

Jan 13 47. The train pulled out of Washington at 4:00 on the first leg of the trip to Athens. Thanks to Charlotte's industrious packing we were ready in ample time. He had stayed home from school with a cold and saw us off from the house. George Peters ~~and~~ drove us to the station in his luxury car near Pontiac. Chan² see, who had been visiting for a few days went back to N.Y. with me - Charlotte drove to the station and saw the train off -

We were provided with Pullman compartments - which assure seats and privacy, but give less comfort than coach seats, if the coaches are decent. We had dinner on the train - train meals are not cheap, baked beans a bit of ham and gingerbread .70, a meat entree 1.00 - 2.00.

This was a fast train covering the 222 miles in 3 hrs and 35 min.

TWA limosines met us, as did Spencer the movie magnate.

so active in Greek relief.
T.W.A took us to La Guardia
field - two miles out of N.Y.
went comfortably. Our baggage
was weighed as a group item
and found well under the 75 lb
allowance. Tickets and
passports were checked by
T.W.A. - the passport check
apparently aimed at ascertaining
the visa line that we had
visas for the countries where
the plane would stop, and
really had valid passports.

I phoned Ed Rincala who
was not in, and Esther and
Agnia. Esther has made a
remarkable recovery from a
stroke on the lining of the brain.
Then phoned her doctor who said
that he thought she should
not go to Washington. Then
phoned Charlotte to report
that, and the news that
the plane would not take
off this evening, but is
scheduled to leave at 10.00
tomorrow.

The plane's postponement
is apparently due to bad

weather at Gander, Newfoundland.

T.W.A. located hotel space for the men at the Woodrow Hotel the women at the Embassy. Their luncheon brought us back into N.Y. again. Their smooth public relations man making light of the delay - going out he had said the weather was favorable all the way over.

The Woodrow is a second rate hotel, three of us were in a small room at \$3.00 each for the night. Two single beds and a cot put in, rather badly worn furniture, DDT powder around, bespeaking company at some recent date. One of the poorest hotels I've seen in during my limited experience with hotels, - the place is, however, reasonably quiet.

1/14/47 The Woodrow was third class, but we slept. This morning T.W.A. said no flight until three anyway - bad weather in Newfoundland. At noon they said the weather had closed in on Newfoundland

that we should speak conditions
with them about nine tonnes
row, which probably meant no
prospect of flying before 5:00.
At that our grand spread.

^{Agar}
^{of Peck}
I went out to Agnew & Hayward
at Great Neck. Father is
much better, is putting on
too much weight. Their house
is very nice indeed -
Had a couple of games of chess
with Hayward, and helped
my average a bit, Bill & Joe
Walsh having beaten me rather
badly recently -

1/15/47

"With malice toward none;
with charity for all; with
firmness in the right as God
gives us to see the right, let
us strive on to finish the work
we are in; to bind up the nation's
wounds; to care for him who
shall have borne the battle, and
for his widow, and his orphan -
to do all which may achieve and
cherish a just and lasting peace
among ourselves, and with all
nations" - Lincoln's second inaugural

Cabinet meeting Apr 14, 1865

"Lincoln said no one need expect
he would take any part in
hanging or killing those men
[the Southern leaders] even the
worst of them. I might throw
out of the country, open the
gates, let down the bars, scare
them off. Enough lives have
been sacrificed; we must
extinguish our resentments
if we expect harmony and
union."

Another Secretary Wells from
"Abraham Lincoln and the
Union" by Nathaniel W.
Stephenson, Yale U. Press.
p 257-8.

at 7:05 PM.

1/16/47. Finally in the plane a

Constellation the "City of Dublin" -

The pilot introduced himself as

Capt. Wolfe and the hostess as

Miss Johnson. As we get here the

motors are ^{starting} ~~starting~~ up, not making
much noise inside the plane -

Wolfe said the weather ahead

was good with a 60 knot tail

wind to Gander and a

50 knot tail wind to Shannon

He said the ordinary time for

direct flights to Shannon

was about eleven hours, but

that we were going via Gander

We are offered cocktails and

asked to fasten our belts -

The motors turn harder and

louder and we start to roll

ahead very slowly, and turn

leaving the blue neon lights

of the Air Services Hangar -

From my window I look

along the left wing, not quite

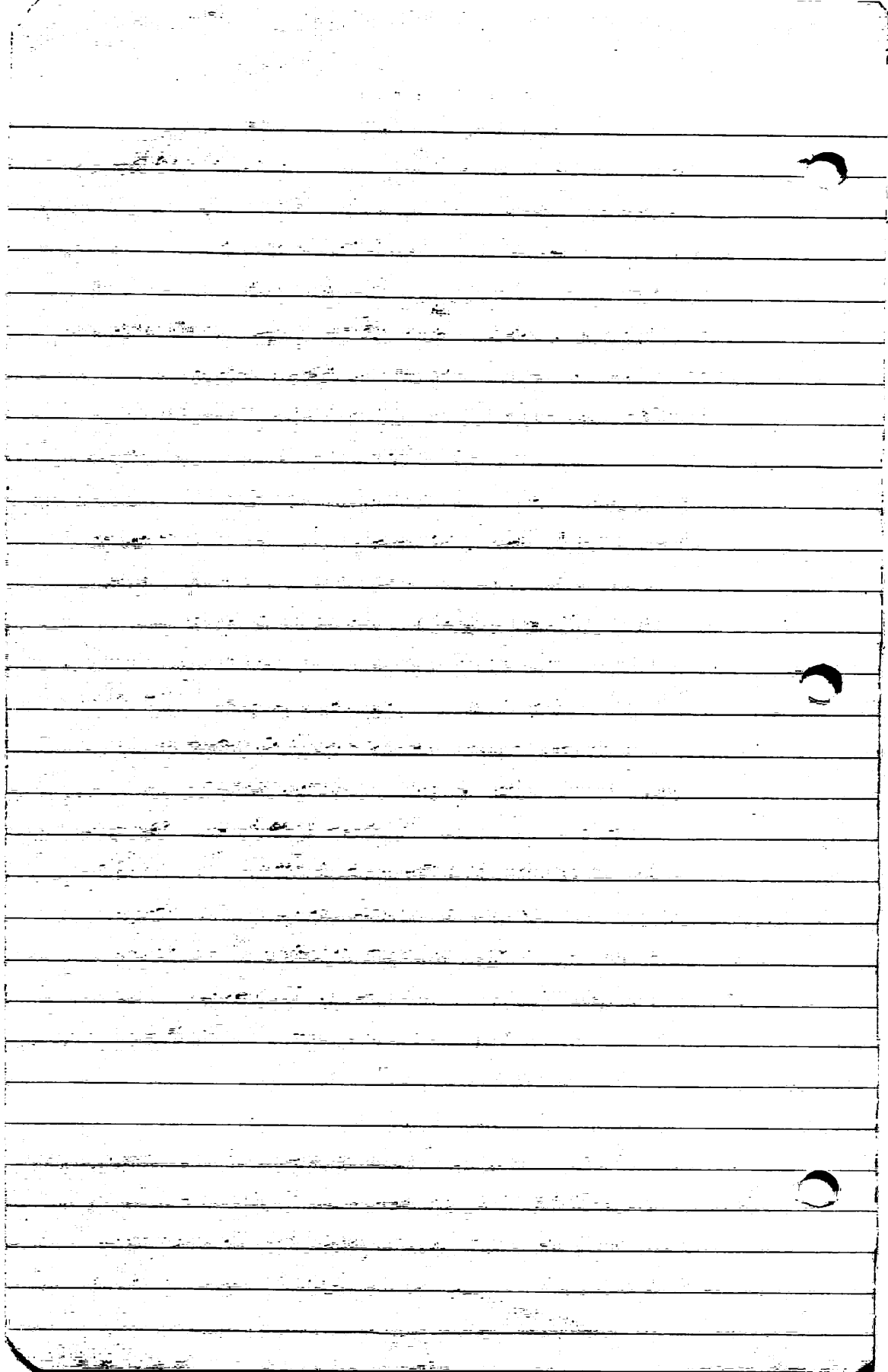
back to its back edge.

Now the motors are still and

the pilot announces that we have

a lot of droppin in the air above

us and will be forced to stay



on the ground thirty or forty more minutes.

Dinner is now suggested.

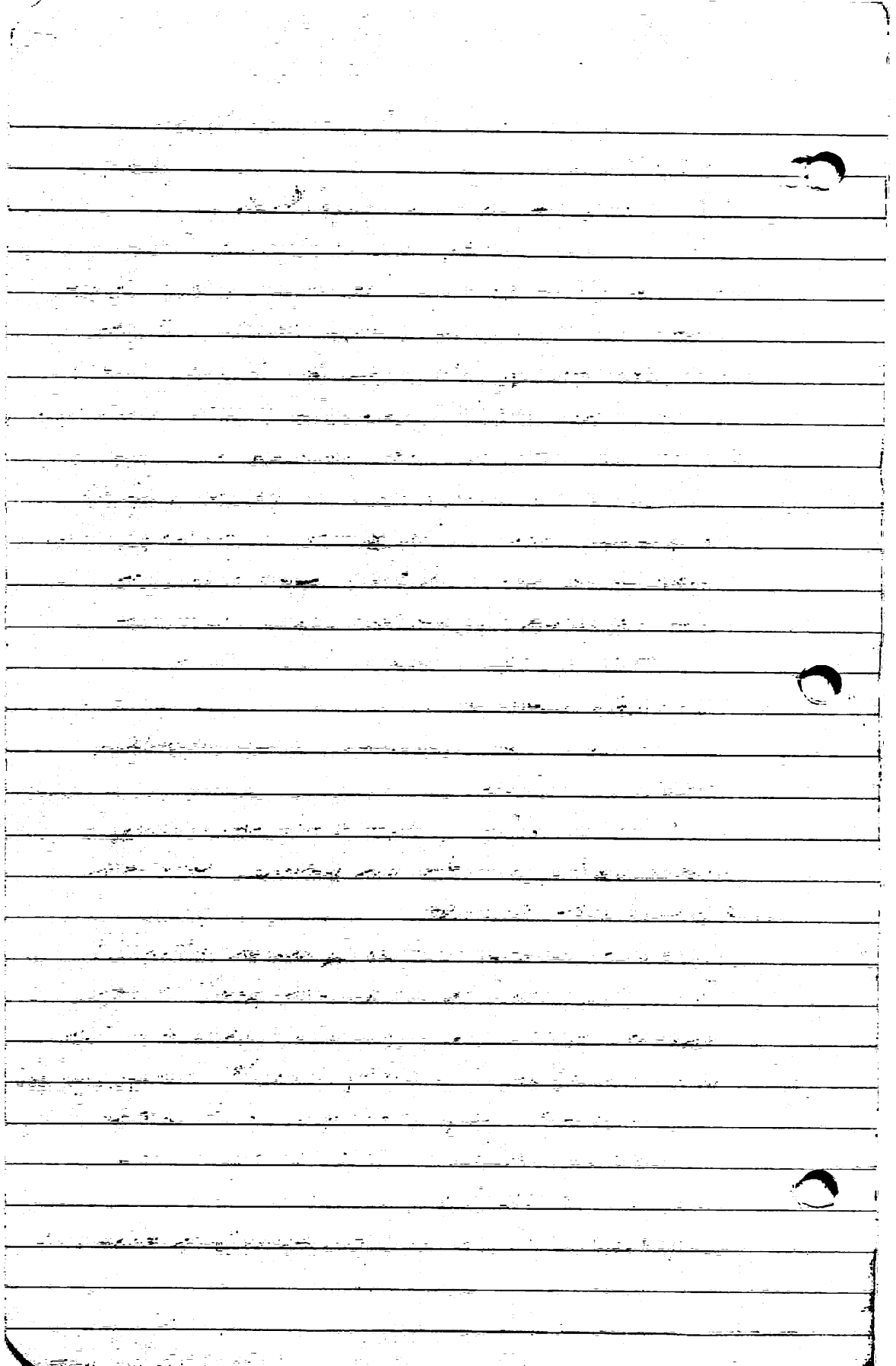
The plane has well upholstered chairs at a comfortable angle - two two each side of the aisle. It is not heavily loaded so that most of us have port holes to look through - now at rain and clouds.

Portholes have double glass (if it is glass) the outer glass very securely fastened in. The galley is forward between the main body of the plane and the pilots cabin.

Dinner was served as we waited - delicious too -

8:00 taxied slowly toward runway - gradually got down plane to high speed the climb -

8:46 Motors speeded up and started to bite into the air, we gathered speed and in no time were in the air, with thickly built wings and a pageant-like design of lights underneath - the wing flaps came in after a minute and three quarters and we climbed steadily.

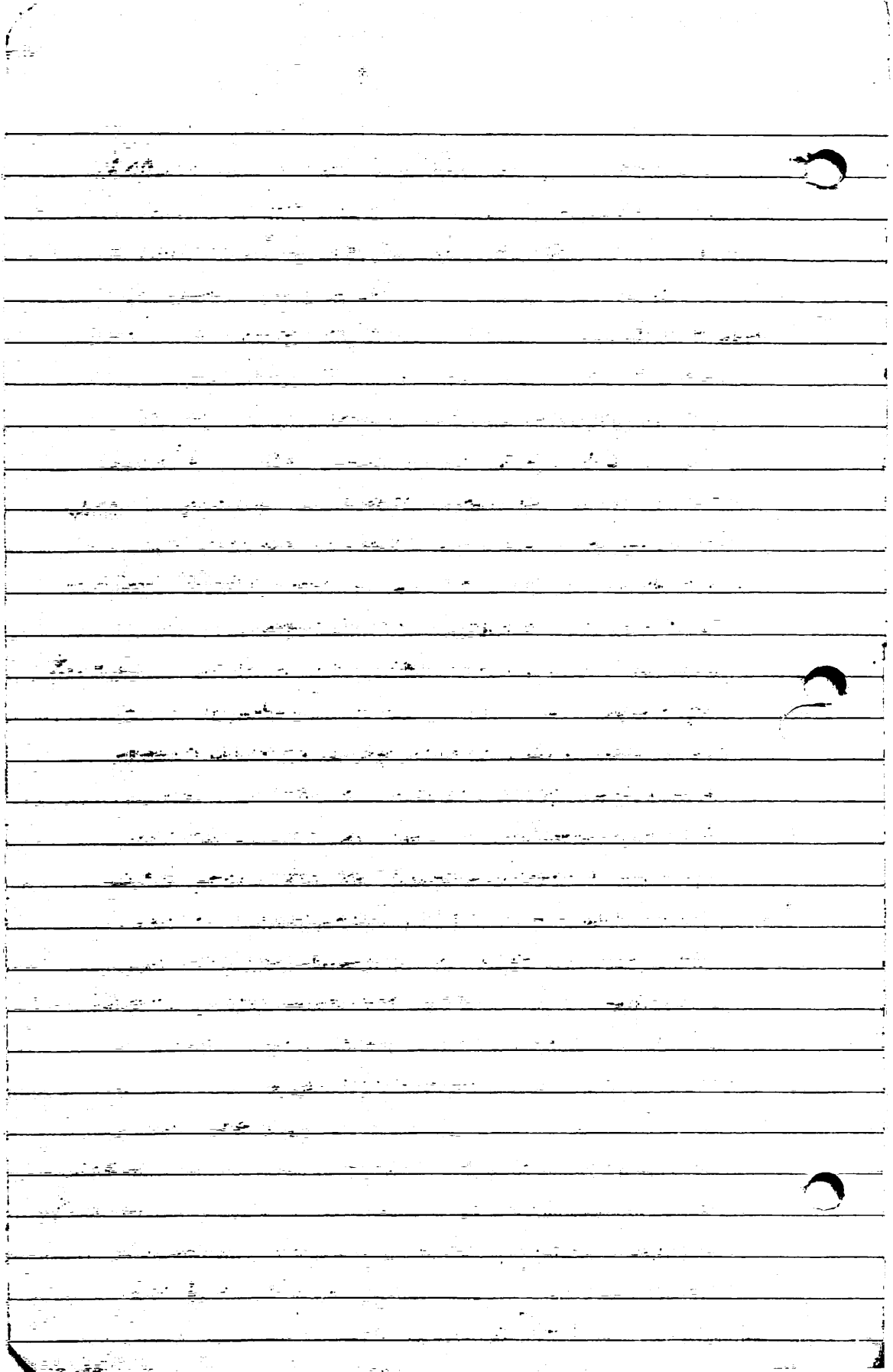


without them. The route goes over
Hartford, (probably the house in Mt.
Carmel) Boston then over the
water, Nova Scotia + to Newfound-
land - We seemed to swing right
out about 4:50 which might have
meant we were at Hartford

Route

The plane rides smoothly with
only a slight motion; very little
vibration, and more a noisy buzz
than any sound like a roar of
motors. My sons have felt little
of the changed altitude, but I
guess they would only notice descent
much. The plane seats 44 and
has only 18 passengers - who read,
smoke and move around for
conversation. Bill Roundtree
of the Mission sat with me for
drives - One of the officers
circulated around with a
map. The stewardess of traditional
good looks, has had nothing to
do but serve drinks.

About 10:25 the navigator con-
servationally inclined said we were
about 20 minutes past Boston. Outside
temp recently was -8° Centigrade. We
were flying at about 15,000 feet
and making a ground speed of



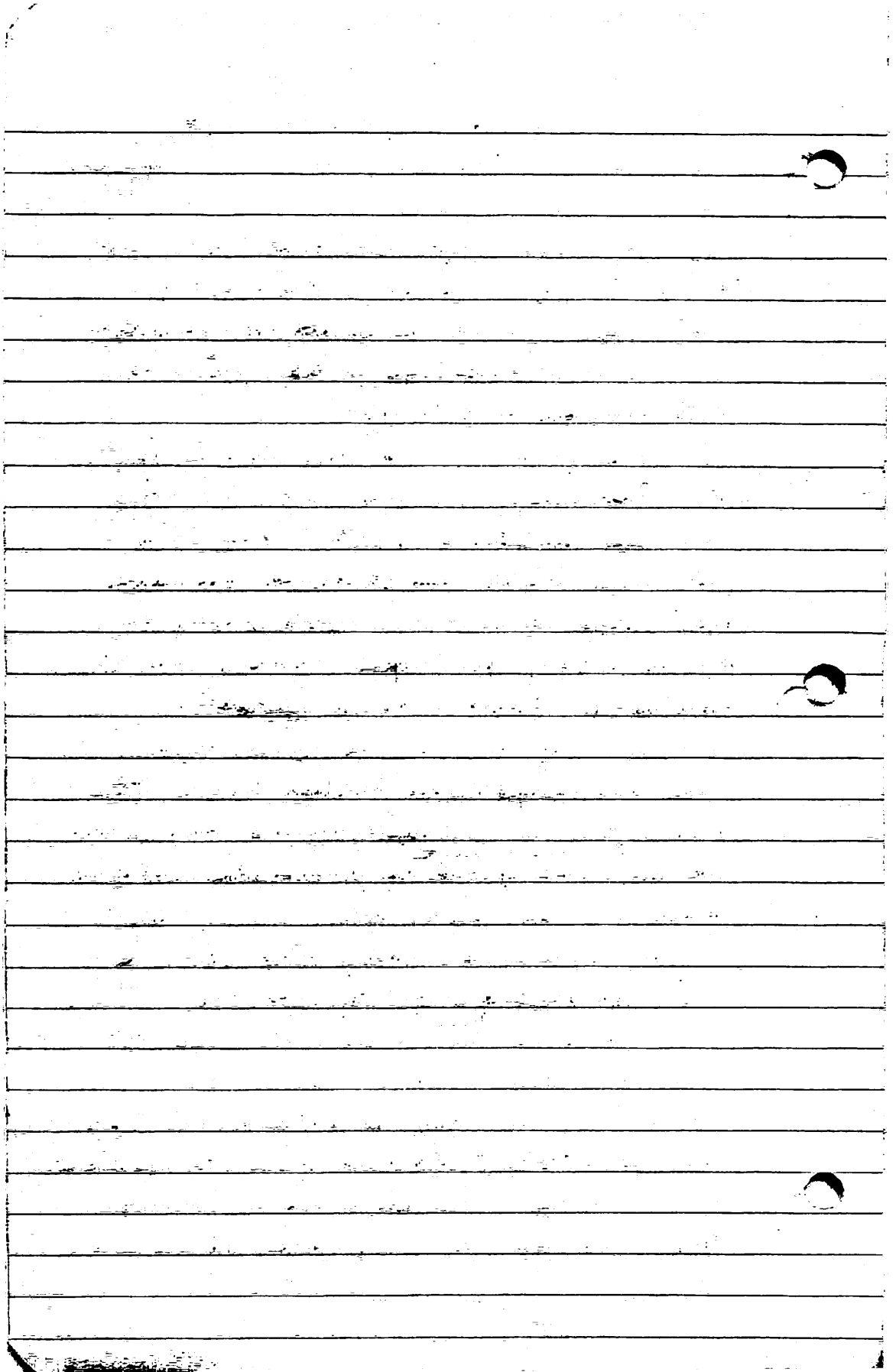
about 340 miles. This crew may only go as far as Gander, they may go on to Shannon. If they do the latter regulations require that they not do not fly for 24 hours - hence can continue only if we wait 24 hours there - N.Y. to Gander is 1140 miles, Gander to Shannon about 2000 -

Riding now is smoother than in a Pullman, in spite of altitude I can see no stars, at times the red wing light has flashed on and off and a search light played on the wing - perhaps looking over the motors - that was suggested:

11:15 With a tail wind of 110 miles we are making 395 miles per hour; the plane rides as smoothly as one could still at 15,000 feet. The group is sociable. Mr. Parker and I have just had a high ball night cap - or have others. We are not so far out of Gander - The cabin pressure ^{has been} maintained at the atmospheric pressure of 4500 ft. An hour ago my breathing was tied up a bit, but loosened with smoke -

11:35 Landing flap down - circling

11:47 wheels on the ground at Gander



11/17

Breakfast at Gander with Messrs

Parsons, Hood & Miles - sent cards home -
 conversation with Charles House and
 Mrs. House, who are travelling on a
 different TWA plane. It left for Guardia
 ahead of us but has a cabin heater out
 of order. Capt Wolfe, who will pilot
 us to Shannon, says the trip will
 take about seven hours and be at 17,000 ft.
 I wish time 5 hrs ahead of N.Y. we
 should arrive about 2:30 P.M. I wish time.

Gander only had a little snow
 and was not really cold - perhaps
 around 20° F. We could see nothing
 except a few barnacle like buildings
 on the airport - which I and Hudson
 and I looked over taking a short walk.

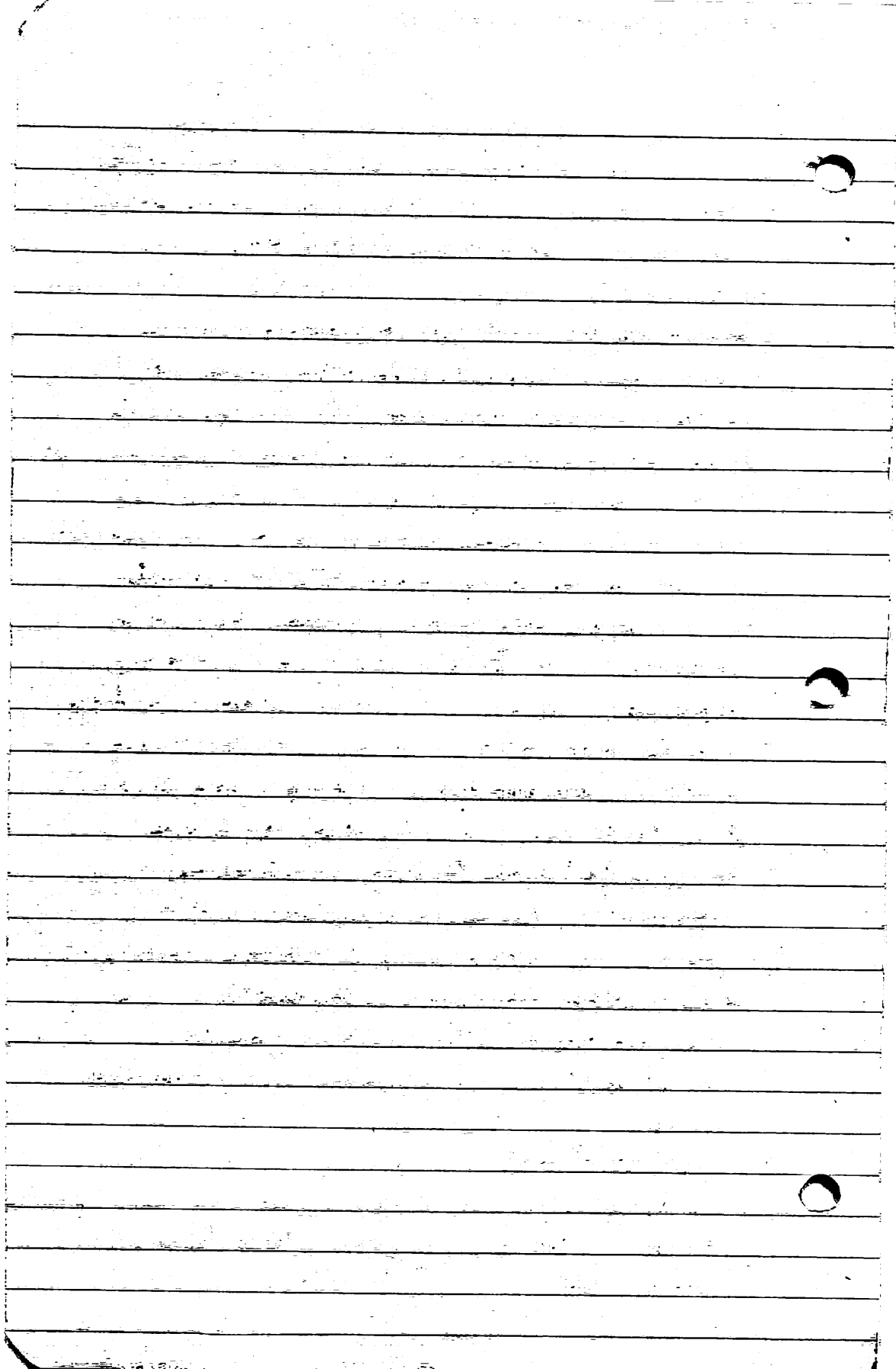
2:30 Motors turning over and we
 begin to taxi to the runway.

The few houses around the airport are
 well marked with protective red lights.

2:37 Flaps being put out; motors running
 hard, apparently waiting for the
 runway to clear. Many planes use the
 port.

2:41 We start.

5:35 After the start we climbed steadily -
 and the folk soon got out their blankets
 and settled down to sleep; I asked



the stewardess to wake me for the
sun rise, and others of the first
triggers joined. I woke at 4:45, saw
the cosy red of dawn on the other
side of the plane. What a sight -
clouds some distance below us off
to the horizon, the glow and some
brilliant clouds, and an old moon
very brilliant with Venus and
Jupiter both near. The cloud
floor looked as though it must be
firm and hard, - wind-blown.
waves set in a numberless variety
of form - stretching off to an
infinity of distance - And this
wing of the plane rising and falling
a little against the horizon -
This beautiful man made thing
riding so smoothly over the storms
below - If man could only likewise
rise above the storms his own
nature creates -

We were flying 5° south of east
at 17,500 ft. In forty minutes the
cloud level became so high we
were flying in mist. As we came
close to it, the clouds no longer
seemed hard, but masses of mist
frozen but still soft and fleecy.

Sheet 3 7/10/06
Landa

• very beautiful in quite another way.

The co-pilot came back and talked with us. This he liked better than flying higher over a cloud floor.

He said morning over the Mediterranean is incredibly beautiful, with sunrise, clouds, land and deep blue water.

We came out of the mist a few minutes ago, and it was spread below smooth and soft. Now the light is bright making the frost on the porthole in line with the sun sparkle like crystal. We are about in the upper edge of the clouds, sometimes quite in mist sometimes with blue and white of cloud above and a cloud floor taking shape below.

From the other side of the cockpit, the sun over the wing of the plane is like a Turner sand storm.

9:10 Landed Shannon (N.Y. Time) 6 1/2 hrs

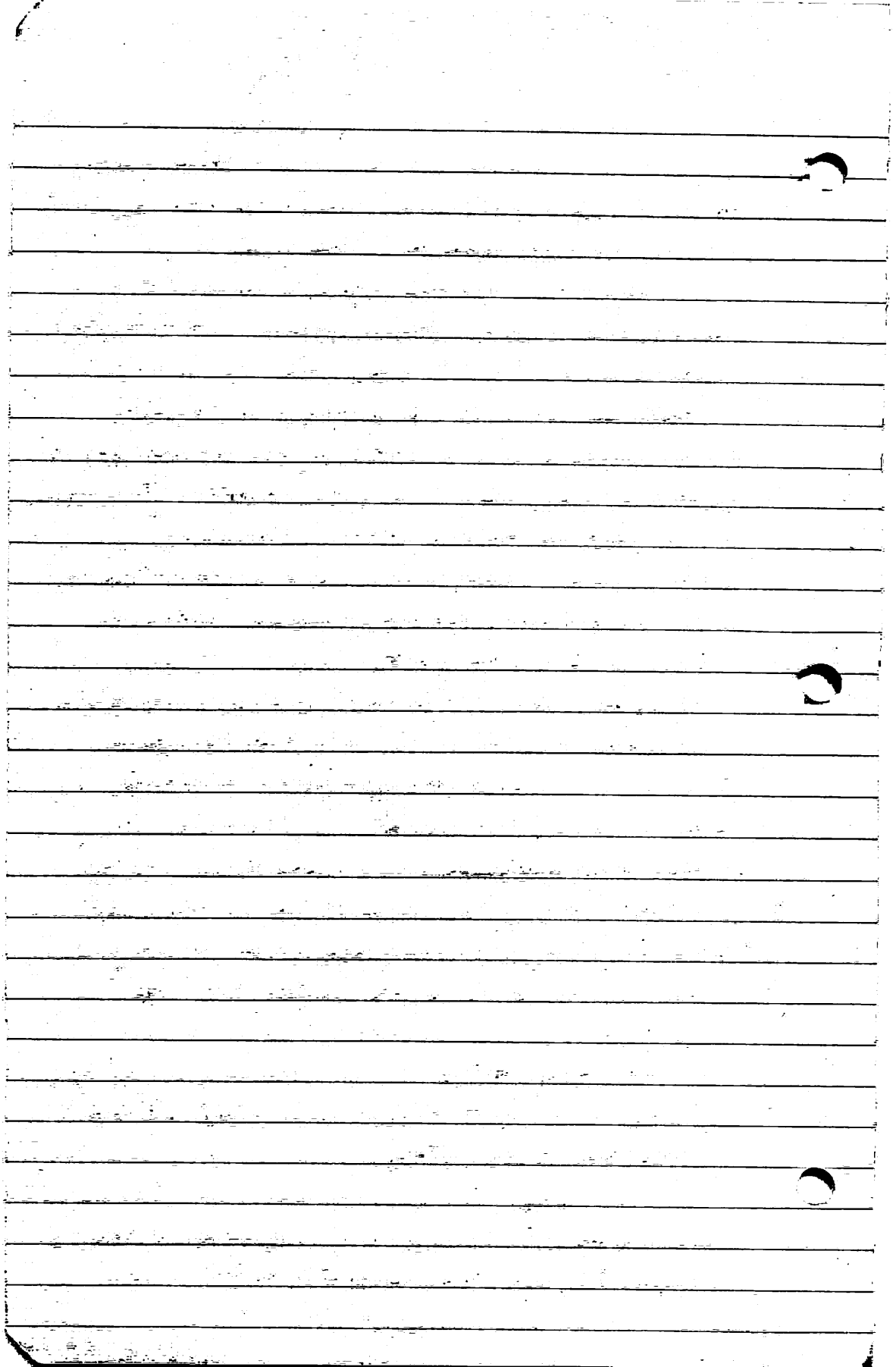
As time went on we could see the sea now and then. On the east side of the plane it looked dull and leaden under the sun - on the west side a blue much like the blue of the sky. We seemed flying with sky above and sky beyond clouds below. The variations in cloud form and appearance was marvellous. Then

Rep 2 release
11:28

at times the clouds again surrounded us, and we seemed the motionless object, in spite of motor him. The very center of our world. The trip was very smooth, winds were lower but the plane made high speed - a little before nine (N.Y.T. time) the Irish coast came in sight, flooded with sunshine. The pattern of farm fields and hedges or walls was most picturesque, as we came down low, thatched cottages. Soon we were swirling around, landing flaps down and we were at the Shannon airport (9:10)

Men quickly shaved, I got photo cards and joined Oiler, Fitch, Porter and three French passengers at a solid meal, our breakfast, in Ireland a late noon meal + conversation with Porter leading the way. He has a store of stories. Too soon we were summoned, went aboard, taxied to the end of the runway, each motor was tried out separately, all well, and we nosed along and into the air 11:08 (N.Y.T. time Irish time 5 hrs later)

The stop at Shannon was tax-
tallying, it would have been such
fun to see the country a bit. The



airport seemed noisy, is on waste land near the river. As we came in two showers were a mile or so away, producing a brilliant and beautiful rainbow. Flocks of rather heavy black and white birds were feeding in the grassy fields of the airport (magpies, I think ~~magpies~~ told me) and many small birds. Our reception was ^{well} handled - attendants in the main room helped in ways that would not occur to American attendants - The lounge was splendid, with water colors of Irish landscapes along the walls - but we could not linger there -

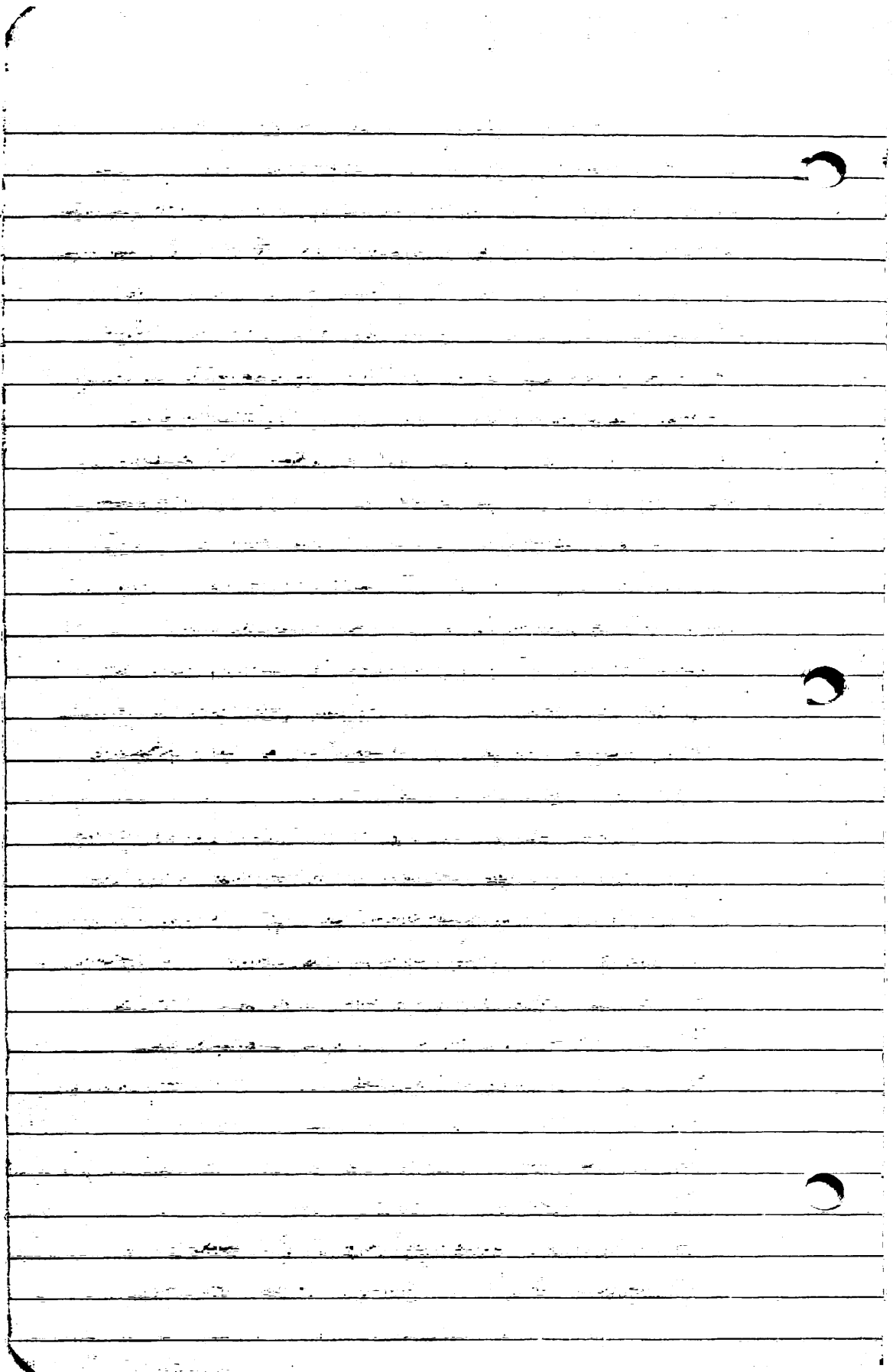
Mr. Howe came through, his plane having left ~~Gander~~ about a half hour after ours. He is going to London -

The flight across Southern Ireland showed a countryside almost wholly farmed, again walls and hedges, roads rivers, farm houses and villages. We climbed steadily, and the fields grew smaller and more and more like the overworked mosaic. At 11:20 the sea. At 12:00 we crossed the top of England, but so high we saw no detail, at 12:30 ^(5:20 French time) the Channel Islands with a sunset blood red by the horizon.

Ref of England 12.60
Greenway Ferry 12.30
Blair's account 1.15
Paris Paris 5.13
Paris Paris 5.75
Paris Paris 10.45

At 1:13 our wheels were on the runway
at Paris. The stay, 2 hours, was in
contrast to Shannon and Gander.
Fewer airlines used the field, there
was scant attention paid to
traveler comfort during the
stop over, and the fractiousness
of the French Security Police
was a very sour note. We were
locked in a smallish room,
rather cool too. This was not
for long but the place where
we stayed had no charm -
neither the pleasant simplicity
of Shannon or the functional
though more primitive waiting
room at Gander.

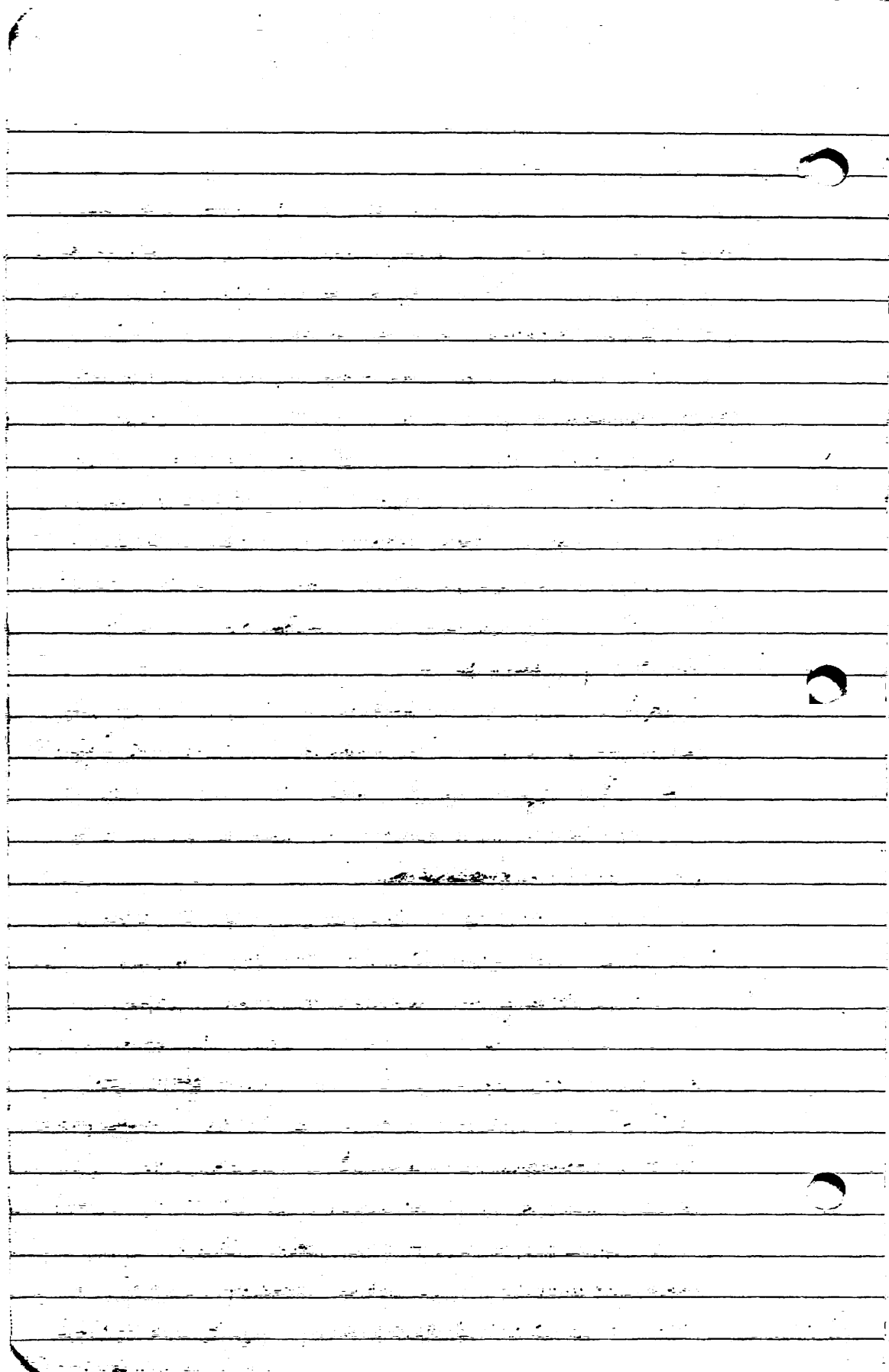
We took off at 3:13 for Rome.
Much of the way I talked with
Father Gordon a young, I would
guess, on his way to the Vatican
where he expected to go into
the Vatican Foreign Office.
He was informed on economics
as well as politics. Doubts
that Italy can make a go of
it, is also dubious as to
Britain monetary future.
Thinks the British are only



held back from letting the Jewish
hopes in Palestine go hang by
American public opinion and
thinks that France will continue
in Spain - the Spaniards have no
feel for democratic ways in politics,
the opposition is less significant
than many think, and British
business men want France con-
tinued. He thought the division
of Ireland the most important
of the larger problems of Europe, and
that it would not continue
many years -

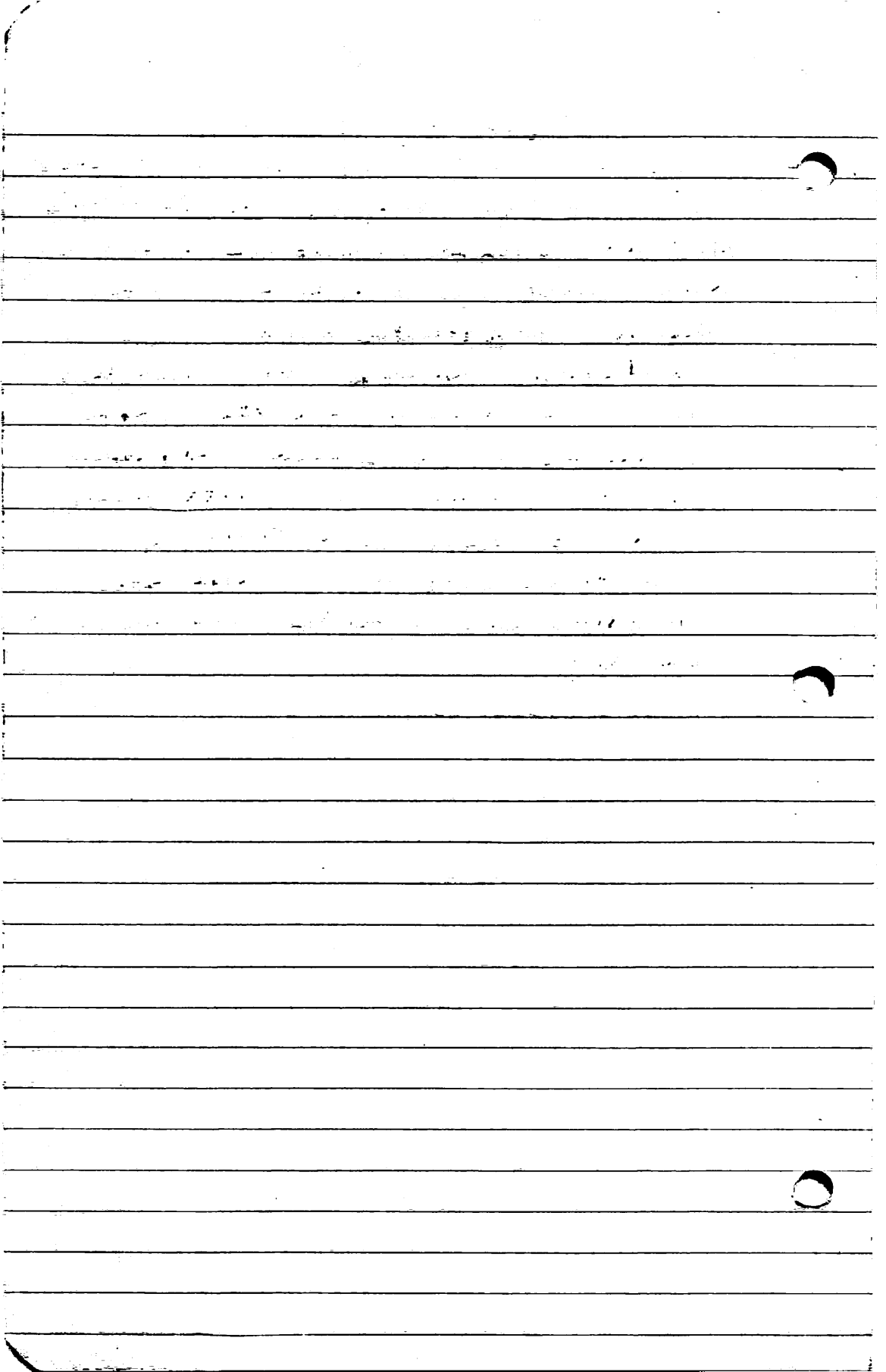
He was interested in U.S. domestic
problems - Had heard Ruddy put a
monetary problem to me in the
Paris waiting room, so when I was
generally posted:

The Paris-Rome flight was
in the dark, and not as
interesting as the previous legs -
The lights of Rome glowed
over miles and miles - then
at 5:15 down in an Air Prefect
Command airport with a
very long runway. Landed more
roughly than usual - but
remarked Porter "any landing
is a good landing if you can



walk away from it" - We had a
five hour wait as planes can't land
in the Athens airport in the dark.
We had a fire place fire in a lounge,
and waited, groused, and told
stories of Porter who has a
notable number. Had snacks,
and left at 10:45, for the first
time the plane was full. At present
the air lines have heavy westbound
and less east bound traffic.

Most of the way our 44 passenger
Constellation was less than half
loaded -



Over
Greece

12:50 NY Time 7:50 Athens time Sat Jan -

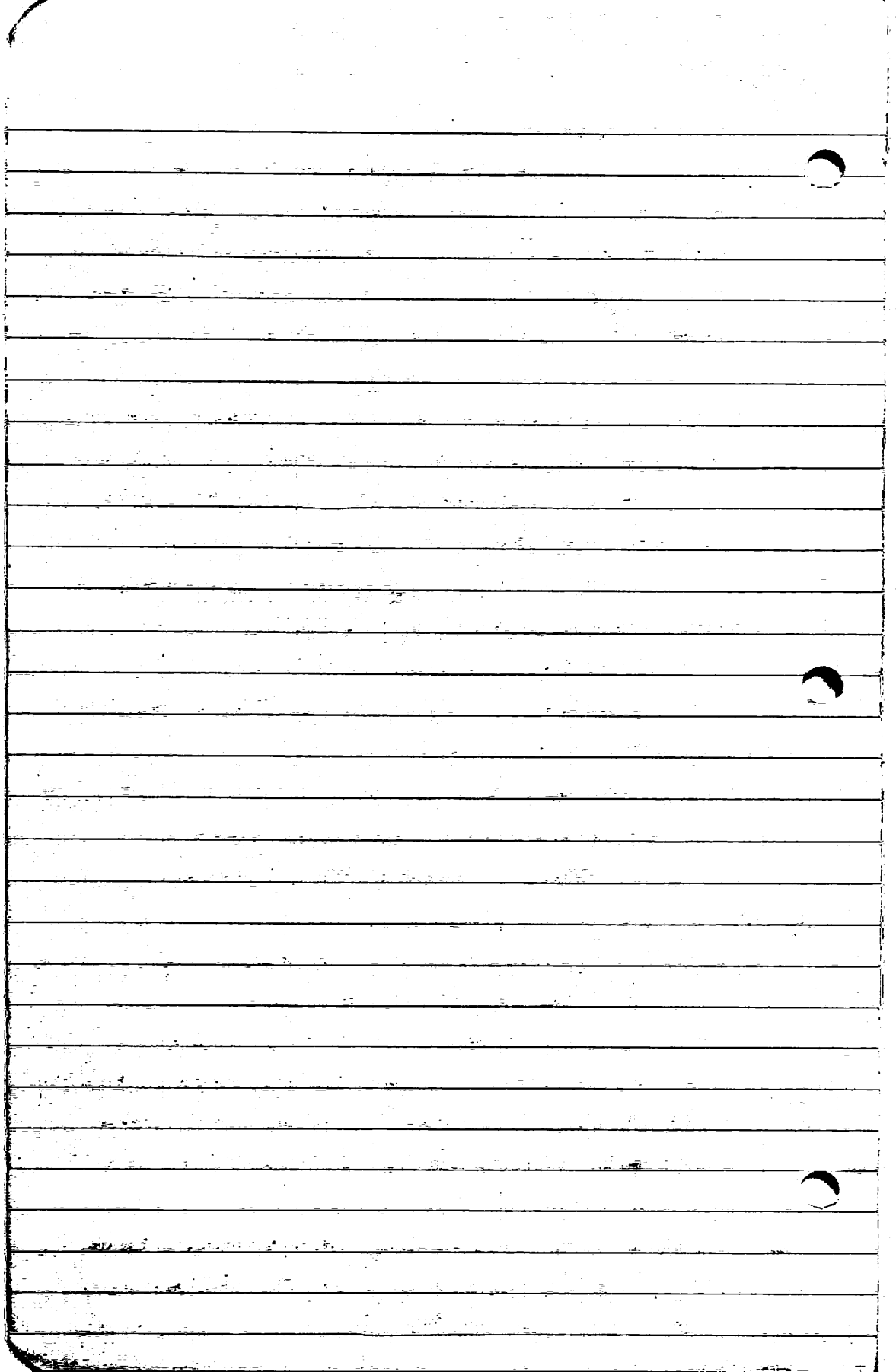
Woke to find us flying over rugged islands at dawn apparently off the West Coast of Greece and apparently quite high. Rugged mountains and ranges their heights snow covered are to the north - No trace of green in the whole scene - very grim looking after Ireland yesterday noon - We just flew over a mountain peak heavily coated with snow - Said by members of crew to be in Argolis Corinthia. More snowy mountains reaching off ^{to the} North

Now clouds in the mountains, with ^{snowy} some peaks rising through them, brilliant in the morning sun

(I see in Athens in about 20 minutes)

Now green perhaps wheat fields -
Corinth Canal - very clear

Lots of clouds - then opening and the coast, and especially after Ireland - We flew lower and lower over a bay approaching Athens - Saw Piraeus on the left and soon the airport close to the water and on the other side surrounded by little houses with tiled roofs - each house with its bit of ground



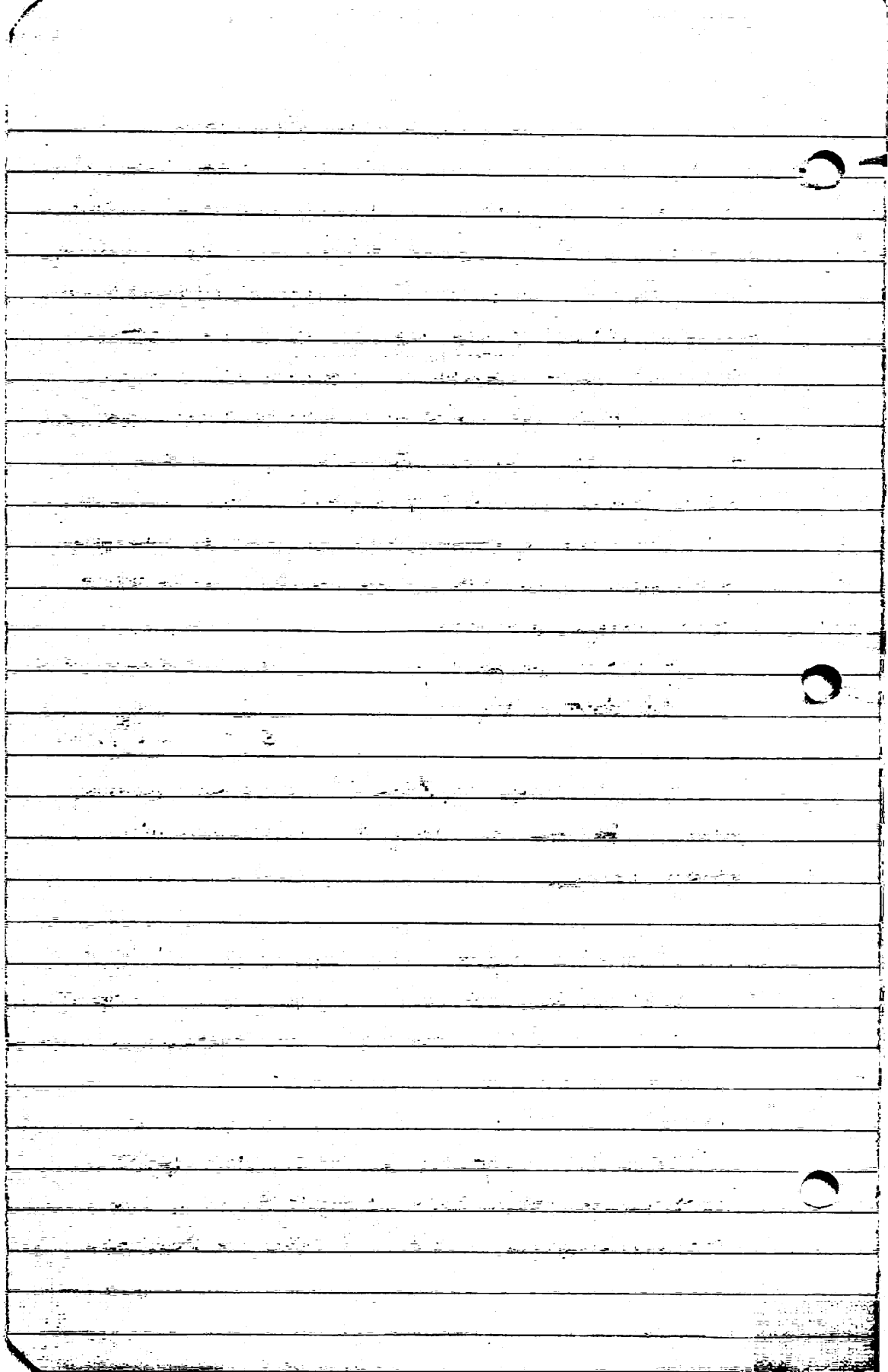
very quiet indeed from the air, the pilot circled the field once and landed easily. Mr. MacVeagh, the Ambassador and other people from the Embassy met us, also reporters, and Mr. O'Brien, who was in Washington, ^{valuable and} a leading ^{and} market operator. Embassy cars drove us to the Hotel Grand

Bretagne. Breakfast, the G reels ordinarily only have rolls and coffee for breakfast, I added orange juice -

Orange juice	5,000 machines
Rolls + coffee	3,000 "
	<hr/>
	6,000 or \$1.20

We learn of the G reel economy and reflect on our own personal economy.

In retrospect on the trip - what a plane the Constellation is - in spite of some folk's fear of danger, after some accidents - and how well it has been handled - Also the airline has not yet worked out the handling of its passengers - at Paris or Rome.



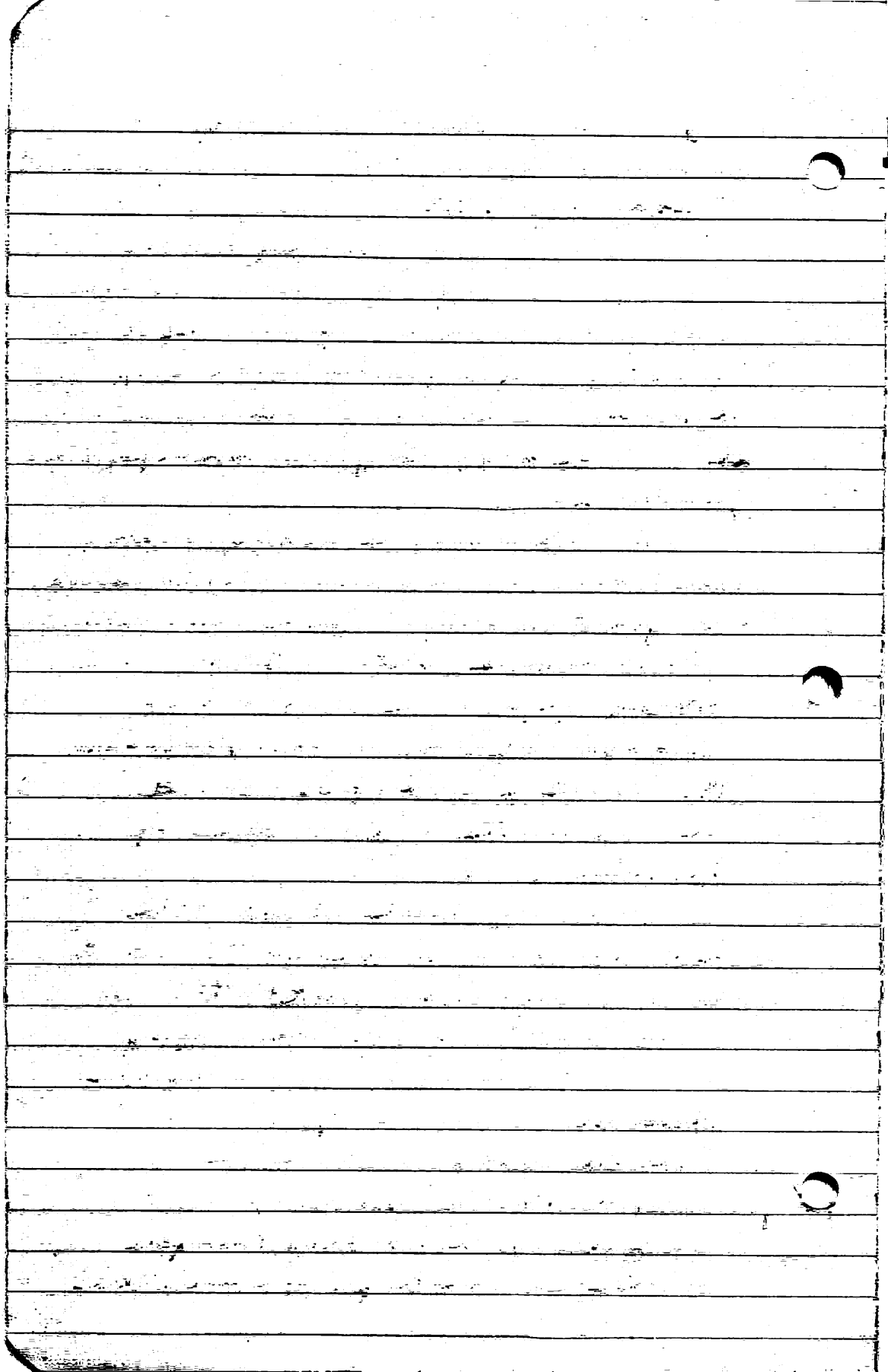
Jan 23. Conversation: Sir Theodore Gregory,
Gardner Patterson (the currency commission)
G. Leadening + J.F.H.

They emphasized the disorder in
Greek public affairs, but said that
H. Clinton the finance minister has done
the best job of any of the ministers - perhaps
because the Currency Commission was
at his back supporting him in unpopular
positions.

The civil service is in very bad
condition (as many have said). Pensions
are granted freely - when a change in
control occurs, state employees are
retired on pension, with a new
change they may be brought back -
The result is a staff of ill-paid
civil servants and a swarm of
pensioners.

It is not possible to get at the
real salaries of civil servants, but it
is very low in any event. Patterson
said that he found them living
without heat - you could see your
breath in their living rooms.

They are paid salaries, with a
complicated mass of special
payments, including fees for
attending meetings of committees



then are paid every twelve days for fifteen days work.

They say that the Greeks do not have a feeling of being paid according to the value of service rendered -

And if one group in the community has its wages raised, the rest feel that they should too.

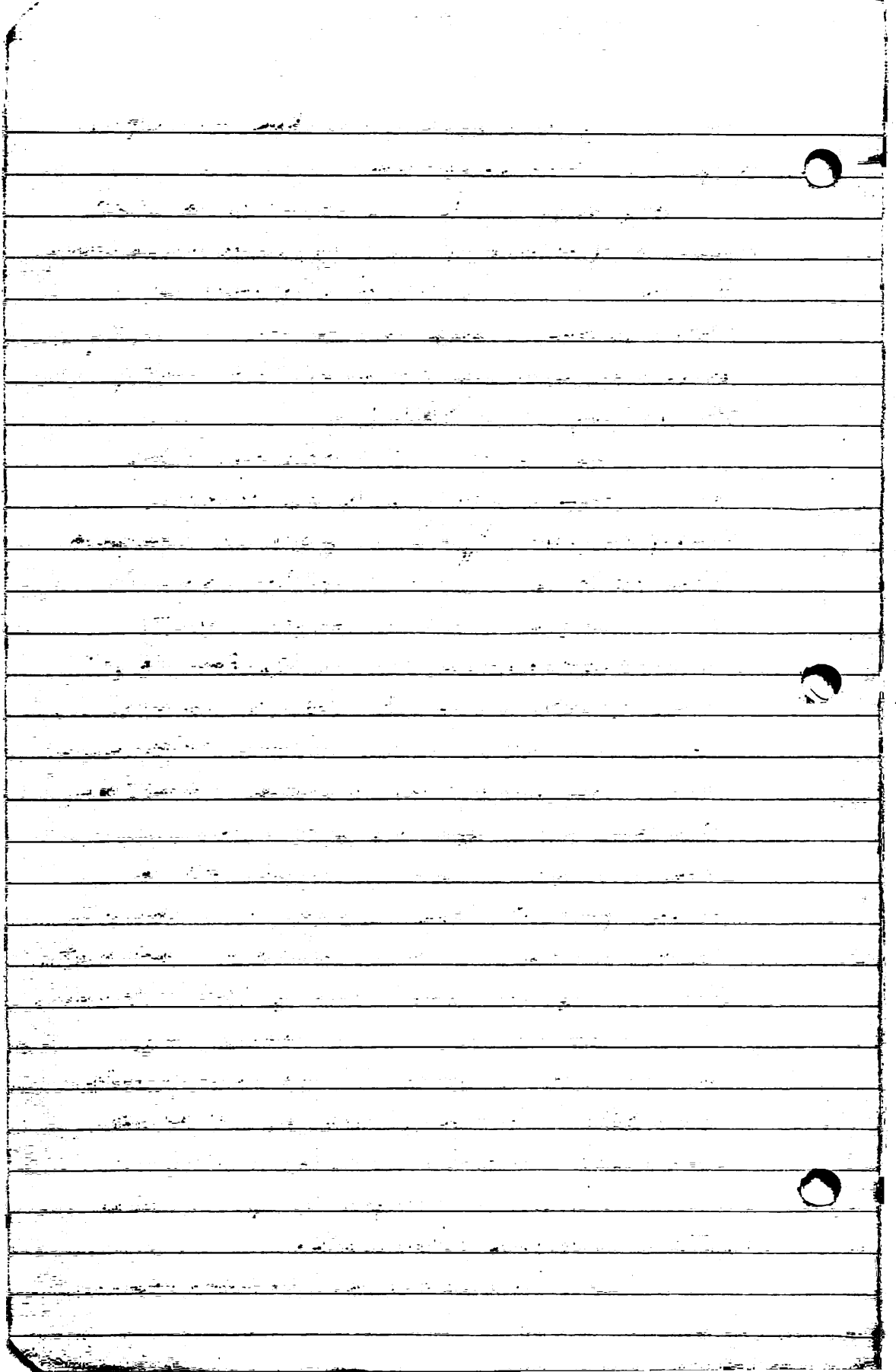
There is no feeling in the business community of group responsibility. The gov arranged the sale of 5,000 mt. of tobacco to

the (B.) Imperial Tobacco Co with much pressure by the B. Gov. to get the Co to take it. The price was an attractive one to Greek holders -

Rumors (false ones) spread that the British were going to resell it in the U. K. zone of Germany at a wide profit; the Greek merchants would not sell. The Gov did not think of requisitioning the tobacco.

The Greeks had been and are eager to widen their markets for their lower grades of tobacco and (one would think) should have been eager to get into the British market.

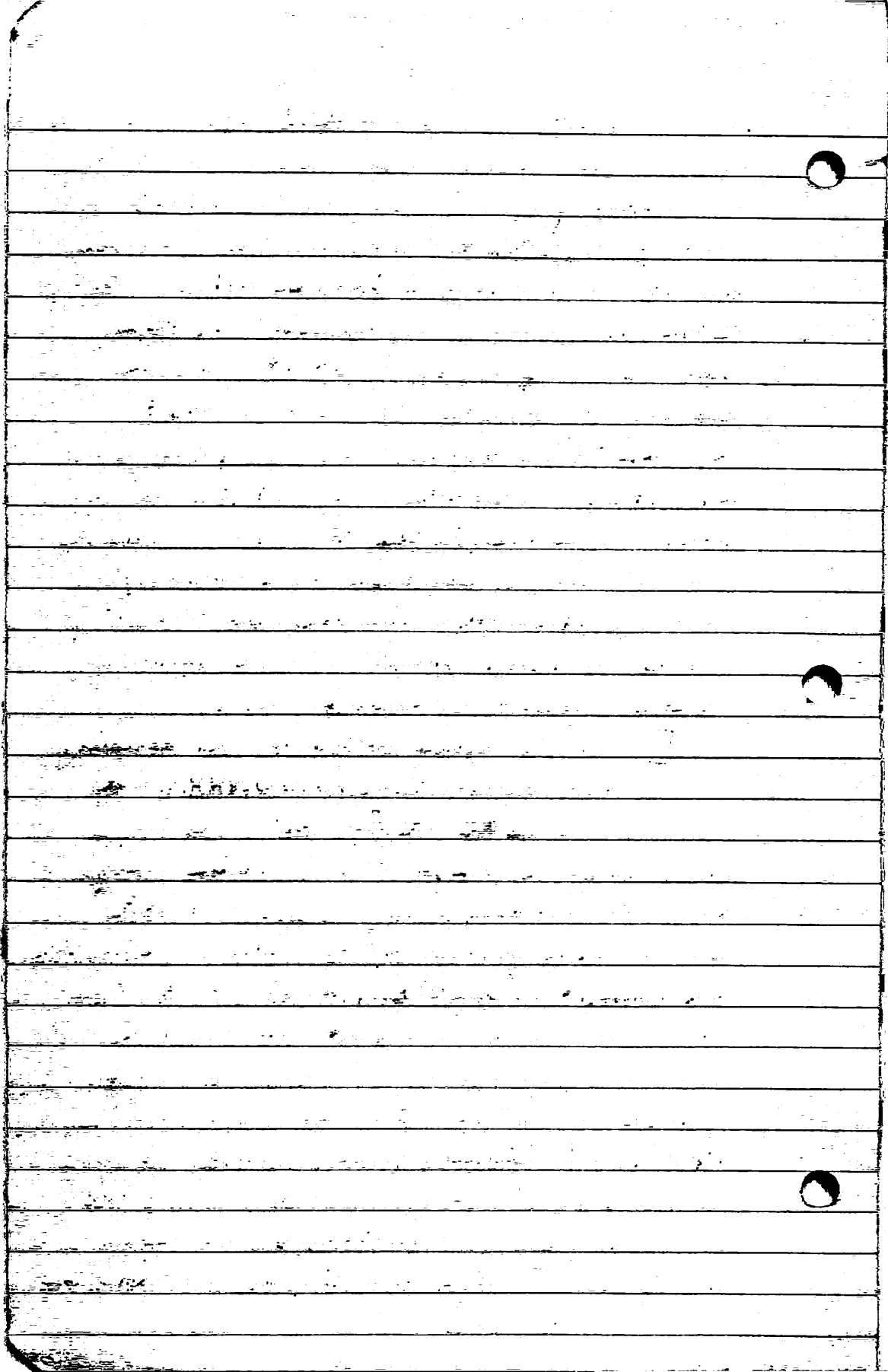
Gregory and Patterson



felt that close control of economic matters by foreigners would be necessary if Greece is to effect recovery, that the Greek government is not such (nor is there likely to be a Greek Government in the next few years) that it could carry through the work that needs to be done, Foreign financial assistance should be conditioned on performance by the Greek Gov, and the foreign control or advisory group should have the authority to withhold next week's money for non-performance.

[This for consideration in reading in our comment on post UNRRA aid].

Rippincott at lunch was very pessimistic as to the Greeks being able to avoid anarchy. He felt conditions had deteriorated noticeably in recent months, and that the breakdown was right at hand Jan 25. Yesterday I woke up sick, pulse about 96. Dr. N. Foropoulos of the Epidemiological unit came to see me. He is a US Navy medical (Saratoga NY doctor) gave me sulfa. Today no fever, no bradycardia.

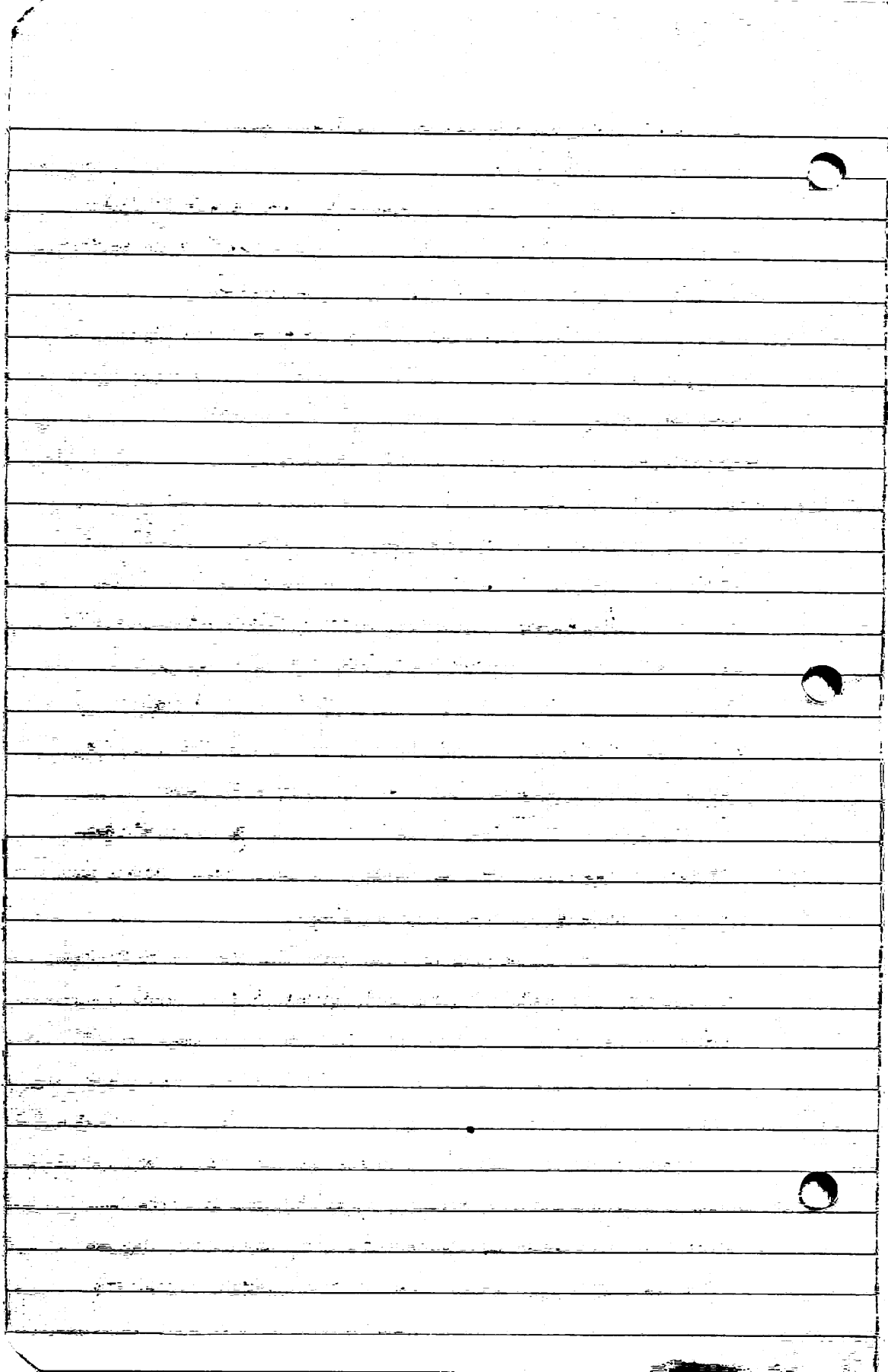


in my bronchials and I feel very
much better.

Chas House (DunFarn School) just
came in, later Print Hudson with Gardner
UNAAA man back from the North.

In talking about Greece House
returns to the idea that the present
centralized state is really not in
accord with the Greek temperament
and point of view. He thinks the
Greeks can work together, but that
the smaller locality should be the
unit. At present regional development
is not being discussed as it is felt
to be a means of losing Macedonia;
it has been an issue in the past and
holds promise. House thought the
Greeks a little like New Englanders
who center activities around churches
+ schools of a community.

The centralization in Greece works
very badly. All funds for Gov establish-
ments in the hinterland go in and out
through the Minister of Finance. As a
result a Gov enterprise in the hinterland
never knows it will have money to
which to carry on operations and its
work is paralyzed. It turns receipts
from sales into the M. of F., and may



not get money for seeds, in time to
get the seeds planted.

During Nataras moves toward state supervision of the cooperative state order, just industry under such regulation that the plants near Athens had much advantage over more distant ones. The near Athens location meant that the necessary ministers could be jugged into taking the necessary action. There has been substantial growth of industry in the Athens area -

Gardner said travel was very slow in the North. He named one area where road traffic had waited 15 days for military convoy. A convoy had picked up two mines - apparently without disaster - Gardner, Hudson House wondered who laid the mines - Gardner said someone suggested that they had been put there by shepherds, - who would later get various items of value out of the wreckage. They thought, or professed to think, this as likely an explanation as any - It is in a class with the Chinese suggesting planes dropping food & supplies to mortar fire (Joe Welsh) said to be in the hope of loot -

Hotel Grand Bretagne Jan 15 - 24 inc

Lincoln + Hudson . 415,000 ~~amount~~

of which

Lincoln 237,850

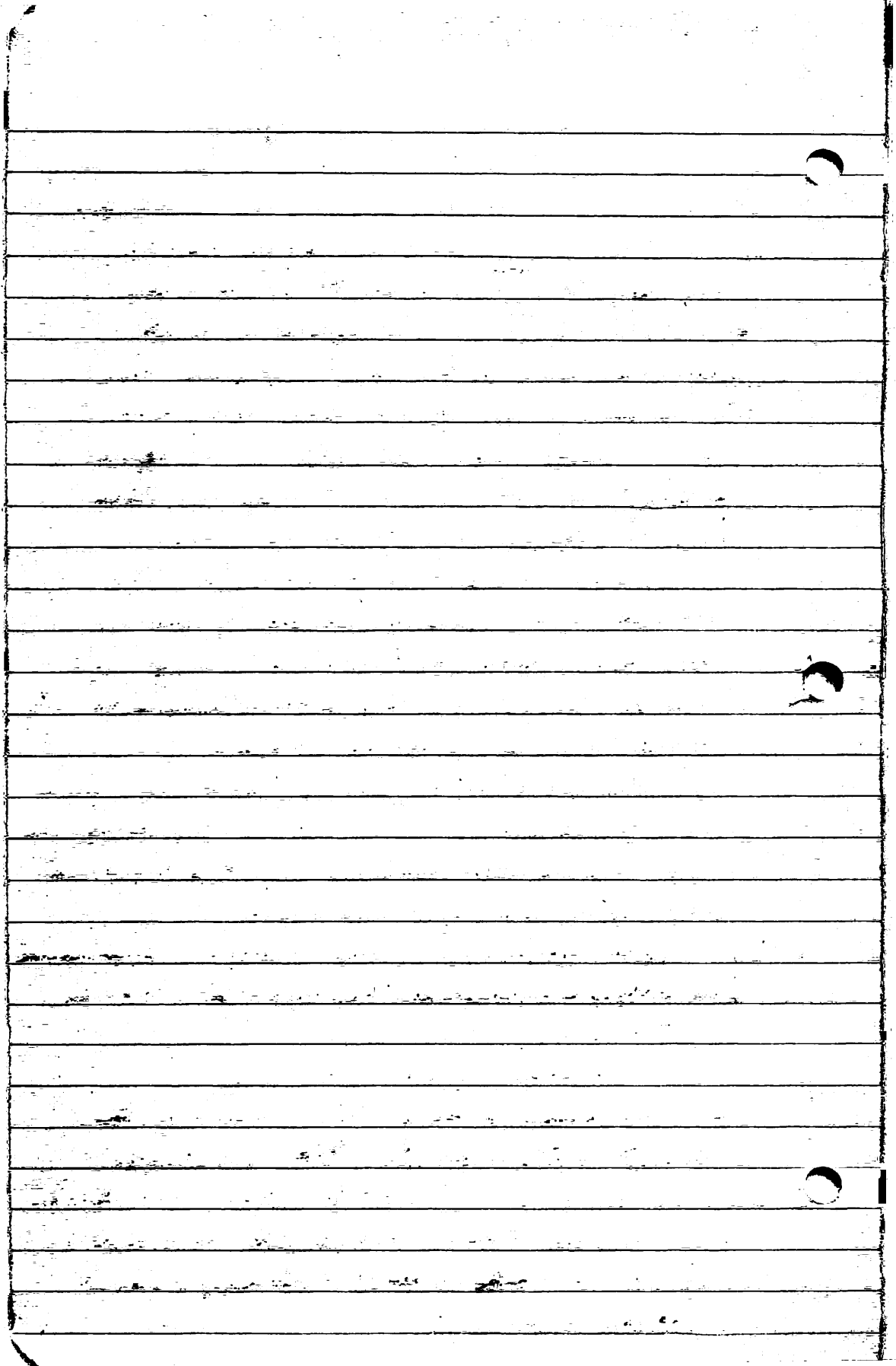
Hudson 177,150

In thinking of relief & rescue in Greece one must separate the productive elements in the country from the more vocal government and probably ^{the} merchant-finance group in Athens. The merchant-finance group seems to think in terms of getting money abroad as a safety fund. Not a unique situation, but disastrous in the extent to which it is carried.

The politicians combined with the related merchant-finance group are in a position to make different help to the more productive elements, and to Greece as a whole.

The people directing affairs are intelligent folk with a set of criteria on which to base action wholly different from ours. They have had

1/27 How much has our Western Economic society penetrated the world beyond Western Europe, USA, and British Dominion (not colonies)? South America seems to have quite a lot at least the more advanced South Am countries. What of the rest of the world. How much have Western international



1/27 At this point it looks to me as though

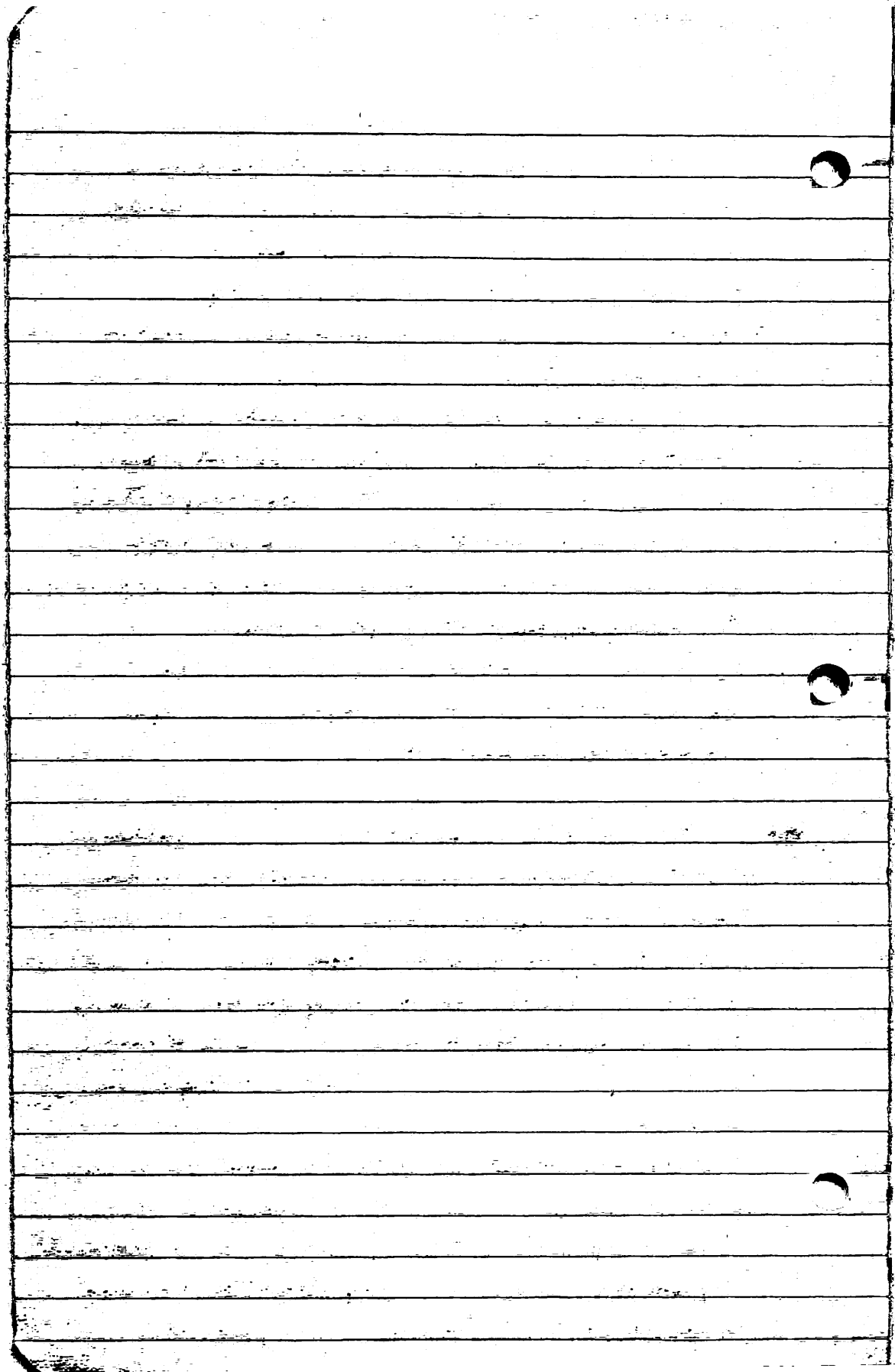
three things are needed to provide a basis for reasonable chance that financial aid to Greece will lead to a restoration of the country, not merely delaying some months continuance of the present.

1] A government commanding enough center and left center support, and liberal enough in its domestic political policies so that the civil war aspect of the present disturbances is reduced to insignificant proportions.

2] Frontier security from U.N.

3] A considerable degree of foreign economic control.

Re 1] At present opposition to the extreme right Trotskian government has taken the form of armed resistance on a considerable scale. This government feels it needs an army considerably larger than the present army to deal with the armed leftist bands. The Greek economy in its present economic condition can't stand the cost of such an army. Also concentration on the army etc has not been accompanied by measures to bring about economic revival so that the economy could

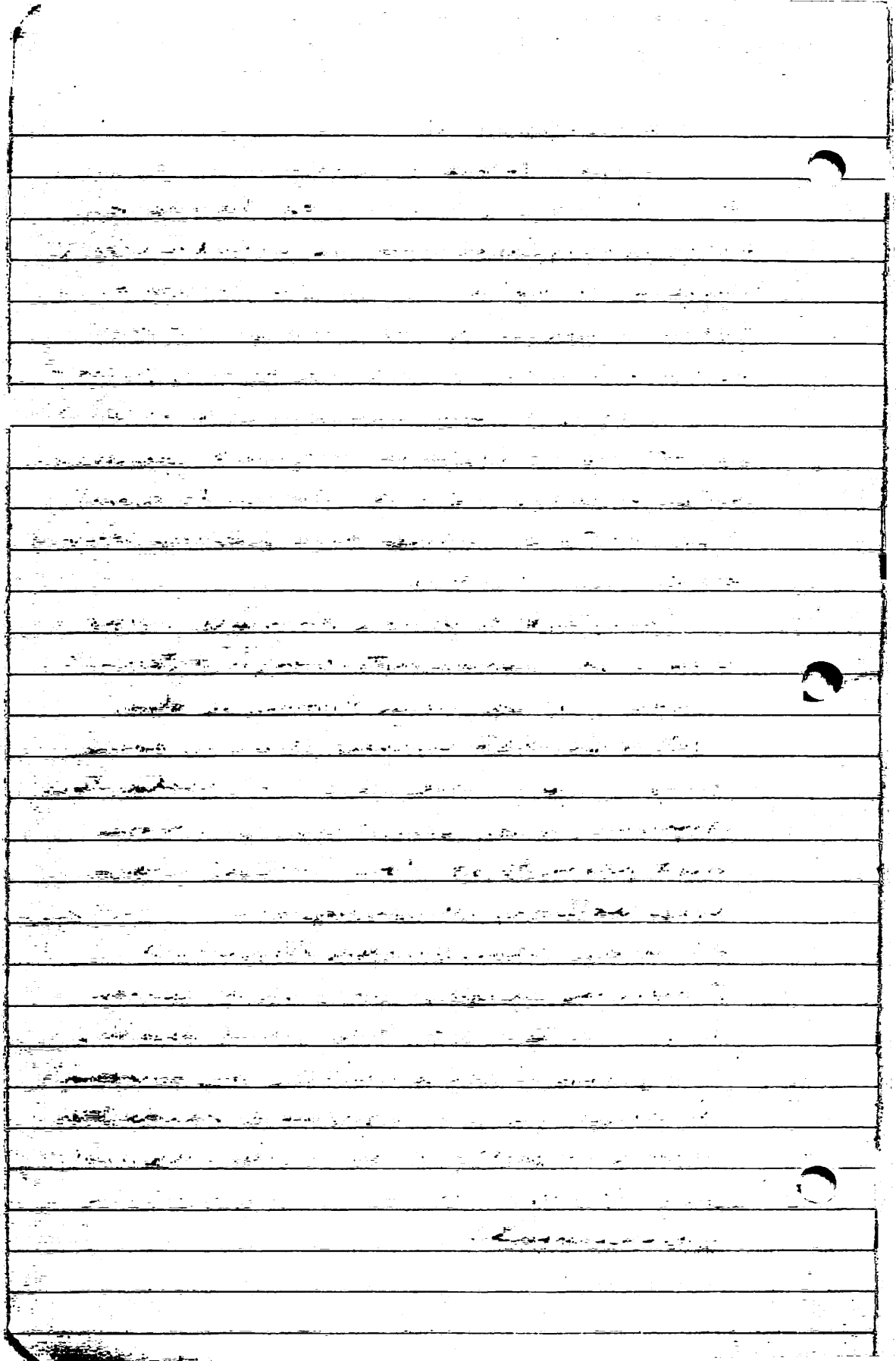


carry a greater load.

The above takes no position on the extent to which the armed bands are foreign inspired and the extent to which they are domestic. > If the UN takes over frontier security the foreign element in the situation would be greatly reduced.

It is not now determinable to what extent the bands are militant communists who would not return to civil life with a more acceptable Government in Greece.

The extent to which liberals, who were not communists, have ^{been} put to death since last spring in Greece is also not to be determined. There is some reason to believe that a substantial number may have been. This does not prove that the Central Gov was actively pursuing such a policy. It may have failed to protect them against personal enemies in rightist parties; and deaths may have been a matter of personal or local group vengeance or vendetta, which might not have been carried out under a more liberal central government.



1/30 John Coffack at lunch talked of Greece -

Thought a moderate Gov could command respect of liberals so that they would cease shooting opposition on a large scale. Thought Communists too would follow the party line not over 10% though more in some areas - their attitude would depend on orders.

From conversation I thought most likely way to bring about olive oil exports would be to let N.Y. prices come to bear on Greece. He thought an exchange arrangement such as the Italians have 50% to Gov. 50% for purchase of approved imports would bring about olive oil exports.

Glendinning favors an exchange arrangement such as this. It provides a very strong incentive to export, which Greece needs very badly. Italy may be about to abandon it, but there the need for the extra incentive which was strong, very strong a year ago has been greatly reduced.

at home need in Greece, is ending what is a slow tempo civil war with outside support for both sides.

It's existence forces military expense on the Government which the economy of the country and Government budget can't carry. Then

2/3/47 - 4 sheets

5 holes

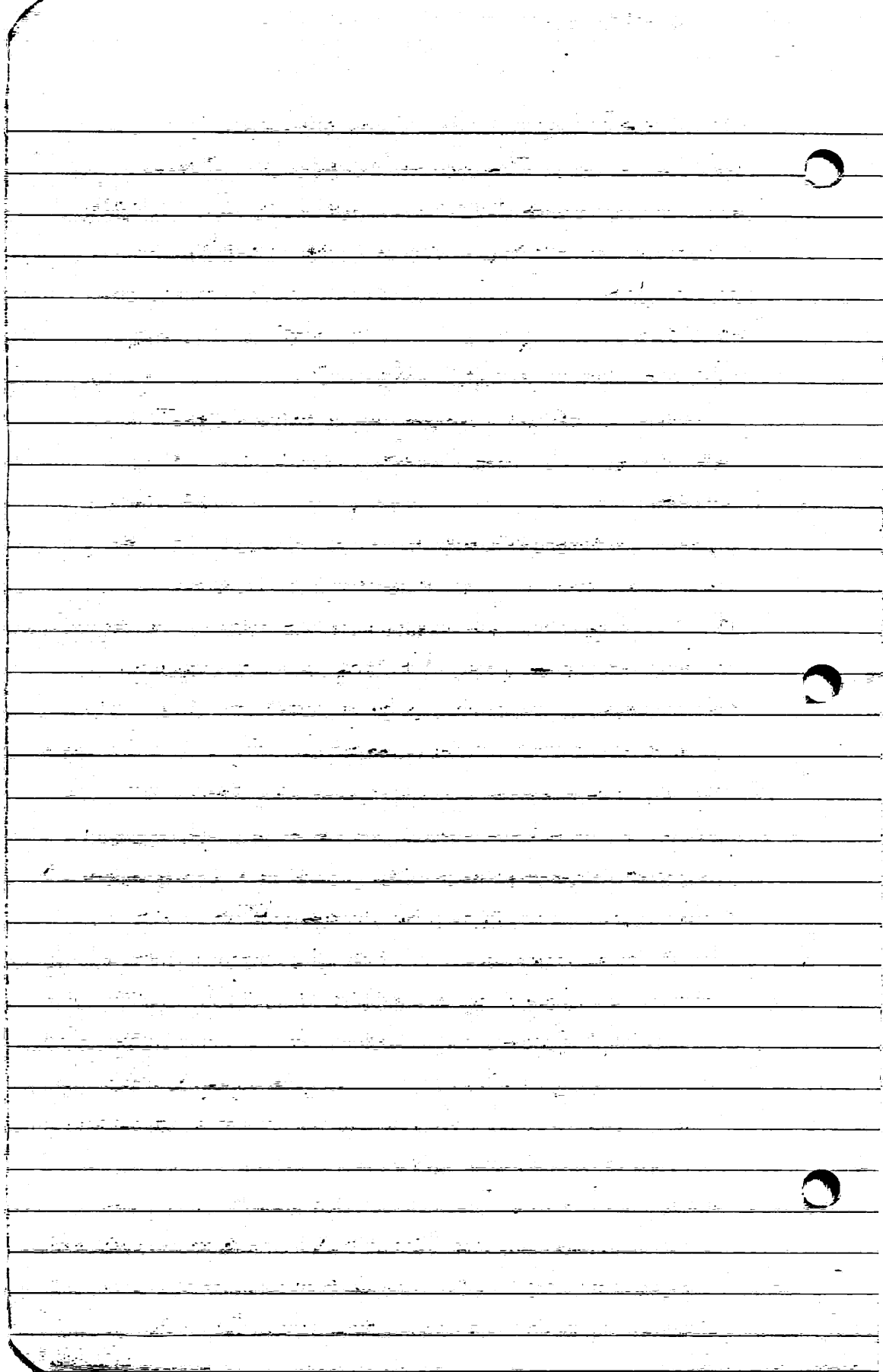
16 PJ.

its continuance less productive
work directly and because there
seems to be a feeling that to do much
above your own farm work or other
minimal activity, you are or may be
collaborating with one side or the
other and suffer for it -

The country suffers very much for the
not doing of things that could be done
quite easily, highway repair by labor of
people receiving pensions or indigent relief
or everyone, or community service.

Highway bridge repair - in some instances
a very simple job. Part of our group have
returned from a trip to Macedonia, where
they were much impressed by the failure
to rebuild a small bridge over the Struma
River, which for over two years had meant
slow ferrying and long waits. They also
noticed many freight cars with the
bodies dunned that could have been
put back in service with very little work.

An obvious limitation on reconstruction
is the inability of Greece to finance
the local cost of reconstruction, as
long as foreign credit suppliers
feel that the use of foreign
should be limited to foreign exchange
reconstruction expense, this is
the real and a narrow limit.

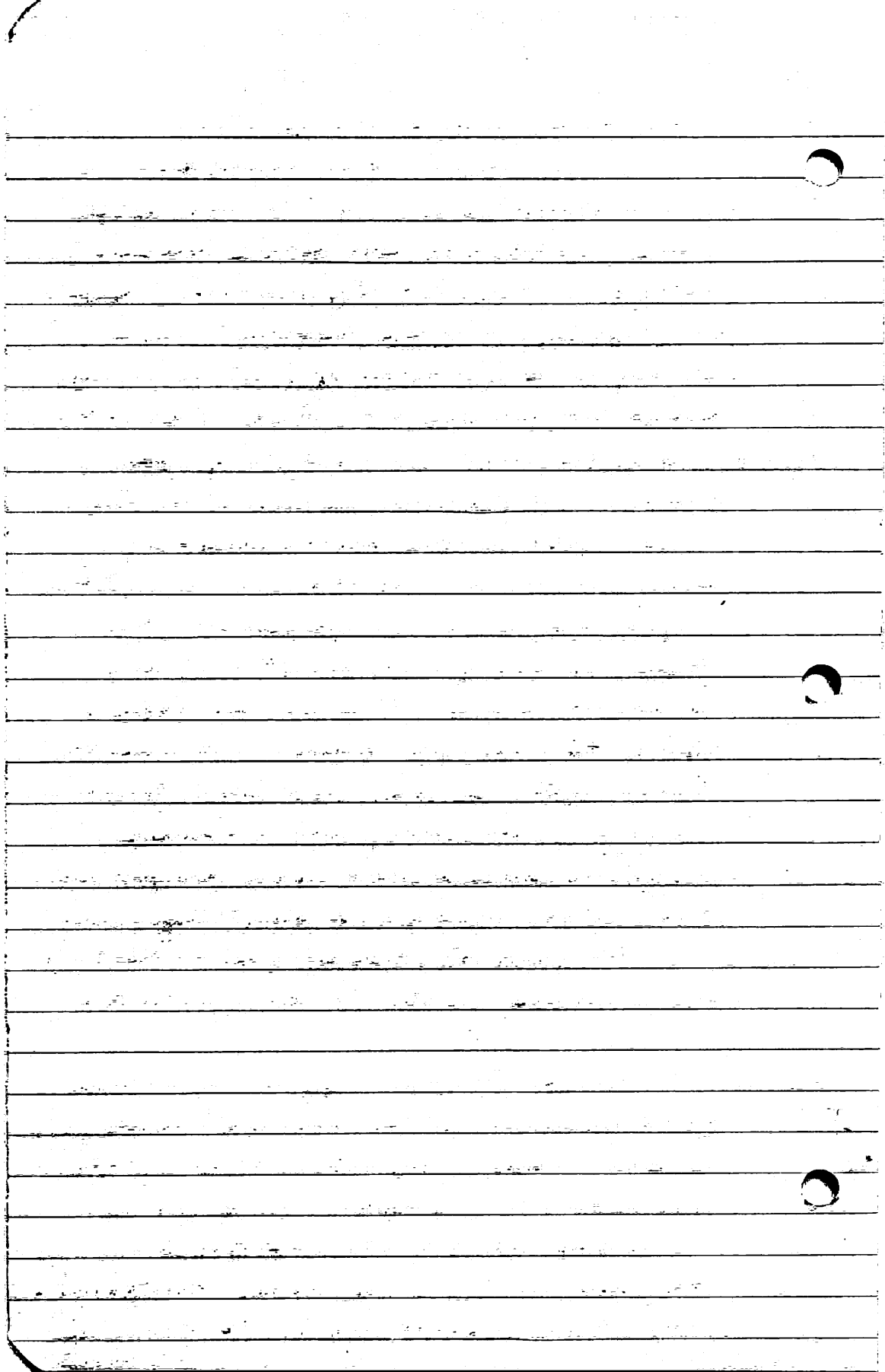


It would be possible for the French
Gov to get local currency for
reconstruction, by selling water-
ials supplied on ship basis,
but for their badly unbalanced
budgets which leads them
to apply all moneys so received
toward current budget deficits.

2. 4/9 The flu did not last long - was in
bed about four days as the doc con-
tinued the sulfa in diminishing
amount, and wanted me hospitalized
while doing so. Today went to the
Epidemiological unit to have
a blood count - the sailor who
took the sample said that some-
times after sulfa a person's blood
is very obviously pale - mine
happily was a normal bright red -
they will report if anything wrong.

Dinner at Royal Yacht Club
at Persaud this evening - what a
place.

2. 4/5 Hudson who was agr-attache here
last year says the warmer and
sunny days of this week may
well be the beginning of spring.
That the two weeks of chill,
cloudy with some rain, northern
weather is not likely to spread

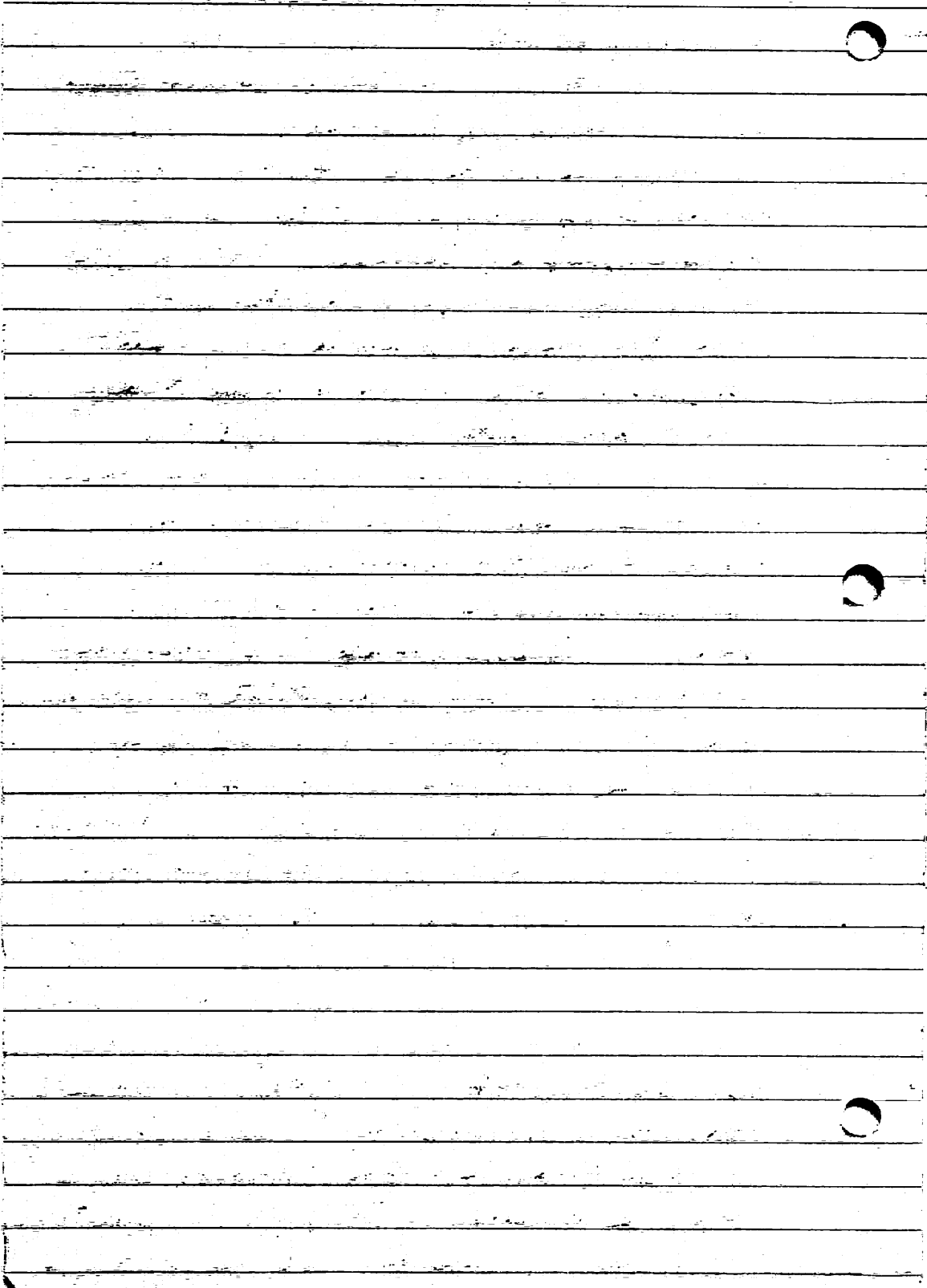


over all February, though there will
be some of it.

He says that in the summer the
Orthodox get out in the
country and the shore in a
very big way - buses, trucks
of singing children - that the
city streets are near deserted
in the heat of mid day, most
by some till four or five then
out far into the night.

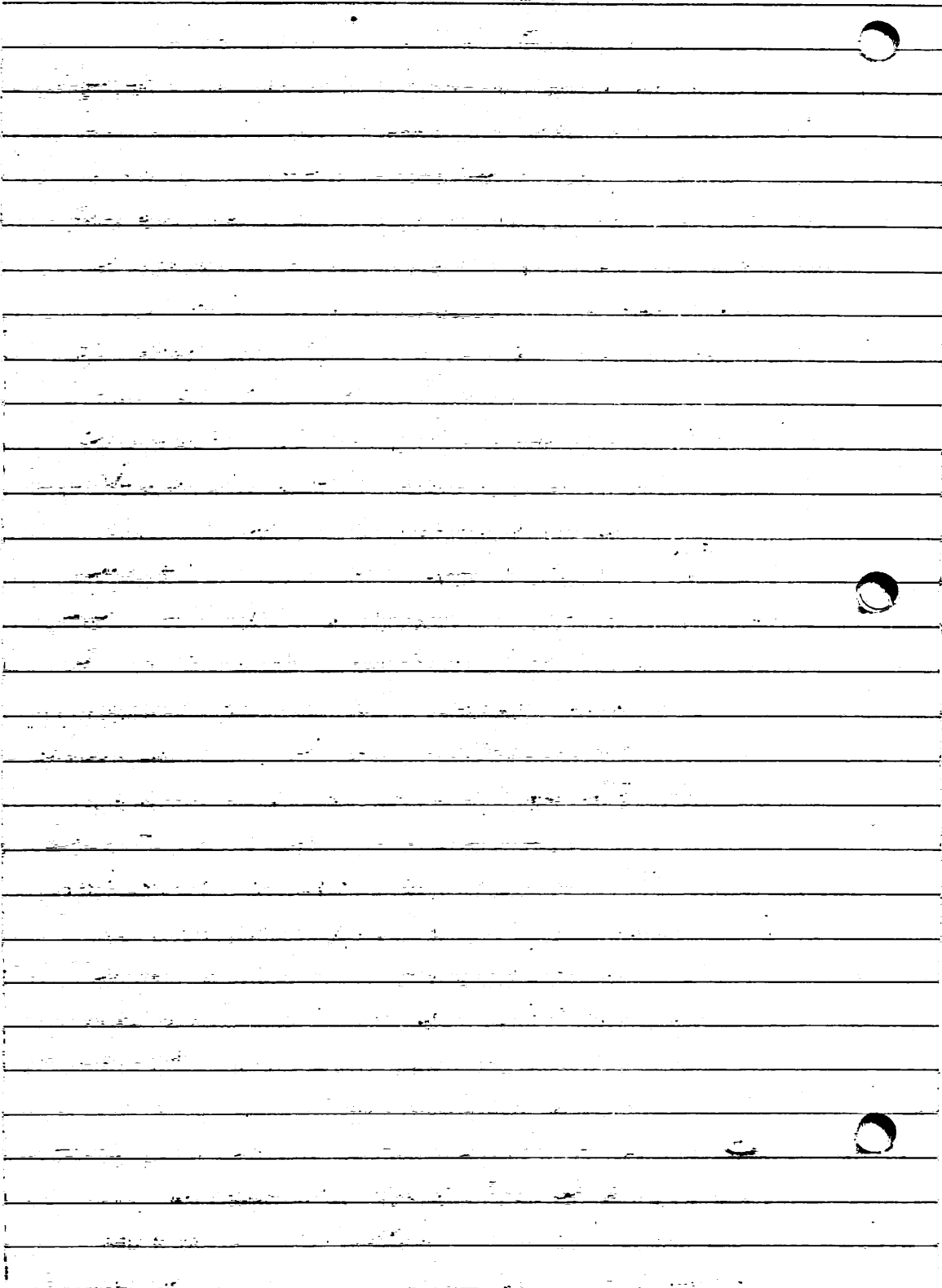
2/6 Talk with Homer Davis Pres Pierce
College, also David Archer of
Near East Foundation. I was
curious as to Greek attitudes
toward team work in other than
business. Davis said that children
play team games well, if they
believe they are being fairly
treated cooperate well - He thought
that there was good cooperation
on welfare projects, though I
gathered by small groups rather
than a large organized effort.

Much discussion of the place
of the Greek Orthodox church
in the community. I had talked
with Davis when Clark came
up, he asked me to put the question
to him - and the replies were:



almost identical, I asked what the church meant to the individual - They said it supported and strengthened the national idea - the idea of Greece as a nation, and gave people particularly the peasants a community center & enjoyable fiestas. I urged them to the question of what it meant to the inner spiritual life of the individual. They both thought that it meant nothing to critical modern minded people. That the ^{Orthodox} Church did not present religious truth in terms that meant anything to moderns, and that the church had no influence in this line.

Both speaking separately said there was only one cleric in Athens who spoke in such terms. He is a professor in the Athens seminary and in a lone position, has persisted in the same for some years. Apparently the Greek Orthodox Bishop in Boston is likewise making an effort to interpret religious truth intelligibly. They said most of the clergy were very



educated, many of them ignorant men.

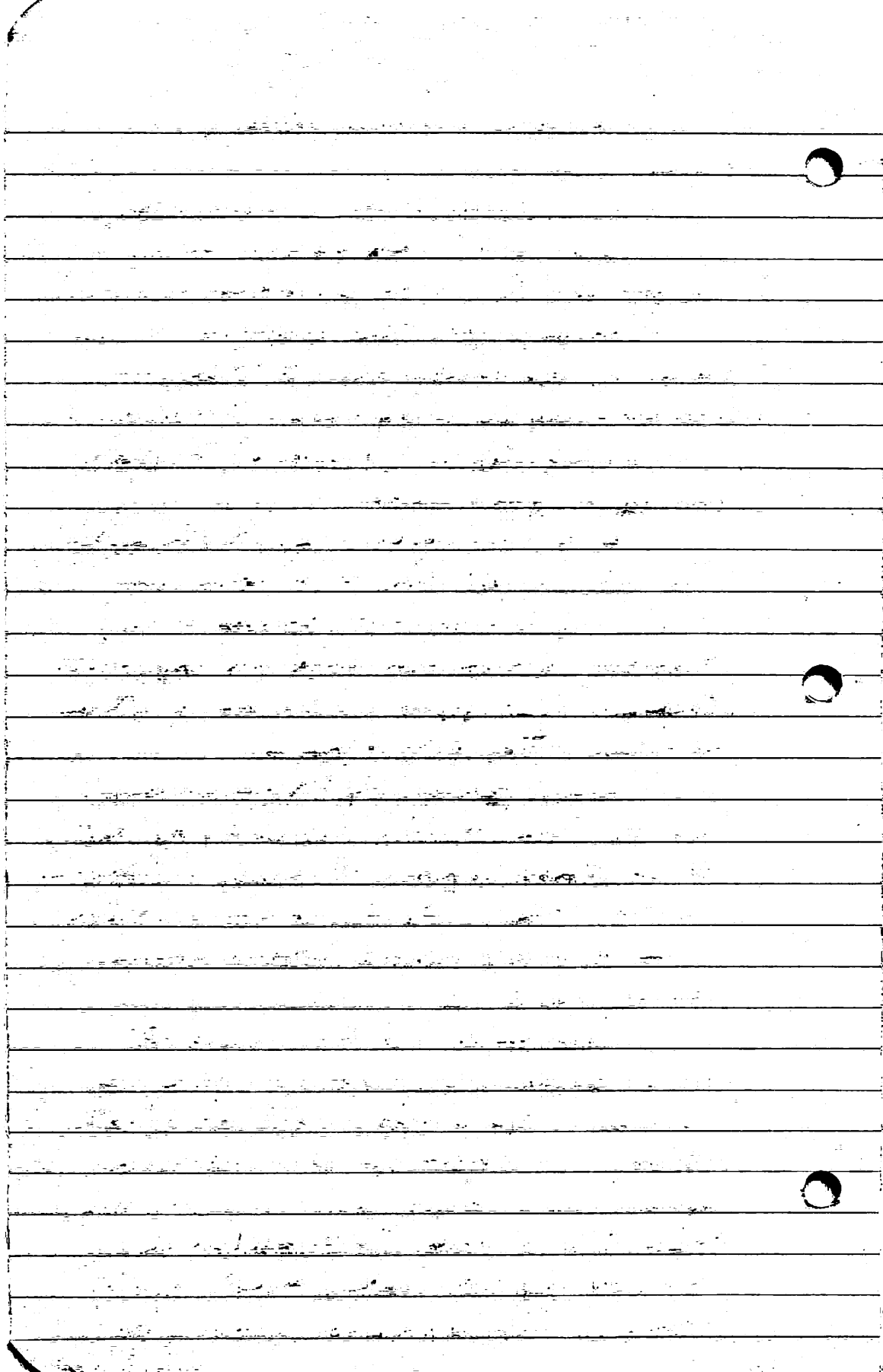
The churches mean more in the villages, but ~~in~~ community leadership + social service work.

Davis said the monasteries were less important than formerly. Venegas took away much of their land. They are pretty degenerate —

The church while it strengthens the idea of the nation, is not as some churches are + have been an aid in exploitation. It apparently is gentle with its flocks —

Theologically it is about with the orthodox wing of the U.S. Episcopal church. Known with the U.S. Episcopal church is a subject of common comment —

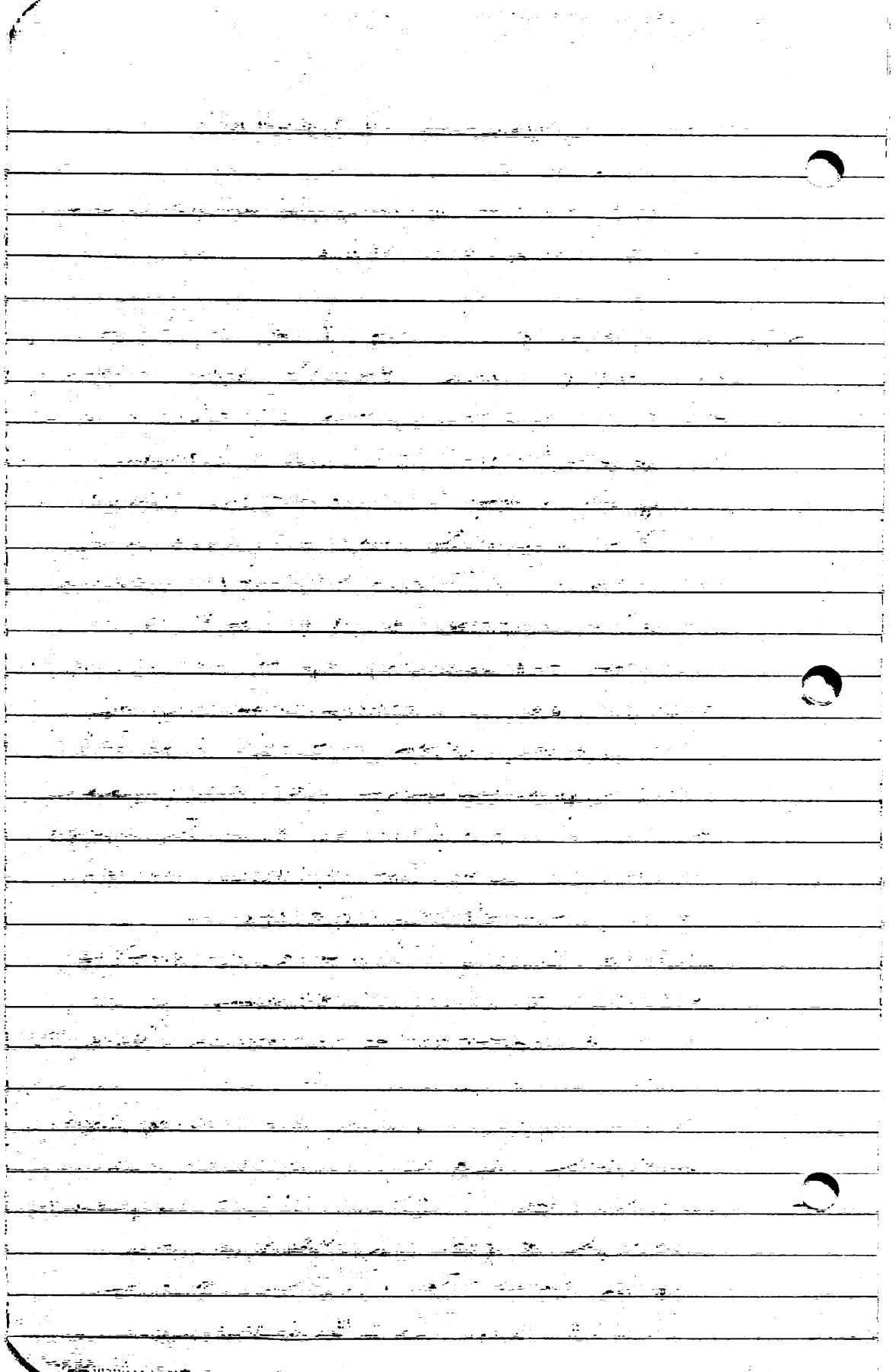
Davis introduced us to an older, who had been here 43 years. He said that in that time he knew of no critically minded man — whose inner life the Greek Church had really influenced, and only one simple person whom it



had influenced to a substantial degree -

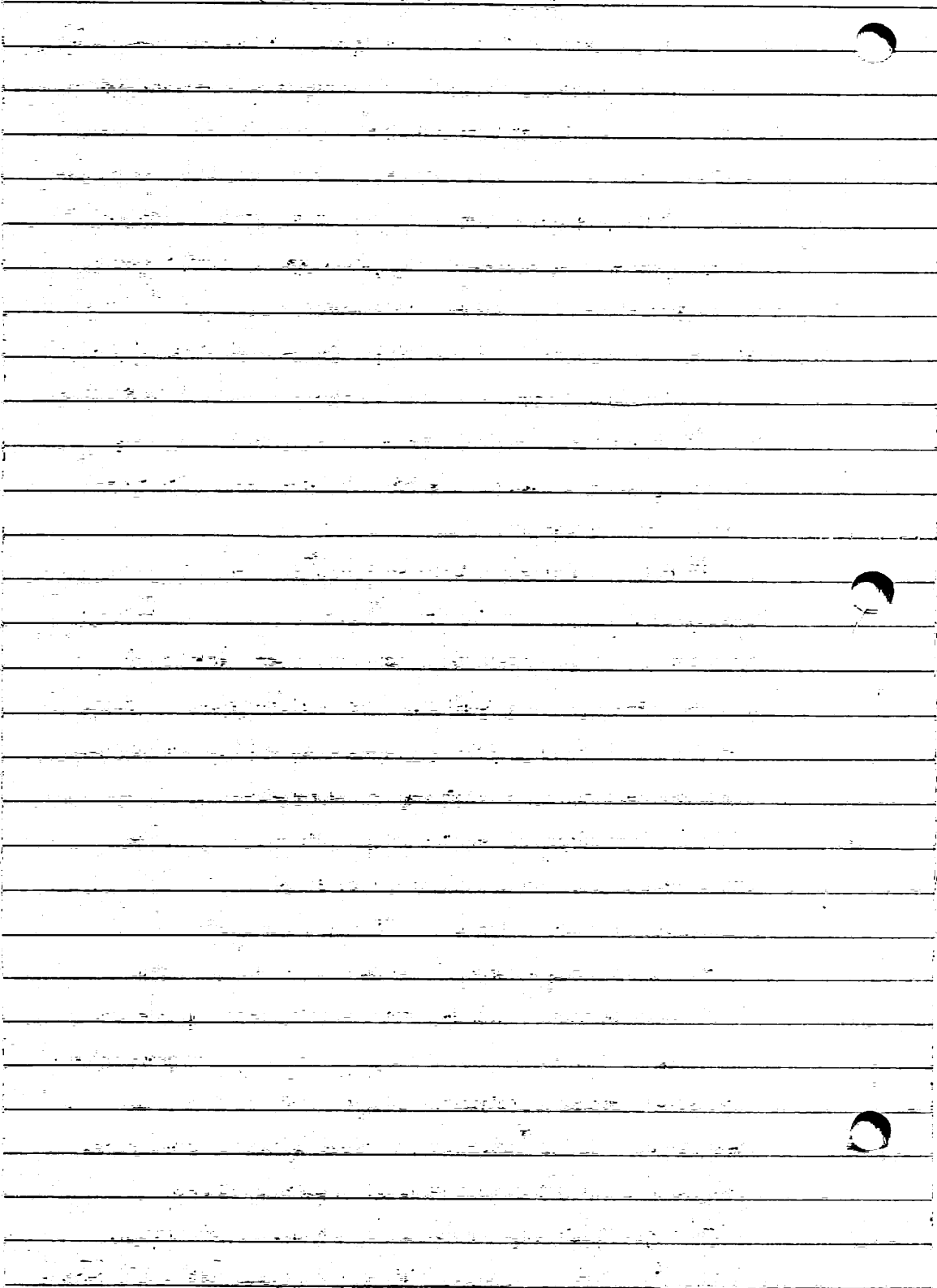
David is going to introduce me to the theology.

2/7 To Bank of Geneva 9:15 to look over confirmed credits for "reconstruction items" in checking on suggestion that Evinbaur might take them over. At any little credits mainly by other banks. Fitzel + Oiler prepared that. Bank to appear + on each re phrasing of report needs Patterson, Gen member of Currency Com. in at 11:00 talk in preparation for conference with Great Ministers tomorrow. This dealt with basic and far reaching issues -
At 12:00 left with world Mission for Piraeus, riding in congenial compartment in rear of train with Vrangolis, the owner of the line. A good chance to see the line which appeared well kept up, tight rails, stations etc. Then all through the can shops.



Some of the buildings had been hit with bombs meant for wharves. The company employees had straightened out bent iron and rebuilt in good style - They were busily at work rebuilding cars. The owner, said to be quite a play boy, had shown enterprise in his company, it showed what private enterprise plus continued income could do. It is 6 miles ~~to~~ to Piraeus; they carry many work people who go down for lunch -

From there we went to the harbor, aboard a tender to an An Export Line ship and aboard for a snack. There were two ships tied up alongside a quay. No shore cranes or wharf building. The unloading was by ship hoists and seemed efficient. Other ships were tied where they had to unload by digger, involving man work in unloading the digger. Numerous sampans ^{two masted} around, small ^{two masted} sail boats with motors, used for coastal and inter island hauling. Something like Marie sloops but lower in the water. 12 ton



cargo was loading concrete for
Creta. It was handled by a master
and crew of three -

After the snack all around
the harbor in the tender - a small
motor driven vessel that carried
some 15 folk - I was close to the
water - which was clear - a
bright sun and what a
scene - mountains all around
and the blue bay beyond the
break water. Many wharfs had
been bombed badly, the
coal point ruined, but the port
could do business. So many ^{recently put in small shops} ~~factories~~
had a wharf, where they could
unload. I shall a place outside
the harbor. The Elec. plant had
a coal unloading wharf in good
order, ~~to be used generally~~ also a place for unloading
oil. Wrecks had been dropped
to one place, out of the way -
anti sub nets were piled on a
point - With the damage
there was also a place where
freight could be handled,
work should be done, but the
cost, particularly foreign cost
would not be so great.

[The page contains approximately 25 lines of extremely faint, illegible text. The text is too light to be transcribed accurately. There are three circular punch holes visible on the right side of the page.]

We then went through a cement plant, in operating condition, and only running at 10% capacity because of limited demand - with the need for major repair right near by. The stalled economy.

From there to the elec plant on the south east edge of the harbor. It had hinged along, plagued by labor trouble, running far below its capacity with Bulgarian Communist labor folk keeping work disorganized (according to the managers) - A two week strike in March led to the Company getting the trouble makers out of the plant to work where they could not cripple operation. Labor morale picked up and they got all the generating capacity in shape. They were running 60,000 kw, nearly all oil fired, and expected to shift the remaining three boilers to oil when demand eased a bit as expected soon. They would like to add 30,000 kw which they said the whole Perseus area

412

4th July

2nd 6th

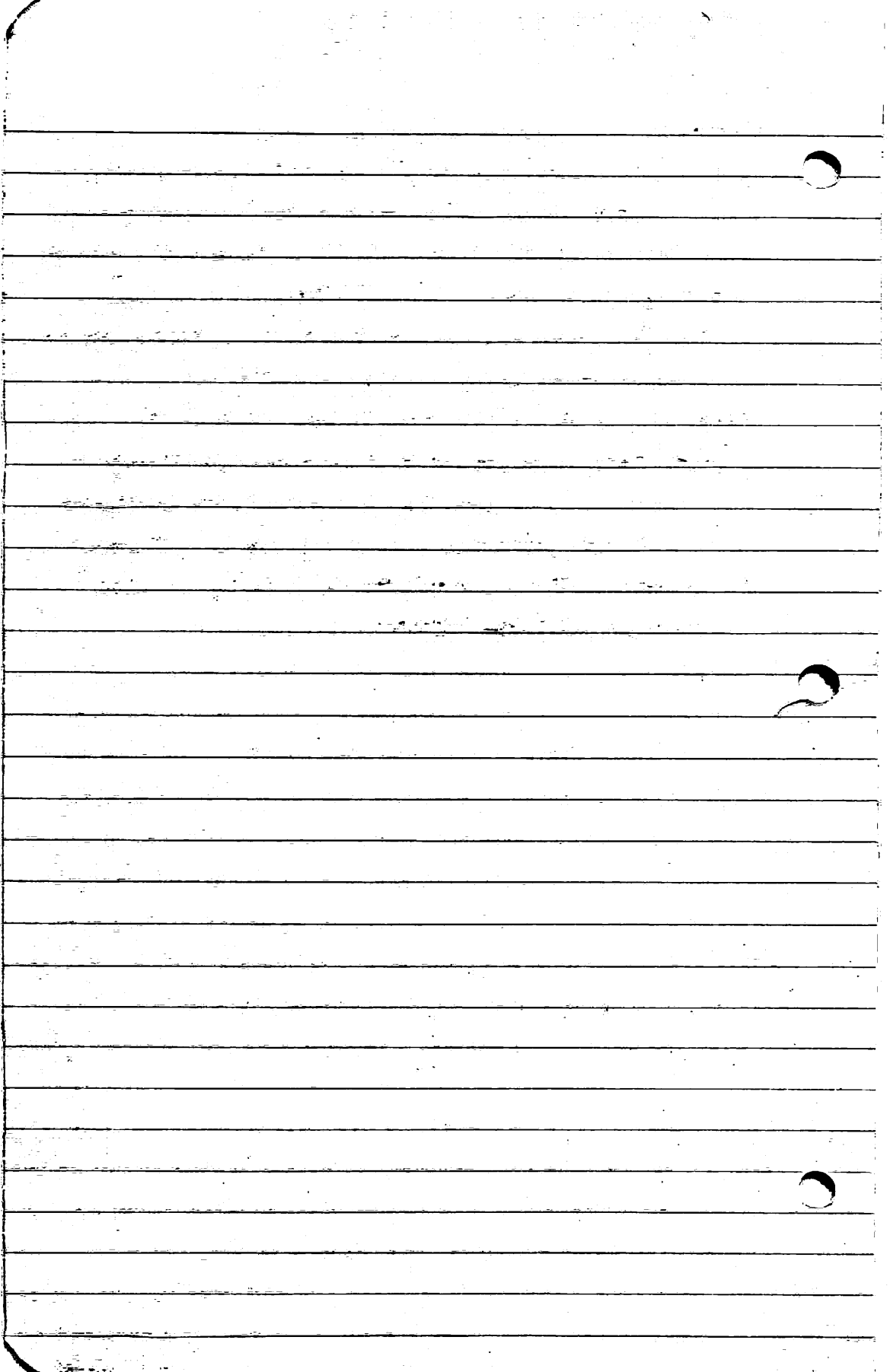
P. J.

needs -

2/8 A 2 1/2 hour meeting with a group of Greek ministers on estimates of the 1947 Greek balance of payments. I explained our ideas. We are to meet next week in small groups and discuss key items in detail.

2/10 An airplane trip over the Palaeones in which we covered most things of current economic interest, and many of historic interest. What a flight. This in a better home

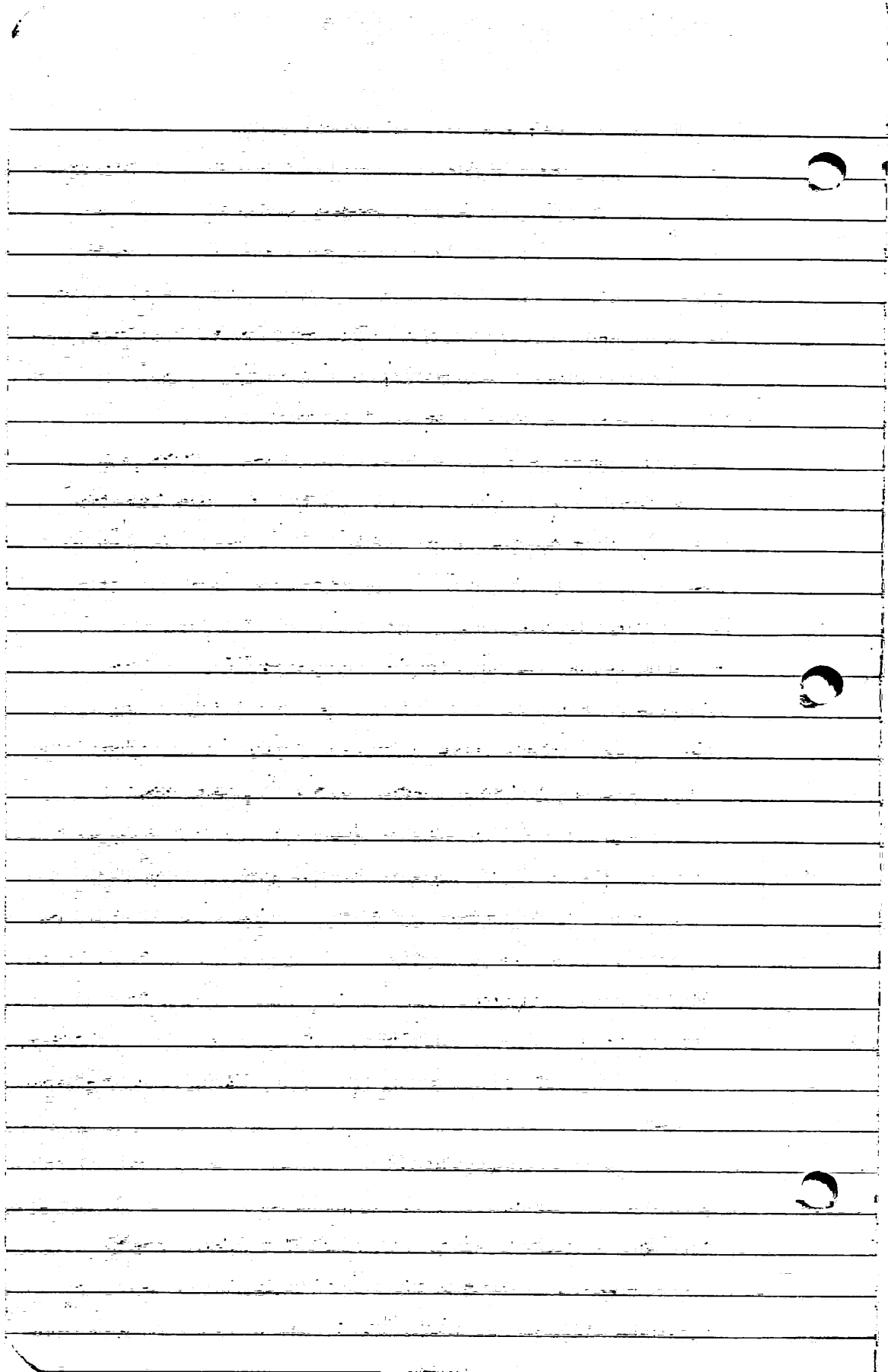
2/11



2/11 John Cofford was in the meeting with the Greek ministers (2/7) and has dealt with them for quite a while. He thinks that, if our aid is to be only \$50 million in 1947, the business community will feel the U.S. is not really interested in Greece and will not go ahead with their business operations on an expanding scale. When John and I went down the list item-by-item he agreed that the reductions in themselves would not prevent progress in Greek industry. The essential materials would be supplied or could be obtained if the funds are wisely used.

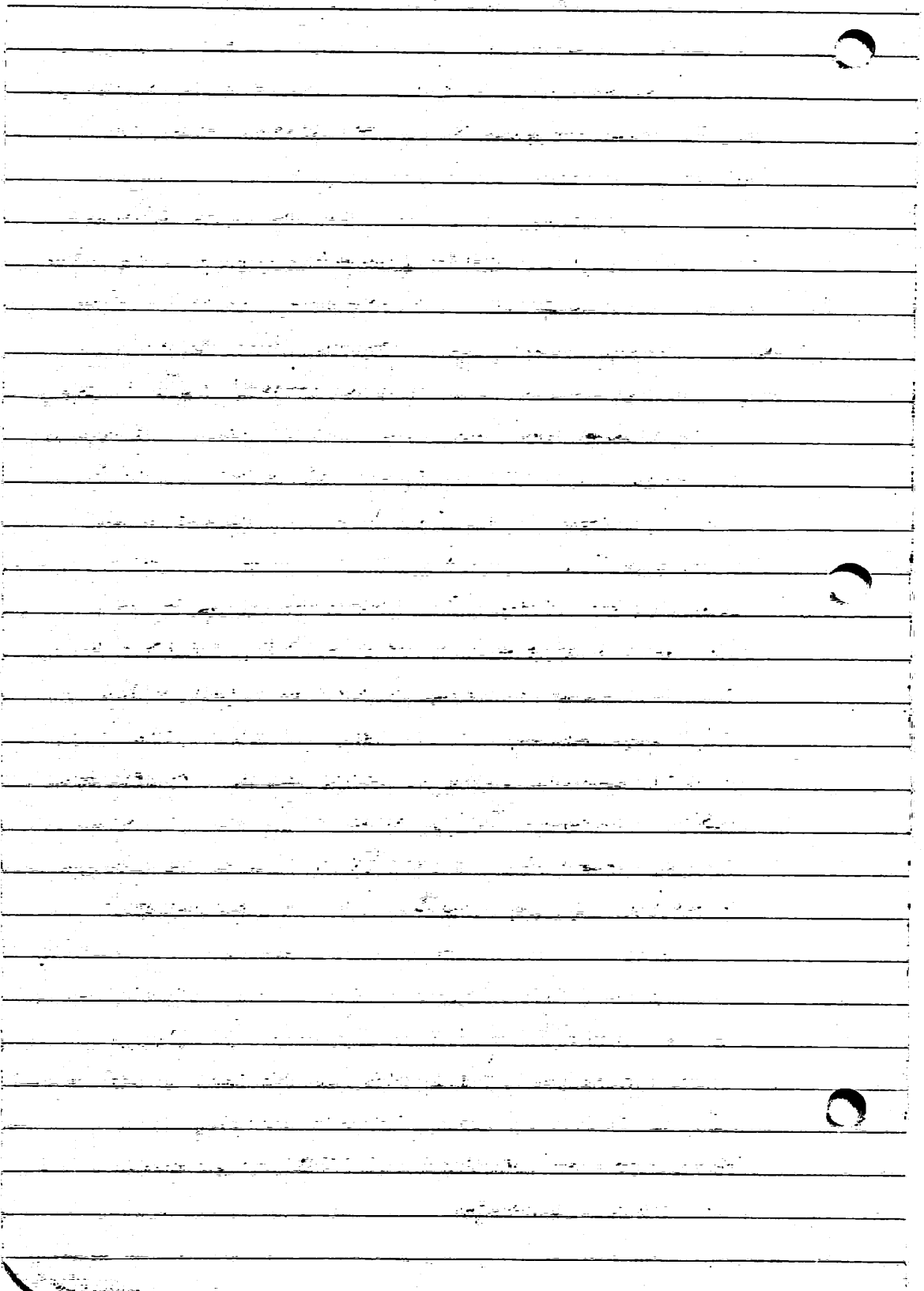
The industrial slow-down would really be the effect of forcing the Greek business community to realize that the \$250 million to \$400 million foreign grants they have been talking about have been only dreams. Reality is a staggering psychological blow.

He suggests \$100 million might give them the feeling the U.S. is interested. \$50 million is not enough, and will be good money after the fact. He thinks, though,



that we can do things other than
lending money that will have results
which will to some extent counter
out the effect of a grant of "only"
\$25 million.

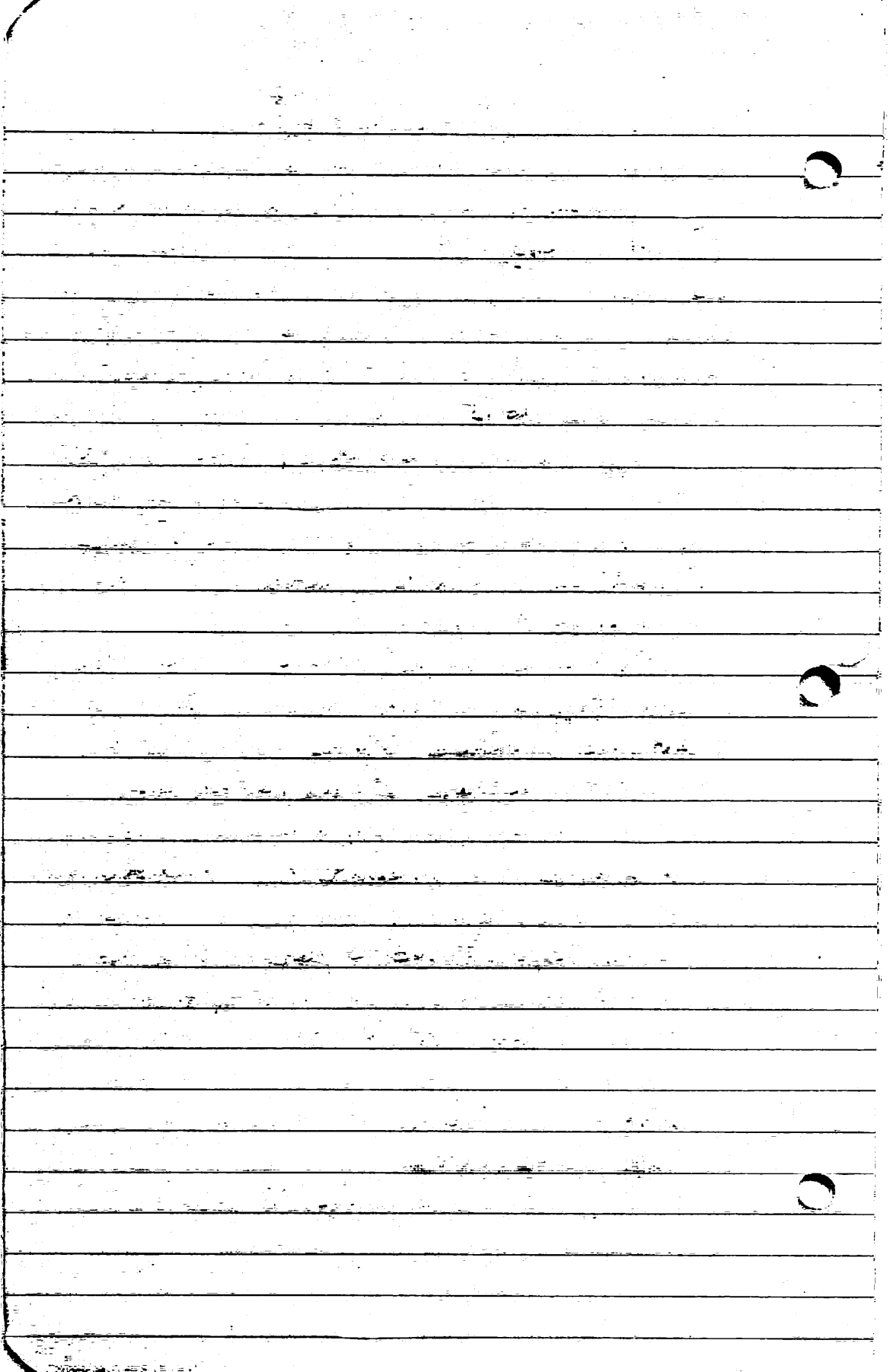
I think he puts too much stress
on the psycho-biological effect of the
amount of financial aid. They
are bargainers, and the failure
of dire results from lending Turkey
only \$25 million should be remem-
bered. A money grant shows interest.
We could add other signs of
interest. If the U.N. can stabilize
the frontier it should help a lot -
it is in fact absolutely essential,
or on no other basis can the
staggering military expenses be
substantially reduced, unless
otherwise they are likely to be
increased whether Greece can
stand it or not. Perhaps most
important psycho-biologically would
be the life the Greeks would
get if they saw that their
tangled affairs were being
dealt with and progress
toward some recovery were
being made.



Patterson ^{said} estimated ^{of} holdings of gold by individuals in Greece run from 4 to 9 million sovereigns (\$3,24 each). An estimate from the minister of supply in the Sofoulis Gov (Carlistis) said to own the EAM paper Eleftheria Ellada (Free Greece) was 4 1/2 to 5 million main elements being amount sold by Gov - part in by British, by Germans, here pre war and not flow in Near East in recent years. This is around \$40 million.

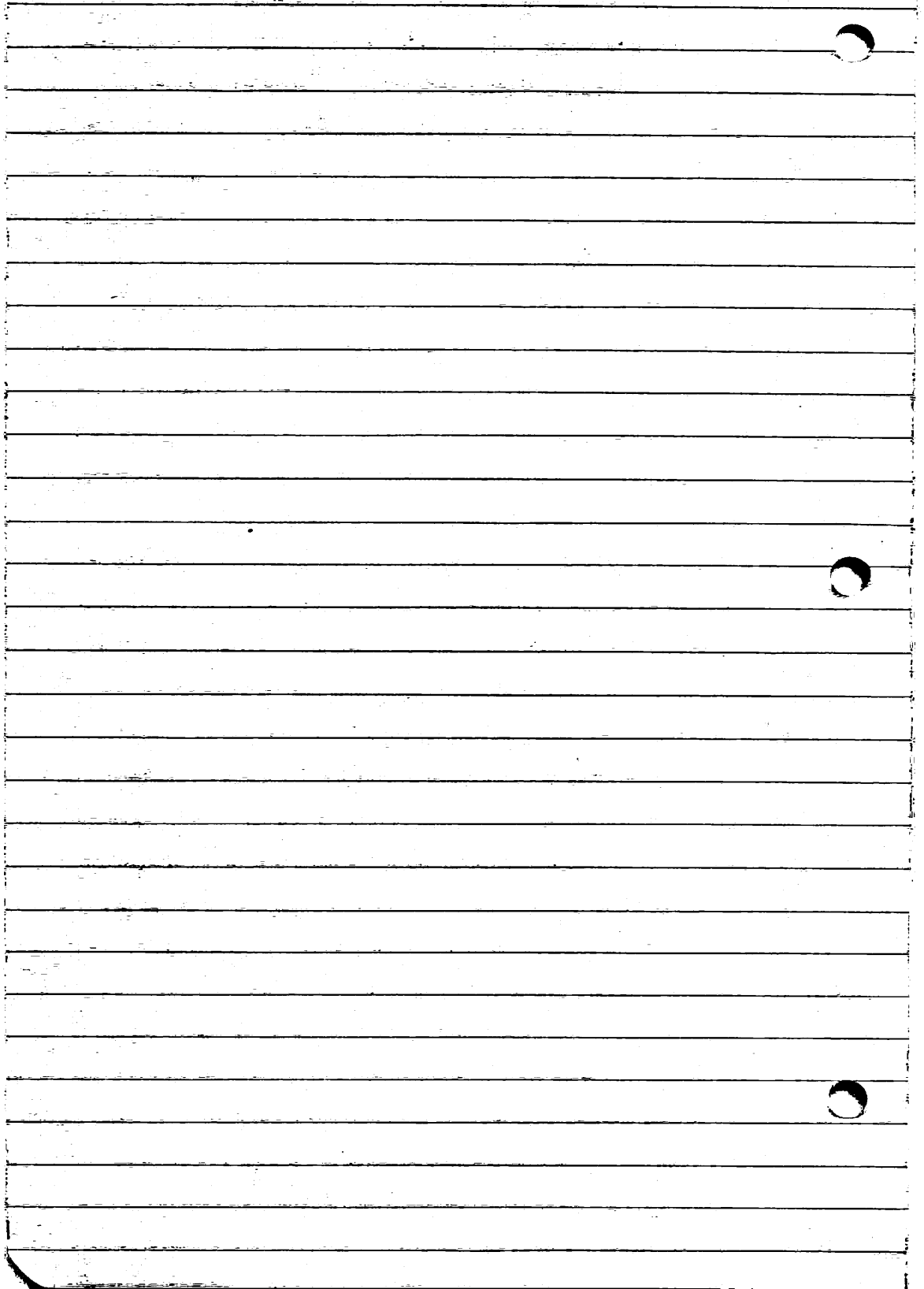
Estimates of olive oil in the country have come to us of 25,000 metric tons held by dealers 25,000 metric tons held as normal carry over by farmers before the recent '46-'47 harvest. The price in New York recently was \$2400 to \$2600 per metric ton with a recent rumor of a sharp recession. At \$2,000 it would mean \$50 million each in the hands of dealers and of peasants.

2117 N.Y. lowest price \$2050 per ton.



4/16. Yesterday to classes stopping
at Daphni - a pal with a vine

Today over land through
Marathon water work - what days

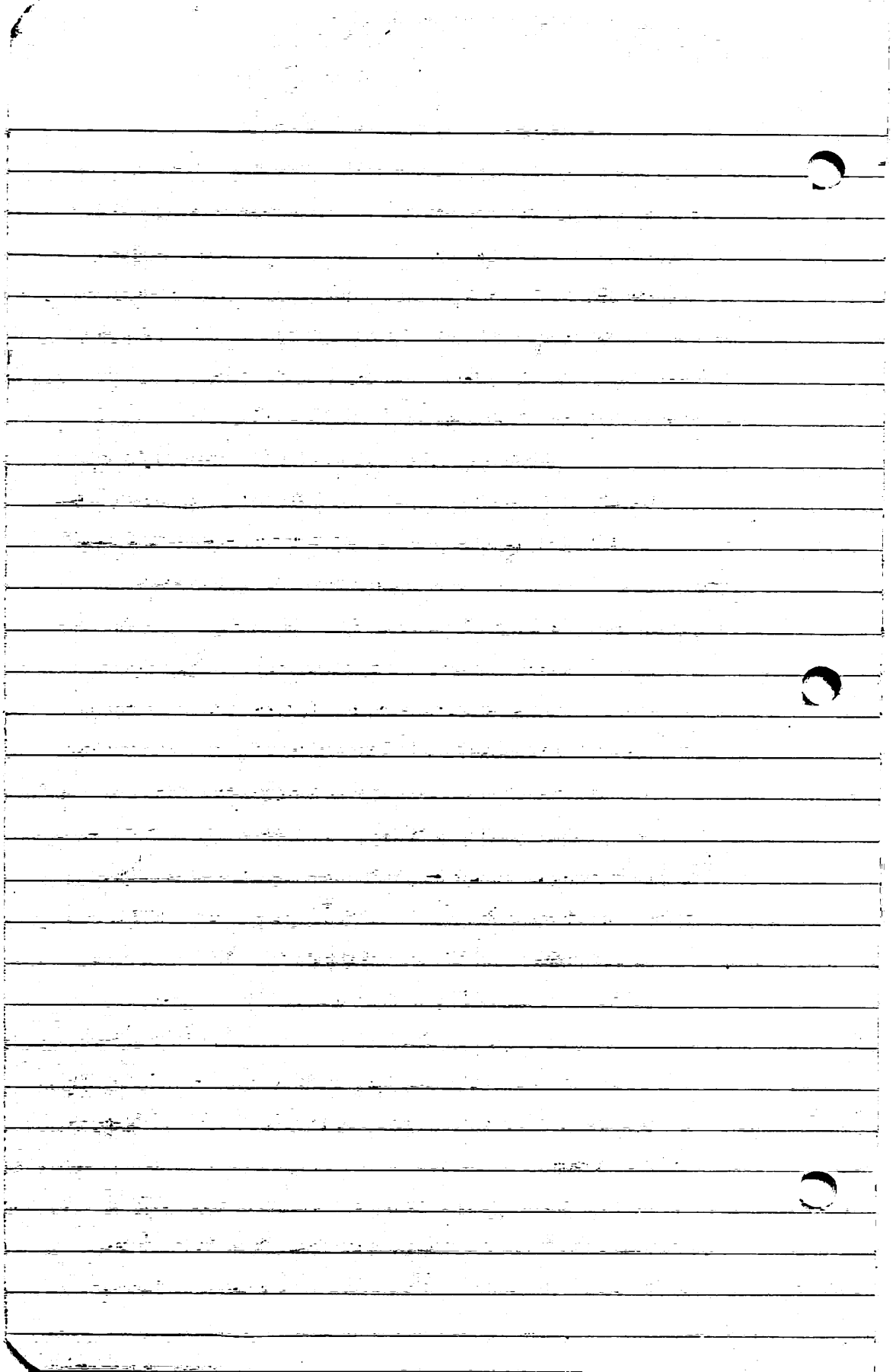


2/20 Conference with Helms, who has
ministry of finance and also
supply on olive oil and later in the
day on budget.

The olive oil conference was a
large one and lasted two and
a half hours. The Greek side
was unwilling to admit the
possibility of really substantial
export of olive oil and resisted
everything that ~~would suggest~~
~~that~~ tended to show larger
amounts available for export.

The position seemed to be
based on fear of rising olive
oil prices for Greek consumers.
This is a key commodity (ranking
with wheat) to Greece, and
the fear was based on the
fear that inflation would
result. There appear to be
40,000 to 60,000 tons which
statistically could be exported
(the N.Y. price is over \$2,000/ton).
Greece pleads for help in 5 million
dollars.

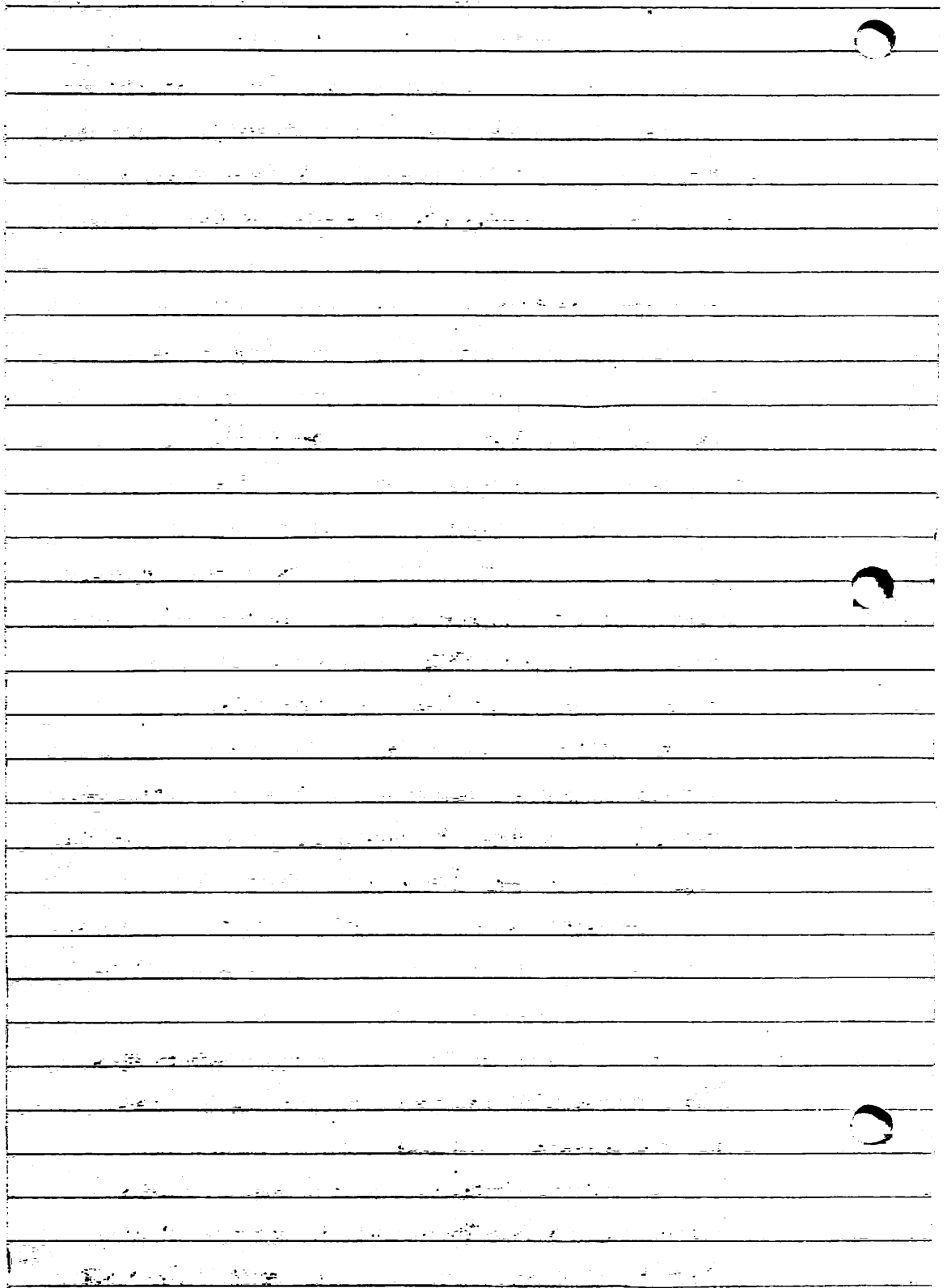
The meeting broke up after
complete disapproval by all the
non-Greeks that before any



export the Greek state surplus from
the U.S. ~~to~~ cotton seed oil
to use in controlling the domestic
market - after the disapproval
Halvin ventured rather feebly
we only suggest raise 2,000 tons.

In the afternoon Halvin
laid out his March 47-48
budget with revenues
some 200 million short of
expenditures, and said
that foreign aid was
the only way to fill the gap -
He doubtless overstated
his difficulty and probably
does not believe that the
U.S. won't make loans for
drachma costs (this could
in part be bridged technically
if the U.S. Gov wanted to)
However with all allowances,
unless the Greek expenditures
can be cut heavily, it is
hard to see how expenses are
to be met save through the
printing press -

Then there will be the
thing for fear of which they
don't move on olive oil exports.



4/12 Washington's Birthday, The

Greek Gov keeps it as a holiday
and one of their own on Feb 29.

Yesterday we ~~had~~ examined
food use and availability
in detail - one is really
horrified by the feebleness with
which the Government approaches
its food, foreign exchange
and budget problems - or lack
of will to deal with their
more difficult aspects of it

At this point the Government

1. Shows no intention of adopting
policies to bring about a
greater measure of social
justice in the community, ~~that~~
2. The Government shows no
intention of fundamental re-
forming itself on a
center or left of center
participation to ~~remove~~
the possible ending the civil
war
3. It is going to fight out the
civil war.
4. It isn't ~~likely~~ to really
push exports.
5. The possibilities for olive
oil export are obviously

2/22

3 shells

1 P. J.

3 shells -

very large: Moscow, UNARA ^{estimated} ~~page~~

15,000 tons of edible oil are going into soap making per year.

5. They see a widely unbalanced budget that can only be balanced by large U.S. aid for internal expenses.

6. The heavy cost of the army unless drastically cut will prevent bringing the budget anywhere near balance.

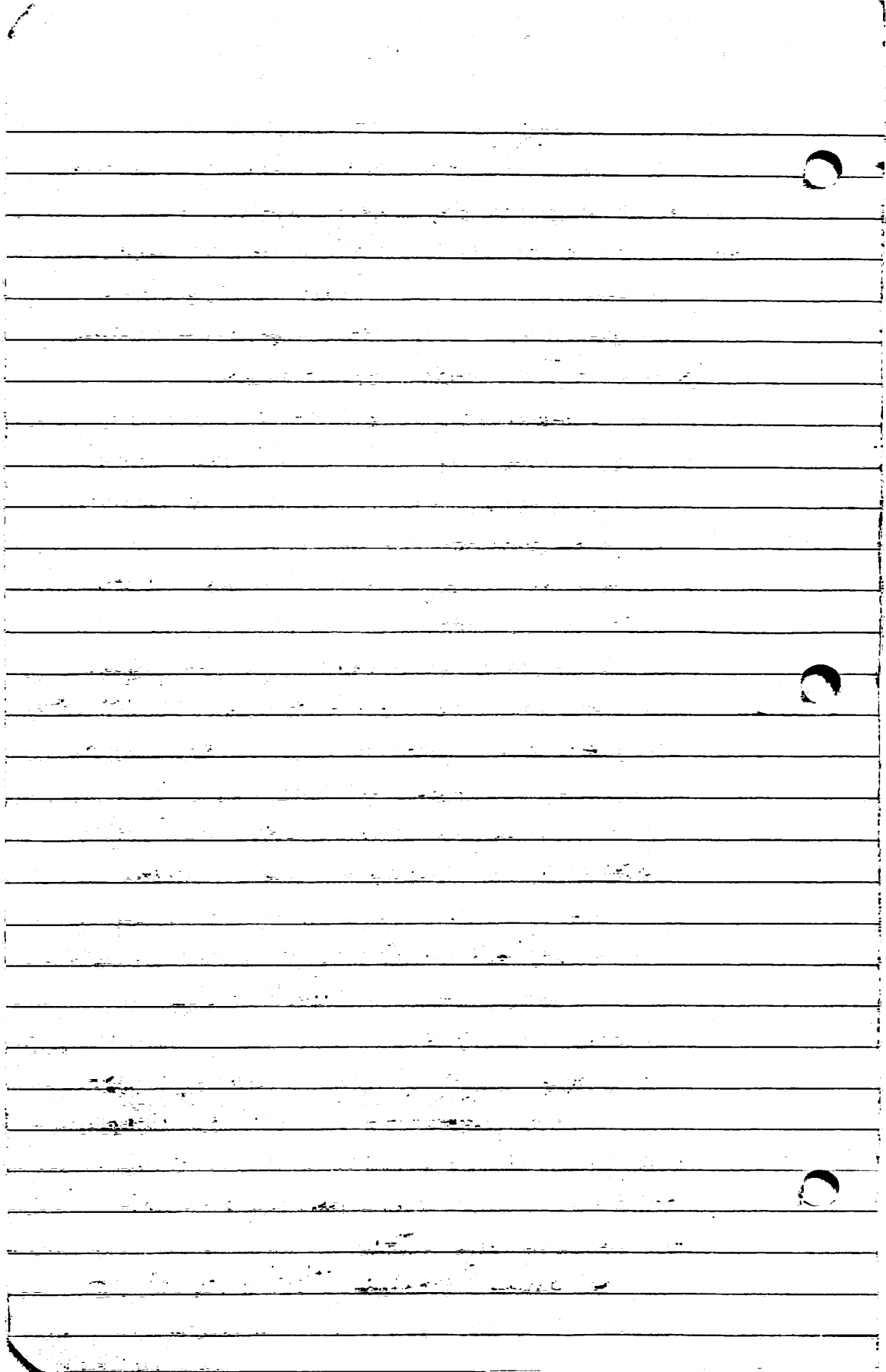
7. The Min. of Finance, Halim, sees no other escape from his dilemma except through substantial U.S. aid, 100 million to 150 million. British aid for foreign expenses of the army is assumed to continue at \$25 million next year.

8. This Parliament is heavily rightist, extremely rightist. It does not seem likely to support policies other than slipping out of the civil war.

The ~~position~~ ^{underlying situation} with respect

to the civil war is not clear, nor is there agreement concerning it.

Some ~~think~~ ^{say} they say it is practically all Russian



operation - though they do not claim that the Communists are not Greek -

Others think that if the border is closed by the U.N. the Greek communists would not operate long

Others when pressed only a little admit the need of a new social outlook in the Government to reduce the basis of the discontent which feeds the civil war.

4/23 Yesterday afternoon

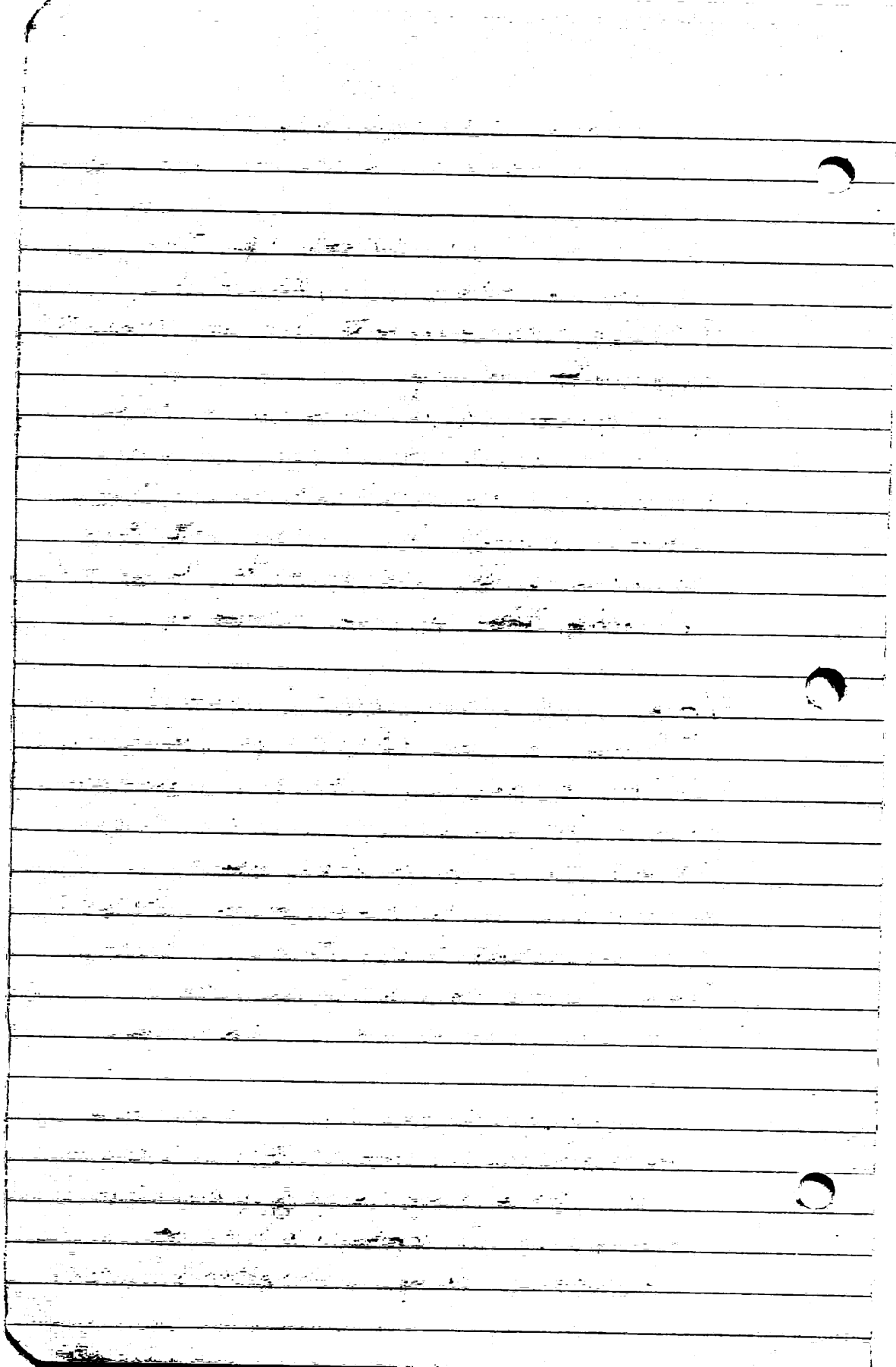
Steve Coker, George Gardner, UNRAA, Mrs. G., Basil Goudikas and I took a walk on Hyzethos.

From jeep to the old monastery, Kaisariani, ~~East~~

In ancient days there was a

temple there the place being sacred because of a spring (in this dry country) The dome rests, indirectly, on four solid pillars with Dorian capitals obviously from the

ancient temple. There is much history throughout Greece.



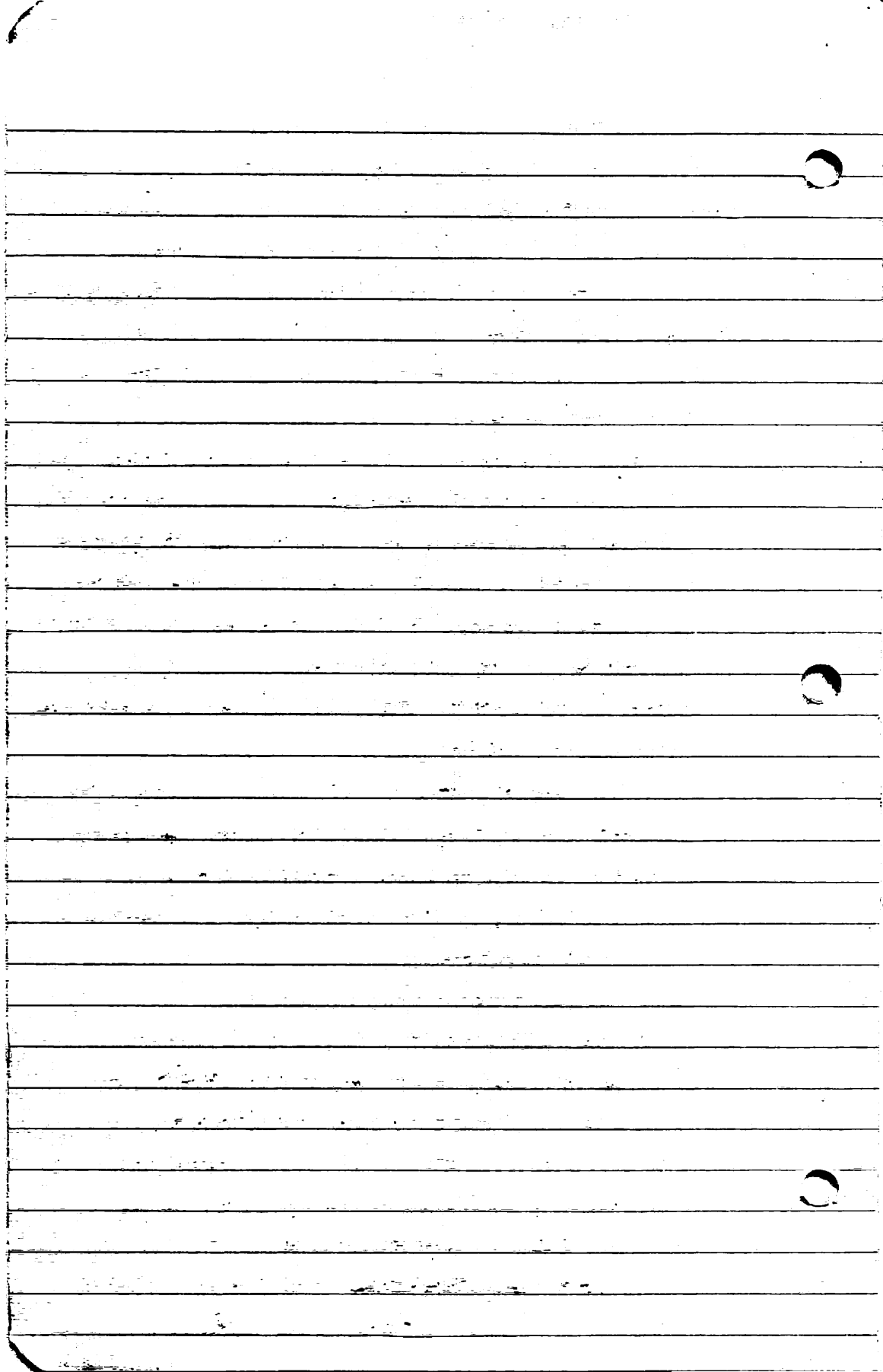
The mountain was grand -
rough and rocky - I saw snow on
~~the~~ it was denuded during the
war. Little trees are being
planted in considerable numbers
well up the mountain side
from a nursery at the old
monastery.

Early flowers were blossoming
on the lower slope wild hyacinth
~~things~~ Johnny jump ups, pale
yellow - the hyacinths are
a lavender blue in bud then
dark - an anemone that
reminis one of the passion flower
in its color -

We walked for two hours
and coming down the going
was rougher than any
walking I've done for years -
It was fun -

The limestone rock is
worn in a way New
England rocks are not -

The river was superb -
Otter and the Carolyne -
The Saronic Gulf coming
in on a good scale -
Prince's Harbor looked like
a creek - Then what



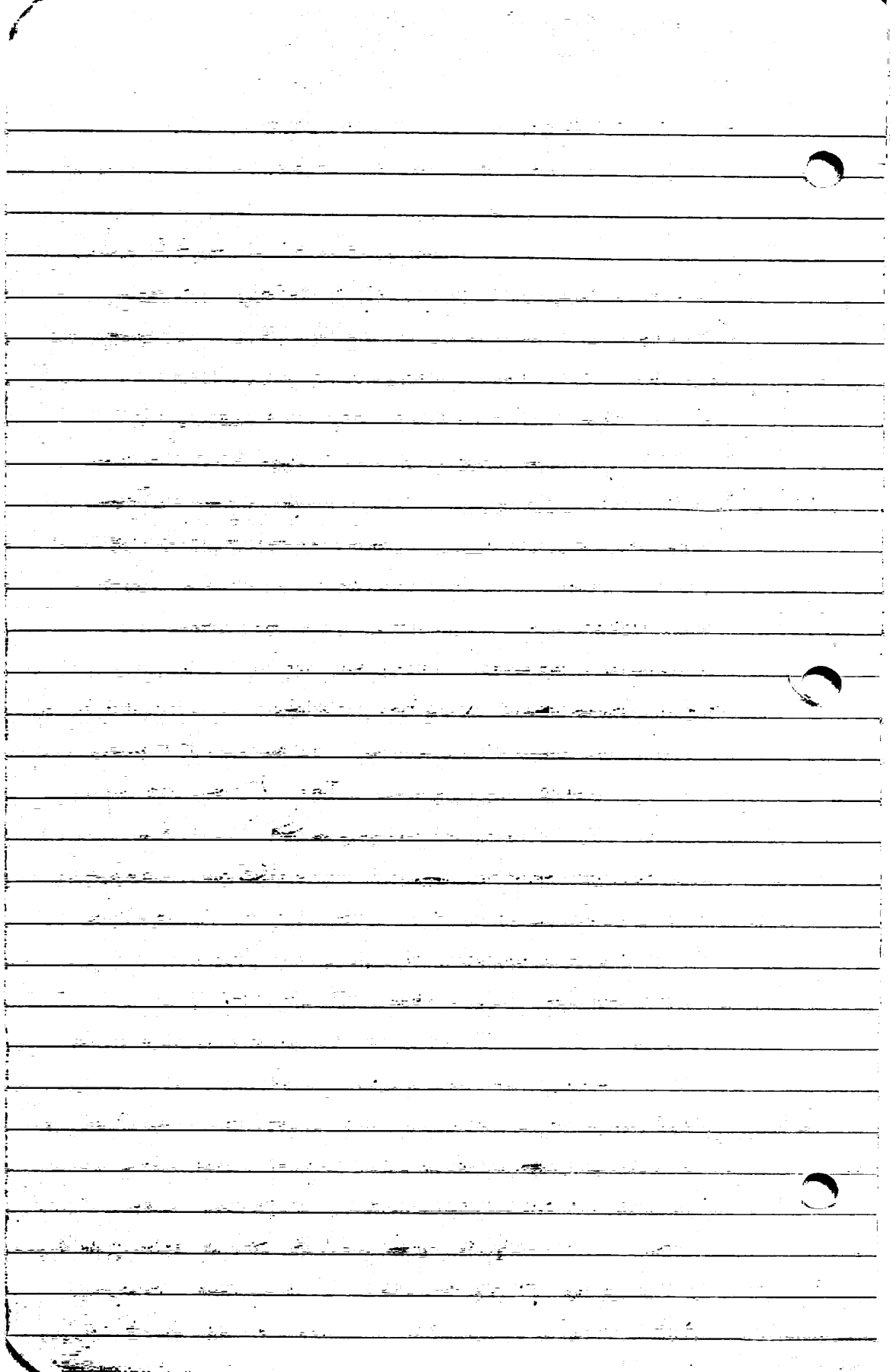
mountain - the two now
capped to the north.

2/24 Sunday morning Dr. Gorham^P Stevens
an outstanding authority on
classical Greece and the Acropolis
took Oles, & Leandrinis, Rod
and me over the Acropolis
telling us about what it had
been and showing us bits
of evidence. ~~The amount that~~
has been worked out from the
evidence on the rock itself.

During ~~the~~ accounts by writers
of different nationalities, particularly
a second century Roman, Pausanias.

First we went to the Pen-
School for Classical Studies,
of which he is director, and
saw the model he built, with
technicians help, of the
Acropolis as it was. He
was shut in for some years
during the occupation and
built the scale model then.

He is an elderly soul
but scampered around
the Acropolis like a youngster,
full of pep. The Greeks had
at that early day a feeling

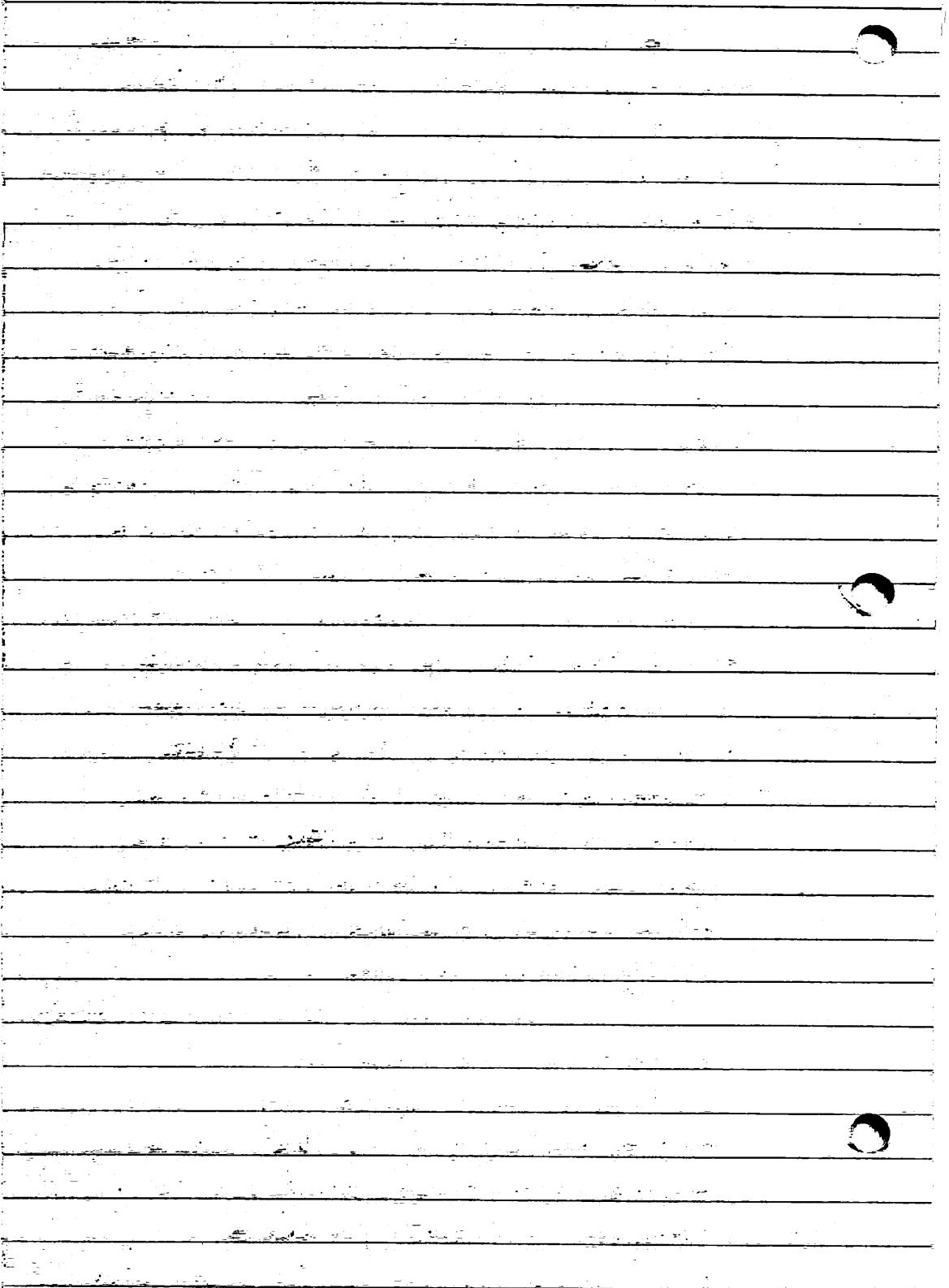


for beauty and understanding of how to gain it. We have ruins showing us their architecture, writers were quite as impressed w. the paintings. It was designed so that when ^{first} seen it looked its best. The lines in general are not straight, but curved to compensate for optical illusion. We looked along the line of the foundation and saw the curve - incidentally the temple of Zeus has no such curve in its foundation line.

The archaeologists have worked out the story of different periods Mycenaean, and coming down - the latest marks are of machine gun bullets in the 1944 civil war. Hereabouts one sees much history and it's still going on -

There are great drums (sections of columns) of the Parthenon being built after Marathon and destroyed by the Persians in 480 B.C., now built into a wall of that period.

There is also the aqueduct

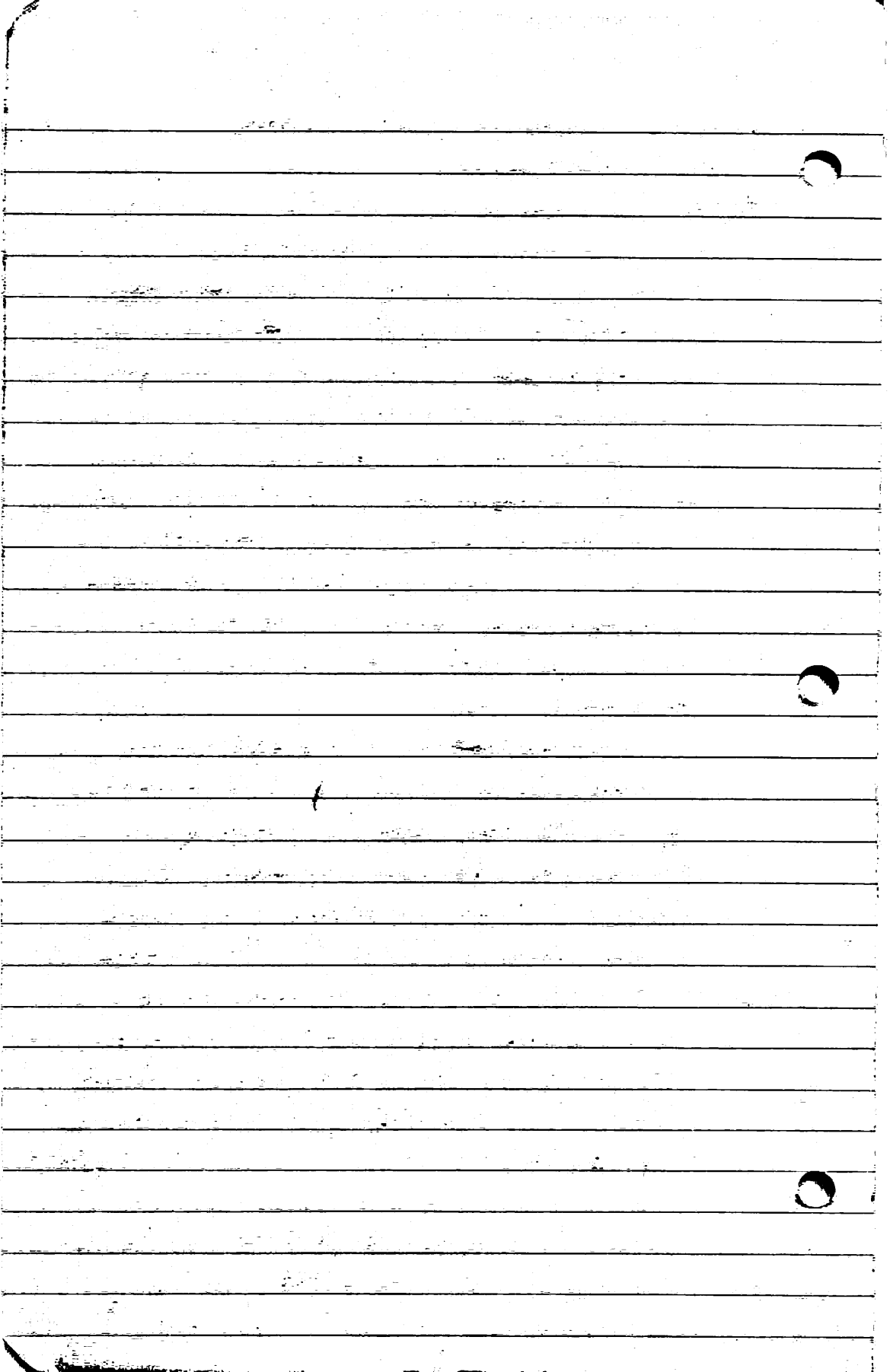


of Proxites cut in small letters
still clear.

2/26 Dinner with Zolotas and
another man, a member of
Parliament from Achaia, in a
small Taverna toward the
Acropolis. During the occupation
it was not visited by Germans
or Italians as the entrance
is through a small door in
a fence into what seems a
city back yard. Hence it was
a refuge for the Greeks -
they could sit in the dark
and relax.

The consensus of opinion
seems to be that the Germans
quartered in Greek families
did not, for the most part,
treat them badly. They had
been instructed to behave
well and win them over.
You hear different opinions
about collaboration, but
there seems to have been a
good deal.

There was unity about resenting
the Italians, but Greece had
long had close ties with
Germany, and seems to

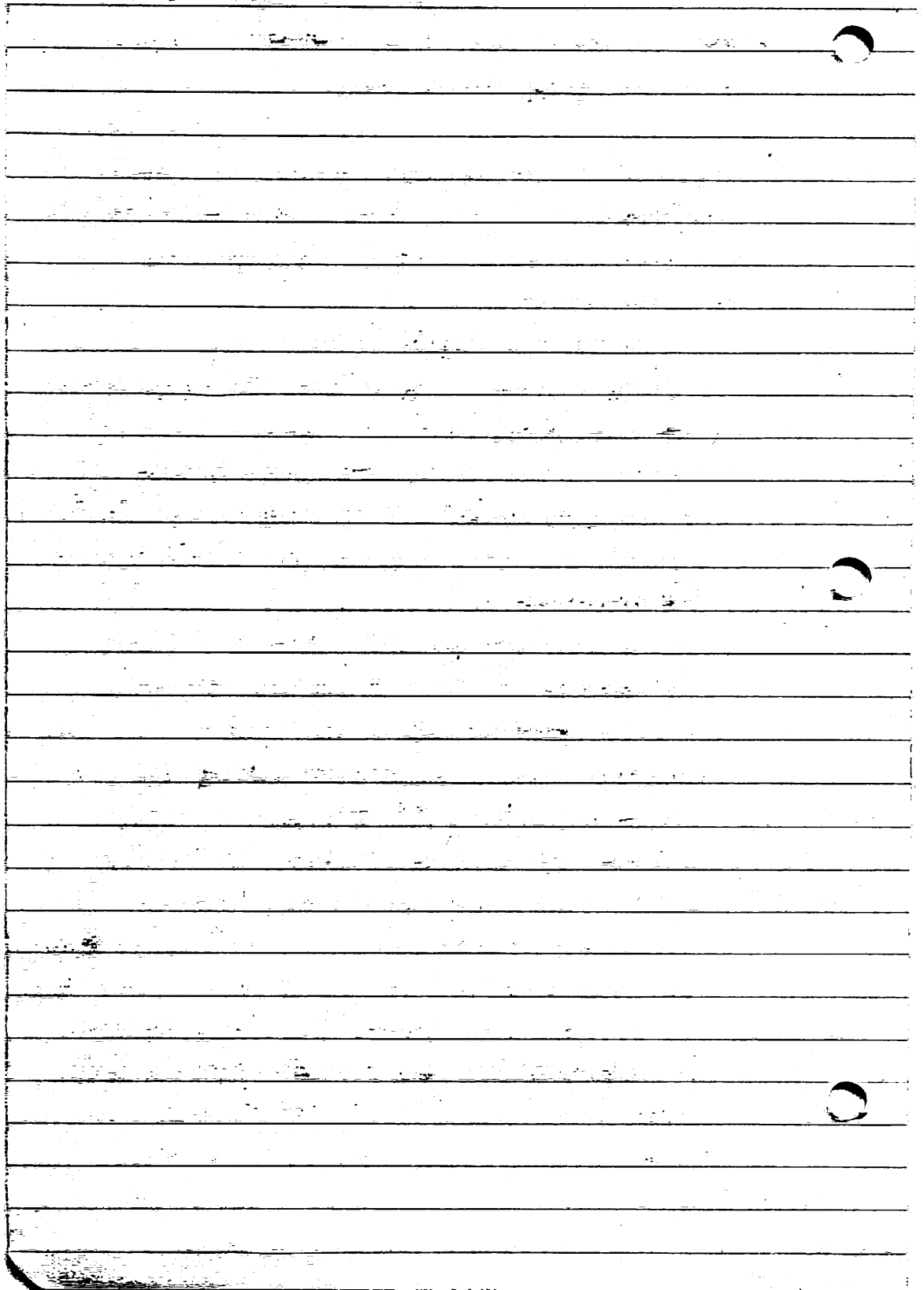


have been deeply divided as to
the course to follow when
Germany moved.

2/27 Gardner remarked that
neither Gov. troops nor Oudartes
cared much about fighting
each other.

Violence apt to be by
irregular rightist organizations
(à la Vigilantes or K. K. K.)
and Communist reprisal.
He thought extreme rightist
had been more violent than
Communists.

He thought our problem
to give to relief aid and
not have it operate to
keep the extreme right
in, a very difficult one.
Were it in a more central Gov
would command wide
support in the country and
he thought armed resistance
would shrink to negligible
proportions - not easy to
see how it would come
in.



✓
Had represented district many times
was popular - P. P. P. P. P.

One of object accounts in
the place

Opponent a ripper -

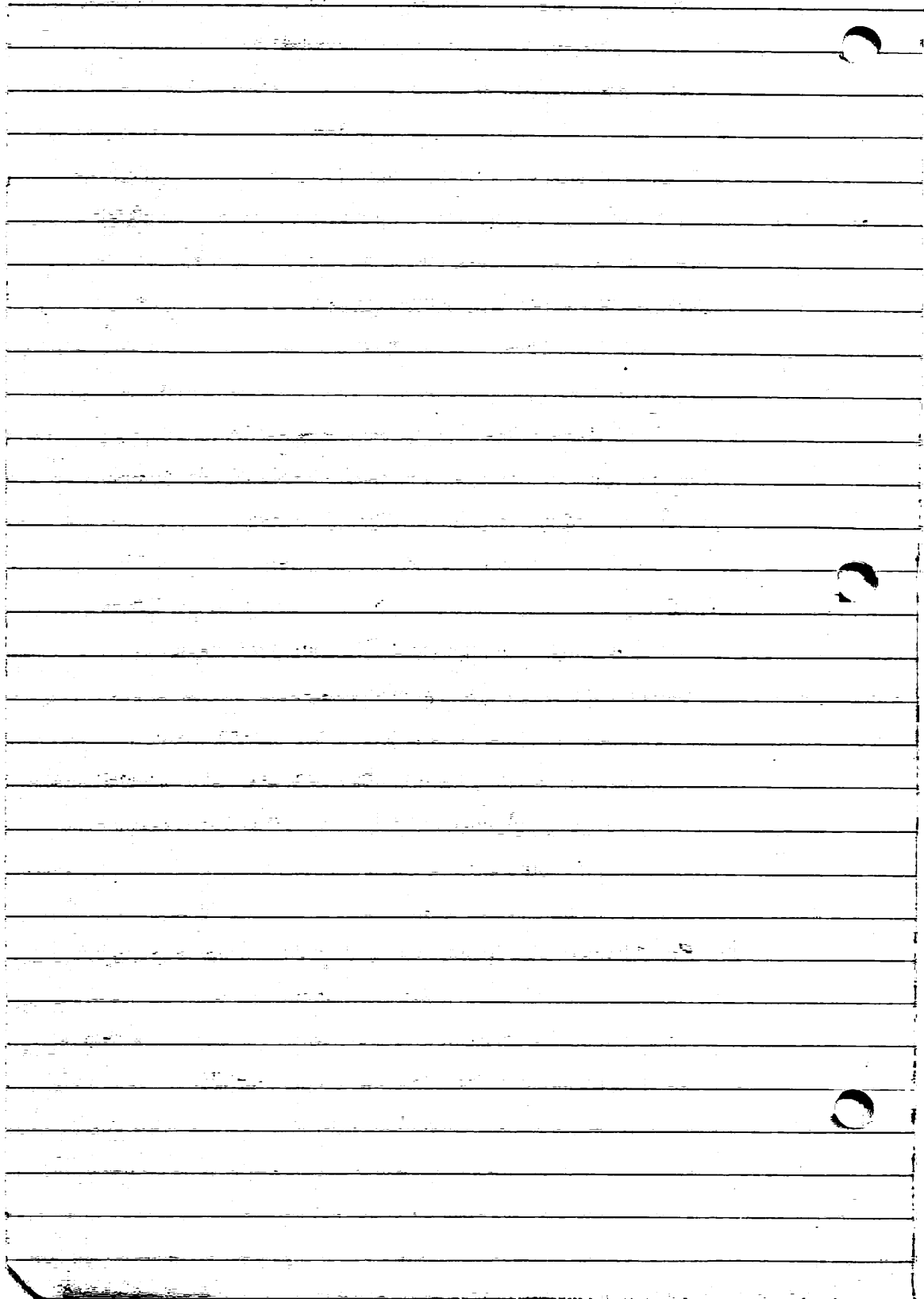
When he came they said stay
away - the balls were rolled
as far as a general - he had
10% of the votes -

Set no alternative to
strong policy towards Communism
Generally supported

Thinks if border is settled
by UN. Communism will lose
hope of support and go
back to fringe -

Then a liberal Gov in
Greece and a general
push towards rebuilding
things

No detail on process of succession of
liberal Gov - nor is his position
as to Communism losing hope sound of
Soviet push in support -



2/1 - 2/7

Riviera Hudson

Room	2/1 - 2/7	30,000 ✓	
Room	2/2 - 2/7	$\frac{258,000}{2} = 126,000$ ✓	126,000 ✓
Bar	2/1 - 2/7	$\frac{69,800}{2} = 34,900$	34,900
		<u>190,900</u>	<u>160,900</u>
Service	15%	28,335	23,825
		<u>219,235</u>	<u>174,735</u>

2/8 - 2/14

Total except service

361,700

54,255

Service

415,955 Total + 2

207,977

207,977

2/15 - 2/21

1,150,600

713,500

437,100

Bar

58,500 Hudson

2 376,600

188,300

188,300

188,500

Service

28,245

37,020

216,545

283,820

2/22 - 2/28

Room 294,000 ÷ 2

147,000

147,000

93.2 ÷ 2

46,650

46,650

28242

14,000

31,335

222,992

240,285

Lincoln

drawings

862,000

Hudson

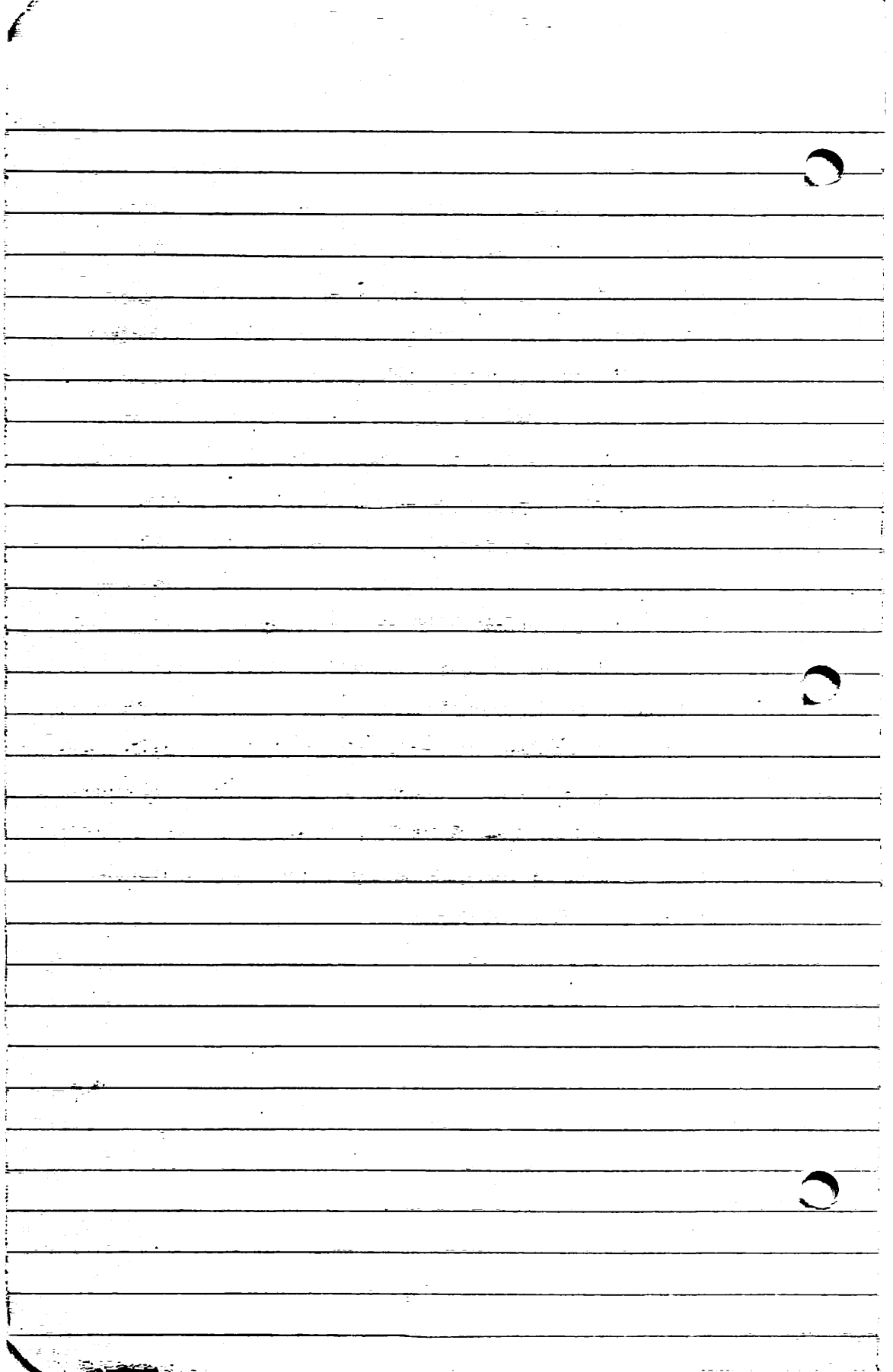
922,000

1,784,000

~~Parsons~~ Feb 1 - Feb 28 via

3/1 —

3/5 Wednesday. Part Saturday a newspaper man called me up and asked whether I knew about the proposed large scale U.S. aid to Greece. I did not - whether it had been discussed at all in the Mission etc - whether the decision had been committed about it - not to my knowledge. Peter in the morning & Leandros came back from a talk with Patterson and Sir Theodore Gregory of the Curraney Com. and said that they understood the U.K. had asked the U.S. to help out in a big way - taking over the foreign exchange control of the Greek Army and helping on a large scale in addition.



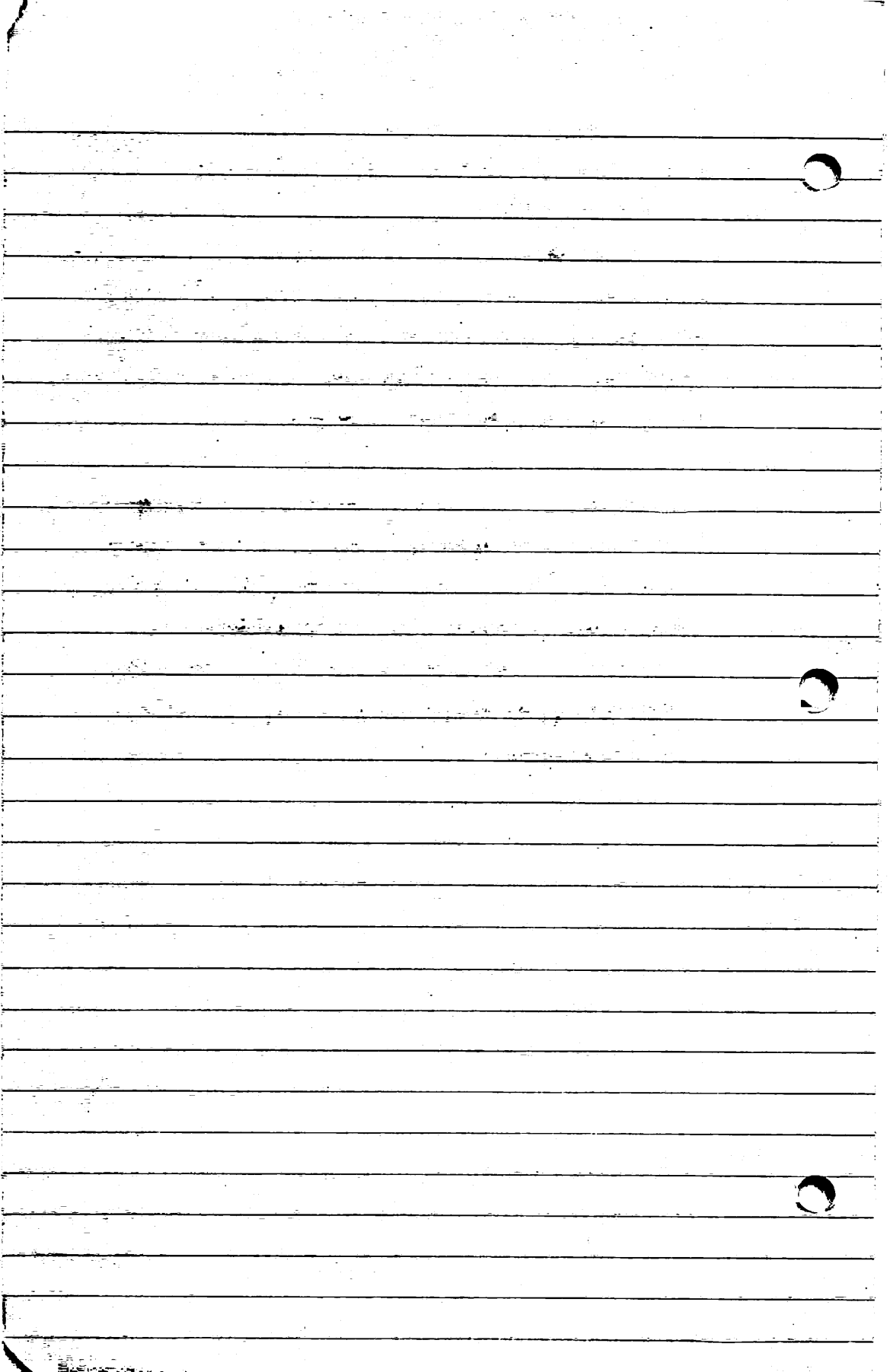
3/6. Fulham:

3/7 Mountain walk in late afternoon

3/9 Old Corinth -

Two girls perhaps 7-8 and 11-12
walked past hotel, bare foot with
loads of brushwood fastened on
their backs with harnesses - from
how far I know not.

If one should come back here expecting
to stay any length of time he should have
some books on the economy of ancient
Greece - maybe the Am. Institute of
Classical Studies has them in its
library, and perhaps they could be
borrowed.



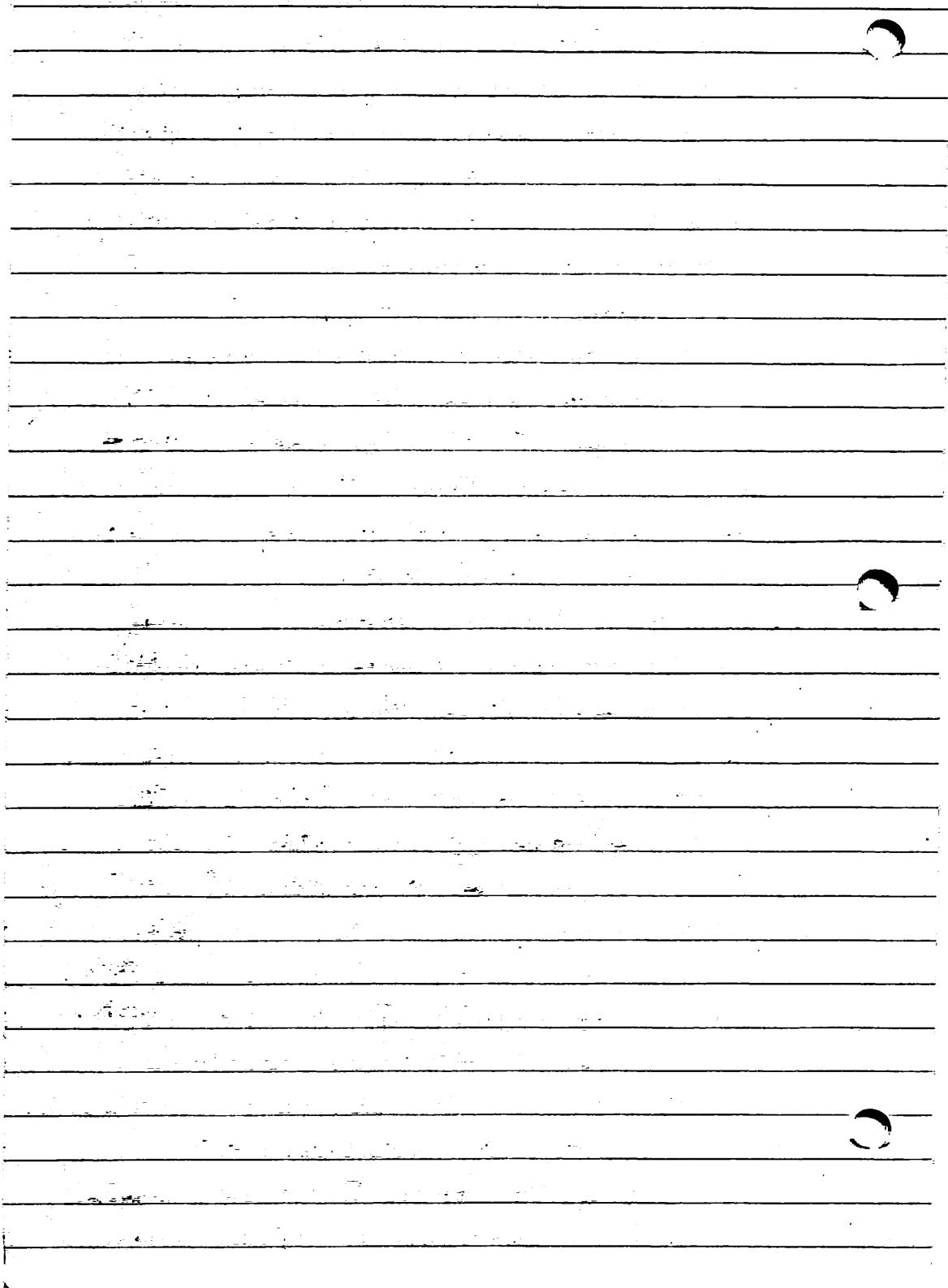
3/9 The British Economic Mission

by the statement of its head
General Clark has been a failure.

It has not effected developments
in G rise in any big way and
now feels quite frustrated and
is ready to leave -

It has had people in the
G real ministries expressing
moral pressure toward other
government, accountants and
market inspectors. Many of the
personnel may not be too able, some
seem to be competent.

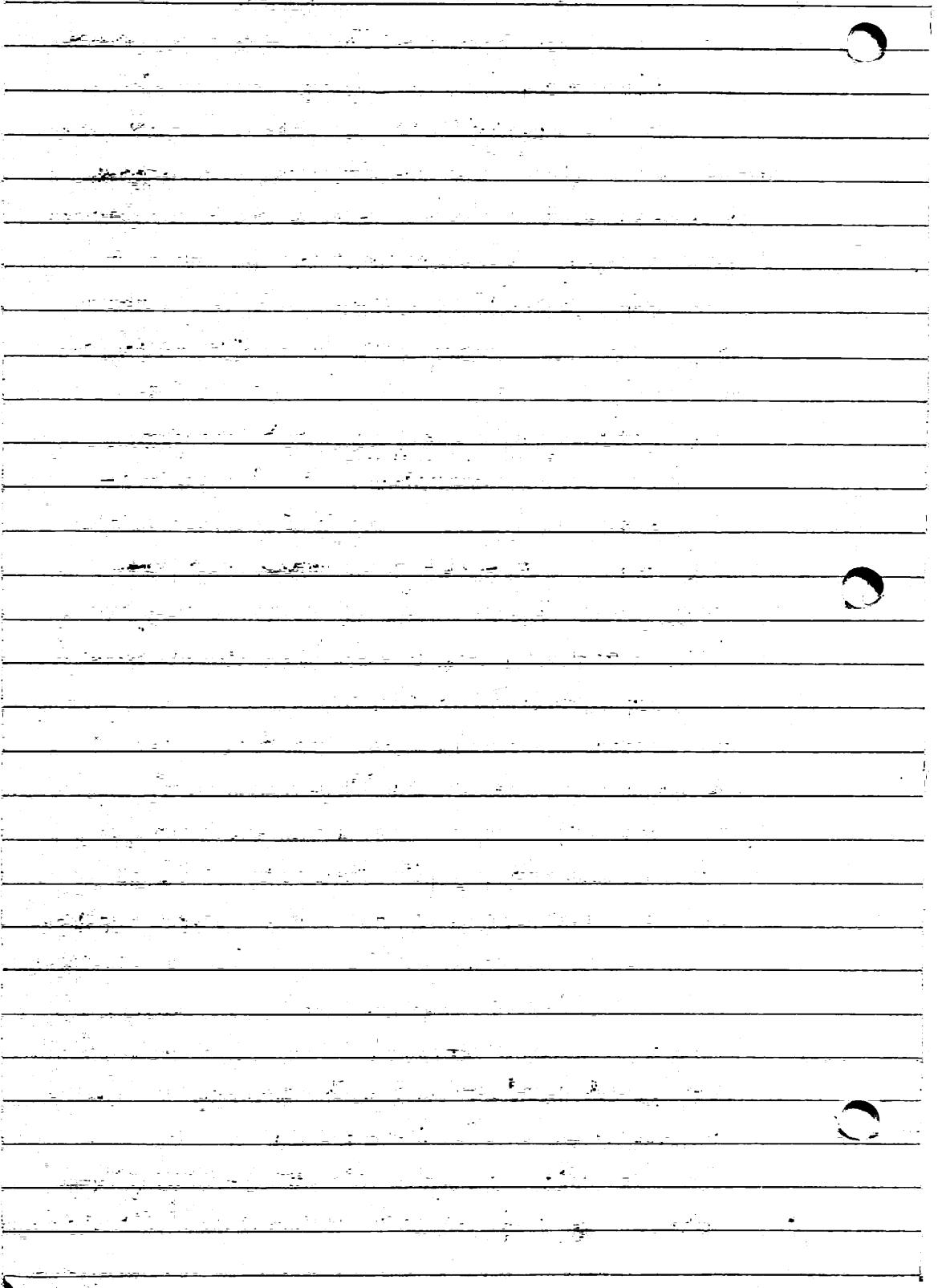
A mistaken basic policy may
be the largest single cause of their
failure. Nixon, the British Gov.
member of the Currency Commission,
Patterson's job was to avert
inflation now. With that end
in view he opposed expenditure
for reconstruction in principle and
applied his opposition in practice
very thoroughly (Patterson often
disputed with him on its
application to specific projects).
② He did not veto the most
profligate use of G real foreign
assets for purchase of consumer



goods because the putting of these goods on the market also was anti-inflationary. The buying was not limited to essential goods, luxuries were bought while things needed for reconstruction were not ordered. Upwards of \$160 million of credits were opened. There were still to come in (perhaps some goods in process) an estimated \$55-90 million outgo. - Of these Patterson estimates 15% to be ^{non-essential} luxuries. This would suggest that about \$25 million of the whole \$160 million may be non-essential. [Gold sales \$15 million, and orders against Eximbank credit only about \$13 million]

The British (perhaps with the Economic Mission, but the latter did not check it) encouraged enlarging the Greek Army. ① do not appear to have put pressure on the right for moderation in its attitude toward its political opponents.

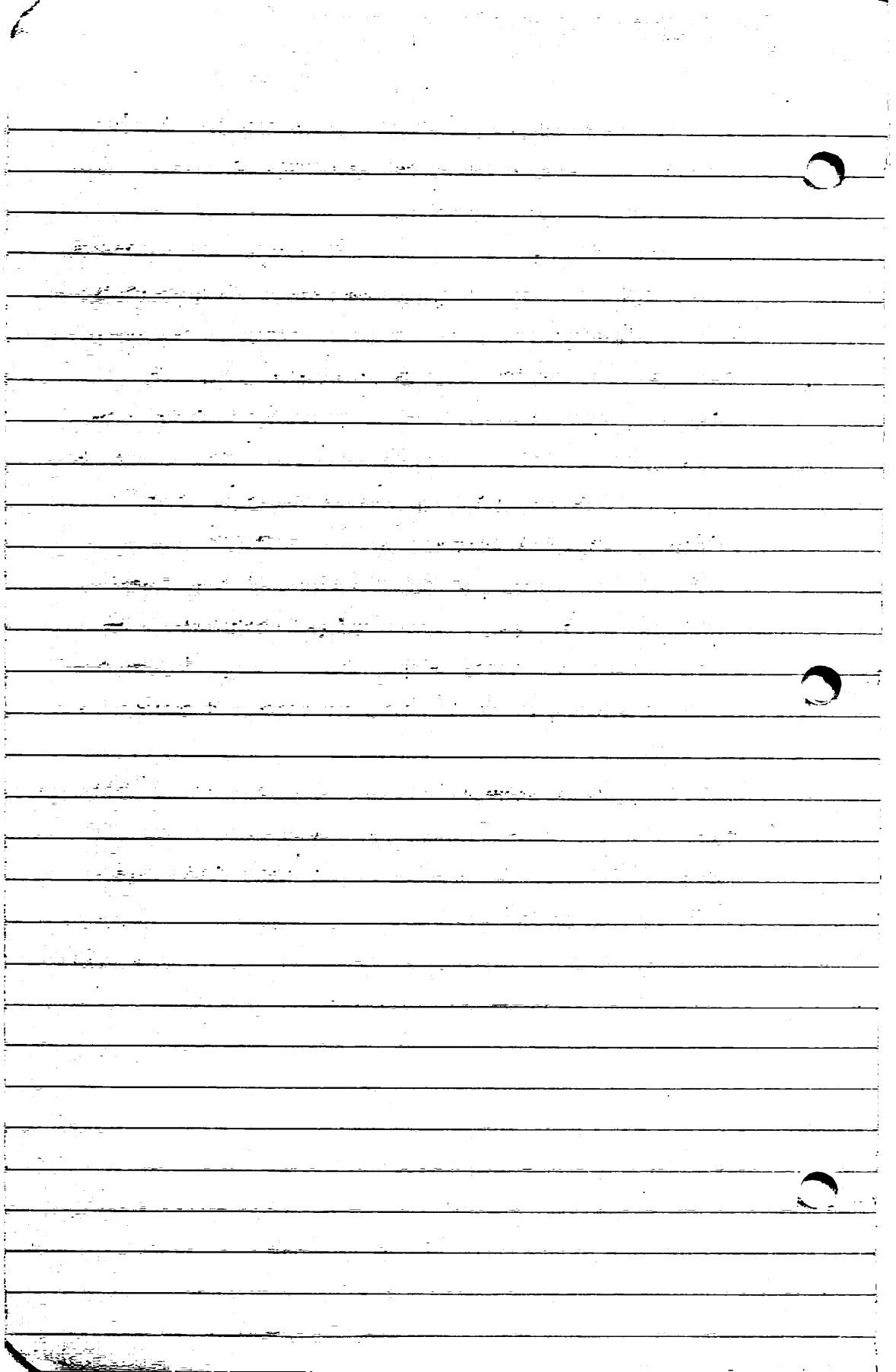
This made expenditures for reconstruction that much more difficult. It also played into the hands of the slow-policy of stirring up civil war in Greece.



The British failure points out
some things we should and
should not do.

One may note also that the Slava
policy was aggressive in Yugoslavia,
then folded up. was aggressive
as to Trieste and seems to be
dying down. There is a feeling in
the Balkans that when the Slavs
are not pushing toward Trieste
they are pushing toward
Salonica. However they also
like to slip into empty chairs, & if
we are firm concerning Greece
they may put their pressure somewhere
else.

3/12 Listened to a BBC broadcast of Truman's
speech on aid to Greece, so garbled we could
get little of it, but he obviously offered a
large amount.



3/13 What ~~is~~ The group is a small

clean resort hotel out of season at the
end of the millage street here in

Retrobi. You could throw a stone

from our balconies into the water -

what blue water. The Acropolis of

Ancient Corinth across the

bay and a bit inland. Mountains

and mountains as seen by

line with the snow capped

ridge of Mt. K-olive to the West.

In back a rugged mountain

that tempts us to climb, I do

have a twenty minute walk along

a trail that give some steep

spots, continuous views, wild

olive groves up on the mountain

side, then finally a vista

out of the bay into the Gulf

of Corinth. The restaurant where

we have our meals is by the

water, breakfast and lunch

are on a little terrace. Good

meals, too good, "whistle fish",

shishka rot, & ribs meals also

familiar ones.

The analysis of what air

& noise and what can be done

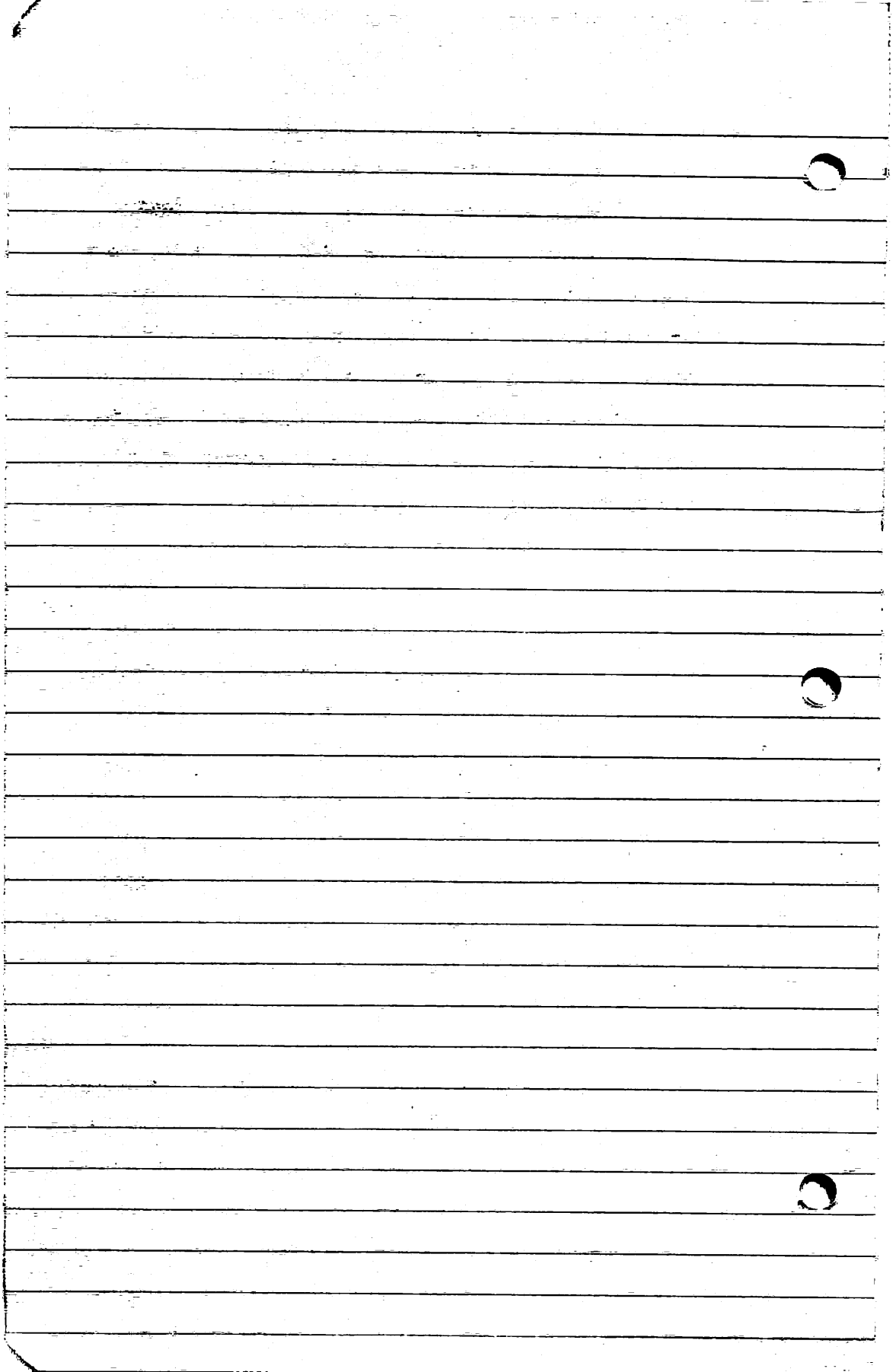
3/17 Laundry 4 shirts

29

Drawers

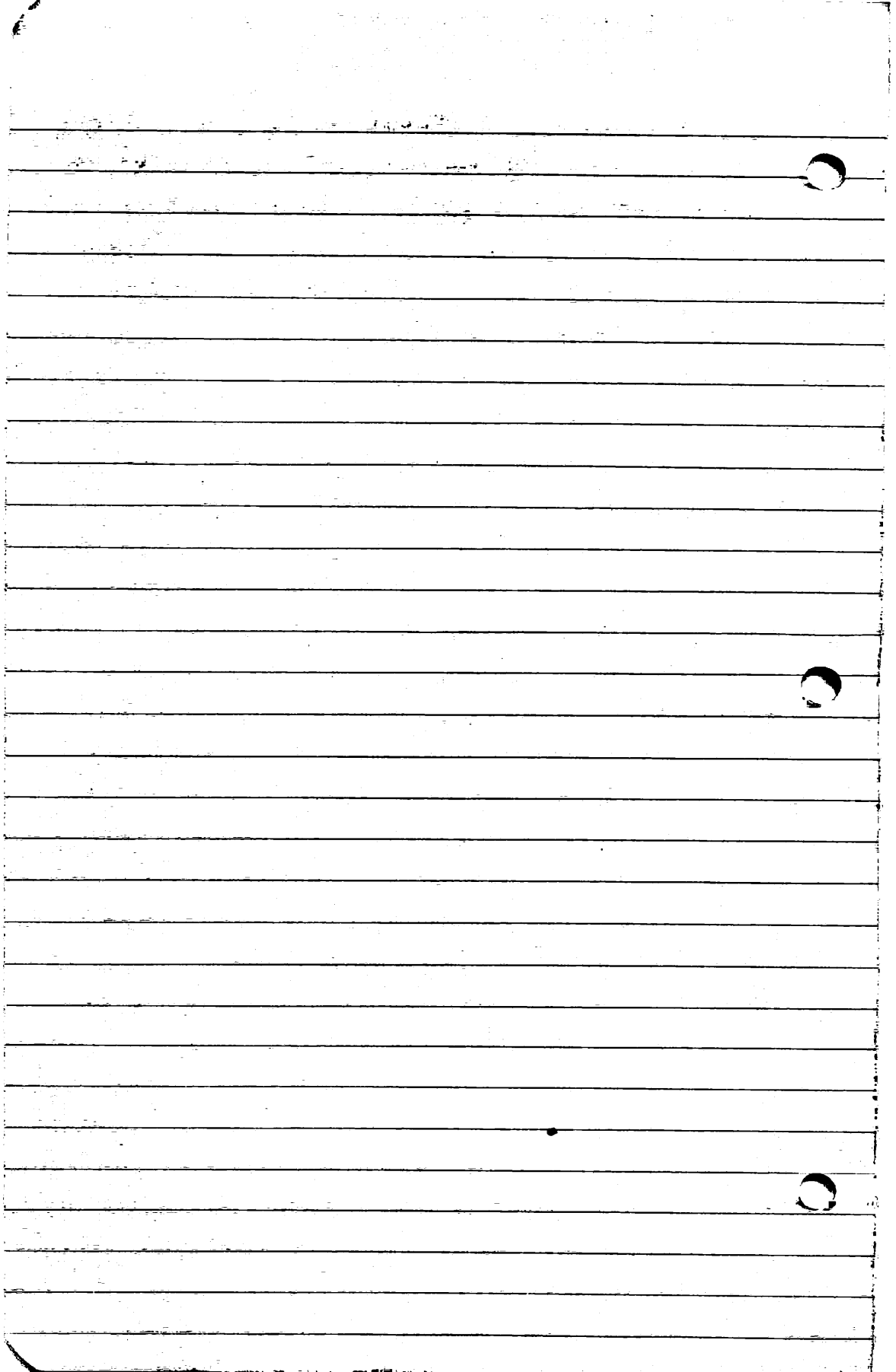
3 h. shirts

about it is something to fill
over days. The group works well
together and plays some too.
As I write the sun, ~~through~~ the
open doors to the little balcony,
is hot on my back. Tonight
the last sound will be the
water, either lapping on the
wall in front, or waves on
a near by bit of beach -

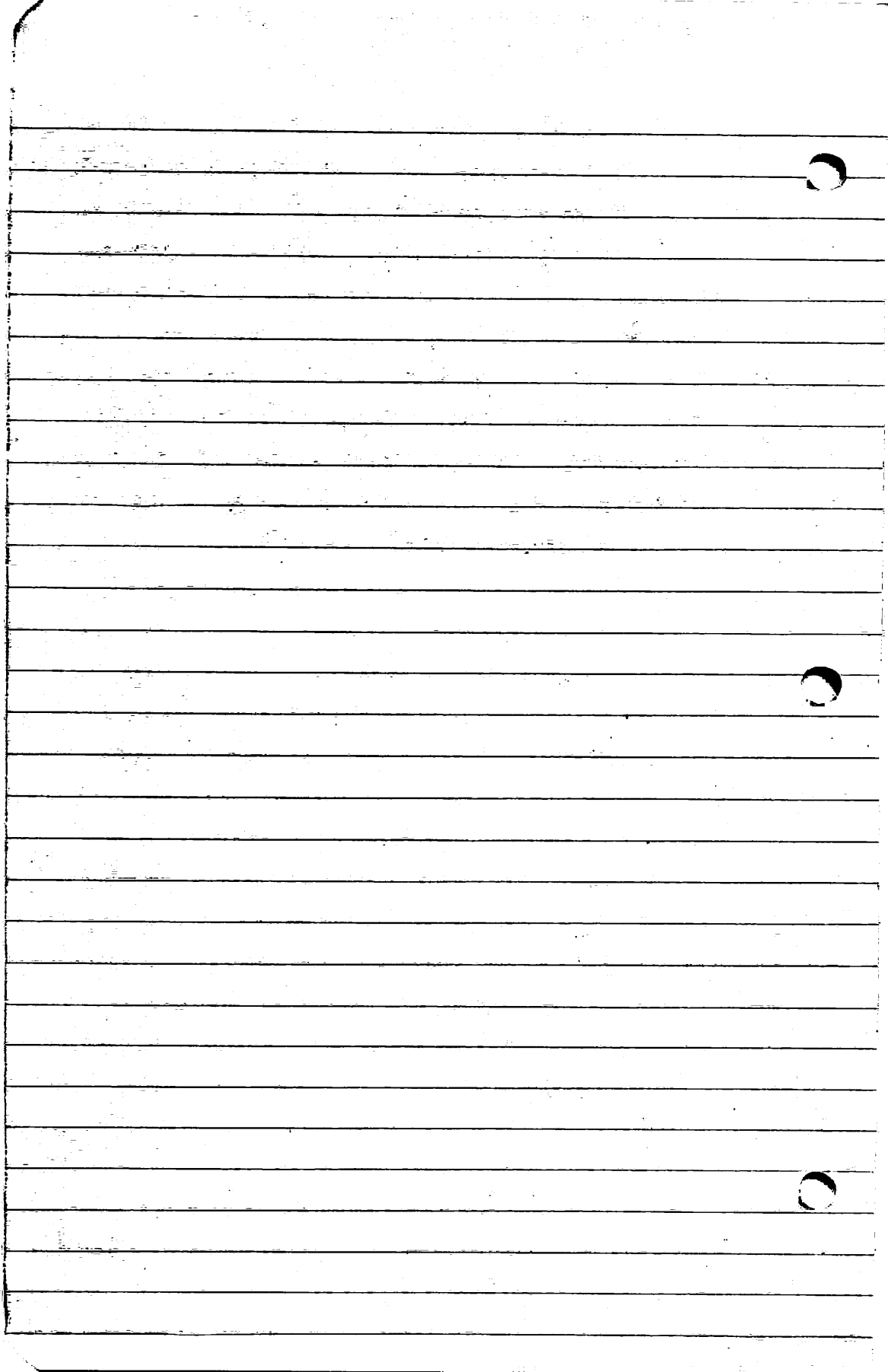


3/14 Back from Rutshiki, over that wonder-

ful drive by the sea port in time for a haircut and to get to Ambassador MacVegh's reception at the Mission 6:00. Then dinner ~~to~~ us 9:00 by the Prime Minister now lunch at 12:30.



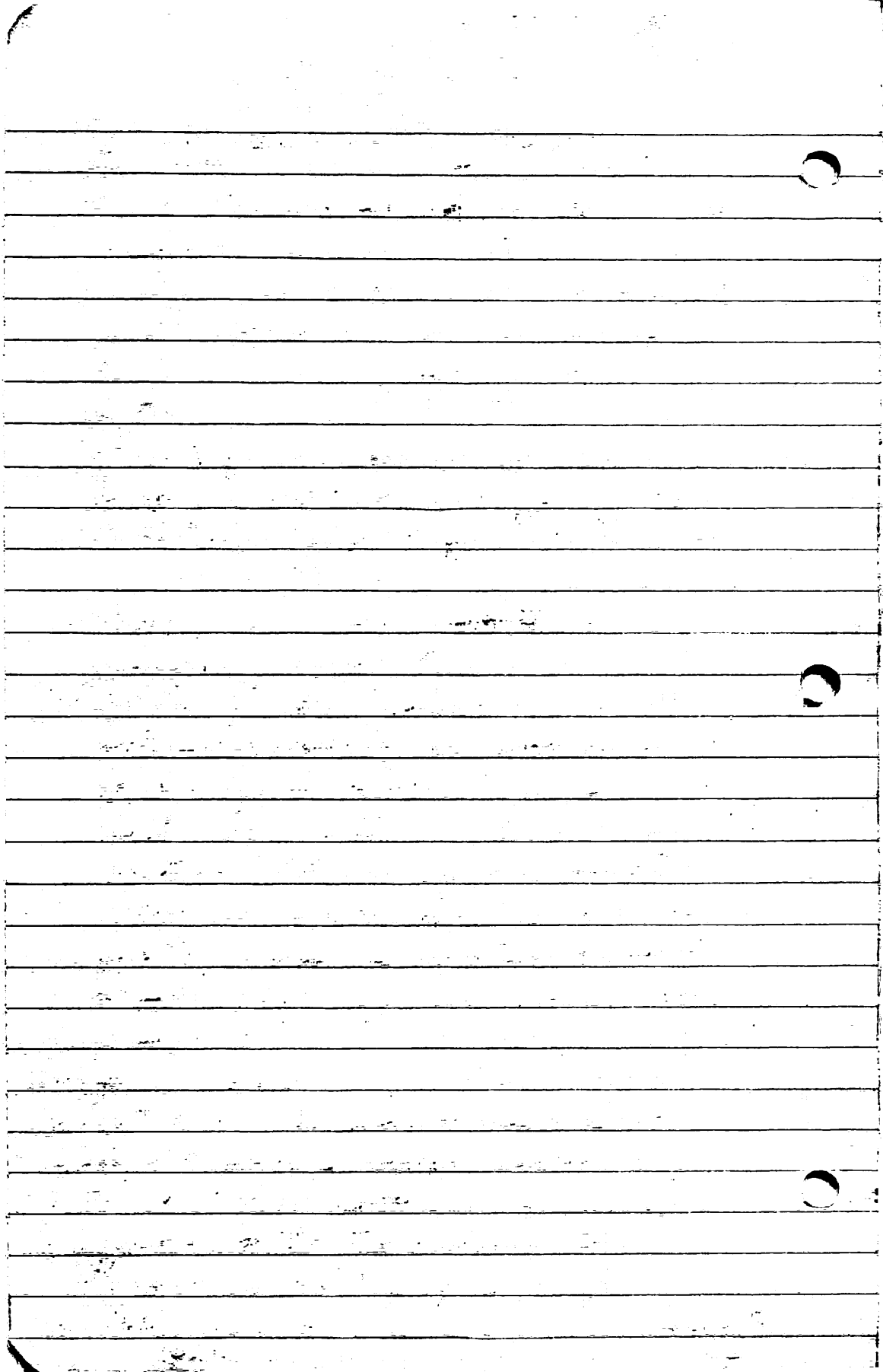
3/17 Gate yesterday. We went to the
airport to see Porter off to Washington.
Had breakfast here, but the Big
Constellation was late coming in
from Cairo. It came in beautiful
in the morning sun. It can be
identified by its three fin tail -
has a fuselage body rather than
the more cylindrical ones on oval
shades of some of the big planes -
Our plane left first



3/18 An hour's talk with Pippinellis,
(the ~~political~~ ^{political} ~~adviser~~ ^{adviser} ~~for the King~~)
who seems to be an executive secretary
for the King. He is an intelligent
man waster in his economic
point of view and straight
forward in his discussion of
Greek problems.

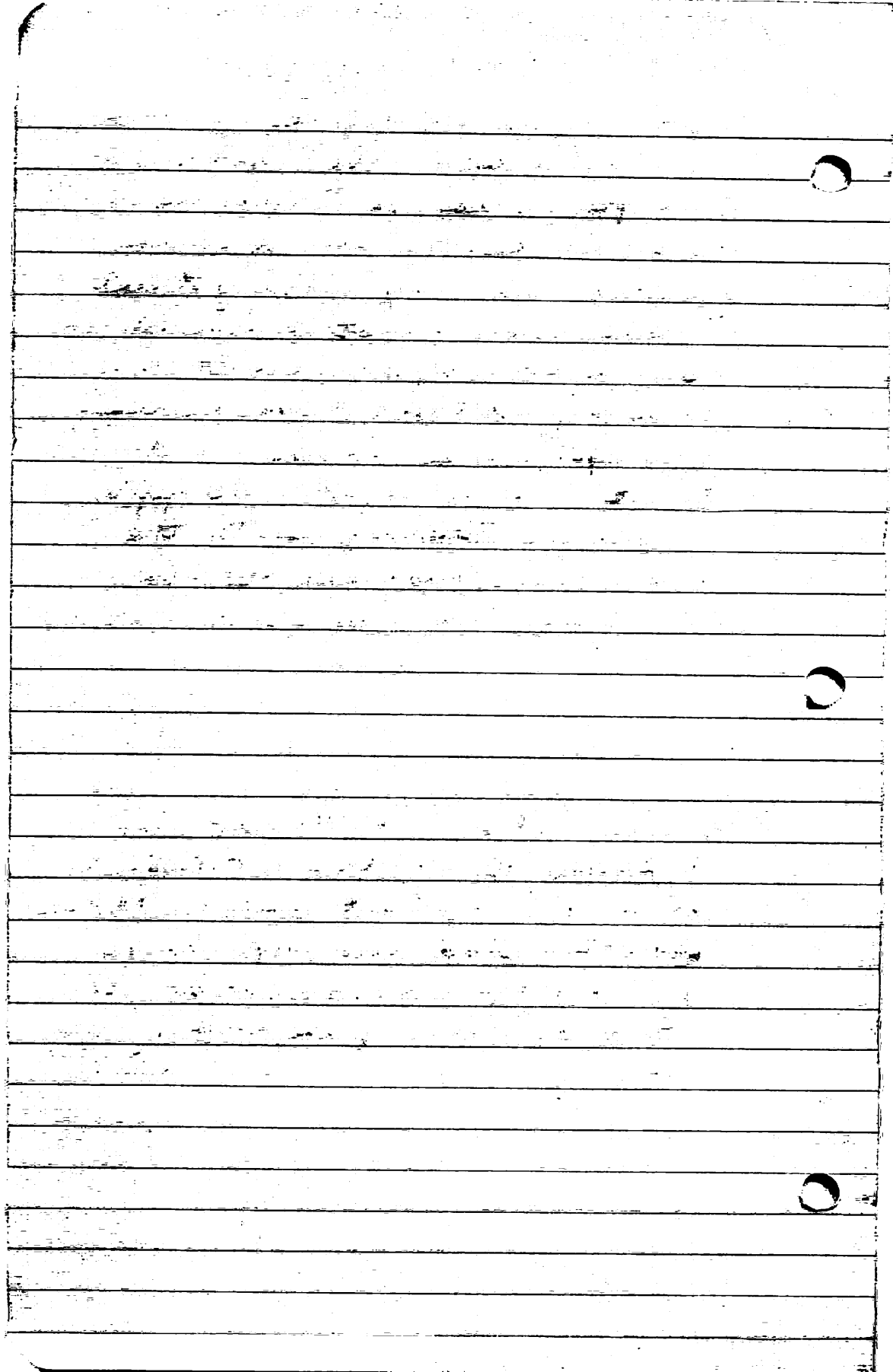
He wanted to know about the
procedure in handling the bill
concerning aid to Greece, and
what I thought of its probability
of passage and the time it
would take. Then we went on
to talk about many issues,
the economic lead to political.
I wanted his ideas on the
effect of Truman's speech on
the bands in the hills. He
thought it would not only
weaken their morale, but
also if Greece comes through
as a relatively prosperous place,
that fact will undermine
Russian influence in Bulgaria
and Yugoslavia. He said that
Truman's speech has shaken
up people in both countries to
a noticeable extent already.

Speaking of Greece he said
P. was formerly in Greek embassy in Belgrade
and Sofia also Moscow. (3/29)



that a great difference between
the Greek and the Western
European is the Greek's distrust
of science. He agreed with
enthusiasm my saying that
Greece should not be considered
to be a country poor inevitably -
and agreed that there is reason
for optimism in the fact
that Greece is still to apply
modern techniques to the
everyday business of life.
They would have to conquer the distrust

3/19 Conversation with Mr. Gaganis
a friend of Zolotas a Cretan
olive oil merchant living in Athens.
Zolotas had described him as
an honest person, and he seemed
to be so - one of the best
sources of info. re olive oil.



3/20 After meals today there was a meeting of the Christian Social Council of Athens held today that I might attend. There were forty to fifty people present. Their president a professor in the seminary welcomed me and told me all through an interpreter about the council. It has been meeting about four years, growing out of a Bible study group, had studied Christianity and the problems of society, labor. N. Stefanopoulos, the Minister of Supply has been a very active member. Four priests were in the group in their flowing robes, including the white haired Bishop of Missolonghi, who spoke very nicely. I told them about our study group. George Halapoulas, who had met with me in Washington, was there, as was Professor Zolotas.

One felt the sincerity of the people, their friendship and pleasure at having a member of the Episcopal Church, which

