καὶ δευτέρον παιδί μίαν οἰκογενείαν ἀπὸ πέντε ἀδέρφια.

Ὁ Ἀντερσον σὲ ἀρκετὰ νεαρὴν ἡλικίαν ἀποφάσισε ὅτι ἤθελε νὰ γράψῃ καὶ, ἀφοῦ ἀντιστάθηκε στὴν προσπάθειαν τοῦ πατέρα του νὰ τὸν πείσῃ ν' ἀκολουθήσῃ τὸ ἱερατικὸν στάδιον, ἐκέρδισε τὰ χρήματα πού τοῦ ἦταν ἀναγκαῖα γιὰ νὰ φοιτήσῃ στὸ Πανεπιστήμιον τῆς Βορείου Μτακότας ἐργαζόμενος ὡς "συντάκτης ἐπὶ τῆς ὕλης" μιᾶς ἐφημερίδος τῆς Βορείου Μτακότας καὶ ὡς ἀρθρογράφος. ἤρθε τὸ πτυχίον του ἀπὸ τὸ Πανεπιστήμιον τὸ 1911 καὶ ἀρχισε νὰ διδάσκη.

Άρχισε να γράφει θεατρικά έργα τόν Μάιο του 1923 αφού είδε τήν διασκεδή που έγραψε ο Μπρόκ Πέμπερτον του έργου του Πιραντέλλο "Εξη πρόσωπα ζητούν Συγγραφέα." Ο θαυμασμός του για τό θάρρος και τήν πρωτοτυπία του Πέμπερτον τόν έπεισε να γράφη τό "Λευκή Έρημος", μία οικογενειακή τραγωδία της Μτακότας γραμμένη σε στίχους. Αν και οι κριτικοί δέχθηκαν τό έργο με ένθουσιασμό, ως προς τό Κοινόν δέν είχε επιτυχία. Ένα δεύτερο θεατρικό έργο που έγραψε με τόν Τζώρτζ Άμποτ πρωταγωνιστή του "Λευκή Έρημος" είχε ανάλογη τύχη.

Τότε ο Άντερσον γνωρίστηκε με τόν Λώρενς Στόλλιγκς, και μαζί του έγραψε ένα έργο που είναι μία από τίς μεγαλύτερες επιτυχίες του, τό "Τι κρίζει ή Δόξα", που παίχθηκε για πρώτη φορά στην Νέα Υόρκη τόν Σεπτέμβριο του 1924. Τό έργο αυτό ακολούθησαν πολλά άλλα χωρίς να έχη κανένα εξαιρετική επιτυχία έως ότου παίχθηκε τό έργο "Τά παιδιά του Σαββατου" που άνεβαστήκε ιστή σκηνή για πρώτη φορά στην Νέα Υόρκη τόν Μαρτίου του 1927. Υστερα από πολλά άλλα έργα, που κανένα δέν είχε ιδιαίτερα επιτυχία, έγραψε πάλι σε σειρά Ιαετρικών έργων σε στίχους. Τό πρώτο απ' αυτά ήταν τό "Ελισαβετί ή Βασίλισσα" γραμμένο τό 1930, που τό ακολούθησαν τά "Κύχτα πάνω από τό Τρόσ", "Ιαρία της Σκωτίας", και "Πελοπωλήριο της Κοιλιάδας".

Τά έπόμενα πρώτα έτη ήταν ή πειό άποδοτική περίοδος της συγγραφικής καριέρας του Άντερσον. Τό 1933 έγραψε τό "Και τά Δυό σου Σπίτια", που ένας κριτικός ειπε ότι είναι τό καλλίτερο επιθετικό έργο του Άντερσον, ένα εξεταστικό κατηγορώ του Κονγκρέσσου των Ηνωμένων Πολιτειών που είναι ακόμη περισσότερο αποτελεσματικό επειδή βασίζεται σε σωστή προοπτική και στό αίσθημα του γελοίου." Οι άπόψεις που έκφράσθηκαν στο "Και τά Δυό σου Σπίτια" δέν αντιπροσωπεύουν μόνον τίς γνώμες του συγγραφέως, γυ αυτό και κέρδισε τό Βραβείο Πούλιτζερ για τήν καλλίτερη δραματική δημιουργία του χειμώνας του 1932-33. Δυό χρόνια άργότερα τό εξαιρετικό έργο του Άντερσον άναγνωρίστηκε και πάλι με τό να κερδίση τό "Δραματικό Έπαθλον των Κριτικών" διά τό έργο του "Στό Γέρμα του Χειμώνα". Κέρδισε τό ίδιο έπαθλο για δεύτερη φορά τό 1937 με τό έργο "Ψηλό Γκριόβουνο" ένα έργο όπου περιγράφονται οι άγώνες ενός ατόμου έναντίον άψυχου βιομηχανισμού.

Τά έπόμενα χρόνια ο Άντερσον προσπάθησε να γράφη άλλου είδους έργα - έργα για τό ραδιόφωνο, μία μουσική κωμωδία - ένα δημοσίευμα πεζό που γράφηκε τό 1939 "Η ούσια της Τραγωδίας" όπου έκφραζει τό αισθητικό και τό λογοτεχνικό του Πιστεύω και υπερασπίζει τό ποιητικό δράμα.

Όταν τά σύννεφα του Πολέμου άρχισαν να σκοτεινιάζουν τόν όρίζοντα ο Άντερσον προσπάθησε να δραματοποιήση τίς προηθήσεις του έναντίον του φασιστικού τρόπου ζωής. Τό "Πύη Λάργκο", ή ιστορία ενός νεαρού Αμερικανού που πολέμησε έθελοντικά με τούς Κοβαρηντικούς στην Ισπανία δέν είχε μεγάλη επιτυχία, ούτε και τό "Κερί στον Άνεμο", πεζό θεατρικό έργο για τό Ναζιστικό καθεστώς στην Κατεχομένη Γαλλία. Μόνον τό 1942 έγραψε ένα έργο με επιτυχία πάνω σ' αυτό τό θέμα: αυτό ήταν και τό πρώτο κλό θεατρικό έργο της Αμερικής για τούς Αμερικανούς στρατιώτες στον πόλεμο. "Η Παραμονή του Αγίου Μάρκου" είναι μία ιστορία ενός νεαρού άγρότου και ή περίληψις του θέματος βρίσκεται στην αφιέρωσή του Άντερσον* Σ' έναν απ' τούς πρώτους που πήγαν, απ' τούς πρώτους που πέθαναν για να μείνη ή γή αυτή σ' ελεύθερους άνθρωπους."

Δυό θεατρικά έργα γραμμένα μεταξύ της "Παραμονής του Αγίου Μάρκου" και της "Ιωάννας της Λωρραίνης" - "Επιχείρηση στη Θύελλα" και "Τράκλιν Καφέ" - αν και είχαν σημαντικό μήνυμα να μεταδώσουν, δέν πέτυχαν τό σκοπό τους ούτε απ' τήν πλευρά του κοινού ούτε απ' τήν πλευρά των κριτικών. Αλλά ή "Ιωάννα της Λωρραίνης" έφερε πάλι τόν Άντερσον μεταξύ των κορυφαίων Αμερικανών Θεατρικών Συγγραφέων.

*προς τόν άνεψιό του που σκοτώθηκε στην αρχή του πολέμου.



UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE
29 CHURCHILL STREET

UNITED STATES EMBASSY, ATHENS
TELEPHONES : 30-161, 30-162

DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

Monday, March 29, 1948

ADMIRAL SHERMAN, MEDITERRANEAN FLEET UNITS TO VISIT HERE

ATHENS, March 29 --(USIS)-- Vice Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, commander, United States Naval Forces in the Mediterranean, aboard the cruiser USS Rochester, will come to Piraeus tomorrow for a visit until April 6, the Naval Attache of the United States Embassy announced today. The Mediterranean Fleet cruiser USS Dayton will accompany the Rochester.

On April 3 the Destroyer Mothership USS Shenandoach and the Naval Transport USS Vermillion, together with the destroyers USS Larson and USS Goodrich, are scheduled to arrive. On April 3 destroyers USS McCord and USS Brownson will come. The third Mediterranean Fleet cruiser, the USS Manchester, with Rear Admiral E.H. Bryant aboard, will anchor at Piraeus April 4.

On April 6 Admirals Sherman and Bryant, the three cruisers, and the destroyers McCord and Brownson will leave. The Vermillion will sail for Salonika April 7 and the remainder of the vessels will go April 14.

ONE PERCENT OF 1947 U.S. EXPORTS TO SOVIET

WASHINGTON, March 29 --(USIS)-- The Commerce Department has issued figures on trade between the United States and the Soviet Union during 1947, showing that total exports to the Soviet during the year amounted to one percent of all U.S. shipments abroad. Imports from Russia were one and three-tenths percent of total received from all foreign trade, the report said.

The report was issued during a wide current discussion here on U.S. exports to the Soviet Union, with concern being expressed particularly about the possible shipment of supplies of potential military value. However, the report noted that exports to the Soviet Union during 1947 included mostly industrial machinery.

Other developments in the export situation included President Truman's announcement Friday that commercial as well as military plane engines and parts, small arms, radar and other equipment, would come under controls on shipments of military supplies destined for any other nation, effective April 15, and the disclosure by Commerce Secretary Harriman the same day that all requests for export licenses for European shipments are being scrutinized by a government committee.

(continued)

ONE PERCENT OF 1947 U.S. EXPORTS TO SOVIET (continued)

Harriman also revealed that during the last six months of 1947 U.S. exports to the Soviet Union amounted to \$55,000,000, while imports from Russia were \$45,000,000. During the entire year, the Commerce figures showed, the Soviet received commercial shipments from the United States valued at nearly \$99,000,000, including re-exports, and Soviet imports reached a total of slightly more than \$77,000,000.

During 1947, the proportion of commercial exports to the Soviet Union as compared to Government shipments under such programs as Lend-Lease and UNRRA increased markedly until commercial shipments accounted for ninety-eight percent of all exports during the last quarter of the year. Commercial shipments were about sixty-six percent of all exports to Russia during the whole year.

The one percent of all U.S. exports for 1947 which went to the Soviet Union compares with one and six tenths percent for the pre-war years 1936-38, the Commerce Department noted. The import percentage for those years was one percent, compared to the one and three-tenths percent in 1947.

The Commerce figures also showed that all U.S. goods shipped to the Soviet Union and other eastern European nations within its orbit last year were valued at \$431,483,000. This was compared to the \$4,840,100,000 received by the sixteen western European nations now participating in the European Recovery Program.

Of the total to eastern Europe, \$162,201,000 represented Government aid and relief, and the remainder commercial purchases.

TEXT OF U.S. NOTE TO SOVIET UNION ON WESTERN GERMANY

WASHINGTON, March 29 --(USIS)-- Following is the full text of the United States note to the Soviet Union on western Germany policies, delivered to the Soviet Ambassador here and made public Friday.

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note, No. 50, of March 6, 1948, concerning the discussions which the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and France hold in London respecting Germany.

"In its note of March 6, the Soviet Government reiterated the views expressed in the Soviet Embassy's communication of February 10, 1948, to the effect that the London discussions were in agreement on general machinery for Germany. In its memorandum of February 21, 1948, the Department of State pointed out that these talks were arranged for a discussion of problems in Germany of mutual interest to the three governments, and that there is no provision in the Potsdam agreement, or other agreements relating to Germany, concluded by the four occupying powers, which prevents any of the powers from discussing between themselves questions of common concern.

(continued)

PRESS RELEASE

AMERICAN MISSION FOR AID TO GREECE

1948

INFORMATION DIVISION

TEL. 32-173

FOR RELEASE AT 1200 HOURS FRIDAY, JULY 30:

TEXT OF GRISWOLD SPEECH AT TRIPOLIS

In a farewell address today at the Tripolis airfield, Dwight P. Griswold, retiring chief of the American Mission for Aid to Greece, recapitulated some of the outstanding accomplishments of the Mission during its first year of operation, and discussed some of the problems yet to be faced. The address was made at ceremonies in connection with turning over to the Greek Government of the airfield recently completed under the AMAG program.

Following is the text of Mr. Griswold's speech:

"We are here today to dedicate a tangible accomplishment of the American Program of Aid to Greece. It is but one of many. It would seem appropriate that at this time, on the eve of my departure from Greece, I list some of the other important accomplishments during the Mission's first year of operation, and discuss briefly some of the jobs still in progress, as well as some problems for which solutions must be found.

"Let me say, first, that the past year, taking it as a whole, has been one of definite achievement. Setbacks have occurred, of course, and some problems that call loudly for solution are still unsolved. The differences which have arisen in the attempt to find the solutions to these problems have been, for the most part, honest differences. I am sure that with a continuance of the cooperative spirit between the American ECA Mission and the Greek Government and people, these problems will be solved. I feel certain that, in the absence of international conflict, Greece can, through hard work, look forward to a standard of living sufficient for all its people.

"Let us look now at the actual record of some of the tangible accomplishments to date. As of June 3, for example, 1,028,861 long tons of relief and aid supplies had been brought into Greece by the

Mission in 174 vessels, and military cargoes by 110 vessels. This is broken down, in long tons, as follows: Military cargoes 209,791; food-stuffs 452,930; petroleum products 229,180; coal 85,729; agricultural supplies and equipment 36,078; industrial materials and equipment 13,062; and medical and sanitation supplies 2,091.

"That is an impressive picture.

"Most of the reconstruction projects, because of their very magnitude, are on a continuing basis, with completion, in nearly all cases, scheduled for December 31. There need be no doubt about this program being carried out, for the necessary funds for its continuance have been firmly allocated by the Economic Cooperation Administration.

"Recently, the Corinth Canal was thrown open to small traffic for the first time since its demolition by the Germans. Dredging of the channel is proceeding rapidly, two new bridges are being built, and at the end of another month the Canal will be open to ships up to 10,000 tons. The Tripolis airfield has just been completed at a cost of \$57,000 and 1,308 million drachmas. In Salonika earlier this month, 312 meters of reconstructed quay wall were turned over to the port authorities. Approximately 2,000 feet of quay wall will be turned over to the Piraeus port authorities around September 1.

"On some projects, particularly in the matter of greatly-needed housing, the original estimates have been exceeded. As set up originally, the housing program called for the repair of 2,150 rural dwellings. By June 30, the total reached was 2,130. 1,800 new rural dwellings had been scheduled but 2,356 had been built to June 30. Also, through June, 5,726 out of 8,000 programmed families had received materials-in-aid. 282 out of 500 urban dwellings have been constructed. A total of 10,544 families were provided with shelter or shelter-aid in the most damaged areas. Repair work was begun on 109 schools. These are all joint accomplishments of the Mission and the Greek Government.

"And here are some other objectives which are expected to be attained by the end of this calendar year, or earlier:

"1,800 kilometers of road improvement, of which 33 percent has been completed; opening of rail communication between Athens and Salonika; the building of 65 railroad bridges and 37 highway bridges and culverts; restoration to practicable and profitable use of the principal harbors of Piraeus, Salonika and Volos; construction of six major military airfields; assistance in the repair of naval installations; assistance in rehabilitation of telecommunications; aid in improvement of drainage and water works in the Athens-Piraeus area, and other essential reconstruction projects. Also, there will be continued the collateral but vital operation of the training of Greek personnel in better construction methods, engineering, design, machine operation, reconditioning and maintenance, field and operational control of construction work, and contract procedure.

"Reclamation work, jointly undertaken during the past year by the Mission and the Greek Government and still in progress, will benefit about 215,000 acres of water-logged land in northern Greece, with an estimated normal crop increase of \$2,000,000. More than half of this acreage is receiving benefits this summer.

"Rapid progress has been made in most of the agricultural projects planned and now being carried out cooperatively by the Mission and the Ministry of Agriculture. The program is a comprehensive one, and once completed, is bound to brighten materially the farm outlook for Greece.

"Agricultural rehabilitation projects, most of them now well under way, and scheduled to be carried out under mutual agreements, include irrigation and drainage of approximately 100,000 acres; land reclamation of many thousand acres; processing, refrigeration and storage facilities; reforestation and erosion control by planting approximately 30 million trees and rescuing about 275 acres of nurseries; livestock and veterinary projects which provide for the establishment of livestock breeding centers and veterinary clinics; wide distribution of seeds; horticultural nurseries to provide for an increased propagation of the better varieties of citrus fruits, peaches, vines, etc.; farm shops for the construction, repair and improvement of imported

farm machinery; extensive fisheries promotion, which includes refrigeration on boats and in fish storage centers. A large number of successful weed-killing demonstrations have been carried out, and many agricultural extension lectures have been given.

"American Mission distribution experts, with the cooperation of various agencies of the Greek Government, have succeeded in moving out of storage large quantities of accumulated stocks of goods of all sorts vitally needed in the economy. For example, out of an estimated \$50 million worth of MF-EX goods, some of which had been in Greece for 2½ years, about three-fourths were put into useful channels. One of the most successful accomplishments was the disposal of approximately \$900,000 worth of much-needed machine tools, some of which had been in Greek warehouses for as long as two years. This lot was completely sold out in one day. Up to June 30, nearly \$1 million of spare parts had been assembled, identified, priced and put in the hands of dealers. Nearly 60 percent of these parts already have been sold. About \$1,500,000 of small tools are now going out through dealer channels to users at controlled prices. A year's supply of raw rubber was sold. General stocks distributed ranged from buttons to iron bars.

"ODISY, the organization handling war surplus, has already sold a large portion of \$56 million worth of items purchased, ranging from clothing to ships. Most of this merchandise has only recently arrived.

"In the matter of public health and sanitation development, the record of accomplishment is fully as impressive. Much, of course, remains to be done, and will be done, but here is a brief picture of some of the accomplishments in the field of health.

"More than a million and a quarter dollars' worth of medical supplies, including numerous toxoids and vaccines, have been furnished to Greece. The public health experts of the Mission have conducted an extensive training program, particularly to raise the standards

of nursing in Greece. Under this program, Greek doctors and nurses in selected fields have been and will be sent abroad for training and American specialists brought to Greece.

"As is evidenced on every side, the Malaria Control program, involving DDT spraying, has been eminently successful. To June 30, nearly 2,900 villages with homes had been hand-sprayed, and 130,000 acres of swamplands had been sprayed by planes. This also included plane spraying to eliminate the Dacus fly, which attacks olive orchards.

"A future program including 14 major ECA projects has been approved for repair and reconstruction of local hospital and health centers. This program includes new schools of nursing in Athens, Salonika, and Iytilene, a large medical supply warehouse, and a State Maternity Hospital in Athens.

"Basic to the entire recovery effort of the Greek Government and the Mission has been an over-all economic plan developed last September, designed to secure the fullest possible utilization of the resources available to Greece, from domestic sources as well as from American aid. This plan took as its starting point the absolute necessity of a balanced Government budget. The achievement of budgetary equilibrium in the face of huge expenditures for the military and for refugee care, has naturally imposed certain hardships upon the Greek people, but Greece realizes the ruin that inflation brings.

"With respect to exports it was evident last fall that exports could not be cleared at the existing 5,000-drachmae-to-the-dollar rate. The introduction of the Exchange Certificate Plan and subsequent development of an effective rate of approximately 10,000 drachmae to the dollar has been an indispensable condition of the recovery of exports secured during the past year. In introducing the Exchange Certificate Plan, we were fully aware of the disturbing effects of so sharply increasing the drachma cost of imports; such increases in import prices were the inevitable cost of export

recovery, however. With respect to imports, an effective import licensing system has been developed which will provide invaluable experience for complying with the much more complex ECA procedures. Critics of the Foreign Trade Administration have consistently disregarded one basic fact--virtually all of the dollars available for consumer goods import have been spent.

"If these achievements of the past year are not to be wasted, it is essential that the economic equilibrium currently prevailing be not disrupted by demands of trade unions, agricultural producers, merchants, and other groups for concessions which the economy of Greece cannot possibly afford to grant. Dollar grants cannot be substituted for cooperative effort. Every dollar spent for day-to-day living means less reconstruction, less rehabilitation of industry and agriculture--it means fewer jobs in Greece.

"Plans for the future under the 4-year ECA program are long-range ones. All plans for aid are being made on the basis of helping Greece to develop her own self-sufficiency. The development of new industries, greater production, increased foreign trade and greater economic independence--these are some of the objectives. Cooperative understanding and effort can see that program fulfilled.

"This is not an easy program, as I pointed out in my radio address on June 21. As I said then, and I believe it is worth repeating here, 'It means that in Greece, as elsewhere in Europe, a continued severity of living, continued exclusion of luxury imports, and even some of these attractive items that go to make life more pleasant. If foreign exchange is spent for more sugar than is necessary for subsistence, or for automobiles, radios, and refrigerators, it means less agricultural and industrial equipment and supplies. It lessens the opportunities for increased production, plants for hydroelectric power and general economic recovery.'

"All of us know, of course, that the carrying out of this program to its fullest is dependent to the greatest degree upon peace within Greece. That peace seems to be in sight. The Greek

Army, Navy, and Air Corps, are moving satisfactorily against the Markos bandits and there can be confidence, I believe, that complete victory is not too far off.

"All of us know, too, that there are many unsolved problems which require a maximum of unselfish effort on the part of all directly concerned. Such issues as the decentralization of the government, the number of government employees, the government pension system, and the present system of social insurance need immediate clarification. Until they are resolved for the benefit of all the Greek people, material and permanent progress will be handicapped.

"There are weaknesses in the Greek political and economic structures, as there are in all countries. There are great potentials, too. I believe these weaknesses will be fully recognized and attacked and that the potentials will eventually be realized.

"And so I leave Greece in the full and honest belief that much has been definitely accomplished by the American Mission, that many other projects, now in progress, will be accomplished, and that ways will be found to solve still-unsolved problems, as well as new ones which are certain to arise."

"As I said earlier, it has been a pleasant year, because the record shows that there has been progress, and that the ways have been smoothed for further progress. There always is pride in achievement. I believe such pride is justified now.

"My friendship for Greece and the Greek people will live. I shall never forget the friendliness and the hospitality I have met here. The work of the Mission--under new names and new chiefs--will go on. I shall follow that work with the keenest interest and anticipation. I shall always give it my full support."

Mr. [Name]... [illegible text]

William Dean

... [illegible text]

In the corner of [illegible]... [illegible text]

... [illegible text]

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 2)

Homer Bigart, Traveling in Partisan Greece, Finally Arrives at Headquarters of Markos

Meets Rebel Leader After Hazardous Trip in Northern Mountains

(Continued from Page 1)

for them. We had to send them the frontier—there was else to be done. So about hundred and forty left." No had been received of the and the priest was unable whether they were in Yugo-Bulgaria, Romania or Cze-

down the road was the N. Kroustalopiya. There Tom in to once had a candy store six, told me there had been Janie last on March 9. On ed a woman had been kill- the of wounded. Those were villagualties, but most of the childreided to send their young in. Escorted by five hundred of the village, one ed in fifty children depart- children groups. Nestor's five I saw with them.

were destitute and barns that were so in one village they bombs were prove that the led reluctantican that I was a cluster of a meadow where ed like fragbombs that look- fallen as duction bombs had in the soft eakey were buried stop him one d before I could into the hole e men jumped dirt from the began scraping read the markings, so I could gave a yell and pr myself. I lectured them abed out and I leaving bombs, the business Kroustalopiya waly alone.

depopulated of child, completely One hundred and nd youths. Partisans had enlisted f this little village, including th local hero. Major Pando Cepark, killed by artillery fire in the Grammos region, April 17.

"We gonna fight to t man," said Minitri Karkori, o had worked in the Ford pla at De- troit. "American people good people but Truman no go"

A Fatiguing Route

Another march of a d and night brought us to the Almon River and the Grammos are here the mountain landscape wayen more chaotic than the Voras ge—vast summits of slate and cryol- ing rock, chasms that it took hrs to descend. We maintained a king pace and pain and fatigue beche so great I couldn't swing my g over the mule, but needed help n mounting.

At last we were nearing action. We could hear the dull roar of the Greek Army artillery below Nesto- rion. That night, still at least ter- miles from the front, we learned that Partisans were holding we despite severe pounding. No im- portant ground had been yielded and Athens radio no longer spoke of a swift and victorious conclusion of the Grammos battle.

John, my escort, had talked by phone with the general staff. Markos couldn't see me tomorrow—he was off in the Konitsa sector—and had left word that I be shown Partisan positions near Nestorion. So the in-



Finds People in the Area Believe U.S. Planes Are Bombing Them

combat men among the Partisans must be remarkably small. In Athens one hears of a vast move- ment of munitions and reinforce- ments down across the Albanian frontier, but the condition of the trails which I saw in traversing the Grammos-Pindus ranges shows no big-scale traffic.

There appeared to be no shortage of food. I was told the bread ration had been increased to one oke (2 3/4 pounds) daily and besides bread there was plenty of goat cheese. Unused to such a diet and unaccustomed to the rigors of the trail, I lost considerable weight in excess fat, but the Partisans them- selves seemed to thrive on it.

Next day we rode over the back- bone of the Pindus, expecting to meet General Markos on the way. Above the timberline on a grassy meadow we came upon the wreck of a Spitfire which a patrol had brought down with rifle fire a few weeks before. It was after dark when we reached a village. The general, who was known to be hur- rying eastward for a look at the Nestorion fighting, hadn't yet come through.

interview was set for the following day and it was arranged that I was to meet the general somewhere along the trail he was taking back from the west.

Major Pilotes Adamedis, thirty- one, who said he was the holder of the British Military Cross (Crete campaign) was commanding the Partisan brigade that was trying to halt the southward thrust of the Greek Army from Nestorion. His left hand was in a sling—he had been nipped by artillery a week before. We met him at his com- mand post, a lean-to hidden by evergreen boughs, and walked a short distance to an observation point on a wooded ridge that offered a grand panorama of the battle.

Casualties Light

Through glasses we looked down and across a deep valley to the bald scabrous hills beyond and the com- panion razorback ridge which was the Partisan front line. The positions were taking a terrific pounding and, after one especially heavy barrage, I glanced at the major with an unspoken question. He saw what was on my mind. "Considering the volume of enemy fire our casualties aren't high," he said. But there had been casualties among officers, with two captains and a major among the wounded.

He estimated Athens was hurl- ing three divisions against him. That meant he was outnumbered more than nine to one. Also the enemy had a terrible preponderance of artillery and full control of the air. The Partisans have no planes. An officer pointing to a hawk cir- cling high above the ridge, said: "That's our air force."

He praised the tenacity of his men, saying that seventy Partisans were successfully holding an ex- posed position on which the enemy had dumped three thousand shells. In three hours at the front I heard only one Partisan gun. It was fired infrequently, its shells whistling overhead in the direc- tion of Nestorion town. The prob- lems of supply and the evacua- tion of wounded were of course terrific. There are no roads in the Partisan sector; mules were the only transport. I saw a dozen wound- ed men walking the long trail back to the field station. In many places the rocky trail was stained

I was aroused at dawn and taken to a guarded house. After a moment I was led upstairs to a bare room where the only furniture was a plain wooden table and two chairs. Markos was sitting at the table and opposite him was a rather cadaverous looking man I recognized as Roussos, his Foreign Affairs Minister.

Interview Nearly Missed

A typical snafu nearly cost me the interview after two weeks of painful and exhausting travel. Neither Markos nor Roussos speaks English, and John, my escorting officer, was clearly incapable of ac- curate translation. Markos was im- patient to reach the battle. The only solution was to ride back east- ward with him to the next village, where there was a woman who spoke English well.

We found her without difficulty and at Markos's suggestion rode a little beyond the town as a precau- tion against air attack and paused in a shady churchyard. I had no camera, but Roussos produced one and took a roll of film which he gave me. I handed Markos a copy of "Time" magazine that had his picture on the cover, and when he and Roussos had finished laughing at the old rogues' gallery photos of his Cabinet which embellished the text, we started talking. Unfortun- ately I had heard nothing of the Tito-Cominform row and the general volunteered no comment, although I believe he knew of it then.

He apologized for my long and devious journey and insisted that great precautions be taken for my personal safety in passing through his lines. He asked me where I wanted to leave Partisan territory, and I said the outskirts of Ioan- nina would be fine, since there were American officers stationed there who would see that I got on the plane for Athens. He agreed, saying that the Ioannina sector was quiet and that it would be possible to drop me within a few miles of the town.

I was to have a strong patrol which I could use at my own discretion, traveling as many hours as I liked and resting wherever I chose. I was to be given this order for the plane to be sent

Pitching Horseshoes

By Billy Rose

I was walking up Broadway the other night when I felt a hand beating a paradiddle on my collarbone. It was Harry the Hat. "Glad I ran into you," said the Broadway haberdasher. "Do you know anything about the Ama- zon?"

"Which one," I asked, "the river, or Lois De Pee, the strip- teaser?"

"The river," said Harry. "I'm leaving for Brazil next Saturday."

"Let's talk this over in my office," I said, steering him into Lindy's. "When a gent who runs a Broadway hat shop ventures south of Forty-second Street, it deserves columnar coverage."

As soon as we were seated, I began to ply Harry with questions and cherry cheesecake. "What's behind this expedition?" I said. "Are you going to bring back a wild Stetson alive or did you fall for that oldie about the beautiful white princess?"

"Neither," said the Hat. "I'm going to South America to look up an old friend. The last I heard, he was living with a native tribe in the Tumuc-Humuc Moun- tains."

"Watch your talk," I said. "There are ladies in the next booth. Now, begin at the begin- ning."

there and he'll get a laugh when he opens the package."

"I'm not so sure he won't be able to use it," he said. "That chief he wrote about would prob- ably love a silk topper."

"That afternoon I had one of the clerks pack a high hat in a fancy box and ship it off to Brazil. When several months went by without an acknowledgment from Marty, I wrote and asked if the topper had reached him, and if it was the right size. Well, I finally got an answer, and that's why I'm sailing Saturday."

"I don't get it," I said. "Why so much fuss about a silk hat?"

"Maybe you'll understand when you read this letter," said Harry, handing me a piece of yellow paper.

"Dear Sir," it began. "On be- half of your friend, I am acknowl- edging receipt of the hat. You will be pleased to know it fits his head perfectly."

The letter was signed "Puja- bima."

"I still don't get it," I said. "If the chief says the hat fits Marty, what are you worried about?"

"Well," said the haberdasher. "I checked with the clerk who packed the hat, and found that by mistake he sent one of those miniature toppers we use for window displays."

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