

KINGDOM OF GREECE
MINISTRY OF COORDINATION
SERVICE OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

TRANSLATION

THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

BY

A. D. STAVRIANOPOULOS
DIRECTOR, MINISTRY OF COORDINATION

ATHENS - GOVERNMENT PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

1958

BEST AVAILABLE



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OPERATIONS MISSION TO GREECE

J. W. Brady
4, CHURCHILL ST.
ATHENS, GREECE

Send to Greek Desk

February 25, 1959

JW
Mr. James Victory
S/TDS
Rochambeau Bldg.
815 Conn. Ave. N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Victory:

There is enclosed for your information an analysis of all Technical Assistance to Greece, i.e., EPA, U.N. and Bilateral Programs from 1949 to 1958, as compiled by Mr. Alexandros Stavrianopoulos, Technical Assistance Officer of the Ministry of Coordination.

This report was translated from the original Greek which was given wide distribution throughout the country by the Ministry of Coordination.

Very truly yours,

Charles J. Pray
Charles J. Pray
Training Officer

cc: Mr. R. Birnberg
Mr. J. Meen

CJP/st

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T R A N S L A T I O N

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FOREWORD

The fact that almost ten years have elapsed since the United Nations actually started the supply of Technical Assistance, which was continued and concurrently implemented by the U.S. Government, and the fact that almost the same length of time has gone by since the Organization of European Economic Co-operation (O.E.E.C.) was established, which also supplies technical Assistance through its agencies, have created the opportunity for the publication of the present report entitled "The Technical Assistance."

It is hoped that this report, prepared by Director of Technical Assistance at the Ministry of Coordination, Mr. A. D. Stavrianopoulos, will contribute to a much broader dissemination of the results obtained in this field, as it was compiled in such a way as to be more exhaustive and envelop a much broader field from both the Greek standpoint and the general point of view, as compared against all other occasional and summary reports hitherto prepared.

More particularly, it is hoped that the present publication will give rise to the improvement of methods and effectiveness of Technical Assistance through the remarks and criticism that will eventually bring forth, and through the conclusions to be drawn therefrom.

Furthermore, it is hoped that, over and beyond the materialistic details, the noble Social principles, which are the objects and guide the particular activities of Technical Assistance, will become apparent.

On the other hand, it is advisable to learn that the Greek Governments extensively supported the work of Technical Assistance by taking an active interest in it and by allocating the Government Budget funds, as they all considered this Assistance as a factor of the Nation's general progress.

However, if the relevant and comparable conditions are considered, it should be stressed that Greece did not lag behind in the supply of the assistance required for the achievement of the goals of international co-operation, and actually extended this technical assistance through training foreign students in Greece and through sending experts to other countries.

On introducing this report, which is also a consolidated account of the work achieved up to now, I feel it incumbent upon me, as the President of Technical Assistance Central Committee, on behalf of which I also speak, to express our most warm thanks to all those who gave us their assistance. In particular, I wish to express my appreciation to all those who co-operate with the Technical Assistance for their invaluable aid, which was readily and willingly rendered on all occasions. My thanks are also due to the Technical Assistance employees who offered their services since the inception of work, who should be particularly commended for their attention to this task and their enthusiasm displayed for the Technical Assistance ideals.

ELIAS D. KRIMBAS

President,

Technical Assistance Central Committee

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INTRODUCTION

Origin and Scope of Technical Assistance

The technical development, which occurred in XIX century and, particularly, in the present century, brought about - and this is still going on - a most remarkable change in the ways of living of all peoples.

This technological and scientific progress, however, varies considerably in every country. While this progress virtually changed the living conditions of the population in certain countries, the results brought about in other countries are scarcely obvious, whereas in other countries, more or less financially under-developed, the same results are almost non-existent, in a way as to deprive the inhabitants not only of the modern industrial products, which are available in the fully-developed countries, but even of the elementary comfort in man's life.

The gap existing between the living standard of the under-developed peoples and that of the inhabitants of the other countries became wider with the years. If the conditions of starvation, disease, poverty and illiteracy had remained in the under-developed areas - the population of which represent the two thirds of mankind - to the extent existing at the end of World War II, it is estimated that, out of the 80,000 human beings who are born in the world every day, only one fourth at an average would have had the chance to outlive the age of 38. At least half of the earth population would have lived in starvation and illiteracy. One in every eight men, women and children would have been dead of malaria. Three inhabitants in four would have had an income not exceeding \$70 per annum.

Another experience, which was of paramount importance and which also coincided with the end of World War II, was the fact that due to the modern technological achievements - particularly that of the development of telecommunications and transportation - the world had acquired a higher degree of unity, the various countries had grown to depend much more on one another and men had obtained a new awareness of the "modus vivendi" of the peoples in other countries, in a way as to be able to feel their own needs and, chiefly, to have the right of claiming better living conditions

The fatalism of past generations had vanished and the reaction of all peoples, who demanded social justice, was brought about in an imperative and immediate manner, due to the influence of psychological and other reasons.

This experience played a decisive role in the initiation of a fundamental study of the problems of under-developed countries, based on realistic data. The persons, who were responsible for the future of human race, had been convinced that to show indifference in the face of man's misery could in no way be continued without any tragic consequences.

Economic Under-Development

The tremendous difference existing between the living standards of the countries, which had an industrial development, and those which lagged behind or, even more, which had no industrial development at all, created the terms of "economically backward" or "under-developed" countries or "countries under development" or "countries on the road to economic development", which terms are applied depending on the degree of economic development of these countries.

The inferior living conditions in the under-developed countries, as compared again t those existing in the countries that are economically developed, are known to be due to the primitive, deficient or unwise exploitation of the production potentialities in the under-developed countries.

The reasons why the production potentialities were extensively exploited in certain countries, whereas other countries lagged behind, are mainly due to historic and political conditions, which are rather complicated and to analyse these conditions would mean to deviate from the scope of this report.

It should be emphasized, however, that the mere existence of this difference of development to be found amongst the various nations, unless specific measures are taken, will not only bring about the perpetuation of economic under-development but it will

further widen the gap. This is not only due to the failure of under-developed countries to find the necessary funds for building an up-to-date production machine.

It is certainly understood that the lack of funds is a drawback to the economic development; however, this lack alone is not the only cause accounting for the non-exploitation or poor utilization of production possibilities in the under-developed countries. Because the efforts made for the development of a backward country would not at all be furthered by the simple allocation of funds, unless it was followed by other essential conditions, such as the knowledge of natural resources, capability of matching the production conditions, proper organization required for the exploitation of a specific production field, personnel trained in the modern production and organization methods etc., in such a way as to enable this country to put its resources in due effect.

In order to simplify this subject, we shall only say that the allocation of funds required for the erection of even the simplest plant in an under-developed country would mean nothing for its effort to obtain such a development, unless the right scientific and experts were available for the operation and maintenance of this plant.

As a consequence, the drive for the economic promotion in the under-developed countries aims at meeting two requirements, depending on specific conditions: (a) the allocation of hard-to-get funds for putting to use the nation's resources and for obtaining the technical equipment, i.e., the economic assistance, and (b) the means of investigation, organization and scientific, technological and vocational training for effectively employing the services of the human element, i.e., the technical assistance, which is an indispensable supplement to the Economic Assistance and a prerequisite to the successful use of the latter.

Significance of Technical Assistance.

It is certain that the first manifestations of Technical

Assistance, although they were only unconsciously made, have their origin in the primitive life of man upon the earth, e.g. the practice of making fire through friction passed on from one primitive man to another, can be traced back to such a remote era. At a much later date, when Alexander the Great built Alexandria port for political, military and economic purposes, he actually extended to Egypt his technical aid.

The present day technical assistance, which has taken on an international aspect and is furnished under the well-known circumstances, consists of the international exchange of scientific and practical knowledge and the supply of services of same nature, for the purpose of solving the economic, social, technical and administrative problems of various countries.

In this sense, the principle of Technical Assistance was recognized to be: (a) a necessary support and instrument to the drive for the economic advancement of under-developed or backward countries, (b) a method which greatly contributes to raising the cultural and living standards of people and to achieving man's welfare in an atmosphere of genuinely free and democratic conditions, and (c) one of the principal means for creating relations of friendship and co-operation amongst peoples.

To an economically under-developed country more specifically, the supply of Technical Assistance means the systematic exploration of practical means for obtaining the fastest technological and scientific progress, which will promote the betterment of production methods, the overall boosting of economy and the rise of the standard of living.

The support given through the Technical Assistance to the various countries in their efforts to develop their production potentialities, to cope with the problems of public health and social welfare and to improve the structure of public administration etc., acquired its real meaning, chiefly in view of the chaotic situation that developed in many countries in the post-

war years and the resultant necessity for making economic recovery programs, of which the successful implementation largely depended upon the Technical Assistance.

Thus, the significance of the role played by the Technical Assistance in all Programs of Development has been constantly increasing. International Organizations of Technical Assistance have been set up, inter-European exchange programs have been formulated in the field of Technical Assistance, international or Governmental establishments have been undertaking the training of students or the missions of experts and, in this way, the Technical Assistance has been constantly enveloping new sectors, has been growing more realistic and inspiring an ever-increasing confidence regarding its remarkable significance in the struggle for the improvement of living conditions and the rise of man's position.

Initiation of Technical Assistance

International Programs

The picture of the world, as seen by the signers of the United Nations Charter in San Francisco in 1945, was really gloomy. The misery and poverty existing in the under-developed countries vied the tragic conditions prevailing in the war-devastated Europe with its cities destroyed, its communications disrupted, its resources exhausted and the major part of the population lacking homes, employment or even food.

It was obvious that no effort for achieving a lasting peace or, at least, a long period of rest in the world, could stand a chance of success, unless special care was taken to cope with the problem of the peoples' misery, or, at least, to alleviate its acuteness reached at that time.

This imperative demand was incorporated in Article 55 of the Charter of United Nations, whereunder the U.N. assumed the obligation of "raising the standard of living of peoples, of ensuring full employment to all and of building conditions of economic and social progress and advancement." In compliance

with this article of the Charter, the General Assembly took a series of steps, implementing the U.N. Technical Assistance Program, which at the beginning was applied to a limited extent chiefly in the field of Social Welfare and Public Administration, the relevant plans of this Program being financed through the U.N. regular funds.

On the other hand, the Specialized Agencies, which are mentioned here below, began to supply Technical Assistance consisting of scholarships or expert assignments.

Furthermore, other Organizations, such as UNICEF, supplied Technical Assistance, either independently through scholarships or expert assignments, or through the procurement of mechanical equipment and material, for the purpose of promoting the plans executed by World Health Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization etc.

In addition to the problems of under-developed countries in other parts of the world, Europe had its own problem, as its population were unable to start the task of their re-construction after the storm of the war had passed out, leaving behind ruined economies.

The problem of the recovery of European economy was essentially a problem of financial means, which could not be provided by the United Nations either.

The U.S. aid played a decisive role in the solution of Europe's problem.

After the monumental speech delivered by Gen. Marshall, the first post-war Economic Program for Europe was prepared with the assistance of U.S...., and on the basis of this program the nations of Europe started the rehabilitation of their economy.

However, although the primary and imperative demand of European countries was the financial aid, the necessity for the supply of Technical Assistance was in no way overlooked, as this was considered as a prerequisite to the success of Economic Co-

operation Programs, at least in certain sectors and countries of Europe.

Thus, the Council of Organization of Economic Co-operation in Europe (OECE) since its inception established a series of measures pertaining to the organization and the procedure of Technical Assistance.

These measures had the primary object of increasing the production capacity of various enterprises, which would automatically result in lowering the cost of production.

Concurrently with the United Nations Program, the American Government, originally implementing the Marshall Plan principles and subsequently the adopted general U.S. policy of extending their aid to economically under-developed countries of Europe or other areas of the world, started the execution of U.S. Technical Assistance Program, for the purpose of furnishing to these countries the technological and scientific knowledge required for their development, or the propagation of production principles, which accounted for the material Welfare and Social justice enjoyed by the American people.

The United States of America had already grown conscious of the fact that in order to enable these countries to put into due effect the financial aid received and to effectively utilize the human element and the natural resources, it was necessary to have not only funds and equipment, but primarily the necessary labor and scientific personnel, who would have the required technological knowledge, would be capable of operating this equipment and would apply the most advisable methods for the successful implementation of Development Programs.

The technical training required for the application of new technological methods and standards of production was an essential element in the effort for eliminating the constantly increasing difference in the standard of living existing between the fully-developed and under-developed countries. The U.S. policy of recent

years has been based on this principle, and the faith in this principle was manifested through the application of Technical Assistance Program in the under-developed countries, which became known as "Point Four".

The Technical Assistance Basic Programs and, more specifically, the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies Regular Programs, the Technical Assistance Expanded Program, the European Social Welfare Program, the Program of European Productivity Organization and the U.S. Government Technical Assistance Program, which will all be discussed further in this report, were formulated in the same manner and under the influence of these demands.

PART ONE

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
AND ORGANIZATIONS SUPPLYING THIS ASSISTANCE

A. REGULAR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

I. Peculiar Characteristics

The term of Regular Technical Assistance Program has prevailed to designate the Program of Technical Assistance granted by the U.S. Technical Assistance Administration, or by the Specialized Agencies or other bodies of U.N., and is financed by the United Nations or the Agencies, which grant this assistance at the expense of their regular budget.

The term "Regular Program" has been adopted for the purpose of distinguishing this program from the U.N. "Expanded Program" of Technical Assistance, of which specific mention will be made further below.

Preparation of Program

The planning authority within the framework of Regular Programs of various Organizations, the amount and the type of assistance granted are exclusive prerogatives of these Organizations, which take the necessary action in accordance with their charters and the policies of their Boards of Directors.

The Regular Technical Assistance Program of Specialized Agencies is a part of the overall activity of these Agencies, which is not limited to the supply of technical assistance only. On the other hand, it should be noted that the Technical Assistance, which is extended under the Regular Programs, is very limited.

The following is an analysis of Programs of various Organizations:

II. The United Nations Programs

Background

The U.N. Technical Assistance Program is the first evidence of the interest taken by this Organization in extending its aid to the economically under-developed countries, for the purpose of enabling their peoples to attain "a social advancement and a high standard of living under freer conditions".

The U.N. General Assembly, which, in accordance with article 60 of the Charter, is responsible for the economic advancement and progress of all nations of the world, complied with the provisions of article 55 of the Charter, whereunder the United Nations assumed, as already stated, the obligation of "raising the standard of living of all peoples, of ensuring conditions of economic and social progress and advancement", and to achieve this goal, passed a series of resolutions during its first four sessions. (1)

(1) In December 1946 the General Assembly "upon recognizing that the U.N. members had not all of them acquired an equal degree of development" (resolution 52/1), in order that these members might achieve a social progress and a high standard of living under freer conditions, requested the Economic and Social Council "to study the subject of furnishing, in co-operation with the Specialized Agencies, the competent experts in the Economic, Social and Cultural Sectors to those member-countries, which desired such an assistance". During the same session (resolution 58/1), it was decided to budget the necessary funds for hiring experts on Social Welfare.

At its fourth session, the General Assembly endorsed resolution No. 316 (IV), regarding the setting up of a Permanent Agency in the Social Welfare Sector. This program provided for the assignment of experts, the granting of scholarships, the preparation of demonstrations, technical publications and films, seminars etc.

In December 1948, the General Assembly (resolution 200 (III)), upon considering that the shortage of specialized personnel and technical organization hampered the economic advancement of under-developed countries, authorized the appropriation of the necessary funds, which would enable the Secretary General, in co-operation with the Specialized Agencies:

(I) To assign international expert teams, specialized in subjects of economic development, to visit those countries of

The Social Welfare and Public Administration Program

In its first meeting in 1946, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary General to extend, upon the request of the member-countries concerned, the Technical Assistance in the field of Social Welfare in the form of scholarships or expert assignments, for the purpose of assisting these countries in re-organizing their Social Welfare agencies.

A permanent Agency was later set up (resolution 316 IIV)) within the U.N., having the object of formulating a Technical Assistance Program, originally in the field of Social Welfare (resolution 58 (I)) and, subsequently, in the Public Administration sector (resolution 246 (III)).

The United Nations Technical Assistance Administration

Object. The development of the Social Welfare and Public Administration Programs on one hand, and the necessity for extending the U.N. activity to other sectors on the other hand, in order to enable the peoples of under-developed countries to benefit from the modern scientific knowledge, required for the development of their economies and the resultant rise of standard of

(1) Cont'd.

which the Governments would ask for their services,

(II) To grant scholarships enabling experts from under-developed countries to attend foreign training courses,

(III) To organize the training of technical personnel within the under-developed countries themselves, and

(IV) To assist the various Governments in hiring the necessary technical personnel and procuring equipment and material.

At its third session in 1948, the General Assembly (resolution 246 (III)) also adopted an International Training Program on Public Administration, chiefly for these countries, where the application of up-to-date administration systems and methods was most required.

living, made necessary the establishment of a new co-ordinating agency within the U.N., which would be responsible for handling all matters of the U.N. Technical Assistance Program. Thus, the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration was set up in 1950 and ever since it has been functioning as a Specialized Agency.

Scope. The activities of the Technical Assistance Administration envelop the following sectors:

General economic development, economic reviews, promotion of trade and corporations.

Industrial development, development of natural resources, ore deposits, generation and distribution of electric power, exploration of oil areas and water supply.

Transportation and communications, including motor, rail and sea transportation. Harbors, merchant marine and postal services.

Public economy, statistics, public administration, Social welfare (social studies, population, emigration, housing and town planning, organization of communities and farmers' welfare).

III. The Program of Specialized Agencies

Specialized Agencies

The Specialized Agencies were set up on the basis of international agreements amongst various countries, and were assigned with the implementation of Programs enveloping various fields, such as finance, social welfare, cultural and educational activities, public health and other related fields.

The Specialized Agencies are associated with the U.N. through agreements, formulated by a special permanent committee of the Economic and Social Council and approved by this Council and the General Assembly of United Nations.

The Specialized Agencies, which either existed (1) at the time the U.N. Technical Assistance Program was initiated or which were established at a later date, started supplying Technical Assistance in the form of scholarships or expert assignments, in conformity with their statutes and the resolutions of their Boards of Directors.

The following were designated as Specialized Agencies:

a. International Labor Office (ILO)

Establishment and Object. The International Labor Office was established on April 11, 1919, in order to put into effect the principles formulated in the Treaty of Versailles, and had the objects of:

(a) Contributing to a lasting peace through strengthening the efforts for the achievement of social justice in the world, and

(b) Improving, through taking the initiative in the international field, the working conditions and standard of living of laborers in order to contribute in this way to the economic and social stability.

Scope. Relation of economic development to laborers' income and labor markets.

Employment, vocational training of laborers, and emigration.

Industrial relations, including the procedure for settling industrial disputes.

Industrial security, labor health conditions, application of labor legislation and inspection, women's and young men's labor, statistics, social insurance.

Labor wages, payroll methods, establishment of minimum daily wage rates.

(1) Since it was established in 1919, the International Labor Office has been giving its assistance to the countries asking for it in connection with labor and social problems.

Co-operatives, handicraft, farm labor wages and conditions.

Merchant marine labor problems.

Labor problems of specialized industries.

b. Food and Agriculture Organization (F.A.O)

Establishment and Object. This Organization was established on October 16, 1945, with the object of ensuring better living conditions to all the peoples of the world, and particularly, to the farming populations.

F.A.O's efforts are chiefly directed to the improvement of feeding standards through obtaining better crops and the sound marketing and distribution of farm produce. In this way and by applying these means, the Organization has the ultimate goal of improving the world economy.

Scope. Agriculture, including irrigation, soil preservation, farm equipment, crops, insecticides, cattle raising, training of agronomists and organization of Research Agricultural Institutes.

Forests and forestal products, including preservation, marketing and industrial use of lumber, and fishing.

Feeding (in co-operation with World Health Organization), agricultural institutes and agencies (Including the agencies of Agricultural Practices, Farm Industries and Co-operatives).

c. United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Establishment and Object. It was established on November 4, 1946, with the object of contributing to peace and security through furthering and promoting the educational, scientific and cultural standards, through safeguarding, by means of an international co-operation, the principles of universal respect for justice, laws, human rights and basic freedoms to all men, regardless of race, sex, tongue or creed.

Scope. Universal education, controlling agency of training

programs, educational administration, university organization and administration, professional orientation, educational researches and statistics, architecture of School buildings, organizing libraries, elementary and intermediary education, training of teaching personnel, Supervision and administration agency, basic education and adults' education, training of elementary education teachers in the school or in special training centers, establishment and operation of basic and adults education centers supply and use of education material, visual and hearing training aids, auxiliary books and literature, education of nomads.

d. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

Establishment and Object.

The International Civil Aviation Organization was set up on April 4, 1947, and had the object of contributing to international co-operation through the exploration of all subjects pertaining to international civil aviation, in order to develop and disseminate the technical methods and standards which are essential to the safety of flights and fast communications.

Scope. Organizing government civil aviation agencies, technical researches for determining the civil aviation demands, preparation of plans, supervising the construction and maintenance of airfields, building aeronautical installations, organizing an air traffic control system, aeronautical communications and radio communication means, aeronautical meteorology, flight services and other auxiliary services required by civil aviation, organization and administration of air communications, economic and legal studies of air communications, training in all civil aviation branches.

e. International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

Establishment. The Bank was established on December 27, 1945 when the representatives of 28 countries signed the Statute draft in the Bretton Woods conference in July 1944.

Object. The Bank has the object of supplying the necessary

assistance for the recovery and economic development of member-countries by means of obtaining production funds.

It has also the object of encouraging individual investments in foreign countries, and in these cases that the individual funds are not immediately available under reasonable terms, the Bank may support the individual investments by supplying economy production means, either from the funds of the Bank or from other sources.

Furthermore, it has the goal of obtaining the harmonious development of world trade and of contributing to the maintenance of payments equilibrium by encouraging international investments in order to effectively develop the natural resources of members-countries.

In order to achieve its goals, the Bank may furnish or guarantee the loans required for the recovery and development of economies. It encourages the international traffic of capital and channelizes it to productive investments.

Terms of Loans. The loans furnished by the Bank must be utilized for production purposes. The loans cannot be granted except to the member-countries, or under the guaranty of respective governments, to private enterprises existing within the areas of countries receiving the loans.

Scope. (In connection with Technical Assistance). The aid given by the Bank to the member-countries is not restricted to the loans granted or secured. At the request of those concerned the Bank may dispatch on-the-spot missions, which are invested with various authorities and which specifically deal with the formulation of long-term development programs, including the establishment of priority and the taking of necessary economic, tax and administration measures for attaining the goals of program.

These missions also give advice as to the best government economic policy to be adopted in conjunction with the field

of development considered and recommend the means for attracting domestic funds and investing them in productive projects, etc.

f. International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Establishment and Object. The International Monetary Fund was established on December 27, 1945. The objects of this Fund are the following:

To contribute to international co-operation on monetary matters and to promote the world trade.

To extend its aid for the purpose of obtaining monetary stability and of preventing the devaluation of various currencies due to competition.

To assist the members of the Fund to implement a multiple system of payments covering current transactions and to eliminate the existing world trade restrictions.

Scope. (In connection with Technical Assistance). Monetary and banking problems, matters of payments equilibrium. Foreign exchange policy, exchange rates, exchange restrictions, special measures etc. Taxation and public economy problems in general. Economic and monetary statistics.

g. World Postal Union (WPU)

Establishment and Object. The Union was established on October 9, 1947 through the Postal Agreement of Borne, which was put into effect on July 1, 1875, with the purpose of setting up common regulations applied at the exchange of correspondence amongst member countries of the Union, and of ensuring the sound organization and the improvement of Postal Services.

h. International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

Purpose: To ensure the smooth operation of telegraph, telephone and radio-electric Services with a view to increasing and expanding their use by the public at the lowest possible rates.

The International Telecommunications Union extends the international co-operation to the improvement and rational use

of telecommunications.

It also promotes the development of technical facilities and their efficient operation.

Scope. The organization of Government telecommunications Services the preparation of economic and technical studies for the purpose of determining the telecommunications requirements, the building, organization, management, operation and maintenance of telegraph, telephone and radio networks, and the training in all telecommunications fields.

i. World Health Organization (WHO)

Establishment and Purpose. The World Health Organization was set up on April 7, 1948, with the aim of ensuring the highest possible level of health for all peoples.

In order to realize its aims, the Organization helps train the necessary personnel for combatting disease, and implements programs intending the improvement of health, nutrition, sanitation etc.

Scope. Combatting malaria, venereal disease, tuberculosis and other virus diseases (plague, cholera, typhus, schistosomiasis, yellow fever, trachoma, leprosy, etc.), vocational and technical training, supply of assistance to educational institutions, scholarships and exchange of scientific information, administration of public health, environmental sanitation, nursing practice, protection of motherhood and child, social health and labor health (in co-operation with ILO), information of the public regarding health matters, nutrition, mental health, population statistics, and training in the production of anti-biotics and insecticides.

j. World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Establishment and Purpose. Its purpose is to facilitate the world-wide co-operation in establishing networks of stations for making meteorological observations or other geophysical observations and to encourage the establishment and maintenance of centers for providing meteorological services.

Another purpose is to promote the establishment and maintenance of systems for rapidly exchanging meteorological information home and abroad.

The Organization also has the aim of ensuring the smooth execution of observations and the uniform publication of observations and statistics.

Scope. The organization of Government meteorological services, the preparation of economic and technical researches for determining the meteorological requirements, study of climate conditions, agricultural meteorology, sea meteorology, air meteorology, weather forecast, meteorological equipment, statistics, etc.

k. United Nations International Children's Emergency Funds
(UNICEF)

Purpose. This U.N. agency was established to promote, particularly in the under-developed countries, the setting up of material and child welfare centers; the training of midwives and nurses' aids and the preparation of children's nutrition programs.

In co-operation with FAO, this agency also assists in the establishment of milk pasteurization plants and, in co-operation with WHO, in combatting malaria, trachoma, tuberculosis and other virus diseases.

The agency also brings relief to areas affected by act of God.

Scope of Program. The program of this agency is now continued in many countries and areas of Asia, Africa, Europe, America and Eastern Mediterranean.

Administration. The administration of this agency is exercised by an Executive Director under the instructions and policies of its Executive Board. The latter determines the programs and apportions the agency funds. The UNICEF resources consist of voluntary contributions from the member countries.

IV. The Programs of Other International Organizations.

1. Children's International Center (CIE)

Purpose. CIE has the following purposes:

(a) To train medical and social personnel, engaged in the children's welfare on international level.

(b) To explore medical, biological and social medicine problems.

(c) To promote the setting up of an international documentation center for making researches and studies regarding the children's health.

To realize its aims, the Center:

(a) Conducts large scale medical, psychological and social researches. The results of these researches, which are communicated to various congresses or are published, considerably contribute to the solution of Children's welfare problems (e.g. the growth of ordinary child, anti-tuberculosis inoculation, protection against acute rheumatism etc.).

(b) Organizes social pediatrics courses, through which all medical, social welfare and nursing personnel, who are engaged in the children's welfare, are kept abreast of the achievements accomplished in the solution of children's welfare problems.

2. Organization of International Commerce (OIC).

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

Purpose. The establishment of International Commerce Organization would have the object of eliminating or reducing the tariff restrictions and other restrictions, which were imposed during the war etc. and of exercising an international control on trade.

Furthermore, the Organization would encourage the adoption of agreements on basic products and the exercise of a control on certain commercial policies of international monopolies.

To accomplish these goals, the Charter of "International Trade Organization" was drawn up in 1948, which, however, has not been ratified due to various reasons and, as a result, the Organization has not yet started functioning.

In spite of this, an agreement was reached on the reduction and standardization of tariffs applied in 35 countries, through an international trade agreement under the name "General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade" (GATT), concluded in 1947.

GATT has been functioning in Geneva as a Secretariat directed by an Executive Secretary pending the establishment of International Trade Organization.

B. THE U.N. EXPANDED PROGRAM OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

I. Origin and Scope of Program

The successful, however limited, work accomplished by the U.N. and the Specialized Agencies through their Regular Programs became the basis of the Technical Assistance Expanded Program by virtue of resolution No. 222 (IX) of U.N. Economic and Social Council.

The implementation of this program was called for by the necessity for co-ordinating all Programs of Technical Assistance granted either by the U.N. or by the Specialized Agencies on one hand, and, on the other hand, for accumulating all scientific and technological knowledge and experience made available by member countries of U.N. and passing them to other countries in the form of Technical Assistance, in accordance with the principles of international co-operation and mutual aid amongst free peoples.

Purpose

This Program has the purpose of granting assistance to economically under-developed countries "in order to strengthen their economies through the development of industries and agriculture and the achievement of economic and political independence, in accordance with the U.N. Charter, and to ensure a high level of economic and social Welfare to the populations of these countries".

Scope

In accordance with the aims of Technical Assistance Expanded Program, any country requiring technical assistance, may benefit from the technological progress and experience of any other country, although the degree of economic and social development or the social conditions of these two countries may differ.

The results accomplished through the implementation of these international technical assistance plans proved that al-

most all countries may, regardless of the degree or type of their progress, assist other countries through the dissemination of specialized knowledge or experience available to them, even if the latter may be better developed in comparison with them.

This means that the under-developed countries may benefit from the experience of not only the better-developed countries, but from that of other backward countries, as long as the latter have progressed in a specific field.

Type of International Co-operation

The countries, receiving Technical Assistance under this Program, may in turn and in fact do extend their assistance to other countries. This happens because the Programs, as already stated, do not utilize the experience of the few most-developed nations only, but a world-wide deposit of experience acquired under any circumstances and by any member of the United Nations.

It is for this reason that the Technical Assistance Program in realizing its aims bears the mark of a wonderful international co-operation, through which the various Nations joint their experience and technological knowledge for the purpose of assisting one another, without looking for any material reward or political profit (1). This must be particularly

(1) It must be stressed that the Technical Assistance Program aim at supplying the necessary facilities for conducting specialized or supplementary training, although they do not provide any funds. E.g. under these programs, the necessary assistance may be extended for the vocational training of bulldozer operators for land reclamation purposes, although the funds required for purchasing these bulldozers must be obtained from another source.

Such a source of funds for economic development, which all under-developed countries may utilize, may be the International Bank.

stresses, as many of the experts employed come from under-developed countries or countries or countries, which are on the road to development.

Financing of Program

Unlike the U.N. and Specialized Agencies Regular Programs, which, as already stated, are financed with the funds of their budgets, the Technical Assistance Expanded Program is financed from a special account, which is independent from the U.N. and Specialized Agencies budgets and is kept by the U.N. Secretary General (2).

In order to finance this Program, all countries, which are members of U.N. or one of the Specialized Agencies, have been invited to contribute their funds (1).

The participation of various countries in financing the Program is effected partly with regular contributions, which

(2) It must be also emphasized that the special account of Expanded Program has no relation with the Specialized Agencies account. The operational expenses of Expanded Program are not met with the Agencies funds. These agencies are only financed, to the extent they carry out Technical Assistance plans, within the framework of the Expanded Program.

(1) An evidence of the great importance currently attached to the international programs of Technical Assistance is the steady increase of the number of countries contributing funds to the Technical Assistance Expanded Program. Thus, the 54 countries, which had promised to contribute a total capital of which the equivalent would amount to \$20,035,578 for the first 18-month fiscal period ending on Dec. 31, 1951, has been increased to 79 with a total contribution exceeding \$30,000,000 for the year 1957. In the last seven years, 83 various Governments paid or accepted to pay an approximate amount of \$180,000,000.

the members are required to pay to these Agencies annually. However, most of the contributions given for meeting the Technical Assistance operational expenses are voluntary. The funds obtained through such contributions are allocated amongst the U.N. Technical Assistance Administration (UNTAA) and the seven collaborating Specialized Agencies, mentioned here below.

These voluntary contributions given by various countries for the purpose of meeting the Expanded Program expenses, are officially stated at the annual sessions of Technical Assistance which are held for this purpose.

Agencies Participating in Program

The Agencies, which, as already stated, receive part of these contributions, are the following:

The U.N. Technical Assistance Administration (UNTAA), the International Labor Office (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

The International Bank of Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the U.N. International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and the U.N. Relief and Welfare Organization, which extends special assistance to Palestinian refugees, although they collaborate in the Expanded Program, do not receive funds from the Expanded Program Special Account.

The Specialized Agencies, by participating in the Expanded Program, extend their own assistance in the respective fields of action.

II. The Administration Organs of Program

1. Technical Assistance Board

The plans executed on the basis of the Expanded Program are co-ordinated by the Technical Assistance Board, which

consists of representatives from the Organizations participating in the Expanded Program.

This Board is responsible for the exercise of a central administration and the formulation of the Program in general, and is directed by an Executive Chairman.

2. Resident Representatives

The resident representatives are employees, who are appointed in various countries by the Executive Chairman of Technical Assistance Board upon the approval of the Board, for the purpose of observing the implementation of Expanded Program.

3. Technical Assistance Committee

The general supervision of Program is exercised by the countries concerned through the Technical Assistance Committee (TAC).

This Committee consists of 18 members of the Social and Economic Council and of 6 additional members, selected amongst the representatives of the member countries of U.N. and the participating Specialized Agencies.

The Technical Assistance Committee receives regular report from the Technical Assistance Board and reviews the progress of Program at least twice a year. The Technical Assistance Committee comes under the jurisdiction of the Economic and Social Council.

III. Type of Technical Assistance

The Technical Assistance is granted in various forms:

Experts

One of the most important forms of Technical Assistance is the assignment of experts, who assist the various Governments of the economically under-developed or backward countries in conducting technical training within their agencies and in developing their natural resources. These experts are assigned to individual or team missions and are recruited amongst all nations of the world, depending on their specific qualifications.

Scholarships

Another type of assistance is given in the form of Scholarships to the citizens of under-developed countries for training or higher education purposes.

Mechanical Equipment

Part of Technical Assistance is also given in the form of mechanical equipment, although in small amounts and in conjunction with the experts' work, such as laboratory equipment required for the conduct of relevant demonstrations.

Organization of Training Courses, Seminars etc.

Another manner of disseminating technological knowledge through the Technical Assistance international programs is by means of exchanging information and knowledge amongst the experts of various countries in international training courses, seminars, congresses etc.

Visual and Hearing Training Aids

The U.N. and the Specialized Agencies also publish and provide the countries concerned with books or other technical publications, films and all types of facilities for the dissemination of technical or scientific information.

Researches

The organization of demonstration projects for training purposes or the performance of scientific researches in certain fields or model areas, are also types of Technical Assistance.

IV. Manner of Providing Assistance

Applications from Countries Concerned

The type of Technical Assistance provided by the U.N. and Specialized Agencies on the basis of Expanded Program, is governed by the requirements of various countries.

The Technical Assistance is not provided unless it is

requested (1) by the country concerned, and as long as this is possible, it is supplied in the form requested, as it has the aim of enabling the country to help itself.

Obligations of Agencies Providing Assistance

Amongst the various obligations of these Agencies, based on pertinent resolutions, are the following:

- I. The Agencies may provide assistance on the basis of an agreement and upon the request of the country concerned only.
- II. The Assistance is provided to countries or, through them, to individuals only, and has the purpose of enabling the country concerned to meet its requirements.
- III. The assistance may not become an instrument of alien economic and political intervention in the domestic affairs of the country concerned.
- IV. The experts assigned must be recruited not only on the basis of their professional standards, but also upon considering their feeling of understanding and respect for the civilization and specific needs of the country to which they are

(1) The U.N. has no intention of imposing any change to the program of assistance requested, and this is the reason why the U.N. members have agreed that their Technical Assistance Programs should not be used as an instrument of alien economic and political intervention in the domestic affairs of the country requesting such assistance.

Furthermore the Agencies providing Technical Assistance should "refrain from making any discriminations due to the political status of the country requesting the assistance or due to the race or religion of the population".

assigned. These experts may not intervene in the political affairs or trade activities of the country concerned.

V. The Agencies usually bear all expenses involved (experts' salaries and travelling expenses until experts reach the country concerned, plus the expenses of trainees receiving scholarships in foreign countries) except for the expenses made in the local currency.

Obligations of Countries Applying for Assistance

All countries, applying for assistance under the Expanded Program, must:

I. Make immediate efforts for putting in due effect all technological recommendations made to them by the experts.

II. Set up a co-ordinating agency for handling all Technical assistance matters.

III. Make all efforts for achieving an economic development and continue to finance the projects, which were initiated at their request.

IV. Assume at least part of the expenses of technical assistance provided, namely those expenses which may be paid in local currency, such as subsistence and transportation expenses and expenses for hiring the local personnel required by the experts.

V. Advise the Agencies on request regarding any assistance in the same field either asked for or obtained from any other source.

VI. In certain cases, publish all data or supply the items of such publications, pertaining to the results accomplished through the assistance provided and the experience gained therefrom, for the purpose of keeping informed all other countries and International Agencies. The countries concerned also must bring the program to public attention within their own territories.

V. Programs

Programs of Countries

In accordance with the procedure (2) of programs established by the Economic and Social Council in 1954, each country, receiving assistance, must assume the obligation of making the necessary application each year in the light of its requirements and in conjunction with its own Government development program. This

(2) The procedure for preparing the individual programs of each country must start 10 months prior to the beginning of each calendar year.

(a) Early in March, the Technical Assistance Board establishes the ceiling of funds available for the projects program of the following year. This amount is divided into individual smaller portions corresponding to every country in the under-developed regions of the world. In making the relevant decision for the allocation of assistance amongst the various Governments, the Board takes into consideration the gravity and urgency of demands, the per capita income of citizens, the population, the extent of economic development, the technological potential, the amount of assistance obtained from other sources and the interest taken in the programs of previous years.

The amount of assistance corresponding to each country is further subdivided into smaller amounts amongst the participating agencies and these amounts are indicative of the agencies' participation in each specific project.

(b) Early in April the various countries are advised of the amount of assistance apportioned to each one of them. At the same time each country receives advice of an additional amount of assistance (normally half of the basic amount), in order that the country may consider this when preparing a supplementary project schedule. The basic amount corresponds to the ceiling of A Class Program, and the supplementary amount to B Class Program.

(c) The member countries are granted a time limit of about 3 months from April till June, in order that they may formulate

application covers the Technical Assistance Program, which is submitted for approval to the U.N. Technical Assistance Committee

Regional Projects

In addition to the assistance granted to each country, the program of each year also includes funds required for "Regional Projects", which are organized for the benefit of several countries. In the recent years the funds allocated to such projects covered 10% of the total amount of the Expanded Program funds.

In preparing their programs, the various Governments must state their intention of participating in the execution of these

(2) Cont'd.

in detail the programs of the following year on the basis of amount of assistance required by each country. In the meantime, the local representatives of participating Agencies in each country review the technicalities of each project in co-operation with the various Governmental Services.

(d) Late in June the member countries forward the applications in connection with A and B Class projects to the Technical Assistance Board, of which the Secretariat, upon reviewing all applications submitted on the basis of the pertinent recommendations of participating Agencies, prepares a tentative universal program and submits it to the Board. The latter is approved by the Technical Assistance Board at a session held in October and further submitted to the Technical Assistance Committee together with the administration expense budget for the following year.

(e) By November 30 the Committee considers the tentative program from the standpoint of economic significance, without engaging in the technical details or the government development plans of countries concerned.

(f) Upon obtaining the Committee's approval, the execution of program may be initiated with the beginning of new calendar year. The Technical Assistance Committee also approves the necessary funds to each one of the participating Agencies subject to the final approval by the General Assembly.

regional projects (1).

Applications Submitted after Approval of Program

In view of the fact that the preparation of programs is effected about one year ahead of their implementation, the various Governments are likely to consider as necessary certain alterations to their original plans. This contingency is always considered and provision is made for both the possible amendment to the program approved and for the submittal of new applications requesting assistance.

As a rule, such applications are primarily approved as addenda to the Program of Class A projects, and the relative projects are carried out provided there is still a balance left from the funds of Class A Projects Program.

Contingency Fund

In case it is difficult to find the funds required for the execution of a new project, which, however, is considered by the country concerned to have top priority, the Executive Chairman of Technical Assistance Board may make the necessary provision for allocating the necessary funds beyond the budget of the program approved for the country concerned. However, these projects are currently financed, although to a limited extent, from the working capital and reserve fund (2).

(1) The Community Development Project carried out in Chryssoupolis, Kavalla, which has the purpose of organizing this area into a model community, is financed as a regional project, in which Greece, Yugoslavia and Turkey are jointly interested.

(2) This account, which was adopted by virtue of Nos 400 and 521 resolutions of the Economic and Social Council, is utilized as a reserve working fund, which may supply ready cash and advances to the participating Agencies pending the collection of contributions from the member countries. The Executive Chairman of Technical Assistance Board may also approve the necessary funds from this Account for meeting any emergencies, which may develop during the implementation of annual program. These advances are refunded from the funds of following year.

C. THE U.N. SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAM FOR EUROPE

I. Origin, Purpose and Scope of Program

Origin

The U.N. Social Welfare Program should be specifically mentioned, due to its bonds with Europe to-day. As already stated, this Program was actually the first manifestation of Technical Assistance granted by the U.N. to certain countries, which had been extensively damaged during the war.

This assistance initially consisted of scholarships to enable the personnel of competent services of these countries to train in social welfare subjects, as these services required a thorough re-organization at the end of war.

Due to the implementation of the Technical Assistance Expanded Program in the under-developed countries in 1950, which resulted in shifting the focus of U.N. attention from Europe to some other, less developed, areas of the world, the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, while seeking to minimize the harmful effects that would probably develop in Europe as a result of this change in the program, initiated a special Social Welfare Program for Europe, having them aim of developing and promoting mutual assistance social Welfare plans amongst the European countries.

Purpose

This special Program has the aim of assisting the participating countries in developing their Social Welfare Services through the betterment of the professional standards of Social Welfare Officials and of the personnel of Government agencies and Institutions of Social Welfare.

Scope

This program envelops the following basic subjects:

- (1) Social development in general,
- (2) Administration of various Social Welfare branches
- (3) Community, family and child welfare

(4) Social measures of general nature, (5) Social measures for child protection, (6) Emigration, (7) Social defensive Policy (having the specific aim of checking infantile delinquency), (8) Rehabilitation of Invalids, (9) Housing and Town Planning (10) Population problems, (11) Social statistics and Social researches.

Participating Countries

The following countries participate in this program: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, West Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia, plus a few countries of Middle East and North Africa.

Organs Responsible for the Observance of Program

The implementation of this program in each country is entrusted to a special committee, consisting of representatives from the various Government Services in the labor and social welfare fields and from the respective Social Welfare Organizations (1).

The responsibility for administering and implementing the Program on international level is assumed by the European Bureau of the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, having its seat in Geneva.

Preparation and Financing of Program

The Program is prepared by the European Bureau of the U.N. Technical Assistance Administration in co-operation with the U.N. Social Welfare Bureau, and is financed from the regular budget of Technical Assistance Administration of United Nations (UNTA).

(1) In Greece this subject is handled by the Technical Assistance Service, which is assisted by a pertinent Committee comprising representatives from the Ministries of Co-ordination, Social Welfare and Justice and the Organizations which are engaged in the training of appropriate personnel in Social Welfare subject or which carry out a Social Welfare task in Greece within their jurisdiction.

II. Type of Technical Assistance

The assistance provided consists of experts missions, award of scholarships, exchange of visits amongst the Social Welfare personnel, organization of team training courses and seminars, issue on loan basis of training films on subjects of Social Welfare; also diagrams and pictures from various Social Welfare Institutions.

Experts

Amongst the various projects of Social Welfare Program a prominent place is held by those which provide for making available to the various countries a number of experts of highest level over a short period of time, ranging from one week to one month; these experts have the task of recommending to the Governments concerned the advisable steps for re-organizing their Services for adopting the improved practices of Social Welfare, for instituting an appropriate legislation etc.

HOLDERS OF SCHOLARSHIPS

The Program also provides for scholarships of a more or less short period of time, which enable Social Welfare officials or Government Welfare personnel to train in foreign countries.

Exchange of Visits amongst Social Welfare Personnel

(a) Exchange of Visits Based on Hospitality

A part of the Social Welfare Program consists of the exchange of visits amongst Social Welfare Officials or other persons engaged in Social Welfare work in each country participating in the Program, for the purpose of enabling these persons to achieve a mutual understanding of the demands of countries in this field and to improve the professional standard of their personnel.

The International Labor Office takes an active part in this Exchange Program through organizing visits amongst Government employees and Social Welfare Officials engaged in labor subjects, such as the organization of Employment Office,

professional orientation, vocational training, workmen's emigration, organization of social security, labor legislation, industrial relations, labor inspection, labor health and industrial labor safety.

In exchange for the hospitality (free board and lodging) expected from the foreign country, the persons, participating in the exchange program, assume the obligation of extending to their foreign colleagues, who visit their own country, an equal hospitality under the same terms and conditions.

Furthermore, the persons participating in the program are required to assume their own expenses while travelling inside the foreign country, plus their incidental expenses. As for the expenses for travelling to and returning from the foreign country, these are normally absorbed by the Technical Assistance Administration up to a certain percentage, while the balance is paid by the participants themselves.

(b) Exchange of Visits on Paid Expense Basis

Another way of exchanging visits is through the payment of all expenses by the applicant. He only benefits from the facilitations provided by the Exchange Program in connection with preparing a schedule of contacts, visits, supply of books, etc.

Seminars and Training Courses

Another Chapter of the Social Welfare Program is the organization of Seminars and team training courses, in order to give the Social Welfare Officials and the Government Welfare employees of various European Countries, who handle certain common problems, the chance of getting into a direct contact with one another and exchanging views on the best manner of coping with these problems. The meetings held on such subjects normally last from 10 to 24 day

The organization of these seminars is made on the basis of annual program, which is formulated by the European Bureau of U.N. Technical Assistance Administration in co-operation with the competent authorities of the country concerned and U.N. Social Welfare Bureau. In all cases that the seminar is interesting to any of the Specialized Agencies, such as the International Labor

Organization, World Health Organization etc., the agency concerned may participate in the preparation of this program and t a proportionate absorption of expenses.

Propaganda Film Material

Another form of assistance provided in this field is th issue on loan basis of films or slides showing social welfare activities for use by various Social Welfare Training Institutions, professional organizations, Government Agencies etc. in connection with the training programs executed by them, with the work of Seminars, congresses, etc.

D. THE U.S. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

I. Origin and Evolution of Program

Public Charity Work

The origin of American assistance extended to various countries may be traced back to the latter quarter of XIX Century. The U.S., which up to that time had been receiving technical assistance from Europe, started to gradually provide their own technical assistance to various regions of the world, chiefly through the missionaries' work.

Ever since the middle of XIX Century, the American missionaries of all denominations have been implementing Technical Assistance programs in remote areas, with the purpose of assisting the countries concerned to undertake the task of their own development. The main efforts were to build schools and hospitals in almost all the countries of the under-developed world (1).

Later on, various Charity organizations and the Rockefeller and Ford Institutions started similar action in the same field, which was more actively pursued by the American enterprises through the implementation of programs aiming at the vocational training of foreign labor.

Private Initiative

The U.S. private enterprises (2) took over the task of

(1) E.g. in 1834 missionary Eli Smith established the first Arab printing office in Syria. The Presbyterian Missionary Council sent missionary teachers and doctors to Iran. The Beirut American University was established by Presbyterian missionaries in 1868, and the Teheran American College began to function as a school for male students in 1872.

(2) The total amount of all types of assistance supplied from individual sources cannot be estimated in terms of figures. A major part of this assistance - particularly that supplied by private enterprises - is an indirect aid, extended in conjunction with their regular business activities.

providing technical assistance internationally at an ever-increasing rate. The major agricultural organizations participated and are still participating in the farmers' children exchange programs, and the American labor unions provide their assistance for the purpose of strengthening the foreign free labor unions.

Assistance Given to Countries

Concurrently with the individual initiative and the American philanthropists' work, which were initiated in the middle of XIX Century, certain foreign countries started taking an active interest in this field of action and endeavored to secure all technical assistance through entering into agreement with American experts.

The State Department has on many occasions facilitated the conclusion of such agreements of Technical Assistance between foreign Governments and U.S. experts, amongst whom many were former holders of U.S. Government Scholarships.

At the turn of XX Century, the U.S. Government engaged in the implementation of a large scale Economic and Technical Assistance Program in Cuba, Puerto Rico (3), the Phillipines, Haiti and Santo Domingo.

This type of technical assistance, outside any programs, simply had the aim to disseminate the technical knowledge to certain regions, although it did not aim at the implementation of a general development program.

(3) The first steps in this direction were made by the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, which was organized in 1902, and at the time when the U.S. Development Program was initiated in Puerto Rico, almost concurrently with that started in the Phillipines.

The Phillipines program acquired an unprecedented significance through the publication of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act in 1946, which, amongst other things, stressed the necessity for enabling the Phillipino citizens to receive a technical training in U.S.A.

The U.S. Government Technical Assistance Program

The U.S. Government Technical Assistance Program (4), very limited at the beginning, was first applied in Latin America, where, following a relevant agreement, the Technical Assistance program was started in 1940 with the purpose of increasing the production of war material required for World War II.

However, the methodical effort for the implementation of Technical Assistance Program in conjunction with the provision of U.S. Economic Aid, was also started in Latin America at a later date, when the Institute of Inter-American Affairs was established by virtue of a relevant Congress act.

The activities of this Institute and the progress achieved in Latin America gave a new drive to the idea of extending this program to other areas of world and became the basis of the U.S. Government Assistance Program, which is mentioned here below.

II. The Assistance Program in Under-Developed Countries (Point Fo

Point Four

The recommendation for the implementation of an extended U.S. Program of Economic and Technical Assistance was made through Point 4 of President Truman's speech on his political program addressed to the Congress in January 1949. In this speech, Mr. Truman stated four basic points of U.S. foreign policy.

The first point referred to the support to be given to the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in carrying out their work effectively.

The second point provided for continuing the supply of

(4) From 1938 to 1948 the exchange of Scientific, technical and cultural information between U.S. and the other American states, was greatly facilitated through the establishment of a special Intergovernmental Scientific and Cultural Co-operation Committee.

The Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 and the China Aid Act of 1948 similarly included the subject of Technical Assistance in their general goals.

commodities required for world reconstruction.

The third pertained to the collective security of free peoples against all dangers of aggression.

The fourth made reference to the execution of a new daring program, through which the benefits from the U.S. scientific progress and industrial development would be made available to everybody and would contribute to the development of "under-developed countries" (1).

Purpose

President Truman explained this program from the American standpoint in the following way:

"If the under-developed countries do not achieve a stable economic basis in harmony with the democratic ideals of their populations, they will be unable to meet the demands of modern life. If these countries are not given the proper help and feel frustrated, they will probably have recourse to erroneous doctrines, which foster the idea that progress may be only achieved through tyranny".

(1) The meaning of the Term "under-developed" is relative only. Any country of the world is under-developed up to a certain extent or, at least, it has certain areas which are backward. The term "under-developed areas", in the way it is used herein, which differs from the meaning given by the European Productivity Agency, covers the countries of American Republics, Far East, Near East and Africa, where the general standard of living is low.

This term excludes Europe, although it does not specify the "low standard of living" existing in various areas of the world as a prerequisite to under-development. In the practice, any non-European and non-Soviet country was considered to be in principle a potential recipient of Technical Assistance in the sense of and in conformity with Point 4 Program. Most of the countries of the world received such an assistance.

However, President Truman's speech, delivered to the Congress of American Newspapers Union on June 28, 1950, was more illustrative of the program aims, because it clearly defined the principles on which it was based and the results to be expected from the international co-operation in the Technical Assistance field.

"It is our duty", Mr. Truman stated, "to help the backward countries not only in preparing their defenses but also in improving their living conditions. We must help them to develop their agriculture, industries, health conditions and education. The economic progress of these countries will be beneficial both to them and to ourselves.

"These are the reasons why I recommended the implementation of this program, which is currently known as Point 4. The Congress recently voted for the provision of Technical Assistance to the backward countries. This assistance is very important. It is incredible to think of the vast changes that may result from simple measures, such as the use of better seeds in farming, the use of insecticides or the dissemination of elementary hygienic knowledge.

"I shall give you an example: In the northern part of India, the inhabitants of a particularly fertile area were recently forced to flee their villages due to the terrific spread of malaria. The Indian Government requested the assistance of World Health Organization (WHO). A team of experts was sent to this area in April 1949. The use of DDT solved the problem and one year later the farmers went back to their homes and started farming their lands again.

"Such occurrences will be often repeated, as long as the Point 4 program will be applied.

"There exists a vast field for the implementation of this program. E.g. with the help of FAO, it is possible to eradicate the plague of animals, this terrible epidemic disease which is the scourge of Far East territories.

"This program provides for the investment of funds, of which the results will become apparent with the years. It will bring about a major economic progress in the backward countries and will help them to maintain their independence. A substantial part of this project will be carried out by the U.N."

Point 4 Program became the cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy and has ever since been pursued in the same manner, without being affected by the changes occurred in the staff of U.S. policy-makers.

The policy adopted by President Truman was taken on by President Eisenhower, who in his speech to the Congress on May 5, 1953, requested the extension of Mutual Security Program.

"Although the funds requested for the technical and economic development", said President Eisenhower, "are small in comparison with the military aid provided, these programs are of the most vital importance."

"By these programs the U.S. proves its interest in assisting the populations of these areas to strive for better living conditions, to support the existing possibilities of development and to eliminate all dangers against their national security. To build a defense against any foreign military threat is not enough. We must fight the conditions which may be exploited by the subversive elements existing in these countries"

Legal Authority

The Point 4 Assistance Program was passed by the Congress on June 5, 1950 through the act for International Development and was subsequently supplemented through the Mutual Security Program act of 1951, when certain Government agencies were specifically established for the implementation of Program (1).

(1) On Feb. 24, 1950 the Technical Co-operation and Development Bureau was established at the State Department and was placed under the direction of the Under-Secretary for Economic Affairs.

Type of U.S. Program

The "Point 4 Program" is considered to be synonymous

(1) Cont'd

The Congress passed the Act for International Development 64 Stat. 204, in the summer 1950, and on Sept. 6, 1950 the allocation of aid funds was started. The responsibility for the program was entrusted to the Secretary of State Department by virtue of President's Decree No. 10159. Through the same decree the International Development Advisory Board was set up, comprising private members, and the Inter-Governmental Technical Co-operation Board was also established.

On Oct. 27, 1950 the Technical Co-operation Administration was established at the State Department. This Agency was semi-independent and functioned as an instrument independently from other Governmental agencies handling the subjects of assistance to foreign countries. A few months later the duties of the Institute of inter-American affairs were combined with those of the Technical Co-operation Administration through the appointment of the latter's director as a member of the Institute Executive Board.

The Technical Co-operation Administration initially appeared to be intended to develop a long term, although limited, activity which would be essentially independent from all types of assistance.

The Mutual Security Act of 1951, however, brought the unification of all assistance programs. Under this Act, the post of the Director of Mutual Assistance was created at the Executive Office of the President; this Director became the co-ordinator of Technical Co-operation Administration Program at the Department of State, of the Military Aid Program at the Defense Department and of the Defensive Assistance (economic aid) Program at the Mutual Security Agency. At the same time, the Mutual Security Agency provided the Far East territories with technical assistance, while the Technical Co-operation

with the term of "Technical Assistance". However, in the way it was defined in President Truman's opening speech and was subsequently formulated in his address to the Congress on June 24, 1949, this Program is actually much wider. It is a program of a world-wide economic development, and the technical assistance, taken in its narrow sense, although it is an important element, is nothing but a single item in the overall program.

The other main item of this program is the investment of funds, of which the allocation, in Mr. Truman's plan, was to be obtained through the supply of funds from the Export-Import Bank, the International Bank of Reconstruction and Develop-

(1) Cont'd.

Administration limited its activities to Near East, South Asia, Africa and South America. The Mutual Security Administration and its predecessor, the Economic Co-operation Administration, were the first Agencies to take action in Far East by virtue of the Economic Co-operation Act of 1948, and carried on with the execution of U.S. Aid programs in this region on the principle that no more than a single Organization should operate in each country.

The next major change was made through the implementation of Executive Reorganization Plan No. 7, which became effective in the summer 1953. An independent Foreign Operations Administration replaced the Mutual Security Agency, while the authorities of the Technical Co-operation Administration were transferred from the Department of State to this new Administration.

Later on, the Mutual Security Act of 1954 substituted all previous legislation authorizing the provision of Technical Assistance, viz. the Economic Co-operation Act of 1948 and the Act for International Development of 1950.

The new Act called for the termination of Foreign Operations Administration by June 30, 1955, and the re-assignment of the Technical Assistance Program to the State Department.

ment and from private sources (2).

The Technical Assistance and the fund investments were considered to be closely associated with the effort for the development of the backward regions of the world.

As regards the Technical Assistance specifically, Mr. Truman in making his statements to the U.S. Congress in June 1949, said that "the technical Assistance was required for establishing the foundations of productive investments", which should be accompanied by the technical assistance. The technical investigation of the natural resources and the determination of capabilities for economic development must precede the investment of funds. Furthermore, many of the foregoing areas require technical assistance for building those conditions which would make possible the profitable investment of funds, through the improvement of health conditions, communications and education".

In the Act of International Development it is stated that "the U.S. policy is intended to strengthen the efforts of the populations in the backward areas, in order to help them develop their natural resources and improve the living and working conditions, through the promotion of exchange of technological knowledge and information, and through the invitation of funds for investment in those countries, where the existing conditions ensure that this technical assistance and the fund investments will effectively and profitably contribute to the rise of standard of living, the development of new resources, the raise of production standards and the increase of the inhabitants' purchasing power".

(2) No hint was made in President Truman's address as to the financing of Point 4 Program with the U.S. Government funds. It was simply recommended that the Export-Import Bank should provide the necessary sureties to foreign individual funds against all risks of war damage or non-convertibility of profits to dollars or expropriation without compensation etc.

Principles of Program

Two are the main principles, upon which the U.S. Assistance Program is based:

(a) The common interest of U.S.A. and the Countries, to the benefit of which the assistance is extended, in upholding liberty and achieving a social and economic progress all over the world, and

(b) The initiative taken by the countries themselves for the purpose of developing their economies.

The U.S. role in providing the under-developed countries with this assistance is merely secondary to the efforts made by the countries themselves for developing their natural resources and for improving the labor conditions and standard of living for the benefit of their citizens.

Terms of Assistance

The terms under which the assistance is provided are the following:

(1) The countries receiving assistance must participate in the program.

These countries not only must absorb a substantial portion of the program expenses, but they are also required to take other appropriate measures for putting the assistance provided in due effect.

(2) It must be ensured that the possibilities for obtaining satisfactory results with the assistance given actually exist.

The preparation of the population of the country receiving the assistance in order to enable them to closely co-operate and assist in the successful implementation of development projects, the whole-hearted participation of private enterprises, the taking of appropriate Government measures for inviting foreign and domestic capital to productive investments etc., are the basic prerequisites to the granting of assistance.

Obligations of Countries Receiving Assistance

In addition to the general obligation of absorbing a substantial portion of the expenses involved and of making all efforts for putting the benefits from the program in due effect, the countries receiving assistance must:

(a) Provide all necessary information in connection with the program and bring it to as wide public attention as possible.

(b) Try to ensure the utmost possible co-ordination and complete execution of technical co-operation programs under way within their territories.

(c) Collaborate with all other countries participating in the Program through the mutual exchange of technological information and specialized knowledge.

Finally, the participating countries must increase their efforts for establishing reasonable labor wages and satisfactory labor conditions and for building conditions of harmonious relations between workmen and employers.

Relations of Technical Assistance to Economic Assistance

The drawing of a separating line between the economic and technical assistance, provided by the U.S.A., was the object of repeated investigations by the Congress during the discussions conducted on the annual Program reports. Although this line has not been clearly established, it may be said that the Technical assistance is a prerequisite to the successful implementation of the Economic Development Programs.

In his address to the Congress on June 23, 1954, President Eisenhower, while stressing the importance of technical assistance as a basic element of the successful execution of Economic Co-operation Programs, stated:

"These programs should be intended to employ the experts' services and to provide the necessary facilities for the dissemination of technical knowledge and information rather than to supply large amounts of funds and commodities, although they should not be subject to failure due to the lack of necessary equipment and demonstration means".

The U.S. Technical Assistance Program is accordingly and essential element in the effort made by the U.S. for the methodical and complete development of economic sources and production capabilities of under-developed countries, and a prerequisite to the successful execution of Reconstruction Program.

Type of Technical Assistance

The dissemination of technological knowledge is obtained through:

- (a) The invitation of Experts (1)
- (b) The training of scholarship holders, and
- (c) The preparation of reports on economic, trading, educational, agricultural, mining, taxation, medical, engineering, labor, forestal, fishing, and administration organization subjects.

These reports are not only used for training purposes, but chiefly as aids to the preparation of Reconstruction Programs.

Scope of Program

The Program of Technical Assistance, which was initiated through the Point Four authorization, is now applied in the countries of Far East, Latin America, Near East and Africa. On the basis of same principles but through a separate authorization, a similar program is executed in certain European countries by virtue of bilateral agreements.

(1) The U.S. Universities made a remarkable contribution to the development of Technical Assistance Programs through concluding various contracts with the U.S. Government, on the basis of which the U.S. Universities undertook the execution of Technical Assistance projects.

This Program was initiated in May 1952, when a 4-year contract was concluded with Oklahoma College for the establishment of an Agricultural and Engineering College in Ethiopia. Since that time 41 U.S. Colleges and Universities made various agreements for the execution of technical projects in many countries.

III. Technical Assistance Given to Europe

In addition to the economic assistance extended to Europe on the basis of Marshall Plan, of which mention is made further below, the Economic Co-operation Act also provides for Technical Assistance.

On the basis of the plans formulated for Europe, many valuable services were rendered to the industries of West Europe, particularly in the productivity field, through the invitation of American experts and the training of European experts in America, in execution of special Exchange projects.

Furthermore, U.S. technical assistance was provided to certain European countries even before the Act of Economic Co-operation was voted, on the basis of bilateral agreements.

Thus, the Technical Assistance Program in Greece and Turkey was actually started, when these two countries were given an aid of \$400,000,000 on the basis of Truman's Doctrine (Act of May 22, 1947), following the applications (1) made by these countries.

(1) In the Greek Government's appeal to the U.S. Government made on March 4, 1947, for the granting of economic and technical assistance, it is stated:

"In order that Greece may survive, it must have:

"The assistance of experienced U.S. administrative, economic and technical personnel for ensuring, on the basis of up-to-date standards, the efficient use of any financial or other aid to be given to Greece, for the purpose of helping the country to restore the sound conditions in the domestic economic and administrative affairs and of enabling the young Greeks to educate themselves before assuming their responsibilities in the new economy".

The same request was repeated in the Greek Government's note to the Government of United States made on June 15, 1957, asking for the supply of economic aid:

Since that time the Technical Assistance has been continuing on the basis of bilateral agreements, and as an essential supplement to the Economic Assistance (2).

(1) Cont'd.

"The Government of Greece also wish that the U.S. Mission would assist in the implementation of reconstruction projects, the improvement of public administration, the technical training of public servants and other administrative personnel, the continuation of health program, the promotion of exports, the preparation of a program for the distribution of Government-purchased supplies, the development of communal and industrial rehabilitation and the adjustment of salaries and prices".

(2) Mr. Frank Grismer, addressing the members of "Propeller Club" on April 18, 1958, reviewed the joint economic effort of Greek and U.S. Governments during the period of his term as the Chief of U.S. Economic Mission to Greece from 1956 to 1958, and made the following distinction between the Economic and Technical assistance provided by the Government of United States:

"The U.S. Assistance programs executed in Greece are still serving two outstanding purposes in connection with the economic development of the country. The first purpose of U.S. Aid to Greece is to increase the degree of efficiency in the development of available natural resources. This purpose is served within the framework of Technical Assistance Program of the International Co-operation Agency. The second aim is to add to the available economic aid programs of International Co-operation Agency and of the American Act 480, covering the supply of commodities. Both these efforts have the aim of raising the standard of living and ensuring an expanded productive employment."

E. THE PROGRAM OF ORGANIZATION OF ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION
FOR EUROPE

I. Origin of Marshall Plan

Conditions in Europe

On June 5, 1947, when General Marshall went to Harvard University in order to be awarded the doctor emeritus degree and delivered his history-making speech on this occasion, the financial situation in Europe was virtually chaotic. The checking of inflation, the re-building of damaged properties, the repair of damages, the lifting of restrictions and the correction of deficiencies appeared to be unattainable.

The per capita farm produce was only one third of the corresponding pre-war rate. It was necessary to import large amounts of raw material, although the foreign payments deficit threatened to exhaust the European resources in foreign currency within a few months. To all this one should add the acute shortage of fuel due to the particularly cold winter of 1947 and the damage of crops through the unprecedented summer drought.

In spite of the tremendous shortage of supplies and food, the European countries were required to maintain the total ceiling of imports at a level lower than the corresponding pre-war figures. The production of exportable items was low, although the exports should be effected at a rate higher than the pre-war one, in order that it may be possible to fill the gap created through the decrease of European funds obtainable from the supply of Services, such as merchant marine, tourism and foreign investments. The high prices of imported raw material considerably curtailed the purchasing power of European exports.

Gen. Marshall's Speech

In his speech (1) that was destined to be the spring-

(1) "The demands of Europe for food and other vital commodities (obtainable chiefly from America) in the next 3 or 4 years", Gen. Marshall stated, "so much exceed its present ability to pay, that it should be given a substantial additional aid

board for setting a new policy and which later became known under the name of "Marshall Plan", the General stressed three main points:

(a) The grave financial conditions existing in Europe and the reaction of its long-suffering population to these conditions.

(b) The necessity for providing U.S. financial aid in order to make possible the preparation and execution of European Reconstruction Program, and

(c) The necessity for recommending to the European countries to try to achieve their rehabilitation through the full co-operation amongst them with the aid of U.S. Assistance. This point was particularly important, because it formally brought up, for the first time, the matter of the joint co-operation of European Nations for the purpose of solving their own problems.

Europe's Response to Marshall Plan

The economic and political risks involved by the situation in Europe were a cause of great concern to the political leaders of European Nations.

It was therefore natural for the political leaders to show an immediate response and for the European populations to foster

(1) Cont'd

in order to prevent a much graver economic, social and political deterioration.

"It would be neither advisable nor expedient to our Government to undertake an one-sided program, intended to achieve Europe's economic rehabilitation.

"This is a task for Europe to accomplish. The initiative, I think, must be taken by Europe. The role of our country will be to extend a friendly assistance in connection with the preparation of a European Program and to support this program as far as this is practically possible.

"The program should be universal and acceptable by most of, if not by all, the European countries".

a strong feeling of gratitude towards Gen. Marshall (2).

The meeting of the three major powers foreign ministers held on June 27, 1947, was followed by another one, which was attended by the representatives of the West European countries only, on July 12, 1947. This resulted in the setting up of a team of representatives from the various European countries who went to Washington in October 1947 in order to submit to the U.S. Government a report on the European Reconstruction Program and furnish additional information.

Thereupon the U.S. Government took immediate action. A committee, presided over by the Secretary for Commerce Mr. Harriman and comprising economists, technical personnel, leaders of labor unions and businessmen, upon reviewing all European recommendations, suggested the implementation of a 4-year U.S. Assistance program covering an amount that would range from \$12 to \$17 billion.

An amount of \$5,055 million was appropriated for the execution of European Reconstruction Program in the first year. In the meantime, special funds were appropriated by USA for meeting urgent needs in Italy, France, Austria, Germany and Greece.

II. The Agreement of European Economic Co-operation

Terms of Agreement

The preliminary work for establishing an Organ of European Economic Co-operation was carried on, and on April 16, 1948 the "Agreement of European Economic Co-operation" was signed by the Foreign Ministers of participating countries.

Under the terms of this agreement, the participating countries decided "to exhibit a spirit of close co-operation in their economic relations with one another". A basic obli-

(2) The speech delivered by British Foreign Minister Bevin at the National Press Club, Washington, in April 1949, is indicative of this feeling.

gation of the participating countries was the formulation and execution of a joint Reconstruction Program, intended to bring the economic rehabilitation of the members without any extra Foreign aid and within the shortest possible time.

Each member country assumed the obligation of:

1. "Actively promoting the production development through the efficient use of available resources" (Art. 2).
2. "Developing, through mutual collaboration, the highest possible exchange of products and Services"; to realize this aim, each member should "proceed, the soonest practicable, to the institution of a multilateral system of payments amongst all countries and co-operate for the purpose of relaxing the restrictions placed on trade and payment amongst them" (Art. 4).
3. "Exploring the possibility of setting up a Customs Union or of taking any appropriate measures, such as the establishment of free trade areas" (Art. 5).
4. Cutting down the "tariff and other restrictions, which hamper the increase of trade" (Art. 6).
5. "Achieving and maintaining a monetary stability and a status of stable domestic economy and foreign exchange rates in general, and inspiring the confidence in the nation's monetary system (Art. 7).
6. "Making a more extensive and efficient use of available labor potential" through the employment of any participant's available labor within its own territory (Art. 8).

The Establishment of Organization of European Economic Co-operation (OEEC)

The Organization of Economic Co-operation for Europe was established on the basis of Article 1 of the Agreement as a means for ensuring the fulfilment of the obligations on the part of participating countries.

The basic principles governing the functions of this Organization are the following:

1. The attainment of collaboration of participating countries.

2. The support given to the members in order to meet their international obligations and to work out their National Programs.

3. The provision of U.S. Government aid required for the implementation of Programs.

The application of an entirely new system of international co-operation was thus initiated in Europe. The seventeen countries (1) decided to face these problems through exchanging their views and offered to subject their economic policy to the examination and judgment of participating countries.

The Organization which was created on the basis of Agreement became an international body, of which the decisions are taken unanimously. The procedures followed by the Organization must be governed by the principle of good neighbors' relations amongst the member countries.

On the basis of art. 9, the participating countries accepted to provide any information that might be requested by the Organization.

(1) The countries participating in OEEC are the following:

Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Denmark, Greece, Switzerland, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Great Britain, Norway, Holland, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey.

Since June 3, 1950, the United States and Canada have been parties to OEEC as co-operating members.

The following countries also participate in OEEC, although their status is more specific:

(a) Yugoslavia, which took part in OEEC activities as an observer since Feb. 25, 1955. It has also been a party to the European Productivity Organization since October 9, 1957.

(b) Spain, which participated in OEEC activities, on agricultural matters only, since January 14, 1955. It has been a member country of OEEC since January 10, 1958.

The Organization is administered by a Council, which meets periodically at ministerial level, although, as a rule, the members' representatives are senior government employees, permanently based in Paris.

The Agreement also provided for the establishment of an Executive Committee to assist the task of the Council and for a Secretariat to help with the work of the Council or any other functional team that might be set up.

III. OEEC's Technical Assistance Program

Type of Technical Assistance

The progress accomplished (2) in the first years in dealing with the immediate economic problems was certainly significant, although much more remained to be done in the other sectors.

If Europe wished to take an appropriate place amongst the free peoples of the world, its industries should be modernized, its population should endorse the new spirit of collaboration and the new technical methods should be applied, since the same methods were successfully tried in the new world and brought about a high degree of progress resulting in the creation of entirely new industrial conditions.

It was certain that the matter of providing Europe

(2) During the period from 1947 to 1957, the European industrial production was increased by 120%, the agricultural production by 60%, the height of exports to the rest of the world by 180% and the gross per capita national produce by 55%. The results accomplished by OEEC were better in certain countries than in others, but the economic progress was remarkable everywhere.

Certainly, it cannot be stated that these achievements were the results of OEEC's exclusive and immediate action. It is incontestable, however, that these achievements would not be attained in such a short time without the application of the system adopted by the Organization.

or at least the Western countries with immediate technical assistance did not arise at that time, because Europe had achieved an outstanding progress in the scientific and technical fields; yet it was the duty of OEEC to endeavor to adapt the programs of member countries to the modern technical practices, which had been developed in certain fields in U.S.A. and which in Europe had been held up by the war, and to make the necessary provisions for the economic and special implications that would result from such technical development.

Without such provisions, Europe would never be certain of attaining a stable economic and social welfare. Because, it was very doubtful whether an economic development program of any type and extent would be successfully implemented, if the assistance were restricted to the provision of funds and were not extended to the dissemination of technical progress, of modern systems and methods adopted and, particularly, to the development of favorable psychological conditions in the countries concerned in order to enable them to endorse and apply these methods. It is beyond question that the sound anticipation of a country's deficiencies and potentialities should be closely associated to the rational organization of its economy in a way as to permit the execution of any program.

The Exchange Program

The activity displayed by the U.S. Government in developing the Technical assistance programs for the benefit of participating countries, was started concurrently with the initiation of European Economic Reconstruction Program on the basis of authorization granted through the Act of International Co-operation. The technical assistance was initially provided to the countries of West Europe by the United States only, and chiefly consisted of mission of European technical and scientific personnel to U.S.A. for the purpose of enabling them to train in the new methods applied in America on the basis of the recent technological progress, of which the rate, as already stated, had been slowed down in Europe by the war.

Later on, the Council of OEEC took new steps for expanding the inter-European co-operation in the field of Technical assistance.

Through these new measures, the Technical assistance acquired an inter-European character, as it was provided by the most developed countries to the less developed ones, and at the same time the procedure of providing Technical assistance was established.

Productivity and Applied Research Committee

As the European economy was taking the road to recovery, a predominant problem was the rise of living standards of its population, which is anyway the aim of all economic programs. In order to realize this aim, it was necessary, amongst other things, to step up productivity (1).

The Council of Organization of European Economic Co-operation regarded the satisfaction of this demand as a means of achieving the complete development of Europe's resources, and in 1952 the Council established a permanent body with the purpose of exploring the possibilities of increasing the European productivity, of examining the best way to adapt the methods employed for such increase to the conditions prevailing in Europe and of making a co-ordinated effort in this field.

The body thus established was the Productivity and Applied Research Committee, which comprised the representatives of all participating countries and technical experts.

(1) Productivity is the relationship existing at each time between the production factors and the products or services produced, or the relationship of production to the total means employed for attaining a specific result.

Any attempt at increasing the degree of productivity should consequently be directed towards the end of "achieving the best possible results on each one of the many factors of production (capital, raw materials, facilities and equipment, soil, labor etc.)".

Natural Productivity Centers

During 1952 the Organization of European Economic Co-operation, upon receiving a recommendation from the Productivity and Applied Research Committee, reached the decision of establishing National Productivity Centers (2) in each one of the participating countries, as it was convinced that the national problems which are associated with the increase of productivity, may be dealt with locally in a more efficient manner .

The institution of these Centers was greatly facilitated through Benton-Moody agreement, which provided for the appropriation of certain amounts of counterpart funds to finance this plan.

IV. The Organization of European Productivity

Establishment

The psychological reaction to the technological innovations in many European countries and the traditional fear that the raise of productivity would lead to the increase of unemployment were, in a certain way, the main obstacles to the efforts made by OEEC to achieve the economic development of participating countries.

It was therefore necessary to take all appropriate measures for stepping up productivity in the various economic sectors.

These measures were of an urgent nature in view of the necessity for ensuring the symmetrical development of Economic Co-operation Program and the sharp difference of production rate shown not only amongst the sectors of each country's economy but also amongst the member countries themselves.

With these views in mind, the Council of OEEC in May 1953 decided to establish the European Productivity Agency (EPA).

(2) On the basis of this resolution of OEEC's Council, the Greek Productivity Center (ELKEPA) was established in Greece.

Purpose

EPA (1) has the aim of strengthening and co-ordinating the activities of National Productivity Centers in order to promote their efforts for stepping up productivity. This may be chiefly obtained through the application and dissemination of the most advisable and expedient methods in independent enterprises, in the various fields of economic activity and, in general in the overall economies of participating countries.

In order to realize its aims, the European Productivity Agency collaborates not only with the Government Officials or, based on Government's authority, with the National productivity Centers, but through them it also collaborates with the Trade, Industrial and Agricultural Organizations, the Research Centers, the Public and Private Enterprises, the Labor Unions and the Government Agencies (2).

One of the basic efforts made by the European Productivity Organization in the course of its activities, is intended to establish a closer contact between labor and management, for the purpose of enabling both to realize the principles and benefits of productivity and of ensuring a more intimate, complete and loyal collaboration required for stepping up the rate of production.

(1) The Organization acts as a "Union" of National Productivity Centers and renders to the latter the type of service that an ordinary union would offer to the trades participating in it.

(2) Every effort for achieving the re-organization of administration, which obviously aims at making the nation's administration function more swiftly efficiently and profitably, must be of necessity combined with the institution of these principles which pertain to the increase of productivity by means of adopting in the nation's administration the same scientific standards of work conditions, which were so much developed and yielded so many results in the private enterprises.

Administration of Organization

The European Productivity Agency is an international instrument and one of the ramifications of Organization of European Economic Co-operation (OEEC).

As a consequence, the highest authority of European Productivity Organization is OEEC's Council, which approves its annual program and budget.

In order to function properly, the Organization is assisted by the following bodies (3).

a. Governing Body of EPA

The Governing Body is composed of representatives from all participating countries and, in addition, of the U.S. and Canadian representatives.

Each country appoints one representative with one alternative member, which are chosen on the basis of the position they hold in their home lands and their active participation in the efforts jointly made with the European Productivity Agency for the raise of productivity.

(3) Up to 1957, the agency was assisted in its functions by the Productivity and Applied Research Committee.

This Committee was composed of the representatives of member countries and had the object of setting the general policy of Organization and of making recommendations to OEEC's Council. The Committee also attended the implementation of program and submitted to OEEC's Council the annual program and the budget of the European Productivity Organization.

An advisory Board, consisting of 15 members who were world-known authorities on industrial, agricultural, trade unions and scientific matters, advised the Productivity and Applied Research Committee on the policies to be adopted. The members of advisory Board were selected by the Council of OEEC depending on their qualifications and in their professional and scientific capacities.

The views of these advisors did not bind the Governments of their countries, which anyway were not represented by them.

The nominees are approved by the Council of OEEC and are appointed for a term of one year, although their assignment may be renewed.

The Governing Body is also authorized to handle all matters pertaining to the activities of Organization. More specifically, it reviews all questions and submits to OEEC's Council its conclusions and comments on the manner in which the annual program is carried out, in addition to the annual report of European Productivity Agency.

It further reviews the Agency's estimated operational expenses, which it submits to the Council of OEEC, and approves the annual tentative programs, which are recommended to this Body

b. Advisory Board

The Organization's Advisory Board is composed of 13 members, which are appointed by the Council of OEEC at the recommendation of international trade unions and on the following basis:

Council of European Industrial Unions.....	4
European Council of Trades and Small and Medium Size Enterprises.....	1
United Labor Advisory Committee.....	5
International Agricultural Organizations, Approved by OEEC.....	3

In addition, one member of Advisory Board is appointed by the Council of OEEC at the recommendation of U.S. Government.

The advisory Board is authorized to give advice on the policy followed by the European Productivity Agency.

c. Committees

In carrying out its task, the EPA is assisted by the following Committees:

(a) Productivity Committee. As a rule, this is composed of the directors or other senior representatives of the National Productivity Centers existing in the member countries or high officials, entrusted with general productivity matters, or, at last, other authorized persons.

(b) Applied Research Committee. This is invariably composed of the directors of national scientific and applied research institutes or senior Government employees, assigned with similar duties, or other authorized persons.

(c) Agricultural Committee. The authorities and composition of this Committee are stated further below.

d. Director

The Director of EPA is assisted by a deputy director, and is responsible for the smooth operation of EPA's work, the formulation of annual programs, the organization and functioning of Committees and the observance of the execution of Program Projects (1).

Scope of EPA

The Agency has the following field of activity:

- (a) Sociology, psychology and Industrial Sociology
- (b) Economics, Statistics, Rating of Productivity, Banks and Credit, Tax Legislation, Structure of Market, Pay Systems, Distribution Methods etc.
- (d) Business Administration: Industrial and commercial administration, investigation of markets, work analysis, qualitative control, erection of industrial plants, operation of

(1) The Director has only a limited authority in making decisions. In fact, he may decide alone on the execution of projects the cost of which does not exceed FF 1,000,000, and he must have the previous approval of at least five members, before authorizing any projects, of which the cost amounts up to FF 5,000,000.

The Director is also assisted by the following organs:

- (a) One Scientific Advisor
- (b) One Advisor on Education and Applied Social Sciences
- (c) One Directing Office
- (d) The Secretariat of Advisory Board

equipment and haulage of material, and training of personnel.

(e) Agriculture: Organization and management of farms, marketing of farm produce, farm practices, training and information.

(g) Assistance given for developing the economies of European "backward areas."

V. Activities of European Productivity Organization

1. Business Administration

The business administration has always been one of the most important activities under the Organization program, which were mainly directed to the following fields:

(a) Improvement of Administration Methods

Special care and methodical efforts were exercised for the adoption by the various enterprises of up-to-date administration methods, through the conduct of a series of special courses, international seminars, studies of industrial accountancy, comparative studies of productivity etc.

A point which should be particularly stressed is the aid provided in this field through the teams of European professors engaged in these subjects who were sent to train in U.S.A. for several years and through the U.S. scholars who were invited to Europe (2).

(b) Rational Organization of Enterprises

The difference of the economic development of USA from the same development in Europe is attributable not only to the methods applied, but also to the rational organization of enterprises.

(2) This effort was the primary cause accounting for the large scale spread of new training principles, which is currently taking place in the European Universities and Technical Colleges and which has the ultimate goal of establishing permanent training institutions.

In its effort to assist the participating countries, the Organization endeavored since the outset to implement appropriate plans, pertaining to the elimination of large variety of manufactures, the standardization, the qualitative control, the management of personnel etc.

(c) Distribution and Marketing Methods

In the field of distribution and marketing, the Organization up to now tried to achieve the most extensive dissemination of the new improved wholesale and retail sale methods, as well as of the marketing systems, and, more specifically, of the modern packing and storing practices. The training of the personnel, who is employed in this field of action, is one of the EPA's tasks.

2. Study of Economic, Technical and Human Factors

The study of economic, technical and human factors was one of the tasks of Organization due to the particular significance of these factors to the problem of production increase. Thus the following fields were explored:

(a) Rating of Productivity

The rating of productivity is a basic prerequisite to the comparative examination of the progress accomplished in the application of new methods within a specific unit of economy (plant, corporation).

The EPA assists these countries by publishing a 3-month review on the rating of productivity, which deals with the method's applied in Europe for estimating this rate (1).

(b) Economic Factors

The effort made by the European Productivity Agency in this field chiefly aimed at preparing basic economic reports on the field chiefly aimed at preparing basic economic reports on the tax legislation, the problem of marketing and distribution and the exploration of possibilities for lifting the trade restrictions

(1) In addition, several experts from the EPA permanent staff, visited the National Productivity Centers in order to give advice on this subject.

imposed by certain monopolies (2).

(c) Human Factors

Ever since the first years of its institution, the Organization accomplished many missions of Technical Assistance to U.S.A. and Europe, for the purpose of enabling the participants to benefit from the recent achievements of modern technology.

The EPA's activities are currently devoted to the incentive required for the co-operation of participating countries in the technological field, through organizing periodic congresses or through preparing reports designed to give to the National Productivity Centers and to the managers of enterprises concerned as much as possible information regarding the present-day technological achievements and the Social and economic effects resulting therefrom. The EPA also encourages the conduct of research programs organized under its auspices within various industrial enterprises.

The current trends of Organization in this field may be summarized as follows:

- (a) Promotion of international collaboration for research purposes.
- (b) Effort for correcting the present conditions of shortage in the scientific personnel required for research purposes, and
- (c) Encouragement of researches.

(e) Housing

The EPA's activity in the housing field, which has the object of industrializing the house-building works in order to obtain lower construction costs, is summarized as follows:

(2) The various congresses which are convened for this purpose are intended to facilitate the exchange of views and experience amongst high Government officials of Europe, who are entrusted with the study of legislative measures, prohibiting the setting up of monopoly trusts.

(a) Preparation of special and detailed reports, pertaining to the various sectors of construction industries.

(b) Vocational training (Methods of teaching the scientific standards of work organization to project contractors).

(c) Organization and use of machines in work (mechanical operation and haulage of material to storage areas and job-sites, production and haulage of concrete to stockpile areas and job-sites, modular co-ordination etc.).

(f) Labor Unions Program

The active part taken by the Labor Unions in the development of successful productivity programs is an outstanding factor of progress.

In order to enable the leaders of these Unions to fully appreciate the importance of technical and economic progress, the Organization program made the following provisions:

(a) Labor Union teams are sent to U.S.A. and inter-European visits (3) are organized for training labor union personnel.

(b) Experts are invited to come to the aid of participating countries with regard to the formulation and execution of national programs for the training of labor union personnel.

(c) Seminars are held with the aim of exploring special subjects, such as the workmen's reaction to technological innovations, introduction of automatic machines, labor distribution,

(3) The inter-European exchange projects and the missions to U.S.A. have enabled a large number of European labor union leaders to gain a direct experience of the economic development of other countries, where the productivity methods were applied.

The major part of labor union projects is carried out without the direct financial aid from the member countries. In this manner, the participation of almost all the members of OEEC was made possible. Furthermore, the U.S. provided funds in dollars and European currency to finance, either totally or partially, the labor union programs.

distribution of profits resulting from the increase of productivity etc.

(d) An Information Service was established with the primary object of supplying information and ensuring the exchange of data amongst the labor union leaders. In addition, the Information Service is responsible for the publication of labor union reports, dealing with subjects of general interest and conclusions drawn from the meetings or seminars held, as well as for other publications.

Another activity of the EPA in this field aims at the establishment of a permanent International Labor Union College.

3. Agriculture

A great emphasis was laid on this sector (1) by the Pro-

(1) From an administrative point of view, the sector of Agriculture has certain peculiar characteristics, if compared against the other divisions of Organization. The Agriculture Program is formulated directly by the OEEC's Services.

Within OEEC itself, there exists the Ministerial Committee of Agriculture and Nutrition, which is composed of the Agriculture Ministers of the member countries. This Committee normally meets once a year.

In addition, there exists an Alternative Members Committee, which is assisted in its duties by 12 work teams. One of these teams handles the subjects of productivity in Agriculture and Nutrition. There is also another team, which prepares the Organization's program in the field of Agriculture. This program embodies all recommendations made by the member countries, the Organization's Secretariat and other International Agencies. The final decisions on this program are made by the Alternative Members Committee. However, the overall appropriation of funds required for the Agricultural activities is the responsibility of the Organization's Director.

The Agriculture Division of Organization is responsible for the formulation of this program.

ductivity Organization, and this was manifested through the establishment of the following services:

(a) Service of Agricultural Knowledge Dissemination

This Service makes efforts for improving the organization and functions of the services handling the dissemination of simplified agricultural knowledge amongst the member countries, encourages the farmers to adopt the modern production and land management techniques, assists young European farmers to train in farm practices, conducts investigations, organizes lectures on domestic farm economy, supports the effort for the standardization of farm implements etc.

(b) Food and Agricultural Technical Information Service (FATIS)

Its purpose is to teach to the agricultural groups concerned in the member countries the modern techniques employed in farm development. The Service uses as means for achieving its goals "FATIS Review", "FATIS Bulletin" and other various publications and films of agricultural nature.

(c) Fruit and Vegetable Division

This Division has devoted its main effort to the betterment of systems used for the marketing and distribution of fruits and vegetables to the common benefit of producers and consumers. To realize this aim, many test shipments of standardized products were effected, which, in accordance with Geneva Protocol provisions, covered products of the leading countries shipped to the main European markets. Furthermore, the Division conducted demonstrations of packing and pre-packing methods, installation of a teletype circuit for the transmission of information, by means of daily price bulletins, regarding the shipment of fruits, production forecasts, marketing of farm produce, etc.

(d) Division of Project Implementation

This Division's activities envelop various sectors of Agriculture and Cattle-Raising, including land re-distribution, inter-

national experiments in alfalfa and wheat, varieties of selected seeds, control methods for seeds destined for world markets, animal diseases, control of foot-and-mouth disease etc.

VI. Specialized program for Regions under Development

The experience gained from the operation of European Productivity Organization proved that the projects formulated by this Organization were to a great extent applicable to the conditions of financially developed and industrialized countries rather than to the requirements of the countries still in the stage of industrialization; in the latter countries certain local problems, such as unemployment, underemployment, lack of skilled labor and shortage of funds, should be immediately corrected.

In formulating its various projects, EPA certainly made an effort to make them flexible and adjustable to the local conditions of participating countries. However, these projects, as already stated, chiefly served the requirements of North West European countries which were the majority in the Council, although their economies were entirely different from those of the countries which still were on their road to development, such as the Nations of South Europe.

In realizing this fact, the Organization felt the necessity of changing its policy through the formulation of entirely specific projects, which as a rule would meet the demands of South Europe, although, as they were flexible, they would also give the chance to the most-developed countries to have their share in them.

For these reasons it became necessary to establish within the Organization a separate functional team (2), with the exclusive aim of formulating and attending the execution of a specialized Program, entitled "Program For Regions Under Development".

This Program is particularly interesting to Greece due to the degree of Greece's economic development and due to the

flexible nature of the program, which, at the time of planning, makes possible the satisfaction of demands made by a small number of countries, or, at least, by a single country. on the other hand, the favorable (3) conditions, embodied in the Program,

(2) It must be stressed that the functional authority of this Service covers the effort for developing "under-developed" regions, not countries. This is important, because under-developed regions exist even in the most flourishing countries, not only in Europe but also in the United States. Certainly, this program concerns more those countries, which have extended under-developed regions, as is the case with South Europe.

(3) The favorable conditions pertain to the institution of special financing regulations for the execution of projects in the regions under development, as follows:

1. To finance "horizontal" projects (i.e. projects of general nature, covering many sectors), the Organization pays for: (a) As long as the project covers missions of scholarship holders, the travelling expenses and per diem allowance of the trainees throughout their stay in the foreign country. (b) As long as it is a project for experts, the other half of the expenses normally absorbed by the participating countries, or FF 18,000 paid to each expert in a single instalment, plus FF 3,000 as per diem allowance.
2. To finance "perpendicular" projects (i.e. those covering one specific sector or problem), as long as the project is meant for at least two countries, the participating country absorbs the expenses in a similar manner as with the ordinary projects.

In other words, the favorable conditions pertain to the existing possibility of carrying out the project with the participation of two countries only, whereas under the normal procedure the execution of a project is conditioned upon the applications of 5 or 7 countries depending on circumstances.

3. Experts Free of Charge: To execute the specialized projects in the regions under development, the members may employ the

make possible a much wider participation by the South European countries, which are chiefly interested in the Program, not only in the specific projects under the "Program for Regions under development", but also in the Organization's general projects.

It must be stressed that in executing this program, the Organization does not undertake to finance the projects covering the execution of development works. Its contribution is limited to the provision of technical assistance intended to support the efforts of the participating countries themselves for developing their under-developed regions only. The funds required for the financing of development projects must be obtained from other sources.

The Program, which is currently under way, chiefly provides technical assistance to three countries (Greece, Italy and Turkey) and envelops the following sectors:

(3) Cont'd.

services of experts, who are made available in a spirit of international co-operation and solidarity amongst the various countries.

To these experts, who are called "experts free of charge", the European Productivity organization refunds the travelling expenses only, while the country employing their services absorbs their per diem allowance and the country, that makes them available, pays their salary.

4. In the experiments and demonstrations zones, EPA absorbs all the expenses of experts employed, provided the experts are there on a preparatory visit. To the experts assigned to the execution of a specific program, the country employing their services pays a monthly amount of FF 15,000 only (against the amount of FF 30,000 paid on ordinary projects) with no per diem allowance.

(a) Technical Assistance for assisting the countries concerned in preparing economic development projects either of a local scope (e.g. program of economic development of one only section of the country) or of a national scope (such as the program for the economic development of all the country).

(b) Technical Assistance provided for the execution of Regional Projects, i.e. projects of a common interest to a certain number of countries, intended to meet certain common demands, such as the teaching of business administration principles and rules at Italian, Greek and Turkish Universities by American professors; reviewal of the subject of vocational training by U.S. experts; various perpendicular projects, i.e. projects pertaining to certain specific sectors or branches of industry, such as foundries, textile industry, marketing of farm produce etc.

(c) Technical Assistance for the development of model experiment and demonstration zones. The assistance provided by the Organization in this field has the following objects:

To enhance the public interest and to build appropriate psychological conditions amongst the population of "Model Zones" with regard to the general principles of "community development".

To make possible the study of local economic and social conditions and development possibilities in the "regions under development" through the application of those methods which are most suitable to each region. These methods chiefly pertain to the technical assistance and public information.

To co-ordinate the activities of Government Agencies in order to accomplish the successful implementation of economic development program in the model zone.

To draw conclusions from the experience gained from the methods employed and to apply these methods in other similar regions.

VII. Type of Assistance Provided and Financing of Program

Type of Technical Assistance

The assistance is provided by the Organization to the participating countries in the following ways:

1. Through the assignment of experts (European or American)
2. Through the organization of missions (either inter-European or in U.S.A.).
3. Through the award of scholarships for higher studies.
4. Through the support given to the programs of scientific and technological researches.
5. Through the organization of experts' conferences for the purpose of exchanging views and furnishing information on the latest technological achievements.
6. Through the provision of data (1), and other pertinent

(1) Special mention should be made of the Information Service, which was established within the European Productivity Organization with the following aims:

1. To ensure the continuous exchange of information amongst the member countries in connection with the projects and missions accomplished by the National Productivity Centers and EPA.

2. To create by all means appropriate psychological conditions required for stepping up productivity in Europe.

The information Service is divided into the following Sections:

(a) General Information

This Section handles the regular publications of EPA, i.e. the bi-monthly EPA bulletin, the "Coming Events" (brief announcements of EPA's activities during the forthcoming month) "Nouvelles Breves", press publications etc.

This Section also supplies on request the member countries with publications regarding productivity etc.

It further brings to public attention all relevant data, conducts examinations for the writing of essays on productivity, organizes mutual visits of journalists etc.

information to those concerned by means of various bulletins and similar publications.

7. Through the supply of films and other training material.

Financing

1. EPA's financing was made possible during the first years of its operation through June 30, 1957 with funds obtained from the following sources:

(a) A special lump sum payment of \$2,500,000, paid by the U.S.A.

(b) A lump sum payment of \$7,500,000 paid by the member countries.

(c) An annual payment of FF 150,000,000 by OEEC.

During the same period the U.S. Authorities allocated certain funds in dollars and European currency in order to support EPA's program and to partially finance certain projects, such as the payment of per diem allowance of trainees in U.S.A., Office expenses, cost of missions to U.S.A., payment of salaries and per diem allowance to U.S. experts working in Europe etc.

(1) Cont'd.

(b) Technical Information

This Section has up to now endeavored to supply the industrial enterprises with technical information of all kinds by means of a technical bulletin, as well as summarized publications of various technical reviews etc.

(c) Visual and Hearing Training Aids

The Section of Visual and Hearing Training Aids has the primary object of: (a) organizing a film library, containing European and American films, designed to promote the development of industries, commerce and agriculture, (b) establishing certain Agencies with the purpose of assisting the Government employees to learn the methods of employing the visual and hearing training aids.

2. During the fiscal year 1956-57, the U.S.A. adopted a new method of supporting the EPA through the payment of a total amount of \$1,500,000 intended to increase the Organization's capital; of this amount a certain portion may be converted to European currency for financing certain projects. E.g. An amount of \$300,000 from these funds was specifically appropriated for the economic development program of backward regions.

3. EPA's funds will be obtained from the following sources effective July 1, 1957:

(a) The balance of original funds account, established in the manner stated under para 1 above.

(b) The contributions (1) of member countries.

(c) U.S. contributions (2).

(d) Eventual contributions by other Governments (3).

(1) In accordance with the provisions of the Council's resolution "Re EPA's Future C/57/19", para 2, in the fiscal years 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60, the member countries will pay to the Organization certain amounts of funds, which were fixed on a percentage basis commensurate to the contributions paid to OEEC.

The total amount of these funds is estimated at FF 600,000,000 per annum.

(2) It is hoped that the \$1,500,000 contribution made by U.S.A. in the fiscal year 1956-57 will be repeated in the forthcoming years

(3) The Canadian Government decided for the first time to pay an amount of 20,000 Canadian Dollars for financing the Organization's activities.

PART TWO
APPLICATION AND SCOPE
OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN GREECE

A. EVOLUTION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

I. Establishment of Technical Assistance Service

(a) Background

The origin of Greek Technical Assistance Service may be traced back to the Coordination Minister's resolution No. 19658/08 dated Jan. 13, 1949 "Re Establishment of Technical Assistance Service within the Service for the Co-ordinated Implementation of Reconstruction Program" (SCIRP or, in Greek, YSESA), as amended through No. 25258/3.29.1950 joint decision of the Prime Minister and Minister of Co-ordination.

Through the foregoing resolutions the Service of Technical Assistance was set up within SCIRP and was assigned to handle all matters falling under the scope of the Technical Assistance, which was provided by the U.S. Government in execution of Project Agreement entered into by the Greek and American Governments on June 24, 1949.

Until that time the authority of handling the assistance provided by the Specialized Agencies or Foreign Governments was exercised by the various Ministries, depending on the scope of assistance (1).

By virtue of No. 14580/173/11.9.1948 resolution of the Minister of Co-ordination, as amended through decision 3741/177/7.18.1949, a Committee of Technical Assistance was set up for the purpose of handling the Technical Assistance extended by

(1). This was due to the fact that the Technical Assistance Expanded Program had not been implemented until 1950, and as a consequence, the Specialized Agencies extended their aid to the corresponding Ministries, to which they were related by virtue of the scope of aid, on the basis of their Regular Programs. E.g. The International Labor Office to the Ministry of Labor, the World Health Organization to the Ministry of Social Welfare and so forth.

U.N., which, as already stated, was limited to the field of Social Welfare; the authority of this committee, however, was restricted to the selection of potential scholarship holders (2).

Furthermore, the Permanent Greek Representative to OEEC was authorized, by virtue of No. 3414/8/5.26.1950 resolution of the Minister of Co-ordination to accept Technical Assistance provided by OEEC. The administration of this assistance was entrusted to the Technical Assistance Service functioning within the Service for the Co-ordinated Implementation of Reconstruction Program (SCIRP).

Later on, the Ministers Cabinet Act No. 569/5.4.1951 "Re Delegation of authority on Foreign Scholarships to the Office (3) of Technical assistance within the Ministry of Co-ordination", authorized the assignment to the Service of Technical Assistance of all matters pertaining to scholarships given to Greece by foreign Governments, Agencies or Organizations.

Through the foregoing act and subsequent resolutions of Minister for Co-ordination (a) No. 44864/11.8.1951 "Re Establishment of Technical Assistance Central Committee", and (b) No. 49255/12.17.1951 "Re Scope of Authorities of Technical Assistance Central Committee", the jurisdiction of Technical Assistance Service took the concrete form of the Nation's co-ordinating agency for handling all matters of Technical Assistance, obtained from any source. On the basis of same act, a Central Committee of Technical Assistance was appointed, which was entrusted with specifying the functional regulations of Technical Assistance

(2) Under No. 19122/8/9.13.1950 resolution of Minister for Co-ordination, the above Committees were terminated, and a new Committee, entrusted with the selection of candidates of social Welfare scholarships, was appointed within the Service of Technical Assistance at SCIRP on the basis of No. 25298/3.29.1950 joint decision of the Prime Minister and Co-ordination Minister.

(3) In the text of No. 569/5.4.1951 Act of Ministers Cabinet, the Service of Technical Assistance is referred to as "Office of Technical Assistance".

Service, the formulation of program and observance of its implementation.

(b) Legal Authorization

The exclusive authority of Technical Assistance Service at the Ministry of Coordination for handling all matters of Technical Assistance was legally established by virtue of Legislative Decree 2473/53, which provided that "the granting of any scholarships and invitation of foreign experts by other Governments or Agencies and Organizations under the technical assistance Program, as well as, all matters pertaining to Technical Assistance, were placed under the exclusive jurisdiction of separate Service at the Ministry of Coordination, while the existing Office of Technical Assistance was re-organized into the Service of Technical Assistance, under the direct jurisdiction of the Minister of Coordination".

(c) Identical Handling of Technical Assistance Matters

Following the Legislative Decree 2473/53, all the necessary funds for meeting the Greek Government expenses involved by the Nation's participation in the Technical Assistance Programs were embodied in the Ministry of Co-ordination Budget and all relevant matters were placed under a common management, whereas, until that time each particular Ministry handled its own matters of Technical Assistance lying within the scope of its activities, through funds appropriated under its own budget.

The reasons which made necessary the unification of all Ministerial Authorities into a single service, that of the Technical Assistance Service within the Ministry of Co-ordination, were the following:

1. The necessity of establishing a direct liaison between the Technical Assistance Program and the National Reconstruction Program, which is formulated and attended by the Ministry of Co-ordination.
2. The necessity of preparing a Universal Program of Technical Assistance on the basis of all Greek demands, considered in the proper priority order, in accordance with the Government economic policy.
3. Greece's compliance with the regulations set by OEEC and the

U.N. Technical Assistance Board; these regulations required the participating countries to set-up a co-ordinating agency for handling the aid provided by these Organizations.

4. The necessity of exploiting and developing the aid extended to the most possible extent, a matter which in the past was difficult due to the dispersion of relevant authorities and due to the fact that each particular Ministry submitted independently its own applications for Technical Assistance. This situation had brought about the following results:

(a) The chances provided through the Technical Assistance were unevenly exploited and put in due effect, and

(b) The Assistance provided could not be completely absorbed and put into due effect through the lack of a proper preparation procedure.

5. The necessity of knowing and observing the matter of the special procedure for granting the Technical Assistance by the U.N. and other International Organizations, a necessity which was felt by the Special Service which handled this matter.

6. The necessity of applying universal rules and procedures for the award of Scholarships within the Nation's legislation.

7. The necessity of applying standard regulations for the invitation of experts, on the basis of the basic Agreement with the United Nations (See Addendum No. 7).

(d) Central Committee of Technical Assistance

Legislative Decree 2473/53 authorized the establishment of a "Central Committee of Technical Assistance" (1) within the Ministry

(1) Functional Regulations of Technical Assistance Central Committee

(a) The Central Committee meets upon the written invitation of its President or, in case he is not available, his legal Deputy, once a week on a regular schedule, and on extraordinary occasions whenever the Committee's meeting is required in the President's judgement.

(b) The invitation to this meeting is sent to the members at

of Coordination, which was assisted by special Committees of Technical Assistance (2) corresponding to various branches. The

(1) Cont'd.

least two days ahead of the date of the meeting, while this length of time maybe further abridged if it is an emergency, in the judgement of the President or his legal Deputy.

The invitation to the meeting always mentions the day and the time of the meeting and the subjects of the agenda, as set by the President.

(c) The quorum of Central Committee is attained, if half plus one of the members are present, and the Committee decides on the basis of majority of present members. In case of a tying decision, the President has a casting vote.

(d) If a permanent member of the Central Committee cannot attend the meeting, he must directly advise the Secretariat of the Committee.

(e) A matter which has not been put on the agenda, maybe discussed if the Committee decides so, provided that it is recognized by all the present members that it is an emergency case.

(f) Voting in the Central Committee is open.

(g) The meetings are attended by the Director of the Service of Technical Assistance or his authorized Deputy, who acts as an Official member making recommendations to the Committee and has no vote.

(h) An employee of the Ministry of Co-ordination, appointed by the Director of respective Service, acting as Secretary to the Committee.

(i) Summarized minutes are kept at the Committee showing the discussions conducted and resolutions made with the care of the Secretary, which are signed by all participating members.

(j) The meetings of Central Committee are not public. However, any other persons may attend the meeting in order to provide pertinent information upon the President's approval.

(2) The functional rules and regulations of the Technical Assistance Central Committee are also applicable on the Special Committees.

authorities of the Central Committee are the following: (3)

1. It formulates the Program of Technical Assistance and attends its implementation.
2. It lays down the procedures for the selection of trainees.
3. It specifies the general terms for the award of Scholarships.
4. It fixes the expenses of scholarships granted.
5. It specifies the special committees for the selection of scholarship candidates, corresponding to various branches and establishes their functional regulations as well as, it makes recommendations on the appointment of the members of these Committees
6. It makes recommendations on the invitation of foreign experts and specialized scientific personnel, to be employed by any Government Agency or Body of Legal Entity or Public Utility Organization.

(e) Special Committees

The Central Committee of Technical Assistance is assisted in its task by special Committees consisting of employees of various Ministries, Government Agencies, Organizations, Corporations, Professors of Universities or other Specialized Scientific Personnel. These Committees correspond to the various categories of Technical Assistance matters and to the International Organizations or Foreign Governments providing the assistance.

The Special Committees are entrusted by the Central Committee of Technical Assistance with the reviewal and the submittal of recommendations on specialized subjects corresponding to the various fields of activities, such as, the provision of advice on the necessity of the Nation's participation in Technical Assistance projects executed by International Agencies. The Special Committees have also the additional responsibility to make the preliminary selection of scholarship candidates or potential experts, while the final decisions thereon are made by the Central

(3) No fee is paid to the members of Central Or Special Committee of Technical Assistance for the services rendered by them.

Committee, which is composed of the Presidents of Special Committees in addition to its own President,

II. The Scope of International Cooperation

The Greek Government was given Technical Assistance under the following programs:

1. Regular Program (1)

As already stated, this Program marked the beginning of U.N. and Specialized Agencies activities for providing Technical Assistance.

2. Expanded Program

This Program is executed by the U.N. Technical Assistance Administration and the seven Specialized Agencies collaborating with it.

3. Social Welfare European Program

The Scope of this Program is to provide Technical Assistance in the field of Social Welfare.

4. Program of the Organization for the Economic Cooperation of Europe (OEEC) - (European Productivity Organization)

As already stated, this Program is executed on the basis of the Agreement of the European Economic Cooperation signed on April 16, 1948, and is intended chiefly to increase the productivity rate

In Greece the Government agency authorized for the execution of productivity projects in cooperation with the Ministry of Co-ordination and the European Productivity Agency, is the Greek Productivity Center.

(1) Under the formal provisions of L.D. 2473/53 (articles 19 and 20) the Technical Assistance Service of the Ministry of Co-ordination is responsible for attending to all the programs of Technical Assistance. However, certain Organizations, e.g. The World Health Organization maintain a direct contact with the Ministry of Social Welfare with regard to the implementation of its regular program, on the basis of special provisions contained in its constitution.

GREEK PRODUCTIVITY CENTER

Background. The Center of Greek Productivity was established on the basis of a resolution by OEEC and upon the recommendation of the Committee of Productivity and applied Research functioning within OEEC regarding the necessity of establishing national Productivity Centers in all participating countries.

This resolution of OEEC was justified by the conviction that the solution to the problems arising from the efforts to step up productivity would be considerably facilitated through the establishment of Local Agencies in all participating countries. This Agency must be fully aware of the peculiarities of the country's economy, the economic Program and Government policies and must be capable therefore of adjusting the methods and means of increasing productivity to the local conditions and the national requirements. In this way, the objective of productivity increase would be easily attained, on the basis of specific order of priority of the various fields of economy and within a period of time and extent that would be compatible with the Nation's requirements. It would also avoid any psychological reactions within the population, which are so common in the application of new methods and technological innovations.

Establishment. The origin of the Greek Productivity Center (in Greek, ELKEPA) must be traced back to the letters exchanged on July 18 and 19, 1953, whereby an agreement was signed between the Minister of Co-ordination and the Chief of U.S. Mission in Greece, in execution of Benton-Moody (2) Agreement.

(2) The Benton-Moody Agreement laid down the following scope of activities for ELKEPA:

(a) The Center is to keep the Greek people informed on administration and labor matters pertaining to productivity and its relationship to the objectives and goals of the people.

(b) The Center provides explanations for the new Technical Methods of Productivity to the public, and adjusts these methods to the requirements of Greek Economy.

Under this Agreement the objectives of Greek Productivity Center were set and the primary temporal economic conditions of its operations were established.

By virtue of Law 2473/1955 "Re establishment of Greek Productivity Center" the Center was set up and its constitution was published in Government Gazette, issue No. 67, pamphlet B, dated March 16, 1955.

Organization and Management of Center. The Center is a Body of Legal Entity, which is administered by its administrative Board, the Executive Committee and the Director General.

Funds. The Center has the following funds:

1. An annual Government allocation, under the Ministry of Co-ordination Budget.
2. Contributions by various Organizations interested in its activities.
3. The Center's own revenue and the funds obtained through its services to third parties within the scope of its activities.

(2) Cont'd.

(c) It provides Technical Information, publishes various bulletins and organizes film demonstrations, intended to step up productivity.

(d) It develops Technological Methods and supplies information pertaining to the marketing and distribution of commodities based on the conditions existing in Greece.

(e) It functions as an Information Center, furnishing Technological data regarding productivity, and encourages researches and investigations intended to determine the requirements of certain backward areas, for the purpose of formulating suitable programs for them.

(f) It extends specific allocations of aid, consistent with the objectives of Benton-Moody Program and administers the funds for providing the necessary loans required for realizing this aim.

4. Donations, Legacies and other Contributions.

The Center is accorded special handling by the Greek Government through the granting of tax exemptions, stamp duty and other Government charge exemptions, which makes it equal to semi-Governmental Agency from the point of view of these privileges.

Purpose. The purpose of the Greek Productivity Center is to promote productivity in general in the various fields of National Economy.

Most specifically, the Center's basic goals maybe specified as follows:

(a) It contributes to the promotion and development of productivity in the Greek Industries and Craftmanship, through the provision of information, the training of Technical Personnel and Labor, the invitation of experts rendering various services and supplying advice on the best manner of the Program implementation and economic re-organization of various enterprises in accordance with the productivity standards. It further tries to step up productivity through the establishment of model industries, the granting of loans to industrial enterprises, the exploration of industrial subjects in the general and special fields, etc.

(b) It contributes to the development of Program intended to step up productivity in Agriculture, to that extent which is not covered by the Ministry of Agriculture or other Organizations.

(c) It brings the importance of productivity for the Nation's Economy to the attention of the Greek people.

To realize these aims, ELKEPA endeavors to become a bridge between the actual conditions in Greece and the International Scientific Development, the technological progress and experience in a way as to make possible that the conclusions drawn from these sources should be effectively and profitably channelized to Greece. The center's main effort is devoted to the development of productivity on the level of enterprises, through the investigation of all problems facing each enterprise and referring to

the fields of Administration, Organization, Human Relations, Marketing Commodities, Cost of Production, etc., as well as, through the application of the advisable methods for stepping up productivity.

ELKEPA also provides the funds for the implementation of programs for the training of labor union members.

Means. The Center tries to succeed in its goals by using the following means:

1. By formulating and executing projects intended to promote the Nation's productivity at a high business level.
2. By inviting experts assigned to it by the Service of Technical Assistance at the Ministry of Coordination, who explore the basic problems of Greek Economy in connection with the increase of productivity, who provide advice to isolated enterprises and prepare detailed reports pertaining to the manner of economic, technical and administrative re-organization of enterprises, on the basis of recent conclusions and principles of productivity increase.
3. By promoting various missions to foreign countries through the Technical Assistance for the purpose of enabling public servants and private employees to acquire a higher knowledge and training.
4. By studying, disseminating, teaching and applying model or experimental improved methods for the production, distribution and marketing of commodities and for rendering various services.
5. By investigating the relationships existing between labor and management for the purpose of strengthening their collaboration and ensuring an increased productivity.
6. By collecting domestic and foreign reports, publications and information and by exchanging all these items by every possible means (press, radio, cinema).
7. By taking a part in special congresses and exhibitions and applied researches projects in a joint effort with other countries, and by organizing missions to the National Productivity Centers of other countries.

8. By granting loans or other financial and technical aid to cooperatives, private enterprises and other organizations.

9. By undertaking or by assigning other organizations or persons or corporations to do so, the preparation of reports, the conduct of investigations, the execution of experiments or other work pertaining to productivity and the improvement of conditions governing such an increase of productivity.

10. By financing existing or potential organizations (public utility corporations, scientific establishments, etc.) engaged in the preparation or application of designs, reviews, experiments or other work relative to the promotion of productivity.

On the national level, ELKEPA plays a limited although important role, always in close cooperation with the authorized Government Agencies. In this field of activities, the Center:

(a) Prepares reports on National subjects (handicraft, trade, industries, etc.) with a help of specialized scientific personnel.

(b) Provides financial aid and endeavors to establish special Advisory Services, entrusted with the exclusive task of developing certain branches of economy (handicraft, advisory industrial Service etc.).

(c) Assists in the work of program preparation and implementation for the development of financially under-developed regions of the country (Epirus).

5. Technical Assistance Program of U.S. Government

This Program was initiated on the basis of Technical Assistance Project Agreement entered into by the Greek Government and U.S. Mission in Greece on June 24, 1949.

Under this Agreement, the American Government assumed the obligation to provide its aid for the implementation of the Greek Reconstruction Program and to place at the disposal of the Greek Government, a certain number of Technical and specialized personnel for the purpose of assisting the Greek Government in its effort for accomplishing the Reconstruction Program.

Furthermore, the U.S. Government assumed the obligation of facilitating the training of Greek Technical Personnel in foreign countries in a way as to enable this personnel to effectively contribute to the execution of this program.

To the Technical Assistance extended by the U.S. Government, one should add the aid extended through the award of Greek students scholarships enabling them to attend studies in Beirut American University.

THE BEIRUT AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

The American University of Beirut was started in 1862 with the initiative of American missionaries in Syria. It is now directed by American personnel and its Professors, with the exception of a few cases, are also Americans.

The various faculties of the University which are equipped with the most modern technical facilities, are the following in their order of establishment. Medicine, Pharmaceutical, Commerce, Nursing, Engineering, Agronomy, Hygiene, Dental, Fine Arts, Business Administration, Public Administration, Literature, etc.

During the School Year 1957-58 23 Greek graduates of High Schools were sent to attend studies in this University under the Technical Assistance Program. These students are distributed to the following faculties:

Agronomy 1, Business Administration 7, Public Administration 2, Literature 7, Industrial Engineering 5, Nursing 1.

It should be noted that all expenses of scholarship holders viz., transportation expenses, living expenses, fees, etc., are entirely paid by the U.S. Government Technical Assistance Program throughout the duration of studies, which ranges from 3-5 years.

6. Technical Assistance Program based on Italian Reparations

The implementation of this program was effected in execution of the Agreement signed by the Governments of Greece and Italy on Aug. 31, 1949.

On the basis of this Agreement, the Italian Government

provided an amount of 116,158,790 Lires from the amount of Reparations payable to Greece, for the purpose of meeting the general expenses of Greek trainees studying in Italy.

7. Technical Assistance Program Extended by Other Governments

Many countries which maintain friendly relations with Greece provide Technical Assistance in the form of scholarships. These scholarships are either granted on a mutual exchange basis, or without any obligation on the part of the Greek Government.

Such scholarships (1) were given by the following Governments:

Belgian, French, German, Yugoslavian, Danish, Icelandic, Israeli, Dutch and Swedish.

A more detailed analysis on the Technical Assistance extended in the past and the present time by Germany, Holland and France is given here below.

GERMAN PROGRAM OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Program of Technical Assistance of the German Government covers two fields:

- (a) The supplying of mechanical equipment, and
- (b) The vocational training of Greek labor

Mechanical Equipment

The Government of West Germany wishing to assist the under developed countries to improve their economies, appropriated under

(1) This Program does not cover the scholarships awarded to Greek students by foreign Governments in execution of relevant agreements for the development of cultural relations between Greece and the corresponding countries, in connection with which the local legations have established their own regulations. At all events, the provisions of L.D. 2473/53 (articles 19 and 20) which specify the jurisdiction of the Technical Assistance Service at the Ministry of Coordination on the award of Scholarships are quite clear from the standpoint of domestic legislation.

its budget for Fiscal Year 1957 an amount of D.M. 50,000,000 in order to give financial aid to certain economically under developed countries.

This aid is intended to attain the following objectives:

(a) To pay for the transportation expenses of specialized personnel engaged in studies of economic development for the benefit of foregoing countries, as well as, for the expenses of skilled labor, (foremen, teachers of technical subjects, etc.).

(b) To purchase training material for the account of foreign technical institutions, to assist these institutions in their functions and to establish model installations and research laboratories.

(c) To grant scholarships designed to promote the practical and theoretical education of foreign students, employed for the economic development of their countries.

Of the above amount, a portion of D.M. 2,400,000 was appropriated for providing assistance to Greece specifically in order to furnish the following schools with the necessary technical equipment:

1. High Polytechnic School.
2. Vocational Schools of the Ministry of Merchant Marine and
3. Vocational training schools of the Ministry of Labor.

Further on a semi-Governmental Agency was established in Germany, which was entrusted by the German Government with the procurement of this mechanical equipment, already ordered at the German factories.

A similar application for the extension and supply of equipment was submitted by the Technical Assistance Service for the year 1957-58, although the ceiling of the aid to be extended during this year has not been made known yet and the details about its implementation have not been discussed so far.

Vocational Training of Greek Skilled Labor

This Program was founded in October 1955 through negotiations

conducted directly between the representatives of the Service of Technical Assistance at the Ministry of Coordination and Carl Duisberg Co. This program covers the missions of Greek Skilled Labor to West Germany factories for the purpose of enabling them to undergo a higher training. Carl Duisberg Company, which has the aim of "improving the new generation", is a model corporation, authorized by the German Government to execute similar programs.

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the letters exchanged between Carl Duisberg's Company and the Service of Technical Assistance a Joint Greek-German Committee was set up comprising representatives of the Ministries of Coordination, Labor, the German Embassy, the General Confederation of Greek Labor, the Association of Greek Industrialists, the Greek-German Chamber, a Goethe German Institute, and A.E.G., for the purpose of laying down the fundamental conditions of this Program and, more specifically, selecting the candidates for scholarships, teaching them the German language and in general effectively promoting the program.

One of the aims of this Program is to strengthen the Greek Economy through the vocational instruction and betterment of the Labor, in order that this labor may become more efficient.

The training of this skilled labor is effected through its assignment to various German factories depending on the various specialties and skills of the trainees; in these factories the trainees are employed against a fixed pay in a manner similar to the German workers and at the same time they are training in their specific fields in accordance with the best instruction principles.

Prior to their departure for Germany, the Greek skilled labor take a three month course of German language which, on the basis of a special agreement concluded by the Ministry of Coordination and Goethe Institute, is conducted at the expenses of the Greek Industrialists Association and Goethe Institute on a 50/50 basis.

The salaries received by the trainees in Germany average D.M. 250 per month. However, special care is taken so that the trainees are accommodated and given free lodging and board at German families, in a way as to ensure them a comfortable living in Germany.

The transportation expenses incurred from Greece to their destination in Germany are paid for by the Greek Government.

The applications of candidates are submitted to the Ministry of Coordination through the Association of Greek Industrialists, which receives these applications from the various employers.

The selection of candidates is freely effected by the joint Greek-German Committee on the basis of candidates' qualifications (1) the recommendations of their employers and their

(1) The following conditions pertain to the mission of skilled labor in Germany:

(1) All candidates must be Greek subjects, must be from 19-31 years old (small excess of these limits may only be authorized upon a justified decision of the responsible Greek-German Committee).

(2) They must have an excellent health.

(3) They must possess a sufficient professional experience in their specific field (no unskilled labor is considered).

(4) The application of the candidate requesting his training in Germany must be submitted upon the previous agreement with his employer.

(5) The candidate's application should be accompanied by a certificate from his employer proving that:

a. The employer is agreed on the candidate's training in Germany.

b. The candidate has certain specific qualifications i.e. 1. The candidate's specialty 2. The time of his service or the title of School from which he graduated. 3. The candidate's ability. 4. The field of his specialty and experience gained.

success during the three month course of German language. It is understood that those who already possess the German language can skip this course although they must submit a certificate about such knowledge obtained from the German Institute on the basis of a previous examination.

The responsibility for observing this program in Germany, which certainly is not limited to Greek students only, has been assigned to a special Service of the German Ministry of Labor.

At the present time 49 Greek skilled laborers are in Germany for special training, who are distributed in all the areas of the country with the main center of activities lying in the Rhein and Ruhr areas and the areas of Baden-Wurtemberg. The number of trainees per categories is as follows:

(1) Cont'd.

therefrom and 5. The benefit anticipated by the Corporation and the National Economy in general from such training.

(6) A statement of his employer that the trainee upon returning from Germany will be employed in his enterprise.

(7) The candidate's application must state that the laborer is required to render his services to the enterprises from which he originated upon his return from Germany.

(8) A joint statement by the employer and employee certifying that an agreement has been made between them, whereby the employer undertakes the obligation to pay a living allowance to the dependents of candidate (if any) during the latter's stay in Germany.

(9) After the lapse of specified time, the trainee is required to return to Greece and

(10) The trainees' successful passing of language examination is a prerequisite to their selection for the scholarship.

Mechanics	16
Electric Mechanics	10
Laborers of Chemical Industries	4
Operators and Technicians of Motor	7
War Industry Labor	1
Shipyard technicians	1
Textile Industry Laborers	6
Printers	2
Iron Industry Workers	1
Lumber Workers	1

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PROGRAM OF FRENCH GOVERNMENT

Ever since the liberation and more specifically since the year 1955, the French Government has been providing Technical Assistance to a considerable extent, which is constantly increasing, in the exclusive form of scholarships for Greek students intended to enable them either to complete their studies in France or to attend a higher circle of studies in French Universities or other educational Institutions.

It must be emphasized that this assistance is not extended in accordance with regulations by the Greek Service of Technical Assistance, and as a consequence the scholarships awarded are not shown in the addenda to the present report. It is considered advisable, however, to make mention of this assistance chiefly for two reasons. First, due to the extent of the aid provided each year and, secondly, due to the participation of certain members of the General Committee of Technical Assistance in the joint Greek-French Committee for the selection of candidates.

The French Technical Assistance has the following outstanding characteristics:

The Scholarships cover as a rule a period of eight months with the exception of summer scholarships, which represent a relatively small number (10% of the total number) and which last three months only.

The scholarships provide for a monthly allowance of FF 30,000 paid to the trainees by the French Government, the payer

of their transportation expenses for returning to Greece plus other facilities given to foreign students in France.

Amongst the various fields of training or education are the following:

Classical Studies (Psychology, Archeology, Literature and Pedagogics).

Fine Arts (Painting, Music, Sculpture)

Medicine (Pathology, Surgery, Veterinary Medicine, Pharmaceutical Studies and Dental Science).

Social studies (Law, Political and Economic Sciences and International Relations).

Technical Sciences (Engineering, Agronomy, Chemistry, Physics, Architecture, Geology, Electric Engineering, Agriculture, Aeronautics, Mine Engineering and Metallurgy).

Special practices (Hotel Management, Dairies, Cheese Production, Fruit juices Industries, Fishing Industries, etc.)

The scope of this program from 1955-56 through 1958-59 covered the following number of scholarships:

Year	1955-56	29	Scholarships
"	1956-57	35	"
"	1957-58	41	"
"	1958-59	57	"

It is estimated that the total of scholarships throughout the 8-year period amounted to 263 (of which 28 were summer scholarships).

PROGRAM OF DUTCH GOVERNMENT

The Technical Assistance Program currently initiated by the Dutch Government for the benefit of Greece must be specifically mentioned on account of its institution.

The Program provides for the preparation of a general design for the reclamation of a 40,000-stromma lake lying east of Mesologi Canal with the help of Dutch Engineers, and for the preparation of another detailed design for the land reclamation of 3,000 Strommata in the same area until the time that the soil becomes suitable for cultivation.

This detailed design will become a model demonstration project of land reclamation for an area which lies lower than the Sea level. More specifically the Dutch engineers with the help of their Greek colleagues, will undertake the execution of this project, namely the construction of ditches, pumphouse and draining and irrigation system.

All the expenses for the preparation of the master plan for the reclamation of the lake area and of the design for the execution of the demonstration project will be borne by the Dutch Government.

8. Programs of Other International Organizations

Under this Program Greece received Technical Assistance from UNICEF, the International Children's Center, GATT, etc.

9. Program of Private Foreign Organizations

DUTCH INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE INSTITUTION

The Dutch people, activated by feelings of gratitude toward those countries which extended their aid during the floods in Holland, contributed the funds required for the establishment of a private Organization, which is financed by the Dutch people's contributions, industries and private organizations and which has the purpose to extend technical assistance to economically underdeveloped countries.

First priority amongst the various countries was given to Greece.

The members of the administrative council of this voluntary Organization arrived in Greece and took an active interest in the furtherance and development of the project currently executed under the U.N. auspices at Chrisoupolis in the Kavalla area, as a model community development project.

The same persons visited Chrisoupolis and arranged for the visit of five Dutch journalists to Greece, who also visited the area and published enthusiastic articles about Greece and Chrisoupolis Project.

It is anticipated that the aid announced for the development of Chrysoupolis will be soon provided and will consist of mechanical equipment, invitation of foreign experts to Greece and dispatch of Greek students for higher studies in foreign countries.

PROGRAM OF HAGUE INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL STUDIES

The Hague Institute of Social Studies was established in 1952 with the initiative of Dutch Universities and with the purpose of enabling the Dutch and other students to acquire a higher education in the country's Universities and of building the appropriate conditions of cultural relations between Holland and the other countries within the framework of international scientific cooperation.

The Hague Institute of Social Studies has the specific purpose of promoting and developing international researches and studies in the subject of social sciences, and particularly the exploration of those problems, which result from the social evolution and the economic development.

The Institute envelops the following scientific fields:

- (a) Social Studies
- (b) Social welfare particularly in the countries with low income.
- (c) Public Administration
- (d) Economic Program and National Accounts

The cooperation of the Hague Institute with the Service of technical Assistance began in Sept. 1957, when an Institute Professor arrived in this country and awarded scholarships to Greek students for higher studies at the Institute.

10. National Technical Assistance Program

The National Program of Technical Assistance is prepared executed and financed exclusively by the Greek Government without the aid or collaboration of international organization or foreign Governments.

The purpose for this program is to add to the other programs of Technical Assistance through the development and execution of those projects, which cannot be effected from other sources.

This happens because certain technical assistance requirements are of an emergency nature and make necessary the immediate invitation of an expert prior to any preparation of program, eith because the limited financial capabilities of international programs do not permit the financing of certain projects which however are vital to Greek Economy.

As a rule, the national program covers the award of foreign scholarships to Greek students or the invitation to Greece of European experts on the basis of a direct agreement with the Greek Government and independently from any participation by an international organization.

In this form, the program was actually implemented in Greece in 1953 (1), namely upon the enactment of Law 2212/1952 "re Appropriation of necessary Funds for Expenses Provided under Project Agreement of EC. and MS. at the expense of reconstruction funds under the Government budget effective fiscal year 1952-53".

(1) During the period from 1949 up to 1953 the necessary funds in Drachmae for the execution of this program were paid from the special appropriations of the American Mission under the account established at the Bank of Greece "Greek Government - MS. - Drachmae". Since 1953 the same funds have been paid from the special allocations for the implementation of Technical Assistance Program under the budget of public investments of the Ministry of Coordination. Consequently, the distinction made in separate columns between "Missions under the National Program" and "Missions of U.S. Government", as shown in the table of Missions attached as an addendum hereto, is not absolutely indicative of the type of these missions from the standpoint of financing, but it simply makes the distinction between the missions of students to Europe from those sent to U.S. since 1952.

III. Type of Technical Assistance

I. Invitation of experts

The experts supply their advice to the services cooperating with them and assist these services in the execution of their recommendations, provided they are accepted. Other experts conduct researches or studies on basic subjects of the Greek Economy or implement training programs and instruct the Technical Personnel of Greek Government agencies in new methods and practices currently adopted and the principles upon which these methods are based.

2. Granting of Scholarships to Greek Students

Greek students are awarded scholarships for higher studies and training.

3. Participation in educational seminars

Greek Government Officials or Scientists may attend educational seminars international congresses and other courses for the purpose of exchanging views and laying down, in cooperation with the other members, universal rules governing subjects which are of a common interest to the participating countries.

4. Exchange of Literature

Books or educational films which are issued on a loan basis may be exchanged upon the request of the Ministries or Organizations concerned.

5. Organization of Visits

Social Welfare employees make mutual visits on a reciprocal hospitality basis.

6. Demonstration Projects

Demonstration Projects are organized for training purposes.

7. Mechanical Equipment

Mechanical Equipment to a limited extent may be issued in connection with the experts' work.

IV. Programs

1. Principles of Programs

The Technical Assistance Programs formulated in Greece in cooperation with the Organizations or the U.S. Government which provide this assistance, are closely associated with the Economic Program of the Government and are one of the main tools for assisting the Government in the successful execution of Economic Program

The Programs should therefore be consistent with the directives of the Economic Program of the country and the economic policy adopted by Greece.

2. Formulation of Program

The Technical Assistance Programs are worked out by the Service of Technical Assistance on the basis of a review of all the subjects made by the Special Committees, and are approved by the Central Technical Assistance Committee. The final decision is made by the Minister of Coordination.

More specifically, the adopted procedure provides that the preparation of annual programs of Technical Assistance (expanded, American Programs, etc.) is effected on the basis of relevant applications by all the Ministries and other organizations concerned, which are submitted to the Service of Technical Assistance

The applications are first processed by the Service of Technical Assistance in cooperation with the representatives of competent Ministries and the American Mission or the international organizations. The Technical Assistance Service classifies these applications according to the various fields and submits them for review to the special committees, which make recommendations to the Central Committee in connection with the approval, rejection, amendment to plans, order of priority, amount of aid extended, urgency of requirements, etc.

The overall composition of program is made by the Central Committee of Technical Assistance and is subsequently submitted for final approval by the Minister of Coordination.

3. Implementation and Observance of Programs

The implementation of Technical Assistance Projects in Greece from a purely technical standpoint is the responsibility of Ministries and Organizations concerned.

The various Government Agencies receiving Technical Assistance are required to take all appropriate measures for effectively developing and implementing this assistance. Thus, in the case of experts it is necessary that these Agencies put in due effect the advice and recommendations offered by these experts, through the disposal of appropriate collaborators, who would be ready to carry on with the expert's work upon his departure through the application of expert's advice and the disposal of an assistance intended to facilitate his task and make the cooperation with him as comfortable and profitable as possible. In the case of scholarship holders, the various Government Agencies must recommend for selection the best candidates, who may provide all evidence regarding their capabilities of benefiting from the scholarship granted, in case that these candidates are selected without a previous examination due to the type of scholarship. The Agencies must also make sure that the trainees selected will put in due effect the knowledge and experience gained upon their return to Greece.

The administrative responsibility for the implementation of Technical Assistance Program belongs to the Service of Technical Assistance, from the standpoint of both the observance of the trainees' progress in the foreign countries (1) and the adherence to the rules governing their selection. The same service also

(1) To realize this aim, the Service of Technical Assistance maintains a correspondence with the Specialized Agencies, which undertake the preparation of programs and the assignment of students, attends to their progress through the Greek Embassies, and in the cases of National Program Projects, it is kept informed of the progress of students through their monthly reports, etc.

takes care of all formalities required for their departure and return from the foreign country, the trainees' observance of the contractual obligations etc., as well as, the adherence of the experts to their requirements throughout their stay in Greece in accordance with the relevant agreements.

For this purpose the Central Committee of Technical Assistance has set certain rules which facilitate the task of the Service of Technical Assistance. These rules pertain to the scholarship holders and the experts.

(a) Rules Applicable to Scholarship Holders

Selection of Candidates

The invitation to the persons concerned for taking part in the scholarship programs is made through a publication either in the newspapers or made through the Radio Station, which is also communicated to the Government agencies, educational Institutions, Organizations, etc., depending on each specific case.

As an exception to this rule, no announcement is made in case that the scholarship is intended for the employees of a specific Government Agency, in which case the selection is made amongst the employees of this Agency, and upon the recommendation of the competent authority and the approval of the Central Committee.

The preliminary selection of nominees is made, as already stated, by the authorized committees and ultimately by the Central Committee. A prerequisite to the successful passing of the candidate is the good knowledge of the language of the country, to which the candidates will be sent for higher studies.

However, the final approval of candidates rests with the Services of International Organizations providing the scholarship.

Students' Obligations

The Candidates who are finally approved assume the following obligations upon signing a contract with the Ministry of Coordination.

1. Prior to his departure for the foreign country, the student must take any preliminary action and be informed with the publications pertaining to the subject of his scholarship. He must also produce a certificate signed by at least three scientists or experts proving that he has made a contact with them and has discussed the subjects on which he will train and that he has been informed by these persons about the salient features of the subject based on the Greek requirements.

2. He must state to the Service of Technical Assistance the exact date of his departure for the foreign country.

3. He must report in time and within the limits specified to the competent official of the organization extending the assistance, and must remain at the place of his training throughout the duration of his scholarship, with the exception of those cases in which he will be given special permission of absence by the Service of Technical Assistance.

4. He must faithfully observe the program of studies and attend the technical or scientific sessions and visits conducted which are provided under the program, and he must keep complete data on his observations and experience gained therefrom.

5. Upon arriving at the place of his studies, he must submit to the Ministry of Coordination a statement showing the exact address of his residence in the foreign country.

6. He must return to Greece immediately upon the completion of his studies by the shortest possible itinerary, and must report to the competent employee of the Service of Technical Assistance of the Ministry of Coordination upon his return to Greece.

7. On his return to Greece the student, as long as he is an employee of a Government Agency or a Body of Legal Entity or a Public Utility Organization in general, must resume the same work at the service where he was employed in the past and prior to his departure, or at another post eventually designated by the Ministry of Coordination or the Service where he is employed, either in Athens or in any provincial town so that he

may offer the specialized experience gained through the scholarship, while he is obliged to remain in this post over a period of at least two years from the date of his return.

In case that the student is an individual trainee, he must render his services at any post required by the Ministry of Coordination for the purpose of offering and putting in due effect the knowledge and experience gained through the scholarship.

8. Throughout the term of scholarship, the trainee must submit regularly and within the time limits specified the following reports to the Service of Technical Assistance at the Ministry of Coordination and to the Agency, where he is employed:

(a) Monthly, brief reports on the subjects attended by the trainee and on the progress of his studies, throughout the term of his studies.

(b) A more detailed report on the progress of his studies in the middle of the scholarship term, so long as the time of this scholarship is more than four months.

(c) A complete and detailed report on the conclusions drawn and views formed on the experience gained abroad, as well as, on the economic or social benefits that will be gained from the implementation and application of his conclusions in his home country. This report must be submitted at the end of students training in the foreign country.

9. This final report must be submitted by the student to the Ministry of Coordination in Greek and in ten copies. If it is a scholarship given by U.N., all regulations set by U.N. must be faithfully observed. In case that the country where the studies are attended is the U.S., the student must also submit a translation into English of his final report to the Ministry of Coordination, made in triplicate.

10. The student is further required to lead a decent life abroad and to avoid his interference in any activities that might undermine Greece's reputation abroad. More specifically, the

student, prior to his return, must settle any accounts pending either with the country extending its hospitality or private individuals and, in case it is a U.S. scholarship the student must, prior to his departure, from the country, obtain a certificate from the competent tax authorities whereby it is certified that he is not a debtor to the American Government.

Penalties for the Non-Observance of Students' Obligations

In the agreement executed by the Ministry of Coordination and the Trainee it is stated that the following penalties will be applicable in case of a breach of the contract. As a rule, any failure on the part of a Greek student to live up to his obligations, in accordance with the provisions of article 3, Para 4, Law 1615 dated Dec. 28, 1950/Jan. 9, 1951 "re Ratification of acts by the Ministers Cabinet", pertaining to the Ministry of Coordination (Government Gazette, Pamphlet 4, 10), entails the obligation to return to the Greek Government all funds plus legal interest representing the expenses made on the scholarship and such refund will be made in the same currency that was originally paid either by the Greek Government or by the Organizations, which extended the assistance.

The assessment of this refundable amount is made on the basis of a decision by the Minister of Coordination which is an official document of indebtedness to the Greek Government.

In case of breaches of contract by public servants, the penalties provided under Law 1615 must be construed in conjunction with the provisions of article 90, para 2, Law 1811/10-4-/16-5-19 "Re Code of Public Administration Employees" (Government Gazette Pamphlet 4, 141), whereunder the public servants, in case they fail to live up to their obligations, are obliged to refund to the Government all allowances and travelling expenses received during the period of their leave, and in case they refuse to do so the pertinent provisions regarding the collection of public revenue will apply. On the other hand they will be barred from any Government post or assignment of communal authority or any other body of Legal Entity or specific fund or Institution financed either by the Government or by any Greek bank, such as the Bank of Greece, the National, Agricultural or Real Estate Bank or any other public utility corporation over a period of five years.

Educational Leaves

Any public employees, who are sent abroad under the Technical Assistance Program, do not come under the provisions of Law 1811/10-4/16-5-1951 "Re Code of Public Administration Employees", but under the provisions of Article 20, para 7, LD. 2473/53 "Re Establishment of Greek Productivity Center and Settlement of Technical Assistance Matters", whereunder all educational leaves granted for the period of time corresponding to the scholarship, are authorized by virtue of a joint decision of the Ministry of Coordination and the competent Minister, specifying the amount of their allowance upon a previous decision by the corresponding Service Council.

(b) Regulations pertaining to Experts

Selection of Experts

The experts are recommended by the various organizations and are finally approved with the concurring opinion of the Government. In practice the selection is made on the basis of their curricula vitae which are submitted to the Service of Technical Assistance by the agencies providing the experts.

The Services concerned review these curricula vitae and make recommendations, on the basis of which the Central Committee of Technical Assistance makes the final decisions.

The approval of the Government is obtained through the issuance of a relative ministerial decision.

Experts are often requested by the various services by referring to specific persons on the basis of information or personal experience of the officials concerned, which they may have as to the qualifications and scientific capabilities of the expert asked for.

In such cases, the organizations grant their approval in all cases, for the selection of the expert requested by name.

Experts' Obligations

In exercising their duties, the experts must comply with the terms and conditions of their contracts and the obligations

resulting therefrom with regard to the fulfillment of their task and their overall behaviour in the country employing their services.

In accomplishing their work, the experts must take a joint action in cooperation with the persons or agencies authorized by the Government and must comply with the directions given by the Government, as well as, with the existing agreements between the organizations employing their services and the Government.

The Experts must also make all efforts during the term of their assignment for disseminating their knowledge to the personnel placed at their disposal for cooperation by the Government, and for keeping this personnel informed of the professional methods and practices.

The experts execute contracts with the organizations employing them, which are also responsible for them towards the Government.

Facilities Granted to Experts

The Facilities provided to the experts are stated in the revised agreement executed by the U.N. Specialized Agencies and the Greek Government on February 10, 1956 (See Addendum No. 7).

The Government is anyway required to give the following facilities to the experts:

(a) To provide the necessary auxiliary personnel, that is, translators, interpreters, and secretaries, required for the execution of experts work.

(b) Office space and equipment.

(c) Medical attention, in case of illness in the same manner as to public employees.

(d) Transportation means or the transportation expenses incurred within the country during the execution of his work.

(e) Refund of Postage, Cablegram, and other Communication expenses incurred for official business reasons.

(c) Rules Applicable to Mechanical Equipment

Any mechanical equipment or supplies that would be furnished by the Organizations, will remain in their property until the time the title on same is transferred to the Government under negotiable terms and conditions.

V. Financing of Program

The Programs of Technical Assistance are financed both in Drachmae and foreign exchange and the financial procedure has certain outstanding characteristics depending on the organization providing the funds.

A. Expenses in Drachmae

All expenses in Drachmae are budgeted under the regular budget or the budget of public investments of the Ministry of Coordination, as follows:

(a) Regular Budget

Under the regular budget of Ministry of Coordination expenses, the necessary funds are appropriated for the following items:

(a) A contribution by the Greek Government necessary for the participation in the program of U.N. Technical Assistance Administration.

(b) Payment of expenses required for the invitation of experts to Greece (1), in execution of the agreements for technical assistance concluded between the Greek Government and the U.N. or the Specialized Agencies.

(c) Payment of all expenses in general (2) incurred in connection with the residence and transportation of foreign students coming to Greece from member countries of the U.N.

(d) Payment of transportation expenses (3) and other expenses in general incurred during the travel to the foreign country and return therefrom of Greek trainees.

(1) Provisions of article 19, para 2, L.D. 2473/1953.

(e) Payment of all expenses in general, in execution of the terms of revised agreement signed between the U.N., the Specialized Agencies and the Greek Government on Feb. 10, 1956, providing for the employment of auxiliary personnel, such as, interpreters, translators or secretaries, lease of office space and necessary equipment, to be required by the experts, for the use of transportation within the country where the experts are employed, for the payment of cable, mail and other communication expenses made by the experts while executing official service.

(b) Investments Budget

Under the Investments Budget of the Ministry of Coordination (4) the necessary funds were appropriated.

1. In execution of project agreement of Technical Assistance concluded between the Greek Government and the U.S. Mission in Greece on June 24, 1949, the following appropriations were made:

(a) The necessary funds for meeting all expenses in general required for the proper execution of the experts work, including living allowance, transportation within the country, other facilities and other related expenses.

(2,3) The Provisions of L.D. 2473/53 (article 20, para 4, item c and para 6) which are not clear as to the point of funds allocated for the payment of travelling expenses and other expenses to the Greek trainees under the Ministry of Coordination budget, leave us the impression that in this specific case the provisions of Law 1615/28-12-1950/9-1-1951 "Re Ratification of Acts by the Ministers Cabinet" pertaining to the Ministry of Coordination (Government Gazette, Pamphlet 4, 10), are applicable to this case.

(4) Provisions of Law 2212/52 "Re Allocation of necessary funds for the expenses provided under ECA and MSA agreements at the expense of Reconstruction Funds under the Government Budget effective Fiscal Year 1952-53".

(b) The expenses necessary for paying the fare from Greece to U.S. and back of the Greek students and insurance premiums paid on them.

2. In execution of "Agreement of OEEC" signed on April 16, 1948, the following funds were allocated:

(a) A Greek contribution towards the expenses of operation of European Productivity Organization.

(b) The Greek Government contribution for the operation of ELKEPA.

(c) The Drachmae expenses involved by the invitation of experts of the European Productivity Organization.

(d) The expenses for going and returning of Greek trainees sent to Europe and America by the European Productivity Organization and the payment of their living allowance depending on certain cases:

3. The expenses involved by the implementation of the National Program and Technical Assistance Program, based on the aid given to Greece by foreign Governments.

B. Expenses in Foreign Exchange

The expenses made in foreign exchange are paid by the Organizations extending the assistance, as follows:

1. Experts' salaries transportation expenses made for going and returning to their bases.

2. A percentage of the air transportation fare of trainees departing to the foreign country and returning therefrom (1).

3. Living expenses of trainees in foreign country.

(1) The amount of per diem allowance paid to the trainees of these Organizations varies depending on the country, where the training is conducted. E. g. in Europe this amounts to about \$8 while in U.S.A. it is \$12.

C. Program Financing Analysis

(a) Regular Program

Contribution. Under the budget of every Ministry, which is authorized to co-operate with one of the International Agencies a certain amount of funds is appropriated, which is equal to the amount established for each country by the General Assemblies of these agencies and which corresponds to the contribution of the member country.

Expenses of Experts Invited. The experts visiting the country are invariably employees of these agencies and are invited for a very short period of time.

All expenses made in foreign exchange and drachmae during the period from the date of their departure to the date of their return to the country of their origin, including salaries, per diem allowance etc., are paid by the agencies and no charge is borne by the Greek Government.

Expenses of Foreign Scholarship Holders. All living expenses of holders of scholarships in the foreign country are paid by the agencies.

The expenses for their travel to their destination and back are paid by 25% by the Service of Technical Assistance, and the balance is paid by the agencies. However, certain agencies bear the entire travelling expenses.

(a) Technical Assistance Expanded Program

Contribution. The Greek Government pays an annual amount of \$25,000, appropriated under the budget of Ministry of Co-ordination as a contribution to the Nation's participation in the Expanded Technical Assistance Program (2).

(2) This payment is independent from Greece's contribution to the programs of Specialized Agencies such as F.A.O, I.L.O, W.H.O, I.C.A.O etc. These contributions are charged to the budgets of Ministries concerned, which are associated with the Agencies through the scope of their jurisdiction.

Expenses of Experts Invited. All expenses made by the experts in foreign exchange for salaries and round trip expenses are paid in foreign currency and are charged to the Expanded Program budget; the Greek Government bears the local expenses made in drachmae, covering (a) 50% of experts' per diem allowance, amounting to approximately Drs. 175 per day, and the balance 50% is paid by the Agencies, (b) their transportation expenses within Greece while on official business, (c) the experts' office operation expenses, such as salary of secretary, stationery etc.

Trainees' Expenses. All living expenses of trainees throughout their stay in the foreign country are paid in foreign exchange and are charged to the budget of Technical Assistance Expanded Program.

The Greek Government only pays a portion of the round trip expense in drachmae, which ranges from 25 to 50% of the fare (3) for the trainee's travel from Greece to the country of his training and back.

The balance amount ranging from 75 to 50% is paid in foreign exchange and is charged to the budgets of either the Regular or Expanded Program, or it is paid by the Greek Government and then refunded to Greece by the respective Agencies.

(c) European Social Welfare Program

Contribution. No contribution is paid for Greece's participation in this Program, which is entirely financed by the U.N. Technical Assistance Administration.

Expenses of Experts Invited. In the case of experts invited for short periods of time, the Technical Assistance Administration pays their salaries and the round trip fare, while the Greek Government bears the hospitality expenses, i.e. lodging and board secretary's salary, for the purpose of assisting the experts in their task.

(3) In the case of that portion of Expanded Program, which is executed by the World Health Organization on the basis of a special agreement, this Organization bears the entire round trip expenses of trainees at no charge to the Greek Government.

However, in the case of experts, who are invited for longer periods of time, the same provisions apply as in the case of experts, who are invited under the Expanded Program.

Expenses of Students' Missions. The same provisions are applicable as in the case of Expanded Program.

Expenses for Greece's Participation in Seminars or Training Teams.

In order to assist the various Countries in participating in Social Welfare international seminars, the Technical Assistance Administration allocates an annual amount of \$500 to \$600, designed to cover part of the round trip fare of participants. In most cases that these seminars present a common interest to several Organizations, the funds allocated are obtained from the contributions of these agencies, such as the International Labor Office.

The Greek Government bears almost an equal share of the expenses, covering the travelling expenses of the Greek members of these seminars etc.

The participants may be given hospitality by their colleagues in the foreign country on a mutual exchange basis of hospitality extended in Greece. This takes care of a considerable portion of living expenses of the participants throughout the duration of seminar.

Expenses for Organizing Seminars in Greece. The expenses made by Greece for participating in seminars held in this country are not well established. However, the Specialized agency, which organizes the seminar, invariably pays the experts' salaries, the round trip expenses of some experts or other special representatives of the participating countries, other salaries and expenses, such as interpreters and translators.

The countries participating in the seminar pay for their representatives' living expenses in Greece.

As the host country, Greece is required to provide the suitable quarters for the meetings and to bear the expenses of a secretariat, including typists, porters, stationery etc. plus other general expenses.

(d) Program of European Productivity Organization

Contribution. In 1954 Greece paid a lump sum amount of \$80,000 as her contribution to the European Productivity Organization (1).

Ever since 1957 Greece has been paying an annual amount of FF 6,486,480 or the equivalent of Drs. 470,000, representing 0.91% of the total contributions of the member countries for meeting the expenses of European Productivity Organization.

Expenses of Students' Missions

The expenses made by Greece for her participation in EPA's projects are not clearly established and, as a rule, they are specifically mentioned in the description of each project. In most cases the participating countries are required to pay the round trip fare and the per diem allowance of students or the countries' representatives to the host country, while in other cases all such expenses are paid by EPA.

As a rule, the expenses are entirely paid by the European Productivity Center on those projects which in the Organization's policy involve Special financing, as the projects for the training of trade union members or projects executed under the program of "regions under development".

(1) This amount was obtained from the special allocation of \$1,500,000 of counterpart funds, which was budgeted for the establishment of Greek Productivity Center according to Benton-Moody Agreement.

Of the above amount of \$80,000 or Drs. 2,400,000 paid by Greece, a portion of Drs. 803,700 was paid in foreign exchange (equivalent of \$26,700), while the balance Drs. 1,599,000 or \$53,300, as it could not be converted into foreign currency, was deposited under OEEC Account with the National Bank of Greece for the purpose of paying for local expenses in connection with projects executed in Greece either at present or in the future in co-operation with the European Productivity Organization.

In the case of missions to U.S.A., organized by EPA, however, the Greek Government pays for the round trip fare of student while their per diem allowance is paid either by EPA or by the U.S. Government for the account of European Productivity Organization.

Expenses for Inviting Experts. Greece pays a lump sum of FF 36,000 or Drs. 2,500 for each expert invited, plus a per diem allowance of FF 6,000 or Drs. 420 and, in addition, the expert's transportation expenses within the country.

All the remaining expenses such as salaries (2), travel expenses from Athens to Paris and back are paid by EPA.

Special provisions apply to the invitation of experts entrusted with the execution of the program of "regions under development".

U.S. Program

(a) Expenses for Inviting Experts. The U.S. Government pays the dollar expenses covering the round trip fare and the salary of expert.

The Greek Government pays the expenses in drachmae (3) throughout the expert's stay in Greece, including per diem allowance, transportation inside Greece, secretariat expenses, stationery, etc.

Expenses for Students' Missions. The U.S. Government pays the students' per diem allowance in U.S.A.

The Greek Government pays for the round trip fare from

(2) In special cases that the expert makes a short visit to the country for the purpose of either making preliminary plans or of compiling data for the preparation of a program or report etc., all these expenses are borne by EPA.

(3) These administrative support expenses are paid directly by the U.S. Mission, which in turn debits the Greek Government.

Athens to America and the premiums of insurance of students against illness throughout their stay in U.S.A.

(f) Italian Reparations Program. All expenses for the round trip fare and living expenses of students in Italy were paid in lire and were charged to the special allocation of 116,158,790 stated above.

(g) Foreign Governments' Program. In the case of scholarships granted on a mutual exchange basis, the Greek Government pays to the foreign student an amount equal to that paid to the Greek student by the foreign Government, covering the round trip fare, living expenses in Greece etc.

In the case of scholarships granted to Greece by a foreign Government without any corresponding grant on the part of Greece, the foreign Government normally pays the living expenses throughout the student's stay in the foreign country and the Greek Government pays his round trip fare.

(h) Programs of Other International Organizations

Expenses of Students' Mission. Same as in the case of Expanded Program.

Expenses of Experts Invited. All expenses of the experts sent by the various organizations on short assignments are invariably paid by these Organizations and no expense is borne by the Greek Government during the experts' stay in this country.

(i) National Technical Assistance Program

The Greek Government pays all the expenses of students from the Investments Funds, including the round trip fare of trained their living expenses in the foreign country, as well as the similar expenses of experts, viz., salaries in foreign currency, per diem allowance, round trip fare, transportation inside the country, Secretariat's expenses, stationery etc.

B. SCOPE OF PROGRAM BY SECTORS

I. General

The Scope and type of the Technical Assistance given to Greece are shown in the tables included in the addenda to this report and cover the invitation of experts and missions of scholarship holders. In these tables a full analysis of scholarships and experts' assignments is made by sectors, specific branches and subjects. These tables show the Technical Assistance given to this country under the various programs from 1949 through December 31, 1957. It must be noted that the aforementioned tables do not include the number of experts, who arrived here under the Regular Program of various Specialized Agencies, because on one hand these persons were not employed as experts during their stay in the country but they limited their activities to the conduct of preliminary discussions with the various Government Agencies with regard to the plan preparation, and on the other hand because the object of their mission was not restricted to the Technical Assistance matters, but it covered all fields of activities of the Organizations represented by them.

It is also possible that a certain number of scholarships granted by foreign Governments or provided under the Regular Programs of Specialized Agencies is not shown in the tables. This is due to the fact that the Service of Technical Assistance did not assume the entire responsibility of handling the subjects of Technical Assistance, regardless of its sources, until Leg. Decree 2473/53 was passed. It is therefore probable that in the first years of Programs a certain number of scholarships was granted by the Organizations or the foreign Governments either directly to Greek students or in consultation with the authorized Greek Ministries without any further co-ordination.

The main sectors of these Technical Assistance Programs are the following:

Agriculture, Industries, Tourism, Housing, Communications-Transport-Telecommunications, Health-Welfare, Administration, Economy-Sociology-Statistics, Education-Culture-Fine Arts, General Subjects of Technical Assistance.

From the reviewal of these tables, the following conclusions may be drawn:

(a) The total of missions accomplished amounts to 1,520, distributed by sectors in the following manner: Agriculture 328, Industries 339, Tourism 18, Housing 26, Communications-Transport-Telecommunications 84, Health-Welfare 266, Administration 171, Economy-Sociology-Statistics 100, Education-Culture-Fine Arts 29, General Subjects of Technical Assistance 169.

(b) The total number of experts invited amounts to 298, of whom 79 were assigned to Agriculture, 56 to Industries, 1 to Tourism, 11 to Housing, 24 to the field of Communications - Transport - Telecommunications, 52 to Health-Welfare, 16 to Administration, 30 to Economy-Sociology-Statistics, and 29 to General Subjects of Technical Assistance.

II. Distribution by Sectors

AGRICULTURE

The field of Agriculture covers 21.5% of the total of scholarship holders' missions and 26.5% of experts' assignments.

These figures can be explained if one considers the fact that agriculture is the most important feature of Greek economy and that every possible effort is made for developing the country's farm land resources through the application of the most sound scientific farming practices and training systems, which have been adopted by all nations.

The activities of experts who were invited to Greece on different occasions under the bi-lateral Program executed with the Co-operation of U.S. Government, centered chiefly on the field of farm practices, land reclamation and marketing of farm produce, and the results obtained were highly satisfactory.

The high rate of program efficiency must be chiefly attributed to the support given by the Ministry of Agriculture to the overall work of Technical Assistance and to the full understanding shown by the Ministry officials regarding the purpose served by the

Technical Assistance and the manner of its effective implementation

INDUSTRIES

The Industries cover 22.2% of the total missions of trainees and 18.7% of the experts' assignments.

A substantial number of missions accomplished in the industrial field is covered by the Program of Labor Vocational Training, which is still being developed, through the missions of workers and technicians to U.S.A. under the U.S. Government Program, to Germany under the German Program, and to other European countries through the International Labor Office, for the purpose of enabling these workers to attend a higher training and the recent technological innovations and modern working systems.

It is beyond question that the number of these missions is not commensurate with the technicians' training requirements in the industrial field, in view of the effort for full industrialization made in this country. This sector shows certain weak points chiefly caused through the lack of skilled foremen, and the Technical Assistance can certainly exercise a tremendous influence on the industrial sector. However, the problem of higher and specialized training involves certain difficulties, as the missions of junior laborers, who most need additional technical training, are hampered through the ignorance of foreign languages by the trainees.

The greatest part of missions accomplished in the industrial sector is covered by the higher training courses attended by the technical personnel of Public Power Corporation. This is naturally due to the present development of the country's potential of electric power through the building of electric power plants, which involves the training of personnel in various technical and scientific subjects as well as in subjects referring to the organization of an enterprise, which is new to Greece.

The experts invited by Greece and assigned to the industrial sector, devoted their efforts chiefly to Vocational Training or

Productivity Increase, by means of providing advice on such subjects as Business Administration, Personnel Management, Commerce etc. Very few amongst them supplied advice on more specific industrial subjects, such as ore mines, electric power, foundries etc. This is due to the fact that the training of Greek Scholarship holders in the field of their specialty was felt to be more constructive than the assignment of any experts to the same field.

TOURISM

A small part of the Technical Assistance program executed so far is covered by Tourism, since it only corresponds to 1.2% of the total of scholarships and just 0.33% of experts' assignment. This is certainly not due to the fact that Tourism is not important to the Greek Government, given that it is felt that Tourism carries in itself a vast potential of development on account of the highly favorable conditions prevailing in Greece. In order to increase the traffic of foreign tourists, however, it was firstly necessary to give priority to certain preliminary arrangements and to try to solve the main and basic problems of road building, transportation hotel accommodation etc., to which the main effort of competent officials was devoted in developing the national productive programs.

HOUSING

In the sector of Housing the number of Technical Assistance scholarships represents 1.8% of the total number, and that of experts' assignments a 3.6% of the respective total. These percentages must be considered to be small in comparison with the other sectors, if one bears in mind on one hand the number of houses damaged in Greece during the war, the 4-year enemy occupation and armed revolt, and on the other hand the housing levels in Greece which were also low in the pre-war years due to the scarcity of available resources and the considerable increase of population as a result of a high birth rate. The limited number of missions, however, is attributable to the fact that the housing sector does not favor the Technical Assistance missions to the extent

covered by other sectors, as the housing problem is inseparably connected with the local conditions of material availability, climatic conditions, traditions and occupations of the population.

In order to cope with an acute housing problem, created by the tremendous number of houses damaged in the war, Greece devoted its main effort, immediately after the liberation, to the development of the Nation's raw material resources and to the institution of construction methods intended to achieve a great economy in the overall cost on one hand and in the material imported on the other; this economy was imperative due to the scarcity of available construction material in the world markets and due to Greece's limited foreign exchange funds. Thus, the experience that could be gained by the technical personnel of this branch through the specialized training in the foreign country was only limited to the field of mass production of building material and of large scale constructions, in addition to the field of general knowledge regarding the social policy followed in the housing sector by all foreign countries. For attaining this goal, a substantial number of employees of the Reconstruction Ministry, which had been established in 1946, was sent for higher studies in the foreign countries during the period from 1946 to 1948.

On the other hand, the damages, caused to the country by the earthquakes slowed down the mission of Greek trainees to the foreign countries, due to the small number of available technical personnel which was urgently required locally for repairing the existing damages.

With the exception of two Americans, who remained over a long period of time and made several reports on the housing situation in Greece, which are expected to result in the initiation of sound measures, all the other experts who were invited to Greece, limited their activities to the exchange of views with the Greek officials and the submittal of recommendations on general housing policy, and remained in this country for a short time only. It should be also noted that a 6-expert team of International Labor Union, which is associated with the European Productivity Organization by virtue of the housing matters, made

in 1957 a 15-day visit to the country for verifying on the spot the housing demands of Greece, particularly those existing in the Labor Housing sector.

COMMUNICATIONS-TELECOMMUNICATIONS-TRANSPORT

The missions accomplished in connection with the study of problems pertaining to Communications, Transport and Telecommunications, cover 5.2% of the total number of scholarships and 8.5% of experts' assignments. The main effort in this sector was devoted to the training of the Civil Aviation personnel and of the employees of Telecommunications Organization. This may be easily explained, if one considers that above all the other branches of this sector, the Civil Aviation most needed re-organizing and its staff required training in the up-to-date technological practices, not only because of the development of air communications in Greece and the resultant growth of Greek airports into important links of the international air communications, but also because of the inside structure of Civil Aviation, which necessitated the adoption of world-wide measures and universal flight safety regulations.

On the other hand the training of Telecommunications employees was necessary, because the corresponding Organization had been established just a few years before and had embodied many authorities, which were previously spread amongst many Government agencies and private organizations. Such an increase of authority made necessary the education and the special training of the staff of this Organization in the new methods, already adopted by more advanced countries.

In the field of transport, the percentage of scholarships given appears to be small in comparison with the tremendous demands created by the war damages to road and rail communications of the country. It should be emphasized, however, that a great number of technical personnel who had a long experience in the technological achievements of foreign countries, attended the implementation of modern techniques and construction methods throughout their co-operation with the Corps of U.S. Engineers in the course of road reconstruction and of execution of general public projects.

HEALTH - WELFARE

Furthermore, a remarkable progress was accomplished in the implementation of Health and welfare programs, as compared against all other sectors; these programs covered 17.4% of the total number of scholarships and an equal percentage of the experts' assignments. Although this sector cannot be considered as a directly productive sector, the scholarships granted in connection with it were felt to be essential, at least in the course of the first years of Technical Assistance Program.

The peculiar conditions existing in Greece, which in the pre-war years induced the Government to undertake a sustained effort for the protection of public health against such diseases as malaria, tuberculosis, trachoma, etc., which involved the spending of sizable amounts of the Greek Budget, and, on the other hand, the severe hardships, sufferings and privations borne by the population during the enemy occupation resulted in completely undermining their health by the time the country's liberation took place.

In addition to these substantial needs, another factor seriously affected the Public Health programs: In the course of enemy occupation, the Greek experts on health had necessarily lost contact with the present fast-developing scientific progress achieved in the Western countries.

It was natural, therefore, that the sector of Public Health was given a predominant place in the Technical Assistance Program

As for the subject of Social Welfare specifically, it must be stated that a considerable number of Greek scientists sent abroad cannot be considered as trainees sent to the foreign countries under specific scholarships, since most of them went there in order to attend various Exchange Program meetings, while others visited the foreign countries under the Exchange Program and on mutual hospitality basis and, in most cases, they bore themselves the entire amount of their expenses.

The activities of American advisors and experts of World Health Organization, who visited Greece on several occasions, consisted of the support to the Government's effort for protecting Public Health in the following sectors: Campaign against Tuberculosis and Malaria, Country Sanitation, Maternal and Infantile Welfare, Re-habilitation of Invalids, Hospital Management, Re-organization of Hygiene School, etc.

ADMINISTRATION

A 11.2% of the total number of scholarships and a 5.3% of experts' assignments are covered by the Administration sector. The high percentages of participation in this field, as compared against all other sectors, is attributable to the effort made in the post-war years for re-organizing the Administration and for training the Government employees in the methods adopted by the foreign countries. More specifically, in analysing the objectives of this sector, one notes that the largest portion is taken by the mission of 48 nomarchs to England for training in Public Administration in view of the Administrative De-centralization and Self-administration which are gradually instituted in Greece, and by the special training given to the men of Security Forces. On the other hand, a number of public servants from various Ministries was granted scholarships and went abroad to train in subjects of Public Administration with the ultimate goal of promoting the effort made by the Ministry of Co-ordination for the re-organization of Government Agencies and for simplifying the administrative systems and procedures.

The experts assigned to this task, most of which were Americans, devoted their main effort to the problems of Local Self-administration, Re-organization of Security Forces and Public Administration in co-operation with the authorized General Directorate of Ministry of Co-ordination.

EDUCATION-CULTURE-ARTS

While a slight 1.9% of the total Technical Assistance Program is covered by the scholarships given in this sector, no experts' assignments were effected. This is due to various reasons.

pertaining to the order of priority in the Technical Assistance programs, which gave preference to the clearly productive sectors, and also to the fact that the education standards in Greece were not at all low as in the remaining economically under-developed countries.

Our educational institutions, although most of them lacked the necessary technical facilities, could match the similar institutions in the fully-developed countries and, as a consequence, no substantial profit could be expected from the invitation of foreign experts. If certain changes to our educational system are possibly necessary, the Greek scholars have the required qualifications to make them and therefore have no immediate need for any assistance by foreign experts.

At any rate, a limited number of experts visited this country for a short period of time under UNESCO's Regular Program in order to exchange views with the Greek experts. However, these foreign experts' assignments are not shown in the addenda and tables of this report.

Finally, a small number of scholarships was granted to Greek students under the Italian Reparations Program, for the purpose of enabling these students to specialize in certain sectors of fine arts, which have extensively progressed in Italy.

ECONOMICS-SOCIOLOGY-STATISTICS

A 6.5% of the total number of scholarships and 10.1% of experts' assignments, under the Technical Assistance Program, are covered by this sector.

The assistance given was intended to enable the persons handling various matters of sociology or economics in this country to acquire a specialized training in the modern methods of scientific research and program formulation.

The missions of students in the field of statistics came as a consequence of the effort recently made for modernizing the Greek Statistical Service and, in general, for the promotion of statistics, since they were intended to train experts in the various

branches of statistical operations and methods. In view of the great importance of statistics and of the shortage of specialized personnel in Greece, the number of scholarships granted must be considered to be relatively low although any existing deficiencies can be made up for by the training courses organized locally by the National Statistical Service of Greece for the purpose of training its employees.

As to the experts invited to Greece in connection with the scope of this sector, their activities mainly centered on statistics. In fact, most of the experts in this sector have been engaged-and still are - in the re-organization of Statistical Service and offered many invaluable services.

GENERAL SUBJECTS OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Under the category of the "General Subjects of Technical Assistance" are included those subjects, which cannot be classified under one specific sector in view of their type and scope. These subjects cover 11.1% of the total number of scholarships granted and 9.7% of the total of experts' assignments. The major part in this sector is covered by the training of labor union personnel. The scholarships awarded in this field, which were made necessary due to the relatively short life of labor union movement in Greece had the aim of giving the Greek trade unionists the chance to observe both in the U.S.A. and in Europe the organization of labor unions according to the democratic principles and to familiarize themselves with the manner in which these unions collaborate with the respective management organizations and the Government. More specifically, the trainees would learn the methods of making, considering and settling the labor claims to the benefit of the general public and of satisfying the workers' demands. On the other hand the assignments of experts on certain specific subjects such as Emigration, Productivity, Information, Nuclear Energy etc. also covered the scope of this sector in the manner shown in the corresponding addendum.

C. PROGRAM ACTIVITIES IN CERTAIN SPECIFIC SECTORS

To describe in full detail and in strict adherence to each subject the activities of Technical Assistance Programs in the way they were implemented in Greece, would take several volumes of writing, however summarized such a description might be.

Besides, such a detailed analysis would certainly exceed the scope of the present report, of which the only ambition is to make as clear as possible the picture of the work accomplished.

The persons interested in any special subjects or fields of activities could apply to the Technical Assistance Service at the Ministry of Co-ordination for obtaining access to the reports of trainees and experts and for keeping informed of the scientific and technological progress in the field that is interesting to them. Furthermore, the various Ministries, which receive copies of these reports, bring them to the attention of the employees concerned.

This report is consequently limited for the time being to the description of a few sectors only, although this does not mean that the significance of the sectors omitted must be overlooked, given that the present report is designed to link together as much as this is practicable, the various efforts made by the Government for accomplishing the Nation's reconstruction and the Technical Assistance effect on these efforts.

STATISTICS

A fundamental condition of the promotion of any Economic Development Program in any country is undoubtedly the existence of a well-organized and properly functioning Statistical Service.

The Greek Governments have always attached a great significance to the re-organization of this important sector of Administration, which is covered by the "Greek Statistical Service" and which had almost ceased to function due to the war and the subsequent circumstances.

The U.S. Aid.

The first effort for re-organizing the Statistical Service

was made in 1947, when through a special application submitted to the U.S. Mission the Greek Government asked for financial and technical aid from the American Government in order to achieve this goal. A special U.S. Mission expert in co-operation with the competent Greek authorities prepared a draft Law providing for the application of a concentrated statistical system. This draft Law was voted down in preference of another one, which was based on an entirely opposite principle. The new draft actually provided for (a) the establishment of a Co-ordinating Statistical Service at the Ministry of Co-ordination, (b) the establishment of a Statistical Bureau at the Ministry of National Economy that would be solely responsible for the conduct of census, and (c) the institution of a fully de-centralized system through the assignment of all other statistical duties to the various Ministries. This Law (1564) was passed by the House of Parliament in autumn 1950.

In the meantime the U.S. Mission, in consultation with the Greek Government, appropriated an amount of \$300,000 from the U.S. Aid Program funds for purchasing a considerable amount of statistical equipment. This equipment was delivered to the Statistical Bureau at the Ministry of National Economy in order to be used chiefly in the mechanical process of census results and in connection with the statistical demands of the other Ministries.

In 1950 and 1951 with the assistance of authorized Department of U.S. Mission, the Statistical Bureau organized the census in four major fields: agriculture, industries, population and housing. However, the statistical processing of the data collected was not effected at that time and was deferred for a more opportune occasion. In the other sectors, the statistical activities were very limited at the same time.

The U.N. Technical Assistance

In autumn 1951 the U.N. Technical Assistance Administration was requested to provide Greece with the necessary experts for re-organizing the Greek Statistical Services and for giving advice on the statistical legislation, organization and training in

population and emigration statistics and in the statistics of taxes and national revenue.

Two U.N. experts were employed in Greece for this purpose from the summer of 1952 through the end of 1953. As a result of the work a new Law (2516, July 1953) was drafted in collaboration with the Greek experts and finally passed by the Parliament. This was completed by Law 2801 of February 1954, which provided for the establishment of the "National Statistical Service of Greece", as the designated Agency to handle the most important matters in the sector of statistics. Thus under the above Laws the National Statistical Service was entrusted with the following tasks: (a) Conduct of general census, (b) Routine statistics, such as population (births, deaths, and marriages), industrial production, imports and exports, prices and cost-of-living index, and education, (c) the supervision and co-ordination of statistical operations conducted by several Ministries in other sectors.

The Law also provided for the procedure of appointing the required personnel at the National Statistical Service, the selection of which was made with the help of experts, based on the relevant legal provisions.

In the meantime the U.N. Technical Assistance Administration received a new application requesting the sending of two experts to Greece with the task of doing the preliminary work required for the enactment of this Law.

The new experts started their work in Greece early in 1954. One of them remained in Greece until June 1955, while the other one stayed until December 1955, and they both rendered valuable service in connection with the effort for the re-organization of Statistical Service.

The hiring of new personnel and the reinforcement of statistical services were continued under instructions from these two experts. The statistical processing of general censuses in 1950 and 1951 was repeated, while the preliminary results of this work were sub-

mitted to the Government and made known to the public. The declaration and registration of births, deaths and marriages by the Greek Authorities were arranged through the issuance of detailed instructions and the establishment of district offices of National Statistical Service. The emigration statistics system was amended through the institution of new declaration forms. Furthermore, new methods were established for the mechanical processing of the data supplied by the Customs Authorities in connection with the imports and exports for the purpose of expediting the procedure of statistical operation. The basis of the establishment of wholesale indexes for all the country was also laid. Finally, a general census of educational institutions, pupils attending and personnel employed was initiated in the year 1954-1955.

The statistical material supplied by various Government and non-Government Agencies was concurrently compiled, and certain data were published in the "Statistical Summary of Greece, 1954", as a preview to the publication of statistical annals, which was suspended at the outbreak of World War II. Later on, two more publications of Greek Statistical Annals appeared in the years 1955 and 1956.

Activities of Ministry Services

The progress accomplished in other sectors, however, was not encouraging. In 1953, an expert sent to this country by the International Labor Office offered his assistance to the Ministry of Labor in connection with the compilation of statistical information on salaries and working hours at factories; when these data were ready to be processed, however, it was found out that the Ministry did not have sufficient personnel and funds required for this purpose and the processing was therefore done by the National Statistical Service of Greece.

In 1955 an expert on agricultural statistics who was assigned to Greece by FAO, made certain recommendations for the revision of the system of agricultural statistics applied at the Ministry of Agriculture; however, these recommendations were not considered and the expert's contribution was limited to the suggestion on

the manner of processing the data on farm census in 1950.

Concentrated Statistical System

Although a considerable effort had already been made for the development of existing Greek Statistical system, it was found that the standing legislation did not afford the possibility of making the necessary check-up on the censuses held by the National Statistical Services, nor was it possible to establish the proper directives in connection with the Labor and Agriculture statistical operations.

For these reasons, the Greek Government thought it advisable to recommend certain additional amendments to the statistical system for the purpose of instituting in Greece a more concentrated system.

Thus, another U.N. Technical Assistance Administration expert came to Greece in February 1956 and collaborated with the Statistical Service officials in connection with the formulation of a new draft Law, providing for a further concentration of Governmental statistical operations. The new Law (3627), which was passed by the Parliament in 1956, provided that the National Statistical Service will finally establish separate Agencies at all Ministries, which will be entrusted with the compilation of statistical data of general interest. However, as the National Statistical Service could not possibly assume all these duties immediately, a provision was included in the Law whereunder such an expansion of authority should be concluded within a 5-year period, with preference given to the establishment of Statistical Agencies at the Ministries of Finance, Agriculture, Labor, Industry and Social Welfare.

Other Experts

In addition to the foregoing expert, who is still offering his services as a General Advisor on statistical organization, particularly in the sector of economic and social statistics, the Technical Assistance Service invited a special expert from the International Labor Office for the purpose of investigating

the subject of family income. This expert on industrial statistics was also assigned by the U.N. Technical Assistance Administration. In September 1957, the Government was also assisted by an expert on the organization of Statistics training programs.

Participation in Seminars

Seminar of Industrial Statistics. Under the supervision of the United Nations and with funds provided by the Technical Assistance Administration, a seminar on industrial statistics was held in Athens from May 6 to 31, 1957. The initiative of this seminar was taken by the Greek Government, which had submitted the necessary application - finally approved - through its representative to the IV Session of European Statisticians.

The seminar was attended by the representatives of Greece, Spain, Austria and Yugoslavia, and by representatives from the Greek Ministry of Co-ordination, the National Statistical Service, the Bank of Greece and the U.S. Mission in Greece who took part in the seminars in the capacity of observers.

While the Seminar was in progress, there were discussed various subjects pertaining to the programs and the conduct of all kinds of statistical investigations in the industrial field and many views were exchanged amongst the representatives on these subjects.

All participants found the seminar to be highly interesting, because it greatly contributed to the promotion of industrial statistics problems, and they expressed the wish that similar seminars would be held in the future for discussing specific matters arising at each occasion.

Population Seminar. With the care of the Population Service at the U.N. Office of Social Matters in co-operation with the Service of Technical Assistance and the National Statistical Service of Greece, a population seminar will be held in Athens from Sept. 15 to 26, 1958, which will comprise a series of studies on population.

The seminar will be attended by representatives of Greece, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Spain, Israel, Portugal and Rumania.

Its purpose will be to inform the participants of the population statistics methods currently instituted or already adopted by each participating country, and on the other hand to examine the manner in which it will be possible to utilize the population statistics at the time when the economic and social-policy programs are prepared.

Assistance Used Profitably

All these efforts have already started to bear fruit through the sound utilization of Technical Assistance by the Statistical Service, and the records achieved in the past 2 years have been highly satisfactory.

(a) New Statistical Services were established at the Ministries of Agriculture, Finance, Social Welfare and Labor, which, according to the Law, are administered by the National Statistical Service of Greece jointly with the Statistical Service at the Ministry of Industry. Two new Statistical Services are expected to start functioning in the near future, one at the Ministry of Merchant Marine and another one at the Ministry of Public Works.

(b) The statistical data of farm census of 1950, the census of population and house construction of 1951 and the census of educational institutions of school year 1954-55 are currently processed by the Statistical Service. The tables showing these records on these censuses are already completed, although they have not yet been published in their final form.

(c) The statistics on world trade, which are placed at the disposal of all nations by the competent International Agencies, are published by the National Statistical Service. The usefulness of these statistics became greater to Greece, after these tables had been published, containing the Greek nomenclature.

(d) A new wholesale price index has been continuously published since December 1956.

(e) The Monthly Statistical Bulletin and the Statistical Annals are now carrying numerous records referring to the emigrants' movement, the Employment Offices activities, hospitals, education, crime etc.

(f) The subjects of labor expenses at certain ore mines and industrial branches were also investigated, a sample analysis of rents under the standing property lease legislation was conducted, including the examination of living conditions amongst the refugees, as well as censuses were held on public servants, the personnel of Bodies of Legal Entity, of Greek Telecommunications Organization (OTE), Public Power Corporation (PPC) and the Banks.

Late in May 1958, the examination on the farm produce in 300 communities was started, and the results are now being completed. Sample statistics are also being held on the houses and other constructions, which were built in towns having a population over 5,000 in the period from 1951 to date.

(g) In February 1957 an investigation of the family living conditions in all the middle class districts was initiated after some preliminary arrangements had been completed. This investigation is expected to be extended so as to cover the agricultural and semi-agricultural areas of the country, in co-operation with the International Labor Office.

(h) An industrial registration record was also prepared and a large scale examination is now being conducted on the major industrial installations as a first step to the collection of industrial statistical records and the establishment of an industrial production index. At the same time methodical efforts are made for preparing the ground for a general census of industrial and commercial corporations to be held in November 1958.

The Government supports these efforts in many ways by providing the funds required for the complete enactment of the Law and with the ultimate goal of putting the Technical Assistance provided in due effect.

Concurrently with the assistance which was granted through the assignment of the foregoing experts in the various branches of statistics, a considerable number of scholarships was also granted, whereunder 19 Greek experts attended special training in various subjects, such as General Statistics, Labor statistics, Industrial Statistics, Health Statistics, Forest Statistics, Reformatory and Crime Statistics, Price Statistics, Simplification and Consolidation of National Accounts System etc.

FARM PRACTICES

The work executed by the Service of Farm Practices at the Ministry of Agriculture is a characteristic example of the Technic assistance contribution to the development of the programs of various Government and non-Government Agencies.

The Service of Farm Practices was established in 1950 with the help and instructions of U.S. Mission officials. In spite of the short time elapsed since then, this Agency has done an admirable work which has been internationally recognized in a way as to establish the reputation of the Greek Service of Farm Practices as one of the best organized Agencies in the world, in the opinion of FAO officials.

The work executed by the Service of Farm Practices is clearly instructive and has the purpose of teaching by means of practical aids or demonstration methods the up-to-date scientific knowledge to our farm population, so that they may become capable of using better soil cultivation methods and of putting the natural resource in general in due effect.

It would probably exceed the limit of the present report to elaborate on the subject of jurisdiction of the Farm Practice Service; however, we feel it a duty to make a picture of the truly patriotic mission of this Agency, by mentioning a few examples of its activities.

If the women in the Greek farms were taught how to preserve even a portion of fresh fruit and vegetables, which are wasted

every year, they would have hopes of killing the ghost of winter famine in most villages.

If the Greek farmers were taught how to grow legumes in their lots on a crop rotation basis, their land not only would become rich in nitrates, but the problem of cattle feeding would also be solved, while a large portion of Greek farmland would be continuously producing, instead of remaining idle and fallow every two years.

If every cow in Greece became capable of yielding 10 okas of milk or meat more each year through the raising of new specimens that would better adjust to the climatic conditions of the country, the resulting difference would probably equal the production of whole herds of cows.

The Service of Farm Practices also supplies information and trains the farmers in all the above subjects, as well as in the subjects of domestic economy, land reclamation, vocational training of farm youths in the skills of carpenters, masons, etc

The training of farm youths has the purpose of raising their educational standards and make them more productive within their own villages with the ultimate goal of holding the farmers in their home lands and of putting an end to their tendency to give up their towns in preference of the life in the big cities.

In addition to the other methods employed by the Service of Farm Practices, there is the method of demonstrating seed varieties, cultivating model meadows and pastures, demonstrating simple land preservation works to eliminate the soil erosion etc

In the course of these demonstrations, the Greek farmers observe the manner of making the best use of fertilizers, i.e. how a certain amount of suitable fertilizer improves the crops, whereas the excessive use of some destroys them or affects their quality, or how the use of an unsuitable type of fertilizer only causes damages, insted of bearing fruit.

The cattle and fowl raisers are taught how to inoculate their animals against disease and also learn that if they should spend more on their feeding by choosing the right kind of forage they would derive a big profit from meat and eggs.

Furthermore, young women having a scientific knowledge collaborate with the farm population and teach housewives how to preserve the various kinds of fruit, vegetables and meat by using up-to-date canning methods.

The successful implementation of the Farm Practice program is mainly due to the training program executed for the personnel of this Service, while remaining on duty, so that they may accomplish their instructive work in the country. In addition, the Service of Practices at the Ministry of Agriculture profited more than any other Agency by the bilateral Technical Assistance Program of ICA., the special programs of OEEC and finally, the Technical Assistance Program of FAO.

The assistance provided to the Service of Farm Practices under the bilateral program consisted of the assignment of seven special American experts on the methods of training of adult farmers, farm girls and boys, as well as, on technical subjects, such as soil preservation, irrigation methods, milk processes etc; on the other hand many agronomists and employees, of Farm Home Administration were sent to U.S.A. for training and increasing their efficiency.

Thus, since 1950 up to date 42 agronomists and 12 female employees have been trained in U.S.A., who on their return to Greece were assigned to the posts provided under the Service organization and substantially contributed to the training of personnel and development of program.

Under the special projects and programs prepared by OEEC for the purpose of assisting the member countries in developing Agencies of Farm Practices, the Service of Farm Practices at the Ministry of Agriculture participated in these programs

through the mission of 24 agronomists and farm house administration employees to attend seminars and conferences.

Finally, the Service of Farm Practices took advantage of FAO's Technical Assistance Program to organize a seminar on the principles and methods of Farm Practices in 1954, which was attended, in addition to Greek members, by agronomists from Yugoslavia, Turkey, Cyprus and Israel.

Thanks to these programs of Technical Assistance, the Service of Farm Practices was able to achieve a better organization and to considerably increase the efficiency of its personnel to the benefit of Greek farmers.

MARKETING OF FRESH FARM PRODUCTS

The increase of production and our farmers' adoption of more intensive cultivation methods, involving the employment of more labor and yielding more net farm income per area unit, (e.g. cultivation of orchards and kitchen gardens) hold an important place in the aims and policies of the Ministry of Agriculture in the implementation of the Nation's agricultural program.

However, any effort in this direction would be futile and probably detrimental, unless it was combined with another effort for increasing the possibilities of marketing the farm products by applying up-to-date standards of selection, handling, packing, shipment, qualitative and plant sanitary control etc., consistent with the requirements of world consumption markets.

In implementing its policy in this Sector, the Ministry of Agriculture set up a separate Agency, which was entrusted with the reviewal and application of these standards, which form the basis of marketing of fresh farm produce.

This agency is comprised of specialized personnel, technical and agronomists, whose ever-increasing efficiency is one of the goals set by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Technical Assistance

The effort made by the Ministry of Agriculture in this field

was supported by the Service of Technical Assistance with the Ministry of Co-ordination, and the subject of marketing the fresh farm products was given a prominent place in the various programs viz, the National, U.S. Mission and European Productivity Organization programs.

Thus, under the National Program the following experts were invited to Greece:

(a) Two Danish experts, who in close collaboration with the Greek officials on the subjects of standardization and qualitative control of the Ministry of Agriculture, carried out local demonstrations on the preparation of fruits at the stage of production, selection and packing, and gave suggestions as to the modern methods of co-operative marketing.

(b) One Italian expert, who made recommendations on the up-to-date methods of selection and packing of fresh orchard and kitchen garden products on the basis of advisable qualitative control.

Under the U.S. Program the following activities were noted:

(a) Two American experts were employed in Greece; one dealt with the co-operative market methods, and the other with the preparation of a plan for building a modern wholesale fruit and vegetable market place to serve the population living in the Athens-Piraeus area.

(b) Greek agronomists were also sent to U.S. for training in the present day technical standards of fresh farm products marketing.

In addition to the foregoing, the U.S. Mission extended its help in order to:

(a) Organize a series of courses and a short-term training for 50 agronomists-controllers of qualitative and plant sanitation control on the fruits and vegetables exported, in subjects related

to their duties.

(b) Publish in a separate pamphlet the standing regulations of qualitative control of exported fresh farm products, which publication greatly facilitates the agronomists who exercise this control, and which is also a valuable guide to those who deal in one way or another with the export trade of these products. In addition to this, another book was published showing in color pictures the main and common defects of exportable citrus products.

(c) Procure two citrus and apple selection apparatus for making demonstrations of this operation in the various productive areas of Greece, for the purpose of enabling the persons concerned to get a first-hand experience of the advantages afforded by the mechanical size classification of these products.

(d) Obtain an apple washing & drying plant for demonstrating the sterilization possibilities of apples produced at Pilion, for the purpose of making possible the resumption of apple exports to Egypt, which were suspended in the recent years due to the fruit being affected by disease.

(e) Obtain small plants for producing and processing fruit juices, for the purpose of determining the market consumption trends in connection with various types of fruit juices and with the ultimate goal of putting a portion of our fruit production in due effect through the processing of these fruits into the more popular types of fruit juices.

(f) Procure a mobile water-cooled freezing plant for making demonstrations on the importance of pre-freezing the exportable vegetables by applying a simple, economical and rapid process.

In connection with the above brief description, we must lay particular emphasis on the unflinching efforts, the enthusiasm and the work achieved by the U.S. Mission officials in connection with the overall drive for the development of the sector of fresh

products marketing under the Ministry of Agriculture jurisdiction.

OEEC's Technical Assistance

As already stated, the European Productivity Organization extends its activities in many interesting sectors of fruits and vegetables marketing, and provides its assistance to the participating countries. The Ministry of Agriculture did not lag behind in this collaboration. Through the Service of Technical Assistance, it maintains a close contact with the above Organization and has so far participated in almost all the meetings of member countries, which were held to discuss various subjects directly affecting our country. It is now an established conviction that Greece must follow the experience of other European countries in the field of fruits and vegetable marketing, and exchange views on this subject, if it has the intention of maintaining and expanding her position in the foreign markets.

Thus, the Ministry of Agriculture representatives so far took part in the meetings held in Valence (France), Sarra (Switzerland), Milan, Verona, London, Lyon, Bari, Heraklion (Crete), Brussels and Valencia, to discuss the subjects of fruit and vegetable standardization, packing standardized methods, examination of shipment facilities and expenses, and establishing a network for the exchange of information on the production forecasts and on the shipments of fruits and vegetables in the world markets.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Agriculture recently worked out a program, which was approved by the Service of Technical Assistance, providing for immediate assistance to be given to our country by this Organization. This program was officially accepted and has already started functioning.

The program, which involves an Organization expenditure of \$100,000 approximately, covers the following points:

(a) The assignment to Greece of a foreign technical expert who, in collaboration with the adjudication committee, would investigate the most technically expedient and economically

advantageous solution to the problem of making the construction and erecting the plant installation of the apple and peach selection center at Naoussa.

(b) The assignment to Greece of a foreign technical expert, who would assist in the functions of Naoussa selection center during the first stage of its operation.

(c) The employment of the services of a special technical expert of the International Freezing Institute for preparing the economic and technical report - with due consideration given to the financial advisability of the project - on the procurement of three freezing plants at Salonica, Naoussa and Skydra.

(d) The assignment to Greece of a foreign technical expert for investigating the technical and financial details in connection with a contemplated installation of an apple juice process plant in Macedonia.

(e) The mission of 6 Greek technical experts on a 2-month training in the foreign countries. Upon their return, these experts will be entrusted with the technical administration of citrus selection centers at Neion, Arta, Xylokastron, Sparta, of the apple and peach selection center at Naoussa and tomato process plant at Lagadas.

(f) The mission of 4 to 6 Greek agronomists to European Centers for a 3-month training in subjects of standardization and, in general, marketing of fruits and vegetables.

(g) The mission of 4 Greek agronomists to Italy, France, Algeria and Holland for a monthly training in the qualitative control of fruits and vegetables.

(h) The higher training abroad of the personnel, who will be employed in the contemplated Service of exchange of information on the markets of fruits and vegetables, as follows:

1) Mission of 4 employees to Germany and France for a 20-day preliminary examination of above subject, and

2) Mission of the responsible Supervisor of this Service for

approximately 1-month training in the methods of organizing this Service in Athens and the small country towns.

(i) Assignment to Greece of the following personnel:

1) One expert of EPA for the examination of the overall organization of this Service, in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture, and

2) One foreign expert for assisting in the installation and experimental operation of equipment of the same Service.

(j) Experimental demonstrations, such as the shipment of our main products to England and Sweden on a trial basis, for the purpose of examining the technical and financial problems of shipping and distributing these products, and

(k) The organization of the vocational training of fruit and vegetable exporters in the future, in collaboration with the Greek Productivity Center.

The results of this highly commendable activity of the Ministry of Agriculture, in connection with the development of the marketing of fruits and vegetables, are shown in the following table, which also indicates in terms of U.S. dollars the foreign exchange amounts that were imported into Greece during the years 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58, as a result of exports made and in comparison with the corresponding figures for the year 1938:

<u>Products Exported</u>	<u>1938</u> <u>(Calendar Year)</u>	<u>1955/56</u>	<u>1956/57</u>	<u>1957/58</u>
Citrus	1,620,000	3,014,000	4,908,000	5,414,000
Comestible Grapes	900,000	1,229,000	1,773,000	2,739,000
Other Fresh Fruit	-	54,000	612,000	4,308,000 (less June)
Fresh Vegetables	110,000	5,000	26,000	83,000 (less June)
Potatoes	-	-	-	725,148 (less June)
TOTAL	-	4,302,000	7,219,000	13,269,148

This highly satisfactory increase in the foreign exchange amounts imported into Greece may become an encouraging precedent to a further intensification of Technical Assistance efforts for developing the fruit and vegetable marketing standards, a necessity which is rapidly becoming urgent in view of the ever-increasing national production.

DEVELOPMENT OF ARTA IRRIGATION WORKS

The execution of basic land reclamation works under the development project for Arta valley was completed in the recent years, and these works were handed over by the Ministry of Public Works for further development to the Ministry of Agriculture.

The main features of these works for the construction of which the Greek Government spent an amount of Drs. 95,000,000, are the following:

1. The execution of a coffer-dam and flood control works in Arachthos and Louros rivers for the protection of lands in Arta valley.
2. Works designed to achieve the proper drainage and sewage of this area. It must be noted that the low lands (80,000 stremmata) are served by a pumping station.
3. Irrigation works depending on three water supply systems in Arachthos and Louros rivers near Philippias town, and Louros river in the vicinity of Ayios Spyridon village.

The above works can entirely meet the demands (drainage and irrigation) of 15,900 hectares; however, only one third of this area is irrigated annually at the present time, due to the natural obstacles encountered at the time of putting to use the irrigation system.

The difficulties involved in the complete development of these works refer more to the problem of soil arrangement (secondary works within private properties) and of water distribution, rather than to the problems of technical nature (drainage and preservation of soil).

There also exists a problem of a better water distribution system amongst the owners of small lands covering an area of up to 3 or 4 hectares.

Arta project was originally discussed by the Greek representative at a session of the Economic Committee for Europe (ECE), when the representatives from other countries expressed the wish that this project would be undertaken as a regional project having a common interest to the under-developed countries.

In addition to the full development of Arta valley works, the project has the object of experimenting on the intensive cultivation methods in this area in the hope that the successful application of these methods would result in making Arta project a model and an example to be followed in many other areas of Greece, whereby the "expansive" cultivation would be substituted by the "intensive" cultivation, according to a general farm development plan in the areas irrigated.

In the course of discussions held at that time, the Italian Government offered to assign a small team of experts to investigate this project in autumn 1956. However, as this project as a regional scheme did not have many chances of immediate implementation, the Service of Technical Assistance requested the aid of FAO, in order to undertake its execution. Such an aid would consist of the provision of the necessary experts, preferably Italians, and would be placed under the ordinary Technical Assistance rules.

FAO accepted the Greek Government's proposition, and in May 1957 an Italian experts' team arrived in Greece, in execution of this project. The team which comprised experts specialized in various subjects, such as civil engineering, agronomy, hydraulic engineering, soil preservation and water supply and distribution, remained in this country for a short period and established a permanent echelon in Arta, which collaborates with the Greek Technical Services.

The Program, which was prepared, provides:

(a) For insuring the supply of technical Assistance and for making possible the training of Greek technicians and

laborers in the field of soil preparation and systematic arrangement, prior to irrigation, the field of water distribution and of the proper operation and maintenance of works executed.

(b) For cultivating and managing an experimental field and for establishing demonstration zones in connection with the application of new crops and methods of intensive cultivation.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(a) Chryssoupolis Project

The project for the economic development of Chryssoupolis area in the vicinity of Kavalla, was originally recommended as a model project by the Greek representatives to the Economic Committee for Europe in Geneva in 1955, following their collaboration with the Service of Technical assistance.

This recommendation was then supported by the Yugoslavian and Turkish representatives, whose Governments joined the Greek Government in submitting a special application requesting the help of U.N. Technical assistance administration for the development of a Greek regional project, whereby it would be proved that the technique of community development could be used as a means of improving the living standards of the population in a typically farm district.

The model area, which was selected, lies in Nestos Province, with Chryssoupolis being the center and the capital of district.

The community development as a means of economic development is intended to mobilize and develop to the utmost degree all local natural resources and personnel available in a certain area, for the purpose of improving the living standards of the local population through the full-co-operation and mutual assistance of all concerned.

As a consequence, the philosophy of the community development plan as a means of economic, cultural, civilizing and universal progress for the benefit of the population of a certain community (1) lies in the development of a suitable psychological atmosphere amongst the members of the community, which will con-

vince these members that take the proper initiative, collaborating with one another, making a thorough and co-ordinated effort for achieving the welfare of their land, are the prerequisites to the betterment of the conditions of their own lives.

The fundamental community development principles are therefore the following three:

Firstly: To inform the people of community of the principle of Community development (promotion of the spirit of co-operation and mutual aid; joint and co-ordinated effort).

Secondly: To train the population in the modern techniques intended to obtain a more expedient use of labor and of natural resources existing in the community, e.g. farm practices, supply of sanitation knowledge, vocational training etc.

Thirdly: To rationalize the organization of collective activities (Co-operatives, Unions, Committees, etc.).

It is true that certain principles of community development, as stated above, were often applied in Greece with great success. From the available information that we have, however, it results that no complete community development plan has ever been executed in Greece. E.g. the plan of farm practices or the program of small scale land reclamation works executed by the Ministry of Agriculture; the program prepared by the Ministry of Social Welfare for the country sanitary development, the irrigation program, the electric power program currently executed in the country, the social welfare activities in the field and the very expanded program of the King's National Fund (Schools of Royal Fund Welfare, Children's Homes) actually carry within their scopes certain community development principles. The same purpose is also served by the effort recently made by the Government for developing the institution of Administrative De-centralization and of strengthening the Local Self-administration, which in Greece is tradition old,

(1) The term "Community", as used here, is not necessarily taken in the strict sense of an administration unit.

dating from the time of Turkish occupation. However, it is beyond question that these plans were not prepared so as to serve the ideals of community development as a means of developing the areas where these plans were executed, by they simply were individual portions of the programs of corresponding Ministries, Organizations or Agencies, which were designed to uphold the population's effort for putting their labor in due effect. They pertained, therefore, to one of the many principles of community development.

Nor is it permissible for us to maintain that the community development was actually executed in Greece, just because its methods occasionally coincided with the implementation of above plans.

The community development is not a theory or a practice, which may be applied in the same manner in all cases, and it is for this reason that its execution is extremely difficult. The difficulty lies in the adaptability of community development principles to the conditions existing within a limited area. It is incontestable that these principles vary depending on the material and cultural standards of the population, their mentality, their traditions and the racial elements of the area. The accurate knowledge of these data is an essential factor that should be considered by anyone, who would work out the details of this program. Other plans of community development executed in other countries may supply scores of ideas and examples for eventual imitation in order to achieve many successful and practical solutions, yet they cannot necessarily provide universal solutions, nor can they become the standards of application in all countries or in all the districts of the same country, not even in all the locations of same district.

If taken in this sense, Chryssoupolis project represents for Greece an experiment, of which the successful execution chiefly depends on the degree of co-operation amongst the

population, on their active interest and on the co-ordinated efforts of various Ministries and Agencies. This is an extremely difficult task, particularly if undertaken in a country, which is on the road to development, and in a farm area where the national income is low and the people have the Mediterranean mentality.

When an expert on community development assigned by the U.N. Technical Assistance Administration came to Greece in October 1956, his primary task was to extirpate the wrong belief held by the local population that the "Community Development" would mean the financial support to be given by the U.N. in connection with the development projects, including the supply of necessary equipment, for the purpose of providing the necessary electric power in this area.

A great effort was required for enlightening the population, particularly the local authorities, on this subject, so as to convince them that the "Community Development" chiefly required the development of the local human and material resources, which remained idle, through the promotion of a spirit of collective activity intended to co-ordinate their individual efforts to the common benefit.

As a consequence, the Community Development would not only involve the use of financial or technical means supplied by the Government or the International Organizations, but mainly the investigation of local problems with the initiative of the population, who should also share the expenses of the necessary projects for the purpose of improving the living standards in the community and for themselves.

It was on these principles that the expert's work was originally based and such work was initially limited to the introduction of the idea to the local population that the work of community development should be taken as their own task, and that any satisfactory results would only be obtained through the initiative and co-ordinated efforts of the elements comprising the community.

This feeling of partnership with the regard to the projects undertaken brings forth the idea of responsibility, common effort and altruism, promotes the spirit of mutual assistance, warrants the respect for the opinion of all citizens and iron out the individual differences or ambitions, since in the last analysis the common interest of community to be their own individual benefit.

In order to keep alive the citizens' interest in the effort made, the expert keeps the town and the country population regularly informed of the progress of the project and the difficulties eventually anticipated and, for this purpose, he maintains almost a daily contact with the people. On the other hand, the inhabitants of the area, in order to achieve the best possible results, extend their co-operation to the competent authorities with a greater confidence and take an active part in the local committees, while making recommendations on the best solutions to local problems.

Furthermore, the expert closely collaborates with the Community Authorities, the local officials of Government Agencies and the Nomarch, and endeavors to build the necessary conditions of an intimate co-operation between the population and the local Authorities. He further tries to co-ordinate the various ministerial program by submitting reports to the "Chryssoupolis Coordinating Committee" appointed at the Ministry of Co-ordination, on the basis of which this Committee makes its decisions. The Committee is comprised of the representatives of the Ministries of Co-ordination, Interior, Agriculture, Industry and Social Welfare, as well as of a representative from the King's National Fund, and has the entire responsibility for the administration and co-ordination of the project.

In the way it is currently executed, Chryssoupolis Project does not have a single feature which does not reflect the demands, views and desires of the population, and which was not agreed upon in consultation with the competent branches of respective Ministries or which was not finally approved by the Nomarch.

The population are now willingly joining the efforts made under this project through participating in small work committees, which were appointed for specific projects.

A Ladies' Committee is responsible for the organization and operation of a children's home, designed to help the mothers who are employed in the fields. It would be possible for this Home to function as a Government's Institution, the expenses for which would be paid by the Government; however, it was thought to be more advisable and consistent with the principles of Community Development, if the women of the district assumed the responsibility and paid for the direct operational expenses.

Certain work committees have also been appointed for the purpose of collecting the funds required for the operation of a bulldozer and a roller, and for the purpose of inviting contributions either in kind or in manhour from the farmers concerned.

The spirit of self-support and collaboration rapidly spread from Chryssoupolis all over the entire district and made the local population feel enthusiastic and hopeful about the future.

Ever since the first months of project initiation, the U.N. Technical Assistance Administration supplied a certain amount of mechanical equipment for the execution of works in Chryssoupolis, including an excavator, water pumps, a truck etc., and has since then attended the progress of the project with an ever-increasing interest.

This interest on the part of the United Nations had a tremendous psychological effect on the people in favor of the project, particularly with regard to their collaboration with the Agencies at Chryssoupolis; the efforts of these Agencies, particularly those of the Ministry of Agriculture, which is entrusted with the responsibility of project supervision and does a remarkable work through its local personnel, are highly commendable.

In April 1957, a team comprised of employees from the Ministries of Co-ordination, Agriculture and the King's National Fund, made an on-the-spot examination of most of the problems in the district and prepared its reports, such as a report on the marketing of farm products, the expansion of Farm Practice Program, the development of small scale industries, cheese production, development of irrigation systems etc.

At the invitation of Technical Assistance Service, a European Productivity Organization expert concurrently arrived in this country, who reviewed the possibilities of developing small scale industrial enterprises in Chryssoupolis area, particularly of developing all handicraft, and made a pertinent report.

A substantial part of the program is covered by a technical institute, established in Chryssoupolis. This institute will give for the first time the chance to the local population of acquiring a technical training, will provide the skilled labor required for the eventual development of small scale local industries, on the basis of Nation's policy of industrialization. A portion of the equipment required for this training institute was supplied by UNTAA. On the other hand, the Government will make available the instructors' personnel, and the Community will provide the necessary facilities.

The Dutch International Assistance Institute offered its support through the assignment of a director to the above technical institute for the first year of its operation, and it is hoped that the Dutch technical schools will also share the expenses required for the building of schoolhouse.

The first results of the effort made in Chryssoupolis already became apparent. Certain minor domestic trades are now having the tendency to expand and adopt up-to-date management methods. E.g. the owner of a primitive motor workshop has now installed in his shop an electric lathe and a welding apparatus; on the other hand, an electric press is now operating

in the area. The owner of a small wool & cotton industry made both his plants electric-operated, and bought modern wool carding machinery.

The Government closely watches the work done at Chryssoupolis and puts in all efforts for making it a success. Thus, the Government decided to appropriate on this area an amount of Drs. 1,000,000 for making long term loans to the small enterprises, effective 1958.

The Government is also concerned over the subject of using Chryssoupolis as a "training center" for teaching the principles and practices of community development, so that "Chryssoupolis Idea" may be extended to other communities and farm areas. To realize this aim, the U.N. Technical Assistance Administration could - and it appears to be willing to do so - assist in the establishment of a special center, which would probably become an international institution.

The interest taken by the International Agencies is manifested actively and concurrently with that of the U.N. Technical Assistance Administration, and it is therefore hoped that the above scheme will materialize within 1958. Thus, the World Health Organization intends to establish an international model health center at Chryssoupolis, for the purpose of effecting a model implementation of health programs. A special expert of World Health Organization visited Chryssoupolis in order to examine the local conditions. Following this expert's report, the establishment of an international center at Chryssoupolis was finally decided upon, and the allocation of necessary funds was provided for under the budget of Technical Assistance Expanded Program for 1959.

At the same time, UNICEF volunteered to support the establishment of this Center by supplying the necessary mechanical equipment and a \$200,000 allocation has already been entered in its budget for "Chryssoupolis".

All these actions by the International Agencies and particularly the effort recently made by the King's National Fund, in

connection with the development of "Community Development Idea", through the appointment of a committee based on a wide participation by the various Ministries, Agencies and Organizations, are indicative of the great interest carried by the Community Development.

To make this picture more complete and enhance and even justify the existing optimism, one must stress the King's personal interest in the whole project, which accounts for rendering more definite the favorable forecasts as to the success of "Chryssoupolis experiment" and in general the promotion of Community development in Greece.

(b) Model, Power-Supplied, Villages

This project was initially recommended by the Greek representative to the Economic Committee for Europe in 1955 and provides for the organization of two model, electric power supplied, villages in Greece, with the aid of U.N. Technical Assistance Administration.

It is beyond question that the execution of an electric power supply net in any country is the most significant element in the economic development and progress of the country. It must be noted that the supply of electric power in the country, particularly in Greece, which is on the road to economic development, has the main purpose of increasing the income of the farm districts' population and therefore achieving the general improvement of living standards.

This project is particularly interesting to Greece, because it is connected to the general power program provided in the country and the program of industrialization on one hand, and to the overall effort made by the Government for promoting the institution of Community Development on the other hand.

As already known, the supply of electric power to the various villages is always effected by degrees, with first priority given to the most elementary requirements, such as

lighting, followed by a further supply of electric power and gradually brought to the utmost possible completion.

However, the appreciation of the significance of electric power program by the country population is not an easy thing, if one considers the fact that these people were not given any preliminary training on this subject. As the most effective training method, it was decided to be the demonstration of electric current uses for the benefit of the people living in the country; these demonstrations would be designed to indicate the usefulness and particularly the financial profits, that would result from the uses of electric power, by providing simple examples and a simultaneous training in those uses.

For this purpose, the Ministry of Industry recommended as model villages Erythrai (Kriekouki) in Attica district and Alexandria (Yidas) in Pelli Nomos, where the demonstration of power Supply effects would be facilitated by the fact that both these villages do not have an electric supply installation.

The project prepared was to be executed in the following two stages:

(1) The mission of an expert for a short time period in order to determine the existing conditions in the villages and to establish the amount of mechanical equipment required, depending on the occupations of the population and the progress accomplished so far, and

(2) The supply of the villages with the necessary demonstration equipment through the co-operation of the Greek Government and the United Nations.

In 1957 a special expert of U.N. Technical Assistance Administration was sent to Greece in execution of this project. After a 2-month stay in the country, this expert submitted his report stating in detail the existing electric power situation in the villages, and in an attached schedule he indicated the required mechanical equipment for the implementation of program.

This report was submitted to the U.N. Technical Assistance Administration and the Greek Ministry of Industry, and marked the beginning of a new series of actions by the Technical Assistance Service.

Following a specific request by the Service of Technical Assistance, equipment in the amount of \$6,000, was issued and delivered to Greece.

Another application requesting a Contingency Fund allocation in the amount of \$20,000 required for the purchase of equipment, has been already submitted and is now being considered by the Technical Assistance Board. We cannot overlook the fact that the above funds will only cover the most fundamental requirements of mechanical equipment, still it is hoped that, in the case the project meets with success, the idea of electric power program will eventually be transplanted from the "model" villages to the remaining districts of the country, in a way as to facilitate the Greek Government's effort for industrialization.

EPIRUS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The project of Economic Development for Epirus is a part of the European Productivity Organization's plan within the framework of "special program for the under-developed countries".

The Italian Economic Development Program (Plano Vanoni) gave to OEEC the first hint to the serious study of the subject of under-developed regions located in the participating countries particularly in South East Europe.

Amongst the measures taken by OEEC in its effort to assist these countries, which are confronted with specific problems, such as unemployment, under-employment, poor economic development of agriculture or deficient industrial development, was to assign to the European Productivity Organization the task of making a separate report on the demands of under-developed countries for the purpose of preparing a special program for this sector.

Since 1954 Greece has been taking an active part in these efforts of the European Productivity Organization and special mention must be made of Greece's contribution to the Advisory Committee on the economically under-developed regions of Europe in spring 1955, when the Greek representative raised the matter of the development of certain specific regions.

Thus, the separate program, which was prepared for "the countries under development" (Project 400) included a specific field of EPO activities, which intended, in addition to other things, to provide the necessary assistance for developing "model regions" and, more generally, "projects of economic development of a local scope".

This dual aspect of Technical Assistance was combined in Epirus Project, which has the aim of preparing a plan of economic development for the entire area of Epirus on one hand, and of developing a model demonstration area on the other hand. With regard to the former part of the project, its initial stage provides for the assignment of a specialized expert, who would assist the Greek agencies in preparing Epirus Project.

With regard to the model area, the Scope of European Productivity Organization covers the provision of experts in various specialties, who, in collaboration with the Greek experts, the heads of Government Agencies, Community Authorities and the people themselves, will implement a project of local development in a specific area, the results of which will set an example worth following in other districts of the country.

The development of such model areas in Italy (Sardinia), Greece (Epirus) and Turkey has already been decided upon with the aid of European Productivity Organization.

It must be emphasized in connection with the economic development of under-developed regions, that the Organization does not assume the obligation of financing the development projects, but it only provides Technical Assistance for the purpose of sustaining the efforts made by the countries themselves.

either private or Government owned.

Greece has so far taken the following action to promote both these projects:

In 1956, the Service of Technical Assistance with the Ministry of Co-ordination officially announced Greece's contribution to the "Project of Regions under Development" and recommended Epirus, which is one of the most backward regions of Greece, to be considered for development with the assistance of European Productivity Organization, due to the peculiar characteristics of this region, which combines mountain, valley and forest economy elements. The necessary preliminary report was submitted at that time.

In March 1957 the Ministry of Co-ordination forwarded to EPO a second report, whereby the area of Konitsa - Pogonion - Thesprotia in Epirus was recommended as an "experiment and demonstration zone".

In April 1957 the President of the Committee for OEEC's Economically Under-Developed Regions, in the capacity of an EPO expert, and the Head of EPO Section of Economically Under-Developed regions visited Epirus. In the course of meetings that were held there during this "reconnaissance" visit in Jannina and, later, at the Ministry of Co-ordination and the Greek Productivity Center in Athens, general views on the whole subject were exchanged and the experts briefed the Minister of Co-ordination and other Greek officials on the findings and conclusions drawn from their visits to the area under consideration. They further stated that, based on the on-the-spot examination and other related data which were supplied to them, there existed all the necessary prerequisites to the inclusion of Epirus in the abovementioned project.

Furthermore, the President of the Committee for Under-developed Regions turned in to OEEC a detailed and thorough report, containing, the fundamental characteristics of Epirus

economy and laying down the main policies and objectives of the area economic development project. The report also described in detail the methods to be employed for the implementation of project, the type, administration and sources of the funds required, and finally specified the particular section of Epirus, which was the most suitable for becoming the experiment and demonstration zone during the first stage of project implementation. It was recommended that this zone should lie in the Konitsa-Zagorion-Parakalamos area, which was also approved by the Government.

Before the above report had been prepared and submitted, the Minister of Co-ordination through a pertinent decision set up two Committees on Epirus Development Program, one central at the Ministry of Co-ordination and one local at Jannina, which both were entrusted with the task of collecting and processing the necessary population, economic and other statistical data and of preparing the minor reports, the special program for the model zone development and the integrated program for Epirus economic development. These Committees were also supplied with the funds required for the execution of the project, allocated under the Public Investments Budget.

Since that time, the Committees have been actively pursuing the execution of the task assigned to them. Following is a summary of the most important accomplishments achieved to date:

1. Effective June 1957 a methodical on-the-spot collection of population, economy and other statistical data was carried out by agronomists and forestry experts teams in all Epirus communities on the basis of special detailed census forms, which mainly covered the field of agriculture, fowl raising and forestry; these records were then carefully checked and entered in many and various cumulative tabulations.

2. Concurrently with this work, a sample collection of specific data, required for determining the level of income, consumption, cost of living and private investment, was executed by teams consisting of extra personnel, trained in economics, under the supervision of employees from the Directorate of National Accounts at the Ministry of Co-ordination.

3. A thorough hydrologic investigation of runoff basins of the rivers in the model zone (Aoos, Sarantaporos, Drinos, Ano Kalamos and tributaries) was carried out by a civil engineer, who was assisted by a team comprising junior technical personnel (sub-engineers), and a detailed and elaborate report was prepared, including special charts, complete descriptions and preliminary measurements on all reclamation works considered in this area in a complete and exhaustive manner.

4. A local investigation was made by a senior employee of the Ministry of Industry and data were collected for the preparation of a report on the existing possibilities of developing the inland water fisheries in the model zone.

5. A team comprised of geologists from the Geology and Underground Investigations Institute made an on-the-spot investigation of the ore deposits existing in Epirus and prepared a detailed report on their findings.

6. An expert was recently assigned to prepare a report on the development of trades and domestic handicraft in Epirus.

7. In June 1958 a UNESCO expert on sociology was assigned to investigate the existing economic and social conditions in the Konitsa-Zagorion-Parakalamos area and the manner in which these conditions may affect the efforts for the economic development of this area.

The findings of these Committees obtained through March 1958 were included in detail in two reports, of which the first was prepared in November 1957 and forwarded to EPA, and the second one was completed in March 1958.

In the course of subsequent meetings with EPA's officials who again visited Athens from March 21 to 26, 1958, the overall subject was again extensively reviewed and it was decided that the initiation of development program in the experiment and demonstration zone should start in the summer.

For this purpose, the Central Committee on Epirus, in collaboration with the members of Local Committee of Epirus Development Program, prepared a third detailed report (April 1958), which was submitted by the Ministry of Co-ordination to the Greek Delegation to OEEC.

This report contains a summarized description of the experiment and demonstration zone and sets the principles on which the selection of the area and the establishment of its boundaries were based. It also contains a tentative 3-year development program, covering (a) infrastructure works, (b) agriculture and (c) forestry.

At the same time the European Productivity Organization decided to send an expert to Greece, who would assume the administration of project implementation in the "model zone"; this expert is expected to arrive in Greece in August 1958.

With specific regard to the organization of program implementation, the Central Committee, upon making an extended review of this subject and considering the points raised by the EPA officials during the discussions held with them, arrived at the decision of organizing the special Body of Epirus Development into a Body of Legal Entity enjoying a certain administrative and financial independence under the supervision of the Ministry of Coordination based at Jannina. The Central Committee also prepared a draft law pertaining to the establishment of this Body, which will be soon passed by the Parliament.

Under this draft law, the Body would be administered by a small Administrative Board and by a General Council, which will be also comprised of the representatives of local trade unions.

Until the time this law is passed and the Body is established, it was thought as advisable to assign the task of program implementation in the model zone to a 5-member executive committee, based at Jannina; this committee has been already appointed on the basis of an Act of the Ministers' Cabinet. The committee will collaborate with the expert, who will arrive in Greece shortly. The necessary preliminary work has already been started pending the arrival of this expert.

MICROBIOLOGIC LABORATORY
ON FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

The serious financial damages frequently caused by the foot-and-mouth disease, which affects the domestic animals (ruminants, pigs), and the expenses required for the procurement of a special vaccine from abroad in order to use it preventively, induced the competent Service of Ministry of Agriculture to establish a special laboratory in Greece that would be assigned to investigate the subjects related to the foot-and-mouth disease and standardize and produce the required quantities of vaccines, for the purpose of providing an immediate, economical and expedient solution to the problem.

From the standpoint of damages, it must be noted that during the epizooty of 1951-52, when the foot-and-mouth disease spread over the entire Europe, the financial losses went as high as \$150,000,000 in West Europe. Our share in this damage during the same period amounted to \$3,000,000.

From the standpoint of expenses required for the procurement of vaccine from abroad, these range from Drs. 1,000,000 to Drs. 1,500,000 annually, and are paid in foreign exchange.

The funds supplied by the Central Fund of Farms, Cattle and Forests at the Ministry of Agriculture for building this laboratory and the supply of the necessary mechanical equipment, modern instruments and tools, amounted to Drs. 3,500,000 approximately.

This effort of the Government was also supported by the Technical Assistance. Through a specific application of the Greek Government, backed by the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Technical Assistance Board of United Nations approved the allocation of approximately \$55,000 from the Contingency Fund in the years 1956 and 1957, for the purchase and free of charge issue to this new Laboratory of all scientific instruments and tools required for its operation. This equipment has been received and is currently being assembled.

It is expected that two experts, one mechanical engineer and one laboratory technical expert, will be called to Greece under the Technical Assistance Program within 1958, in order to supervise the erection of this equipment and the first stage operation of the laboratory.

In order to fully achieve the purposes of Laboratory, FAO granted a 3-month scholarship, whereunder one of the laboratory scientists was given the chance of training in the Brussels Institute of Foot-and-Mouth Disease and of obtaining a first hand knowledge of the latest scientific accomplishments. A similar scholarship was given to another laboratory scientist providing for a 6-month training in Brescia (Italy) and Bale (Switzerland) Laboratories.

The establishment of this Laboratory is a significant achievement in the field of domestic animal health protection and may be considered as a model establishment amongst the very few similar institutions functioning in the other countries, if considered from the standpoint of our financial possibilities and the demands of Greece's livestock that are to be met by this Institution in the future.

The scope of the Greek Foot-and-Mouth Disease Institute covers the following subjects:

1. Instant diagnosis and identification of virus types at the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in our country, unlike the past practice whereunder it was necessary to send the views

material to the foreign laboratories and then wait for their results during a 15-day period, before starting the preventive vaccination. Such a delay naturally involved all risks of the disease contagion.

2. Study, research and observation of foreign laboratory work in the specific field of foot-and-mouth disease, and

3. Local preparation of necessary preventive vaccines in the quantities required for meeting not only any extra-ordinary demands in the case of a sudden spread of the disease, but also for a complete preventive vaccination plan, as established by the international agreements.

Concurrently with these activities, the Government budget will be relieved of the expense that would be otherwise required for the purchase of these vaccines from the foreign countries; this will result in an important saving of funds, especially foreign exchange funds.

INDUSTRIES

The Greek industries suffered tremendous damages through the war, the enemy occupation and, particularly, the post-war armed revolt.

As soon as Marshall Plan was initiated, the primary task of the Greek Government in collaboration with the U.S. Mission, was to support and promote the Greek industries, because this development is the main tool of the general economic development in the backward countries.

Tanks to the American aid and to the provision of the necessary funds by the industries themselves in amounts as substantial as those supplied by the U.S. aid, many industries, such as the production of cement, textiles, steel, chemicals, machinery, food-stuffs, building material etc., not only had their damaged buildings and equipment repaired, but they also made further improvements

and additions. This resulted in boosting the index of industrial output to 217.5 from the corresponding record of 100 achieved in 1939, although the electric power program is not included in this figure.

The U.S. support took another concrete form concurrently with the initiation of Marshall Plan, through the provision of Technical Assistance providing for the assignment of experts and other specialized personnel, who closely co-operate with the Greek manufacturers and gave advice and instructions to the labor employed in the plants for the purpose of enabling them to employ efficient production methods in the various industrial fields.

Following are a few instances of Technical Assistance provided in certain fields of industrial production.

Assignment of Expert on Foundries

The industry of ore foundries is a fundamental one and may become the backbone of the manufacture of machinery, accessories and other metal items. The import of many machinery items would certainly become unnecessary, if the metal casting processes were perfect in Greece. This realization was decisive in the implementation of the corresponding project in this country, whereunder the European Productivity Organization assigned to this country an expert on foundries.

The expert's primary task was to obtain a first hand knowledge of the technical standards of Greek foundry workers and casting methods. Upon the termination of this preliminary work through the visits made to the Greek foundries, the expert made certain practical recommendations, which brought about immediate results on the improvement of existing conditions and, particularly, on the saving of fuel supply.

The overall expert's program was mainly based on the achievement of economical operation by means of properly employing the available equipment and human element with the ultimate goal of increasing production per manhour.

Concurrently with the improvement of techniques, this expert made all efforts for organizing a type of technical union of foundry workers with the purpose of enabling them to exchange technical knowledge and experience and to ensure the contact with similar unions in the foreign countries, so that the workers may keep abreast of the methods employed there and thus improve the foundry standards from all point of view.

In the first stage, the expert did a first class job and the results accomplished were highly satisfactory, as it clearly appears from the following figures: (a) the consumption of fuel, i.e., coke, was reduced by 20 to 50% in all the foundries in general, (b) the waste of metal was also reduced by 10% to 20% through the elimination of losses, (c) the drying of moulds was either completely eliminated or limited to the minimum possible degree, and (d) the number of defective cast metal items was also considerably minimized. Due to the non-availability of corresponding industrial production data, it is difficult to accurately establish this last percentage.

In trying to establish a sort of nucleus of Technical union, the expert initially encountered many difficulties, but he finally succeeded in convincing the parties concerned regarding the advisability of such a union. Thus, for a long time now Greek experts have been giving lectures on technical subjects at the ELKEPA auditorium, which are attended by a large number of employers and workers, and it is anticipated that the constitution of this union will be submitted for approval by the autumn, and its initial aim will be thus brought to a successful end.

Similar seminars were organized at Patras, Volos and Salonika in the same spirit and with comparable results.

Furthermore, in June 1957 four Greek senior foundry technical experts visited several cities of Italy in order to attend the work done in the Italian foundries, which operate in accordance with the up-to-date techniques and the principles of productivity.

This mission of Greek technical personnel which covered a period of approximately 12 days was carried out under the supervision and guidance of American expert.

Experts on Textile Industry

Another field of industrial production, of which the functional, organization and management problems were given particular attention, is the production of textiles.

This field represents a 37% of the output of Greek industries and the people employed in it exceed 70,000. The products of these industries consist of fabrics made of wool, of which the largest part is imported from the foreign countries, and of cotton which is produced locally.

The Greek textiles have been taking a dangerously low dip since 1953, which has a disastrous effect on the employment of Greek labor and the overall economy of the Nation.

The cause of the crisis is daily overproduction, given that the present productive possibilities in this field correspond to a population of 25,000,000, experts are impossible, cost is high, similar products are imported from abroad and the cost of money is high in Greece etc.

The high cost of production is due to the poor economics in the management of most plants, of which the equipment is not completely modernized; there also exists a shortage of trained labor. On the other hand, the overproduction and the inability of disposing of the industrial products do not permit the full-scale operation of the plants, which results in tremendous losses, to which one must add the exorbitant expenses on the funds invested in the industries.

In order to provide the necessary solutions to some problems of Greek textile industries, the Service of Technical Assistance sent for an expert, who arrived in Greece in March 1957 and was attached to the U.S. Mission.

Throughout his stay, this expert offered some really valuable services to the Greek textile industries in his capacity of technical advisor.

He visited all wool fabrics industries in Athens, Piraeus, Macedonia, Volos, Patras etc. and observed their operation. In the course of these visits he held lengthy discussions with the manufacturers on their problems and made recommendations on improvement, with specific regard to the arrangement of plants, the layout of equipment installation, the lighting conditions, maintenance of machinery etc.

He also suggested that an inventory should be made of the available mechanical equipment and its actual condition should be stated, so that he may obtain a first hand knowledge of the types of machinery used, of their capacity etc. and thus become able of recommending replacements, where these are necessary, or a more expedient use for achieving better results.

He also made suggestions with regard to the use of wool interwoven with processed fibers (Dacron, Acrilon etc.) for making fabrics and recommended the reduction of large number of fabric designs for the purpose of lowering the cost of production and enable the Greek wool industries to step on a higher competitive ground.

He made several reports on his findings and improvements recommended to each plant and sent copies of these reports to the managers of plants concerned.

In addition to these services, the above expert supervised the organization of a series of seminars on general textile production subjects at the Greek Productivity Center.

In the course of these seminars the expert endeavored to encourage discussions of textile industry problems to the greatest possible extent and with the participation of all parties concerned, for the purpose of developing a spirit of a team co-operation in coping with all these problems, based on the exchange of views on technicalities.

The subjects of lectures had been set in a way as to bring forth the existing problems and to build a suitable atmosphere

for discussion. In this way the experience of American expert acquired in U.S.A. and Germany was placed at the disposal of a large number of Greek technical personnel.

These seminars were attended by the representatives of about 36 industrial enterprises, and the rate of attendance by the persons concerned constantly rose.

It is hoped that the seminars will be repeated in the fall on a larger scale and the discussions will be conducted in a more detailed manner.

The wool manufacturers found the expert's services so helpful that they requested in writing a 1-year extension to the expert's assignment in Greece, which was approved by the Service of Technical Assistance of the Ministry of Co-ordination.

Business Administration

In connection with the efforts made by the Service of Technical assistance and the Greek Productivity Center for stepping up the industrial productivity, several programs were implemented in Greece, which had been worked out by the European Productivity Organization and the American Government. Under these programs many experts, chiefly Americans, were invited in order to supply advice, particularly in the field of business administration and organization.

An important project executed in Greece was "Project EPA 390", which intended to make an overall examination of industrial administration and organization problems in Greece.

In execution of this program, 4 American advisors arrived in Greece in April 1957, who were accompanied by a European Productivity. Organization official, acting as a co-ordinator. This team was later joined by an American expert from the U.S. Mission in Greece.

The Service of Technical Assistance in co-operation with the Greek Productivity, Center and the Industrialists' Association had previously selected 5 model plants, representing the

main five branches of industries: (a) Building Material, (b) Chemicals, (c) Foodstuffs, (d) Mechanical Industrial and (e) Textiles. The study of each plant had been assigned to one expert.

In the course of these reconnaissance visits to the plants both in Athens and Salonika, the experts, in addition to the research work and observations made for collecting data which were required for making reports on the advisable alterations, made certain on-the-spot suggestions for improvement, in those cases that the failures of administration, operation and organization policies were obvious.

Upon the completion of the visits to the factories selected the experts supervised a series of seminars for senior administration personnel on such subjects as (a) "General Business Administration Problems", (b) "Management of Production", (c) "Management of Sales", and (d) "Human Relations in Industrial Business".

Particular emphasis must be laid on the high degree of attentiveness displayed by the Greek industries personnel who took part in these seminars. All participants took an active part in the discussions by putting questions or making remarks based on the conditions existing in Greece.

The report on the Greek industries, which was prepared by these experts, was published by the European Productivity Organization. The report contains the experts' observations on the existing conditions in the Greek Industries from the standpoint of administration and organization and also makes suggestions regarding the advisable action to be taken in connection with each industrial field separately, for the purpose of improving the present situation. This report was translated into Greek and published in a small pamphlet by the Greek Center of Productivity for distribution to the parties concerned and to the persons engaged in similar studies.

The execution of "Project EPA 390" in Greece has been one of the most important efforts for diagnosing the general administration, organization and operation problems which bedevil the Greek industries. The implementation of this project was followed by this country's participation in other projects of European Productivity Organization, which referred to more specialised subjects of industrial operation and administration.

Personnel Management

In March 1957 Greece was visited by a number of experts from the European Productivity Organization in connection with the execution of "Project EPA 380", covering the investigation of "Personnel Management" subjects. These experts made many visits to various enterprises, where they studied the problems of personnel management, and then supervised a series of seminars on this subject, which were attended by the representatives of Greek concerns.

In September 1957 an American expert arrived in Greece in execution of "Project EPA 382". This expert visited several manufacturing Companies, such as Technica S. Malkotsis Co., Ach. Koupas & Co., General Greek Cement Co., ELAIS Co., EHTEL Co., and Greek Wool Company and subsequently supervised three series of seminars on business administration methods for senior administration staff at the Greek Productivity Center.

In January 1958 two American experts arrived here in order to implement "EPA Project 381" pertaining to "Office Organization". They visited various factories, Government offices, banks, insurance companies etc., where they studied the office organization methods in Greece and suggested certain improvements. They further organized four series of seminars on this subject at the Greek Productivity Center, of which two dealt with the industries and banks, one with the personnel of Government agencies and another one with the personnel of Public Power Corporation.

Marketing of Industrial Goods

In January 1958 Project EPA 375 was also initiated, which pertained to the subject of marketing of industrial goods. The American experts who arrived in Greece under this project, gave three lectures on business administration at the High School of Industrial Studies, which were subsequently published by the Greek Productivity Center. The expert also visited certain factories in the Athens-Piraeus area, where he studied the marketing methods employed and suggested several improvements. He also supervised the seminars held on this subject at ELKEPA. Finally, he went to Salonica, where he made visits to the local manufacturing Companies and directed seminars on marketing at the local Chamber of Commerce.

Business Administration on University Level

For the execution of "Project EPA 400" and the specific purpose of handling the subject of business administration on university level, an American expert arrived in this country in January 1958; he gave 9 lectures at the High School of Economic and Commercial Studies and the High School of Industrial Studies. These lectures will be soon published by the Greek Productivity Center.

Many factories and stores were visited by this expert, who examined the trading practices and made suggestions on the improvement of methods followed in Greece.

In the course of a conference with the representatives of the Service of Technical Assistance, the Greek Productivity Center and the Industrialists' Association, which established the necessity of instituting a methodical program for the training of industrial enterprise management in the modern business administration and organization policies, it was decided to formulate and implement an expanded and methodical executive development program. This program will cover three cycles of courses for the training of middle management personnel, each cycle having a 2-month duration, and one cycle of courses for the training of top management with a 15-day duration.

It is estimated that this Program will be attended by more than 300 members of business executive personnel.

The instructors of this program will be foreign professors and the scientific advisor of the program will be an American university professor, who has been already assigned by the European Productivity Organization for one-year service in Greece. The execution of this program will become the preliminary stage to the future establishment of a Business Administration School in Greece.

At the same time with these efforts, which were made in order to provide solutions to the technical, administration and organization problems, which arise in all industrial enterprises regardless of type of business and of items produced, certain efforts were made for investigating and handling these problems which are closely associated with the type and production activities of each particular field of manufacture.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Type of Problem

It is well-known that an acute shortage of skilled or semi-skilled technical personnel developed in almost all the European countries and even in the United States during the last war and the post-war years.

It must be noted that, in view of the present tremendous effort for industrialization in the world, the problem of the training of skilled technical personnel acquires an importance which is equal if not superior to the value of the problem of raw material, power supply and markets.

The acuteness of this problem is not only caused by the scarcity of technical personnel existing in all the countries, but also by the difficulties encountered by the skilled labor in adapting themselves to the constant technological changes.

The problem naturally becomes even more sharp in the economically under-developed countries, where the effort currently made for changing the national economy from agricultural into

an industrial one, sets as a prerequisite to the implementation of any industrial development program the conduct of vocational training, thus creating not only a problem of specialized training but chiefly of basic training for the technical labor personnel.

Any attempt to analyse the problem of vocational training in Greece would certainly exceed the limits of the present report. However, we wish to make a brief summary of the efforts made by the Greek Governments in the post-war years, in connection with the promotion of the principle of vocational training, and also to stress that, in spite of these efforts, the problem still exists in all with acuteness, calling for an immediate and radical solution.

The enemy occupation and the subsequent bandit war naturally held up all efforts for a methodical training of skilled labor in Greece. The resulting gap was therefore very wide.

All the post-war Greek Governments tried to alleviate the existing problem by appointing committees for the investigation and implementation of necessary programs. Many committees were appointed in 1957, and earlier, in 1956 a committee was set up at the Ministry of Co-ordination which was comprised of Greek experts. In autumn 1957 the Supreme Co-ordinating Committee was set up at the Ministry of Education, which reviewed the whole subject and made a pertinent report to be published soon.

The Government efforts in this sector were supported by the U.S. Government and the International Labor Office and, subsequently by the European Productivity Organization; to this assistance one should add the recent aid given by the German Government. Under this assistance many Greek experts' missions, either individual or in teams, were sent to U.S.A. and other European countries for attending the methods employed there and for transplanting these methods in Greece.

The U.S. Aid

The United States support was manifested concurrently with the initiation of Marshall plan. Up to the end of 1951

sizable amounts of counterpart funds have been allocated for the purchase of necessary modern equipment for 28 vocational schools functioning in Greece. Special attention was given to the trades such as carpentry, machinery maintenance, mechanical process of metals, and electric workshops, which were considered to carry first priority.

Concurrently with the financial aid provided, the technical assistance given must be particularly mentioned. With the help of special experts from the International Labor Office and the American Government, who collaborated with the Greek Ministry of Labor, Greece started the initiation of apprenticeship system. For this purpose a specialized Service was established at the Ministry of Labor, which was entrusted with the supervision of "apprenticeship program" executed at various factories. Under this program many young workers, who are employed at a reduced daily wage rate, receive practical training. At the same time, they are given a corresponding theoretical training at the apprenticeship schools. This program is completed by demonstrations of films supplied to the Ministry of Labor by the Technical Assistance.

The apprenticeship program is currently executed in about 200 factories, and 21 apprenticeship schools have been established for the theoretical training of the students of this program. The number of trainees is now 1,780, each year increasing by 700 approximately.

Furthermore, under the programs of Administration of International Co-operation - Technical Assistance, in Washington, 40 workmen and foremen have received additional training so far, while a wide program for the training of foremen and vocational training instructors has already been initiated. This effort was also joined by OEEC through the training of 2 foremen in apprenticeship procedures. On the other hand, the skilled labor training program, is still continued in Germany and its scope is constantly expanding.

Program of International Labor Office

A simultaneous effort was undertaken by the International Labor Office through the assignment to Greece of an experts' team, in order to explore the subject of vocational training and to recommend the necessary measures for re-organizing this training. At the completion of their mission, the experts submitted a report on the re-organization methods, containing one long-term and one short-term program for solving the problems of vocational training in Greece.

The recommendations made in this report are summarized as follows:

- (a) Establishment of a Co-ordinating Agency.
- (b) Re-organization of Government Services of Vocational Training, and
- (c) Re-adjustment of training programs in the Vocational Schools.

The Service of Technical Assistance, in collaboration with the International Labor Office, simultaneously established a supplementary training program for Greek foremen, whereunder 24 foremen visited other European countries and received additional training in the modern practices and uses of up-to-date machinery at various factories.

These isolated efforts of the Service of Technical Assistance, although they promoted the overall subject, did not entirely solve the problem. In view of these difficulties, the Service of Technical Assistance took advantage of another offer of ILO pertaining to the model organization of one of the National King's Fund Vocational Schools.

The Technical Schools of King's National Fund have rendered considerable Services to the country.

The aim of these Schools of King's National Fund has always been not so much the vocational training, but chiefly the building of moral standards and the supplementary training of youths of provincial descent, through supplying them with the knowledge of a supplementary trade auxiliary to their main farm occupations which would thus put the human element of Greek farmlands in due effect (1).

More specifically, the Technical Vocational Schools of the King's National Fund are training young men of 16 to 19 years of age, in the following main specialities: House building, Carpentry, Oil painting, Electric workshop practices and Steel work.

In view of this aim of the King's National Fund and in agreement with the Ministry of Co-ordination, it was decided to organize a model School of Carpenters and Masons at Amaroussion, with the help of some experts provided by the International Labor Office.

On the basis of an admirable program, which virtually revolutionized vocational training particularly in the trade of

(1) Following are a few statistical data regarding the Technical training activities of the King's National Fund during 1957:

29 Annexes to this Fund were established in the provinces.

9 Schools of Farm Practices were opened and another 7 are now functioning.

1 School of Mechanical Cultivation was opened and another 4 are now functioning.

78 Schools of Technical Practices are functioning.

3 House Administration Schools are functioning.

27 Training Schools and Higher Training Schools were opened.

A total number of 24,000 pupils, both males and females, have graduated from the Agricultural, Technical and Home Administration Schools of the Fund; the present enrollment is 4,000 pupils 7,000 graduates were given each one set of tools.

carpenters and masons, the entire School was basically re-organization. This program provides for the technical and practical training of pupils, organization of jobsites, technology of trade, drafting etc. It also includes general instruction courses (Greek, Mathematics, Physics, History, Geography, Social Education, Labor Legislation, Agriculture and Agronomy), as well as simplified courses of School organization, pedagogics and students' psychology. These courses are chiefly intended for the vocational school instructors, because the activities of Amaroussion School experts are extended to the training of vocational training instructors and school principals for the remaining vocational schools of the King's National Fund, because the aim of Amaroussion model school would not be completely realized, if such innovation were limited to this School. On the contrary, the effort made is intended to make possible the passing on of the experience gained at Amaroussion to the other Schools of the King's National Fund.

Program of European Productivity Organization

Another effort for solving the problems arising in the sector of vocational training, was undertaken by the service of Technical Assistance in collaboration with the Greek Center of Productivity. In execution of a Special "Project EPA 400" "Regions under Development", the Greek Government requested EPA to assign two experts to the investigation of general vocational training problems, with the main purpose of putting this subject on a new basis in connection with the effort made for improving the vocational training, if not for solving this problem entirely.

These two experts arrived in Greece and one of them remained here for 7½ months approximately and made frequent visits to the vocational training schools all over Greece.

Throughout their stay, these two experts made a report on the conditions of vocational training schools in Greece, the manner of developing the use of machinery and equipment, which

was supplied to Greece under Marshall Plan and on the possibility of solving certain problems of vocational training through the betterment of the operation of vocational training school, organization of training school instructors. The experts also arranged for the implementation of a program providing for the intensive training of business inside training instructors. This program was successfully carried out in certain industries established in the Athens-Piraeus area, in Patras and Salonika. With the co-operation of the same experts an investigation was made into the existing possibilities of an experimental organization of Instructors' Training School.

This subject is currently being explored by an experts' committee, appointed by the Productivity Center.

SUBSOIL INVESTIGATION

The first post-war nucleus of sub-soil investigations in Greece was formed at the former Co-ordinating Service for the Implementation of Reconstruction Project (YSESA).

This nucleus was initially a simple subsoil investigation bureau, which subsequently expanded its scope so as to become a separate sector within YSESA and, finally (in 1951) an entire Service at the Ministry of Co-ordination.

Instead of the investigation of limited and specific subjects, the new Service was entrusted with the more expanded and systematic investigation into the ore deposits of the country.

The supervision of these investigations had been assigned at that time to a Co-ordinating Committee of Geological and Geophysical Researches, which later, upon the annexation of Geological Service of Greece, was re-organized into a Body of Legal Entity (1952) under the title Institute of Geological and Geophysical Sub-soil Investigations (IGEY).

The U.S. Support

With the assignment of geological investigations to YSESA, the overall effort was thoroughly supported by the U.S. Mission in Greece. The officials who served as Heads of the Ore Mine Department at the U.S. Mission took an active interest and

supplied their experience in the overall plan, thus contributing considerably to the improvement of necessary facilities and to the promotion of research work.

An active support was given through the allocation of substantial amounts from the U.S. aid funds to finance certain research work, to invite foreign experts and to employ Greek scientists as special collaborators.

A considerably useful work was also performed in the case of publication of a General Geological Map of Greece under a scale 1:500,000 with funds especially provided by the U.S. Mission. This was the first and unique publication of such a map in Greece.

Sizable amounts were also appropriated under the U.S. aid for the supply of the Institute with complete laboratory equipment, in addition to the instruments and tools of field investigation, including 5 full sets of drills.

At the present time the Institute has some perfectly equipped geological and geophysical laboratories affording all possibilities of conducting the necessary mineral, rock and fossil investigations, in addition to the geophysical investigations. Thus the firm basis of a geological Service, modernized and capable of fulfilling the task assigned to it, was successfully placed.

Technical assistance

Apart from the financial support given to it, the Institute of Geological and Geophysical Sub-soil Investigations received considerable technical assistance, consisting of experts' services, mission of trainees under scholarships and supply of mechanical equipment. Very significant was the mission of the Institute technical personnel to U.S.A., for higher training under a U.S. Government scholarship program based on the bilateral agreement of the Service of Technical Assistance. This resulted in raising the scientific and professional standards of trainees to the benefit of the Institute and its goals. The U.N. Technical

Assistance Administration and the European Productivity Organization also granted a small number of scholarships. By 1957, 20 scientists, employed at the Ministry of Industry and the Geological Institute were trained in the various fields of geology and ore mines in U.S.A. and West Europe.

Another significant contribution by the Technical Assistance Administration was made through the invitation of foreign experts on specialized subjects, including micropaleontology, building-up of poor ore deposits, underground water investigation etc.

A professor of micropaleontology at Bale University came to Greece as a U.N. expert in 1956 and trained those interested in micropaleontology from amongst the geologists of Institute or outside it over a period of 3 months. This expert had previously arranged to have the Institute supplied with special books and the necessary instruments for the operation of a micropaleontology laboratory in the Institute. This considerably promoted the expert's mission, because in addition to the theoretical instruction, he gave some methodical practical training to the students. An effective boost was therefore given to the study of minor fossils and a team of scientists was formed at the Institute, who upon completing their higher training will become full-fledged micropaleontologists and will thus form the nucleus of a special laboratory on micropaleontology established at the Institute.

In addition to the foregoing, the expert willingly determined the types of some micropossils amongst the collections of the Institute, thus extending his aid to the promotion of subjects handled by the Institute geologists.

An expert on the investigation of calcareous water, who is a university professor and Director of Geological Service of Israel, was called to Greece by the U.N. Technical Assistance Administration in order to study the problem of locating underground water in calcareous strata and recommend the advisable

methods to be followed. This matter is of paramount importance to Greece, given that almost 1/3 of its soil is covered by limestone, and in such locations there exists an acute problem of water supply and irrigation. For this purpose the expert in co-operation with the Geological Institute personnel carried out repeated exploratory operations in extended areas of the mainland and the islands since 1956, in the course of which many views were exchanged on the manner of investigation of Karstic waters in calcareous regions, and on many occasions of field tours many test bore locations were established. These boring operations have not yet been completed and the pertinent conclusions have not been drawn pending the collection of these test results

Concurrently with the assignment of this professor, three Institute officials visited Israel at the expense of Technical Assistance Administration and the Greek Government, in order to study various problems of hydrology and to observe the technological progress achieved in this field by Israel, with a view to employing these methods in Greece.

An expert on the subject of building-up of poor ore deposits, who had been employed at the Geological Institute as an adviser since 1956, personally supervised the establishment and organization of an experiment laboratory on the methods of building-up poor ore deposits at the Geological Institute. This laboratory was provided by the U.N. Technical Assistance Administration through the Service of Technical Assistance. As soon as the laboratory started functioning, the expert began to train the scientific personnel of the Institute in this specific branch, who will carry on with the expert's work, when he goes. The Technical Assistance also makes possible Greece's participation in various congresses on subjects pertaining to ore mines.

Finally the support extended to the Institute was given in the form of a complete chemical laboratory equipment with electrolysis apparatus, with all the necessary equipment, instruments and appliances supplied by the U.N. Technical Assistance

Administration.. The installation and overall organization were executed under the supervision and guidance of the expert assigned by the United Nations.

The use made of the technical assistance, which was provided by the U.S. Government and U.N., by the Institute of Geology and Sub-soil Investigations has been admittedly very effective. Thus, Greece was able to acquire an up-to-date Service for the investigation of its mineral resources and underground water, which was equipped with the necessary scientific instruments and employed highly specialized personnel. The effect of these efforts is now being felt, since new deposits of useful raw material have been discovered and the systematic mapping of all geologic formations and of mineral deposits of the country is constantly increasing with the years.

The work of the Institute has been universally recognized by both the foreign and the Greek officials.

NUCLEAR ENERGY

Our century is undoubtedly designated by the discovery of the splitting of atom. The first controlled chain fissure which was obtained at the atomic column GP-1 in Chicago in December 1942 actually heralded the beginning of a new in the history of mankind.

The scientific achievements have been taking a tremendous pace. When the phenomenon of the fissure of uranium nucleus was discovered in 1939, no one could think that within a few years that first atomic reactor would be placed in operation.

Although the atomic energy was initially used for making bombs with the well-known tragic results, no one can overlook the great importance of nuclear energy in the peaceful applications intended to the development of economies and the living standards in the future.

All scientific efforts for putting the atomic energy to peaceful uses are centered on these two sectors:

1. Generation of Electric Power, and
2. Production of radio isotopes.

Electric Power

Modern civilization is based mainly on electric power. The increase in the consumption of electricity represents an index of rating the effort made for the improvement of living standard, which in all countries is directly proportionate to the consumption of electricity.

It is therefore natural that any further attempt at raising the standard of living will necessarily result in an increased demand of electric power.

If one computes the present demand for electric power on the basis of the annual increase of earth's population, the efforts for development made by the economically under-developed countries and the efforts made in general for the raising of living standards of all peoples, one arrives at the conclusion that mankind's demands in electric power will rise tenfold within the next fifty years.

Up to now we have obtained the electric power by means of electric reactions, which are activated by the atoms and molecules of fuel. It must be noted that 81.7% of the required electric power is generated through the use of mineral fuel.

The most reliable estimates of electric power contents of mineral fuel deposits, which may be exploited, put these deposits at less than 12,000 by 10⁹ MWH. It therefore appears that the mineral fuel deposits will be exhausted within 100 years from now, or at least, their exploitation will become very expensive. This picture is more gloomy to those countries, which like Greece have no substantial deposits of mineral fuel, such as oil, coal, etc. It is beyond doubt that in those countries, where this shortage will grow more acute at an early stage, it will be indispensable to find new sources of electric power as fast as possible.

Such a source of electric power supply may be found today in the nuclear energy.

Radio Isotopes

The radio isotopes, which consist of radiating matter and are obtained as by-products of atomic fission, are gradually changing the way of living on our planet. They may be used for checking the quality of certain industrial goods, for improving the industrial applications, for checking welding operations, for locating any pipe leakages and failures of lighting appliances. They may also be used in the manufacture of chemical plastic items, sulphur process of tires, microchemical analyses, preservation of foodstuffs and seeds, agricultural investigations intended to improve the varieties of fruits, as well as for medical diagnosis methods, particularly in connection with the treatment of malignant tumors etc. Some new applications of radio isotopes in the industries, chemistry, agronomy and medicine are announced every day.

Greece's Activities

With the practical results of Nuclear Energy in mind, the Governments of many countries took an active interest in the development of nuclear energy for peaceful uses.

Many countries have already started to use atomic energy and radio isotopes in a large scale.

Greece did not lag behind in this field. Through some financial sacrifices and the assistance extended by the U.S. Government, it developed a certain activity in fields related with atomic energy and, with the exception of a few cases, the overall progress achieved by Greece is quite satisfactory.

Specific Examples:

1. Since 1953 Greece has been participating in the European Council for Nuclear Research (CERN).
2. Through Law 2750/53, the National Committee of Nuclear

Energy was set up, with the purpose of developing the atomic energy and its practices in this country. The scope of this Committee provides for the organization of a model Center of Nuclear Research, with the operation of an experimental nuclear reactor.

3. For the purpose of establishing an experimental reactor, the Greek Government ratified the agreement of Co-operation concluded on May 4, 1955, between the Government of the Kingdom of Greece and the Government of United States of America "Re Peaceful Application of Nuclear Energy". On the basis of this agreement and while knowing the fact that the United States would assume part of the expenses required for the construction and installation of this reactor up to an amount of \$350,000, concluded an agreement on Jan. 29, 1957 with AMF Atomics Inc. based in New York, providing that the construction of this reactor should be done by this Corporation, that would also effect the corresponding installation at a selected site at Agia Paraskevi.

Technical assistance

In order to make possible the operation of the reactor and the overall application of nuclear energy in Greece, the Ministry of Co-ordination in co-operation with the Greek Atomic Energy Committee implemented a scientific training program in connection with subjects of nuclear energy.

In this way, the Greek Atomic Energy Committee organized special courses in Greece, whereby in three cycles covering a period of 2 years about 100 scientists of various specialties received special training. The trainees were chiefly chemists, biochemistry experts, physicians, agronomists, physicists and engineers, who are scheduled to apply the radio isotopes in their respective fields upon the completion of their studies or after some additional training in U.S.A.

The Service of Technical Assistance in co-operation with the U.S. Mission sent 22 scientists to U.S.A. for higher studies. One more trainee was sent to England by the Greek Atomic Energy

Committee and another 15 scientists are to be sent to U.S.A. shortly with Technical Assistance funds.

The Greek effort was supported, in addition to the U.S. Mission, by UNESCO, which, in execution of a Technical Assistance program, supplied the Greek Atomic Energy Committee with a set of useful instruments for making measurements and observations, as well as with the required facilities for the courses held at the Committee.

Furthermore, UNESCO assigned to Greece an atomic energy expert, who in close co-operation with the Committee's scientists with regard to various technological subjects, substantially supported the training of Greek scientists through a series of lectures and talks.

Finally, Greece joined the International Atomic Energy Administration, recently established under the auspices of United Nations and through the Greek Atomic Energy Committee (GAEC) attends the nuclear programs of European countries within the framework of OEEC's activities.

It is anticipated that Greece will finally be able to share the benefits of atomic energy, with specific regard to:

- (a) Improvement of agriculture.
- (b) Promotion of industrial development.
- (c) Development of diagnosis and treatment methods in medicine, and
- (d) Preparation of ground for utilizing the nucleus as a source of electric power.

The first applications have already been started; the radio isotopes have since long been used at Alexandra and Evangelismos hospitals.

Other clinics use radio-kobalt as a source of strong radiation.

Furthermore, the radio isotopes were employed in welding operations at the Aspropyrgos Oil Refineries.

THE TRADES

The Position of Greek Trades

The effort for the development of trades in the economically backward countries, which was made by the Specialized Agencies and the International Labor Office more particularly, was based on a basic principle which has grown into a deep-rooted conviction that the rational organization and methodical operation of the various trades in those countries which have a limited industrial production, may substantially promote the solutions to many problems which are closely associated with economic decay, such as employment of available labor, improvement of revenue, elimination of the over-population of big cities to the detriment of provinces as a result of the infiltration of population into the cities in search of employment etc.

According to a study made by the Agricultural Bank in 1956, the average per capita gross farm income in the country is Drs. 3,616, which varies as follows depending on each specific region:

Mainland 4,610, Peloponnese 3,654, Salonika 3,664, Epirus 1,973, Macedonia 4,098, Thrace 3,287, Kyklades 2,300, Ionian Islands 1,608. It must be noted that even greater fluctuations may be found within each particular region.

Based on the same study, it appears that of the 450 million available farm daily wages given in terms of men's wages only 300 million were utilized. As a consequence there resulted a surplus of 150 million wages, corresponding to an underemployment percentage equal to 33.4%, which was in inverse ratio to the figure of revenue. Wherever income was lower, under-employment went higher. It is maintained that the Greek trades and crafts, if they were better organized, could easily absorb a considerable portion of our available labor. A proof to this be found in the case of Italian trades, which have progressed to the utmost degree, so that Italy may be able to import, according to the Florence Chamber of Commerce figures, an annual amount of \$120 million thanks to the expert of

handicraft goods.

Our country possesses all the possibilities of developing the trades and crafts. The tradition, the designs of handicraft items, the experts and artists are all available. There is also available the required labor, who is remaining idle, unfortunately in substantial numbers. The only effort which has not been completely made up to now is the effort to organize the labor who are scattered in the big cities and provinces, to give them the necessary training, to organize the marketing of handicraft items (placement of orders, assignment of deliveries). In other words, there is no co-ordinating instrument for properly channelizing the efforts made.

Attempts at Re-organization

Many efforts have been made in the past by the Ministries of Industry, Co-ordination, various Agencies, Organizations and even individual persons in this direction. However, they all have been isolated and limited attempts.

A similar effort has been recently undertaken by the Ministry of Industry, the Service of Technical Assistance at the Ministry of Co-ordination, the Greek Productivity Center and the American Mission.

A large committee of experts was appointed at the Productivity Center, consisting of representatives of the Ministries of Co-ordination, Agriculture, Social Welfare, Industry, Commerce, Royal Welfare, Greek Chamber of Commerce, U.S. Mission, King's National Fund and several private members. After the completion of many meetings, the Committee arrived at the conclusion that it was necessary to set up a public utility organization, which would be entrusted with the co-ordination of individual efforts for the increase of production and the marketing of Greek handicraft items.

A first result of this initiative was the drafting of a Law by the Ministry of Industry providing for the establishment of a National Handicraft Organization, based on the pattern

of a similar Organization successfully functioning in Italy, although it should be adjusted to the Greek traditions and peculiarities.

At the same time, another effort has been undertaken by the Greek Government, in collaboration with the International Co-operation Administration, upon the recommendation of U.S. Mission. This effort consisted in the assignment of the study of the subject of Greek trades to Walter Dorming Teague Co. of New York in June 1955.

Mr. Teague arrived in Greece in October 1955 and visited Epirus, Macedonia and Mykonos, where he studied, in collaboration with the Greek experts, the problems of handicraft. At the end of his tour, he submitted two reports on the conditions and development possibilities of Greek trades.

The New York Exhibition of Greek Handicraft

Following these two reports, the International Co-operation Administration in Washington assigned, with the Greek Government's approval, the organization of an exhibition of Greek handicraft items in New York to Teague Co., on the basis of Technical Assistance program. The purpose of this exhibition was to advertize the Greek handicraft products and, particularly to sound the U.S. markets on the possibilities of importing the Greek Handicraft items to America.

The items displayed were provided by the Royal Welfare, which organized a collection of various handicraft items, produced at its workshops or by artisans working under its supervision.

The exhibition was organized in two halls of Barbizou Plaza Hotel in New York and was opened in the presence of Greek ambassador, members of the Greek Community in New York, the Director of Greek Office at ICA in Washington and many experts.

Three days had been exclusively reserved for the visits of experts and representatives of big firms, during which the number of visitors and the interest displayed reached satisfactory levels. Many newspapers and magazines carried commending articles regarding the exhibition, particularly the New York Times and Herald Tribune, which dealt twice with this subject.

It must be also stressed the fact that Mace Co. were particularly interested in this work and will soon organize an exclusive exhibition of Greek Handicraft items.

On the other hand, managers of important business firms, decorators, architects, fashion shops, designers, journalists employed in reviews and artists took an interest in the exhibition and were pleased to talk with our representatives. They gave their views on the possibilities of our products in being absorbed by the American markets and on the points that we should bear in mind in order to achieve success. The demand for large amounts of items exhibited was high. The general impression from the exhibition may be summarized as follows:

1. It is possible to develop the Greek Handicraft to a great advantage of national economy, particularly in the farm regions with low income.
2. It is not difficult for the Greek items to be absorbed by the U.S. market.
3. It is imperative to organize the production and the marketing of handicraft items.

If the Greek handicraft products are gradually channelized into the markets of U.S.A., even in limited varieties, it would require the employment of perhaps millions of labor who is now remaining idel, and a full employment would be ensured in the districts with low income, where the problem of underdevelopment is most sharp. E.g. if the work involving 60 daily wages per capit were possibly insured to each family in Epirus, Ionian Islands and Kyclades at an average rate per annum and at a daily wage rate of Drs. 15, it would be possible to treble the family income in these districts.

Civil Aviation

The Civil Aviation's contribution in the effort of the country's economic development becomes explicit, considering:

- a) That it ensures a quick communication between Greece and the rest of the world, as well as between the capital and the remotest provinces or, even more, the isolated islands.
- b) That it has already become the main means of transport of tourists (1) from all over the world and
- c) That, more specifically, the Athens airport, located on the main international artery which connects West with East, if properly equipped and organized, may become the main airport for landing and supplies, in the area of the S.E. Mediterranean and Asia.

If this last objective is attained there is no need to emphasize its importance for the touristic movement of our country, considering that the trip from New York to Athens will be shortly made in about 9 hours and that each plane will have a capacity of 150 passengers.

The history (2) of Greece's Civil Aviation is very short. It actually started in 1946 when the Hellenic Air Company started to serve the internal communications with only three planes, through later both the aeroplanes and the companies increased.

At the starting of the Guerilla war in 1947 though the Greek Civil Aviation was still primitive the need for its expansion was a subject of very vital importance for Greece. With the railways and the ports ruined, all the roads mined by the guerillas there was no other alternative but to travel by air.

During the Guerilla war Greek and American engineers,

(1) It is estimated that 40% of the tourists arrive by air.

(2) There were only a few planes before the war executing the communication between Athens-Salonica and Athens-Agrinion-Yianni.

utilizing U.S.A. economic assistance, repaired the old aerodromes or constructed new ones equipping them with the necessary mechanical equipment.

The Technical Assistance

However, besides the economic aid of the American Government, special mention should be made of the technical assistance granted to Greece. Fifteen American CAA technicians and one special advisor, by the American Mission, granted, since the starting of the civil aviation's development Program, their assistance and advice to the Greek specialists for developing air-navigation, telecommunications, meteorology and flight control.

In 1952 parallel to that transfer of the Civil Aviation Service from the Ministry of Defense to the Ministry of Communications and Public Works, the preparation of a Civil Aviation Code started, based on the standards of U.S.A. Civil Aviation. This code was later modified according to the Regulations of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

In the course of progress and development of the Greek Civil Aviation and of the evolution of the Greek airports and particularly the Athens Airport as a first rate international one, the ensuring of safety regulations was rendered indispensable and vital for the future of the Greek airports and especially for the international air companies.

The safety of flights was connected with the training of the Greek personnel and the use of new installations which would give to the aeroplanes accurate indications on their course and provide a fix.

Re-training of Civil Aviation's Personnel

The re-training of the personnel of the Civil Aviation constituted, for a series of years, part of the United States Government's Program of Technical Assistance and, partially, of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

29 employees of the Civil Aviation's Service have been trained abroad at the following specific specialities:

Exploiting and organizing of airports, building of planes, Air-aviation Law, flight control and control of radio-aid. Air-traffic, construction of airports, maintenance of radio-aid instruments, Radiotelegraphy. Two, also, holders of scholarships were trained, at the expense of ICAO in subjects of ascertaining and preventing air accidents.

Installation of Air-navigation Means. (VOR). The ensuring of safety conditions was attained, mainly, by installing of VOR (an all-directions radio-beacon of high frequency).

The purpose of a VOR installation is to give to the airplanes accurate indications on their course.

The VOR is destined to substitute the similar radio-aid instruments of low and average frequency, because of their basic advantage that they are not influenced by atmospheric electrical statics and they give accurate indications under any atmospheric conditions. According to ICAO's Area Project prepared at the III Area Conference of Air navigation of Europe-Mediterranean, held in Paris in 1952, Athens, Salonica and Araxos (1) were fixed as areas for installing V.O.R. The Athens VOR has already been installed and is properly operating.

The Salonica and Araxos VOR'S , though they are installed, still carry out test operations. -

The procurement of the above apparatuses was accomplished through credits provided in the Public Investment Budget and through the American Aid.

(1) During the IV Area conference in Geneva, February 1958, the following positions were in addition, fixed for VOR installations Corfu (South end) Rhodes, Alexandroupolis, Mytileni, Sitia. The Sitia VOR has already been installed by TWA after an agreement with the Greek Government, and is now in operation.

The proper operation of the remaining VOR's is required in order that the ICAO Area Project be completed.

The American Mission granted its assistance by inviting in Greece special employees of the American Civil Aviation (CAA). An American Electronic engineer who supervised the installation of the Athens VOR is still in Greece and attends to the proper operation of the installation.

ICAO's Technical Assistance

Beyond the above American aid, the International Organization of Civil Aviation of the United Nations (ICAO), granted its assistance by sending here, in March 1956, one technical advisor of the Civil Aviation, who remained in Greece for one year. This advisor mainly dealt with the granting of technical advice for the reorganization of the civil Aviation Service.

During the stay of this advisor in Greece, the Technical Assistance Service submitted to ICAO a new application for granting technical assistance for trainers and equipment for establishing schools to train Greek personnel in the sectors of air-traffic control, radiotelegraphy and radio-engineering. The training of Greek personnel in the above specialities is indispensable, since the needs of the Civil Aviation in specialized personnel are great and the finding of such experienced personnel for manning the Services of the Civil Aviation is difficult.

As a result of this application a group of three experts from ICAO arrived in Greece and is now engaged in organizing training schools for this branch.

Ports

It is beyond dispute that Greece's economy, because of the geographical position of the country, is considerably influenced by the system of sea-communications and the proper organizing of the Greek ports.

Because of the war, nearly all the Greek ports were made thoroughly unserviceable, first as a result of bombing and the

military operations and later by a systematic destruction inflicted by the retreating occupation forces. The task of reconstructing and clearing the ports from sunken ships, exceeded, at that time, the possibilities of the Greek Government, and the granting of not only economic aid but also technical assistance was absolutely indispensable. The clearing of the main ports was originally dictated for, mainly, military reasons and was initiated by the British Army Engineering Corps just after the liberation; it was then continued by successive American Missions which arrived in Greece by virtue of the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan e.t.c. The main task of repairing war damages in the ports of Piraeus, Salonica, the Corinth Canal and about 15 other minor ports of continental Greece and of the islands was accomplished in 1953.

The United States' Missions from 1947 through 1953 spent more than 30 million dollars for the reconstruction of ports. UNRR., too, partially contributed by granting cranes, floating equipment and various other items.

The relatively quick re-opening and reconstruction of the Greek ports and the Corinth Canal was, undoubtedly, of great significance for the whole of the Greek economy, given that the transport of all the imported food and machinery was made by sea, and consequently the economic rehabilitation and the restoration of Greece's economic life would not be feasible without opening the ports to the International trade.

Technical Assistance. Besides the reconstruction work, the American Mission granted to the Greek Government valuable advisory assistance for improving the administrative system of the port of Piraeus by proposing the passing of a relative Law, the replacement of the system of collecting port duties on goods by a new system of imposing additional import duties, which enabled the creation of a central fund for improvement of ports, etc.

After the completion of the reconstruction the Government

started to draw plans for modernizing the ports and increasing their efficiency from an administrative and technical stand-point and asked from the Technical Assistance Administration of the United Nations in 1956 the sending of an expert for granting advice and suggestions on this subject.

This expert, in two periods, of six months each, and in close co-operation with competent Greek staff officials and other Greek specialists prepared a detail program for improvements in the administrative, operational and technical sector in general.

Provision is made for a further co-operation with this expert, for a three months period, in 1959. During his stay in Greece and his visits to various ports, he made many direct suggestions to the competent port authorities and specifically to the authorities of the ports of Piraeus and Salonica. Subjects connected with detail expansion plans of the ports, methods of movements and handling of goods or general organizing, were discussed. In many cases the suggestions of the expert were valuable for the carrying out of the current operations of the ports.

On the other hand the Technical Assistance Service following the recommendations of this expert prepared a program of vocational training of senior port employees. Three port employees from Piraeus and Salonica will depart in September of 1958 for training in the United States and an educational trip to various European ports, and provision is made for two more scholarships in 1959. The Technical Assistance Administration of the United Nations will also make available in 1959 one expert to introduce a modern system of mechanical computations and accountancy in the port of Piraeus. It is believed that this combined program of receiving advice by the United Nations expert and the training of senior port employees by visiting foreign ports and seeing the modern methods applied there, will undoubtedly contribute to the improvement of the level of efficiency of the Greek experts, and the reduction of the handling expenses of the Greek imports and exports.

Public Health

The situation in Greece from the stand-point of public health after the liberation, showed signs of complete dislocation. The nursing institutions were, almost, in complete inability to grant nursing relief, because of damages or even complete destruction of their installations during the occupation and the guerilla war as well as the complete lack of medical supplies and modern equipment.

The situation also from the point of view of malaria, tuberculosis and generally sanitation was altogether tragic. The local services of these important sectors of public health were unable to deal with their task because of lack of insecticides, anti-malaria medicines and other materials. First the UNRRA mission, dealt with the granting of aid for the restoration of the sector of public health, social welfare and relief.

American Aid

UNRRA's job was continued by the American Mission for Aid to Greece (A.M.G) after being organized and systematized according to a regular program prepared in co-operation with the Greek Government. Many sectors of the public health received considerable economic and technical assistance from UNRRA and the American Mission. Thus:

The re-organizing and the supplying of hospitals. The existing in the country nursing institutions received an excellent support in the form of equipment, supplies and scholarships for training their personnel in nursing and the therapeutic methods and in the sector of hospital administration.

At the same time new hospitals were erected and the existing ones were improved. The Medical Schools of the Athens and Salonica Universities were supported by all kinds of equipment and research laboratories.

Anti-malaria campaign. In the chapter of malaria and of general sanitation a very important progress was marked. The sanitary engineers of the American Mission were the pioneers of

the anti-malaria campaign which met with such a spectacular success.

According to this program, practically all the buildings in the villages were sprayed with DDT insecticide which was invented at that time. Most of the big swamps were subjected to spraying from the air for the destruction of mosquitoes.

Sanitation. At about the same period a great number of chlorinators, water pipes, pumps and drills were procured, by which systematic installation of proper water netting was made in various urban and agrarian areas, which heavily suffered from various epidemics because of lack of suitable drinking water.

Rehabilitation of War Invalids. Another, but worth mentioning, effort is the one made in the sector of the rehabilitation of war invalids, whose number exceeded the 18.000. Thousands of artificial limbs were imported into our country, through the Marshall Plan, for the above purpose. Also a substantial quantity of different kinds of equipment for making such limbs in Greece. In addition scholarships were granted for training abroad a considerable number of Greek technicians of this branch and a special program of physiotherapeutic and vocational training for adults and minors invalids, was applied.

Program of the United Nations and other Organizations. The United Nations Organization and the other special Organizations co-operating with it (World Health Organization, UNICEF, International Children Center e.t.c) granted, simultaneously, technical assistance to many sectors of social welfare and public health, by procuring equipment and training abroad the scientific and technical personnel of the various services, as well as by inviting experts here, who greatly contributed to the re-organization of the various branches of the above sectors and to the training of the personnel of the services concerned.

Many programs were prepared in Greece with the co-operation of the various organizations and a considerable number of experts (see appendix 2) was invited here and trainees were sent abroad. (See appendix 4).

Four projects only are mentioned below, in whose implementation a co-ordinated effort from the part of the Greek State, and Greek and International Organizations was made.

1. The Program of Maternity's and Infant's Protection (Program of Thessaly). The State's care after the war was turned by an absolute priority, towards the protection of infants. An amount of about 530.000.000 drs. has been spent so far for the development of Institutions of infantile protection, establishment of Infants' Stations, Agrarian Kindergartens, Agrarian House-Economy Schools and repairs of Orphanages.

Besides this activity of the State, another specialized program was undertaken by the Ministry of Social Welfare and the Greek "Save The Children" Fund (PIKPA) in co-operation with the World Health Organization and UNICEF, consisted of the establishment of a special Service for Protection of Maternity and Infants in the open country.

This program started operating since January 1955 when the Greek "Save The Children" Fund acting by authority of the Ministry of Social Welfare, organized mobile medical units for granting medical and social relief and attending the health of mother and infant on the spot.

Each mobile unit consists of one doctor, one midwife, and one nurse and is supplied with a special make automobile, equipped with sanitary supplies, special diagnostic instruments, etc.

The extent of this program was limited to Thessaly and its results are very satisfactory in spite of the trial and evolving form of the program.

WHO's contribution consists of sending experts for a short period of time for granting of advice on the organizing of the program and UNICEF's contribution is the procurement of sanitary supplies, equipment, automobiles etc.

2. Program of Sanitation of Northern Provinces. The subject of improving the sanitary conditions of the environment and

specifically of the water system appears particularly acute in many areas. The Ministry of Social Welfare in order to face this problem, organized a special service which undertook this responsibility. Part of this General Program of the Ministry of Social Welfare is the Program for improving the Sanitary condition of Northern Provinces. This Program is executed by the Ministry of Social Welfare, by the Ministry of Interior, by the Queen's Relief Program with the co-operation of the World Health Organization, the UNICEF and the Communities concerned. This Program aims at the general sanitation of the environment of the agrarian settlements of the Northern Provinces

More particularly, this program is applied to 18 settlements of the Nomos Dramas, Kilkis, Pellis and Serron and includes (1) The stopping of the unhealthy disposal of excrements, (2) Measures for stopping the pollution of water, (3) Sanitary enlightenment of the population and (4) The participation of the communities and the population in the sanitary applications.

The assistance of the various organizations is as follows: a) From the part of WHO, in sending various experts, who surveyed the settlements or participated as lecturers in organized series of lessons for training technicians and enlightened the population on the importance of improving the sanitary conditions of the environment e.t.c. b) From the part of UNICEF, in granting mechanical equipment, that is, material for water installations, pipes, special fixtures and spares e.t.c. and c) From the part of the Queen's Relief Fund and the Communities concerned, in making available the financial means for the development of this Program.

Many sanitary projects have been accomplished through this Program which proved very successful. We mention, indicatively, that 12 water supply projects were completed and 4 are nearing completion. The construction of lavatories according to the suggestions of the experts still continues and more than 1300 have been already erected in these areas.

3. Invalids Program. This Program is executed by the Greek Save the Children Fund (PIKPA) through the Rehabilitation Centers of Invalid Children of Voulas and Pentelis.

a) Voulas' Rehabilitation Center for Invalid Children operates since 1954, has a capacity of 150 beds with a provision for expansion, during this year to 300 beds. The purpose of this center is the corporal rehabilitation, the vocational training and orientation of invalid children, up to 15 years of age, who show a corporal invalidity of the limbs, the posture or the movement. Besides this activity, at Voulas' Rehabilitation center of Invalid Children the training and specialization of doctors at the Center's specialities, as well as, the training of nursing and technical personnel is materialized.

UNICEF, by a special contract granted assistance to the Center, for its development and operation, consisted of sanitary supplies and machinery of about 2.000.000 drs. Now, by a special application of the Greek Government UNICEF's assistance for the completion of the necessary equipment needed for the expansion of the hospital was requested.

b) Pentelis' Hospital (Sanatorium of closed tuberculosis) started operating by support of the Greek Save the Children Fund (PIKPA) since October 1957 for the treatment of children up to 14 years old, suffering from corporal invalidity of any nature and needing surgical operation.

UNICEF granted equipment, medical supplies and machinery of about 2 million drchs worth. WHO granted scholarships to both the above Institutions for training abroad their senior staff Foreign Specialists and orthopedic doctors were also invited and offered their assistance and advice during the first stage of the operation of these Institutions.

4. Program of anti-tuberculosis campaign. Greece before the last World War was classified among those States with the highest indicator of unhealthiness and mortality from tuberculosis, hence

the need for the anti-malaria and anti-tuberculosis drive which the State had undertaken at that time.

This very serious social problem for our country took during the war and the events which followed that period, an extremely dangerous turn, which resulted to a very great expansion of the disease.

Under the above conditions the State considered necessary to face the problem by organizing a unique program of anti-malaria campaign and established a special service at the Ministry of Social Welfare.

During the period under consideration the number of sanatorium beds was doubled and amounted to 8.520.- 1.274.533 X-ray checks were made on individuals and collective anti-tuberculosis inoculation of children started.

The World Health Organization assisted effectively towards the completion of the anti-tuberculosis campaign by granting scholarships and sending experts who gave their advise for the effective organizing of the anti-tuberculosis program. UNICEF assisted, also, by sending medical supplies, equipment etc.

As it comes from data safar collected, the measures taken by the State, being assisted by the introduction of the use of new anti-biotics and insecticides, resulted to a rapid reduction of the mortality indicator (9,5 on 10.000 people in 1938, 1.98 in 1956) and a considerable diminishing of insalubrity.

Program of Social Welfare

Social Welfare, as it is well known, does not, any more, appear as a manifestation of private philanthropy, but it has taken the character of an applied social science.

This science, having its own general principles and its special technique, is taught in special educational institutions, in University Schools or post-university institutions, according to the prevailing mentality in each country. Specialized staff in social welfare, the Social Workers, undertake the promotion

and application of various programs of social welfare in the different countries.

The United Nations recognized the importance of the said sector and developed programs of international co-operation for educating social welfare staff in the methods of this science, like the social work in groups, work by individual case, community development etc. They, further, organized systems facilitating the training of social workers in methods of work in the various fields of activity of the Social Welfare in the different nations, like for example, in the sector of relief in institutions, the protection of invalids, the care of minors, the relief of old age etc.

It should be reminded that the program of Social Welfare constituted the first manifestation of aid to different countries mainly European, which suffered because of the war, and was consisted in sending experts and granting scholarships for training.

By virtue of the United Nations Welfare Program, 52 trainees were sent to different European countries for studying problems connected with, pedagogic and social welfare, pediatrics, Social infantile psychiatry, protection of children, war victims, public health, infantile relief etc.

Besides the above, between 1949 and today, and particularly after the operation of the European Program of Social Welfare, 55 trainees were sent abroad for a short period of time to study methods of Social Welfare. A further number of 50 trainees took advantage of the benefits of the European Program of Exchange of Social Workers and went abroad, for training or for participation in seminars and international conferences for a short time, in exchange of granting hospitality to social workers from other countries.

In addition another 20 social workers from other countries visited Greece by virtue of the Exchange Program of Social

Workers, Further, 46 cinema films of an educational content were sent by the United Nations to be used by the Ministries of Social Welfare, and Justice or other Organizations like the National Royal Institution, the Infants Asylum "MOTHER", the Psycho's Invalids Hospitals etc.

Exchange of visits of Greek Social Workers. The exchange of knowledge on an international level is much more valuable in the sector of social work, which in Greece is still passing the experimenting stage. The study of the relative problems and the method of Facing them by visiting the European countries is very useful. This particularly applies to Greek Social workers who in spite of their enthusiasm and diligent work do not still have the necessary experience. This is explained by the fact that Social Work in Greece has been recently introduced and has not been yet, extended but to very few sectors.

The Technical Assistance Service gladly accepted the technical assistance offered by the European Program of Social Welfare, which consisted in sending experts and granting scholarships and moreover, in organizing visits in exchange of hospitality and carrying out of seminars.

The first collective visits of Social Workers took place in August of 1956, when a group of 15 Greek Workers and 3 employees from PIKPA visited Belgium and Holland.

This exchange of Greek Social Workers with their colleagues from Belgium and Holland, where social work has sufficiently long tradition and evolution, gave them the chance to enrich their knowledges and return to Greece with a feeling of full conviction on the necessity to intensify their endeavors to integrate the purpose of social work in Greece.

One admirably organized program by the Belgian social workers gave the opportunity to their Greek colleagues to be familiarized on the historical, political and mainly economic and social conditions of Belgium and more specifically on the

general organizing of Social Work; (Schools, Education, Sectors, etc.), and exchange their views on the development and evolution of the international co-operation in the sector of social work.

The development of the subject of the Pedagothepapeutic protection of debauched Children was extremely useful.

The visit to the E.C.E.G. factory in Charleroi was extremely sueful to the Greek Social Workers because they had the chance to attend the operation of the psychotecnic section and the method of work of the Office of Social Service of this colossal industrial plant.

The introduction of the Director of the "Center of Social Studies and Co-ordination" of Liege, was very enlightening and the exchange of views as to the possibilities of establishing a similar center in Greece was very helpful.

Another interesting part of this Educational Program is the visit of the Greek social Workers to the provincial schools of social work in Chatelineau and Grevenec where the subject of training methods, which is of particular importance for setting up Greek educational programs, was very broadly discussed.

The analysis of the subject of the evolution of the principle of Social work within the community and its contribution in projects for housing the aged and workers' families, which was made by the Mayor of Liege, was very constructive.

The Dutch Social Workers, knowing that their Greek colleagues were running the second stage of their trip, they combined the educational side of the program in such a way so as to avoid repetition of projects of Social Work which were, already, studied in Belgium.

The visits to various sectors of social welfare and work gave the chance to the Greek Social Workers to ascertain the degree of progress of the countries where social welfare has a deep tradition and evolution.

The Institute of retarded children is undoubtedly a fruit

of long effort and work in Holland.

The visits to popular houses of multi-member families, working women etc. were also of particular importance.

The visit of Social Workers at the Ministry of Social Welfare and Labor gave them the opportunity to be fully familiarized, by the competent employees of each sector, on the organization of each Ministry and the programs applied to the two big sectors of Welfare and Labor and to exchange views in regard to the progress and the evolution of social work in Greece.

The program, also, provided film shows which showed the efforts made by the Social Workers of the said country for the adaptation of social work to plans of economic development of their country i.e. small land improvement projects, of land conservation, community development etc.

United Nation Experts Conference on Education in Social Work. The experts' conference held in Athens on April 6-16, 1958, on subjects of education in Social Work, constitutes another form of technical assistance granted to our country by the United Nations. In this conference which particularly concerned the countries of Southern Europe and Israel, Yugoslavia, Greece, Spain, Italy, Israel, and Portugal were represented. Greece participated in this Conference with five experts who were directly appointed by the Office of Social Affairs of New-York and they represented the Ministry of Welfare, the School of Social Work of the National Institute, the Christian Union of Young Women of Greece, the Supreme Staff School of Social Welfare of the Christian Union of Young Women and the School of Social Welfare of the American College. The Conference was attended by: The Director of Technical Assistance of the United Nations on Social subjects in Europe and representatives from UNESCO, the International Labor Office, FAO, International Union of Social Welfare Schools, the Catholic Union of Social Services, the International Board of Social Welfare, the Social Union for protection of Infants and the World Young Women Organization.

Greece was also permitted to appoint 10 observers coming from Civil Services and Organizations of Social Welfare.

The direction of the Conference was entrusted to a woman professor of the London University, assisted by the representative of the United Nations' Social Affairs Office for Middle East. The purpose of the said Conference was the exchange of views on subjects relative to the educational requirements of the Sector of Social Welfare of Southern Europe and Israel. It should be said that this Conference constitutes part of a series of conferences inaugurated in 1946 for studying and following up the evolution of programs of theoretical and practical education of Social Workers. More particularly these conferences aim at the exchange of views of experts dealing with training programs, with the purpose of concluding, if possible, to certain standards in training methods which might, universally, be accepted by the Social Welfare Schools. The Athens Conference took place in the Social Welfare Schools. The Athens Conference took place in the building of the Christian Young Women Association and was attended, with interest, by all the representatives of the observers. The agenda referred to the following main sectors.

1. Contents of Educational Program for Social Workers, that is:
 - a) General Basic Subjects
 - b) Subjects on methods of action
 - c) Practical training
2. Fixing of methods for achieving a balance among the above sectors of the program.
3. In-service training, advanced training of personnel etc.
4. Training of Auxiliary Social Workers.
5. Problems arising during the implementation of the Program of Social Work in Southern Europe.
 - a) Practice
 - b) Supervision

c) Lack of training material

d) Personnel requirements and relationship of schools with Welfare programs in operation.

The convocation of this conference in our country at a period when the institution of Social Workers is strengthened in the State's and the Society's conscience and the Schools of Social Welfare are at a stage of development, we believe that was a success for Greece.

UNICEF'S TASK IN GREECE

The contribution to our country of the United Nations "International Relief to the child Foundation" (UNICEF) should be specifically mentioned, because of the nature of the assistance and the starting of the program at a tragic period for Greece.

Program of Emergency Relief.

This Program was started in January of 1948 by virtue of the agreement between the Greek Government and UNICEF signed on 10/14/1947 and ratified by Law 1068/49. As result of this agreement the said Organization undertook the obligation to grant to Greece, free of charge, supplies for the urgent relief to the guerilla war stricken and undernourished children and the Greek Government to provide the necessary funds for transportation and handling expenses of these supplies, so as, those entitled to this relief receive it free of any charge.

The Ministry of co-ordination entrusted the execution of this agreement to the Ministry of Welfare for the part which referred to the program of relief to children of the pre-school age and the pregnant and to the Ministry of Education, for children of School age. (1).

Subsequently the Ministry of Welfare authorized the Greek "Save the Children" Fund (PIKPA) as its executive body for the

(1) The activity developed between UNICEF and the Ministry of Education is not mentioned herein.

implementation of the Program.

UNICEF's Mission in Greece, in co-operation with "The Greek Save the Children" Fund, prepared a priority program for areas which needed more urgent support and fixed regulations for distribution of victuals which were uncooked for infants up to 2 years old and for pregnant but obligatorily prepared for children of 2 years old and above. The program provided the organizing of cooking places in, about, 100 Distribution Centers in all the Communities of the Guerilla stricken areas of Epirus, Macedonia, Thrace, Thessaly, Central Greece, Euboea, Corfu and Leukados which were considered as the most suffering.

Thus, the figures of assisted under-nourished children and pregnant of the said areas, from January 1948 through June 1951 are as under.

1.	Children up to 1 year old	about	50.000
2.	" " " 2 " "	"	38.000
3.	" " " 2-6 " "	"	180.000
4.	Pregnants and children not attending schools		<u>8.000</u>
	Total	"	276.000

The allocation of supplies was as follows:

a) Children up to 2 years old received monthly, not cooked:

One kilo of full dry milk
Cod Liver oil or vitamins, for the winter months, Soap,
(quantity depending on existing stocks).

b) Children 2-6 years old, Children over six but not attending school, and pregnant, received monthly

1½ kilo of powdered skimmed milk
75 drums of sugar for preparation of milk
75 " of cocoa " " " "
canned meat (according to stocks)
" fish (" " ")
Cheese (" " ")
Soap (" " ")

Codliver oil or vitamins during the winter months

c) In addition to the above helped by the program, 1-1/2 kilo monthly of powdered skim milk was given to 18.000 guerilla stricken children of the Centers established by the Fund of Welfare of Northern Provinces and to about 20.000 children of various Institutions and Associations all over Greece operating under the Supervision of the Ministry of Welfare.

Other Programs. The Program for Emergency Support with food, ended in June 1951 and UNICEF's assistance to Greece's children and pregnants evolved by developing the following new Programs:

- a) Program of invalid Children (hospitals of PIKPA, VOULAS-PENDELIS).
- b) Thessaly's Program (mobile dispensaries for relief to indigent children and pregnants).
- c) Sanitation of Northern Provinces Program.
- d) Anti-tuberculosis campaign Program
- e) Milk pasteurizing Plants Program

The following supplies were granted by UNICEF for the said programs

1. Food for children's meals	\$6.042.000
2. Medical Programs, medicines Cod liver oil, soap	\$ 470.000
3. Raw materials, blankets, cotton, leather, wool	\$ 526.000
4. Milk pasteurizing plants equipment	\$ 110.000
5. Equipping of hospitals (PIKPA-VOULAS-Invalid Children)	\$ 60.560
6. Equipping of mobile dispensaries PIKPA-THESSALY	\$ 41.080
7. Food-Clothing-blankets to earthquake Stricken Ionian Islands	\$ 200.000
8. Macedonian Communities Sanitation Program	\$ <u>70.000</u>
Total	7.519.640

Milk Program

By virtue of the original agreement between the Greek Government and UNICEF of Oct. 10, 1947 a special agreement was signed on Sept. 12, 1952 by which UNICEF undertook the obligation to provide the necessary mechanical equipment for establishing two plants in Volos and Salonika for milk pasteurizing. Against this offer made by UNICEF the Greek Government undertook to make available the necessary funds for the building installations and also the free of charge distribution of 150 litres of milk daily in Volos and for 200 days per year, as well as, 250 litres of milk daily in Salonika for 200 days per year. These plants started operation in Volos as of August 1953 and in Salonika as of 1955.

FAO's Technical assistance. UNICEF's offer was assisted by FAO which sent here, for a period of years, an expert in dairy product who gave advise, for establishing the plants, selecting the proper supplies purchased by Greek funds, drawing plants for machinery lay out and guiding the plant's personnel in administrative and operational subjects.

Social Sciences in Greece.

The scientific research of the social phenomena and problems from the stand point of Sociology and Social Statistics, is delayed in our country, in contrast to what is happening in the West-European countries and the United States.

The evolution of Social Sciences and particularly the Social Statistics during the last twenty years allows a more objective observation and analysis of the social phenomena and problems. The trends characterizing the contemporary civilization, namely the quick technical evolution, the popularization of education and the means of civilization, the continually increasing communion among the nations and among the people of the open country and the cities, the increase of existing possibilities for a transfer of social groups, within the framework of the social

hierarchy, but forward problems never faced by previous generations. Every country, according to its geographical position, its historical and political tradition, its economic situation and social set-up, shows social problems and social phenomena.

One of the recent, for example, worth mentioning phenomena, which might interest a sociologist in Greece is the gradual industrialization of the country. The Ministry of Co-ordination estimates that during the coming twenty years, according to the forecasts of the industrialization program, the 30%, approximated of the rural areas will be industrialized.

However, those who prepare the programs of industrialization, in order to be in a position to draw a rational social policy, must take into consideration among others, the Statistic data of the progress of industrialization, and its influence from the social, psychological, economic and technical standpoint, on the community, the family and the individual.

For all the above reasons the Ministry of Co-ordination in co-operation with the Ministry of Education requested UNESCO's assistance for the development of social sciences in Greece and specifically, the introduction of sociology in the curricula of the supreme educational institutions, as well as the establishment of a Sociological Research Institute in Greece. UNESCO sent an expert in 1957 who dealt with the above two subjects and he organized a series of lectures a) On the general Sociology at the School of Law of the National University, b) on the rural Social at the Agricultural College, and c) on the economic Sociology at the Supreme Commercial School. He also gave lectures a) to Pantios School on subjects interesting the public and the press, b) At the School of Industrial Studies, on the elements of general Sociology. All these lecturing gave to the students the chance to become familiar on the problems and methods of Sociology.

As of April 1958 said expert organized groups for carrying out studies and research on certain problems with the purpose a) To give the chance to young Greek students to practice and b)

to train them on the method of using the findings of such research in setting up programs of economic development. The students, for example, of the Supreme Commercial School have undertaken the task to describe the structure of the social life of the city of Athens.

The "Pantios School" is now completing a research on problems referring to the life of the students of this School. The findings of this research will be shortly published.

Another group composed of Greek scientists, trained abroad in Sociology, started a study of the town of Megara.

Finally the said expert has been made available by the Technical Assistance Service and has moved to Epirus, heading a group of ten university students from various Schools, for studying the social problems of this area. The findings of this study will be utilized in setting up the Project of Economic Development of the "Pilot Zone" of Epirus which is prepared by the Greek Services assisted by the European Productivity Agency.

Sociological research on the town of Megara

In order to give a more specific example of the importance of the Sociological research within the framework of economic planning, we give below a few details of the research carried out in Megara. The said research has marked a considerable progress and will be the subject of the first relative report of the expert.

Megara located at a distance of 42 klms from Athens, is a very ancient rural town, whose economy is thoroughly based, on agriculture. There is no commercial or industrial enterprise in Megara with more than 30 workers and the activities of all the enterprises existing in this town are connected with agriculture.

However, a textile factory was recently established by "Piraiiki-Patraiki" Ltd. in Megalo Pefco, near Megara. This

factory employs 580 workers most of them coming from Megara. On the other hand Athens' influence on this town, because of the continual and quick communication becomes daily more apparent. The above factors create many problems originating mainly, from the gradual conversion of the social life of Megara, because of the trend for urbanism and the gradual industrialization of the area. More specifically, the conclusions of the Megara research based on a comparison of the families a member of which is employed at the said factory, to those who live exclusively from traditional agricultural resources may, probably, give the answer to certain fundamental questions related to the economic and social programming. For example, at what kind of expenditure the new income is used? (Consuming items, equipment etc.), or which is the relationship of the traditional agricultural activity and its readjustment to the requirements of the market? (The example of the poultry breeding in Megara).

The research involves three stages:

1. At the first stage a study of the social and economic structure of the town of Megara will be carried out (journalism, social structure, open country services etc.). In this way the formation of a picture of the present condition of the various forms of the society of the town, is attained. This part of the research is carried out based on data given by the Municipal authorities of the town, and on information given by the competent officers of the various State's services.

2. During the second stage the comparison of families, of which one member is working in the factory, with families which have all their members working in the fields, will be made.

Statistical sampling of the two groups will be made for this purpose, and information will be collected, through a questionnaire, from certain persons, in order to ascertain the changes which occurred in the lives of families as a result of an increase of their income by the addition of industrial wages.

3. If any new problems will arise from the first two stages and the necessity of a deeper study of certain aspects of the life of the town will be ascertained, the research will proceed up to a point permitting full study of the social life of the town of Megara, which, having the characteristics of a small Greek town, shows common problems existing in many other areas of Greece.

It should be emphasized that this research is mainly based on the assistance and the good will of a group of young students who undertook, voluntarily and with enthusiasm the execution of this task, and to whom a praise is due for this work. The Megara authorities show a vivid interest for the execution of this project and made themselves available to the investigators for granting any necessary information. The Mayor, the Director of the Agricultural Bank, the Presidents of the Co-operatives and the labor associations realized the usefulness of this work and willingly assist to its success. Finally the firm of "Piraiki Patraiki, Ltd." offered prompt assistance to the research by granting information and facilitating the contacts of the investigators

The Labor Unions Program in Greece

It is not necessary to stress again the importance of the active participation and co-operation of the Labor Unions with the other productive classes for the successful application of the Economic Development Program.

However the labor force, in order to become competent to assist in the effort of the industrialization of the country and of the increase of productivity it is not only indispensable to raise the standard of the vocational training of labor, but also to create Labor Union Leaders competent to grasp the importance of the technological revolution caused by the modern civilization and the influence of the technical evolution on the economic relations of employers and employees. Finally the qualification of labor leaders equipped with the theoretical and practical knowledge on the contemporary technical and economic evolution

will facilitate them to understand the decisive role of the labor factor in the effort of economic development and will contribute to the development of a spirit of co-operation between labor and management. Only such a sincere co-operation between labor and management will settle the existing, between them, misunderstandings will eliminate the psychological reactions of labor towards the technical changes, and will convince them that in fighting for their rights they should apply the methods and principles of the Democratic Laborunionism.

In consequence the sector of productive employment, very correctly attracted the interest of the American Mission and the European Productivity Agency and it was, in many ways, assisted in the setting up of the Technical Assistance Programs.

Training Missions

Through the Technical Assistance Programs and with the support of the American Government the sending to the United States of 55 labor union leaders was organized. Similar short duration missions were executed with the co-operation of the European Productivity Agency. 80 labor union leaders were sent to Europe with these Missions. The main objective of the said missions was, to give the opportunity to the participating labor leaders to contact their colleagues in other countries, to realize the social and economic problems of other countries and to study on the spot problems and subjects on which they had a theoretical education in Greece and also investigate the possibility of adjusting the methods followed abroad to the Greek conditions.

Training Program in Greece

Besides these training missions, the activity of the Programs of Technical Assistance, that is, the programs of the American Mission, the European Productivity Agency, the Greek Productivity Center, was extended to granting economic aid to the Greek Labor Federation for organizing training programs for labor union leaders. Many Americans or European experts sent by the European Productivity Agency and the American Government are teaching together with the appropriate Greek staff in these courses.

The Sectors where this training activity is extended, are:

- a) The sector of basic training
- b) The sector of branch training
- c) The sector of special training.

Basic Training. The basic training refers to the simple members of basic unions and consists of elementary teaching on subjects of: Labor Law - Corporations' Law - Social Insurance Law, History of the Greek and International Labor Unionism, elements of Political Economy, Constitutional Law, Social Theories, Productivity and methods for its improvement etc.

The said training is carried out a) In Athens at the permanent "School of Free Labor Union Studies" of the G.G.F.L, where the training is made during the evening hours twice per week in courses of two months duration, and b) In the labor Unions where the training lasts for six days and is repeated within the year according to the requirements.

The English language is also taught in special courses in "Palmer School" with which the G.G.F.L. has signed a special agreement.

Approximately 1300 labor union members attended these lessons in Athens, Piraeus and the provinces during the last two years.

The training staff consists of special scientists, sociologists and labor union leaders.

Branch training. The branch training aims at the development and popularization of subjects referring to separate trade branches (textiles, metal processing, builders etc.). Labor leaders from labor unions of trade branches coming from all over the country participate in panellenic seminars of 5 days duration.

During the course of the said training, subjects related to special economic and technical problems of each branch are discussed. Such subjects are for example, the problems of the textile industry - the international evolution of the textile industry - productivity in textiles - methods of improvement - wages and salaries - comparison study of collective bargaining wages and salaries - comparison study of collective bargaining in textiles etc..

The seminar conductors are Greek special scientists and labor union leaders, as well as, foreign special experts invited through the technical assistance for this purpose. 215 labor union leaders, attended such seminars of a total duration of 180 hours during the last two years.

Special training. The special training has a dual purpose. a) The preparation of trainers and organizers and b) The enlightenment of labor union leaders (Presidents of labor unions, Secretary Generals of labor Federations) on the contemporary social, economic and technical evolution. The said training is given in the form of panellenic educational conferences of 5 days duration. Subjects of such training are: The political and economic unification of Europe.

Common market and Free Zone of European Transactions - European Association of Atomic Energy - Automation and its social and economic consequences - Forms and systems of labor participation in management of enterprises - Theories, systems and technics of labor pay-Methods and importance of training adults etc.

The lecturers are Greek special scientists and labor union leaders as well as special experts invited from abroad by the Technical Assistance Service.

This training was attended during the last two years by about 120 persons and consisted of 140 lecturing hours. The academic method is followed in this training, adjusted to the requirements of labor training (lectures, setting-up of committees for discussing the subject of each lecture, conclusions and discussion by all members with the participation of the lecturer.

Educational help

Since there is no bibliography in Greece for labor union training, the Greek Labor Federation has started two years ago the editing of educational booklets (Productivity and inter-

national social and economic institutions - The Economic Problem of Greece under the prism of labor unionism - Labor pay - Theory and practice of collective bargaining - Automation etc.). It also started the translating and printing of foreign booklets on subjects relative to those taught in Greece.

Reorganization of Public Safety Corps

This program involves the inviting in Greece of a small group of American police officers of various specialities for a period of 12 months through the bilateral program of Technical assistance. The purpose of this mission is to give its advice to the Greek Public Safety Corps and assist in its reorganization in the sectors of police administration, interrogatory investigation, traffic control etc. More specifically the duties of this Mission are:

1. To put at the disposal of the competent authorities of the Greek Police and Gendarmerie of the Ministry of Interior the benefit of its experience on subjects of modern police administration for improving the efficiency of the Greek services.
2. To assist the Greek authorities in setting-up and applying special plans for training of Greek personnel in the proper administrative systems and modern methods for preventing or unweilding crimes.
3. To invite in Greece certain American Specialists for a short period of 1-3 months according to needs, as for example:
 - a. A specialist in installing and operating a police radio-mobile circuit and the telecommunications of the Greek Public Safety corps.
 - b. A specialist on subjects of traffic police, traffic accidents etc.
 - c. A specialist on unweilding crimes and the use of proper laboratory equipment for this purpose.

Demonstration equipment

The procurement of certain equipment was considered indis-

mensable for the completion of the training program i.e. a) Automobiles (Jeeps) equipped with police radio, sirens and red light b) Light cars (sedan) equipped with radio, sirens, red lights motorcycles, equipped with radio, red light and sirens. c) Portable apparatuses of transmitters and receivers with automatic generators. d) Laboratory equipment. This equipment will give the chance to the Greek specialists to see the value of telecommunication with mobile police patrols.

All the above equipment has already been ordered and certain items will be shortly in Greece.

It should be noted that even before the arrival of the said American Mission the Technical Assistance Service had helped the effort of reorganizing the Public Safety purpose by granting 32 scholarships to offices of the city police and the gendarmery for training abroad.

D. AMOUNT SPENT-BENEFICIATION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE -
PERSPECTIVES - PROPOSALS

I. Foreign Exchange Volume of Technical Assistance

The Foreign exchange volume of technical assistance granting to Greece is, by separate programs, as under:

Bilateral Program

The Technical Assistance granted to Greece through the Bilateral Program should be estimated to \$500,000 - 600,000 per year. The progress of the broader Program is, since 1953, as under:

1953	\$107.490
1954	\$ 62.268
1955	\$112.149
1956	\$178.457
1957	\$247.000

European Productivity Agency's Program

The Assistance granted by the European Productivity Agency cannot be computed because of the funds allocation system followed by this Organization (funds by sectors of activity and not by

participating countries). However, it should be noted that Greece has participated to many Programs of the European Productivity Agency, most of which have been implemented by the Greek Productivity Center. (See appendix 3).

Italian Reparations Program

An amount of 116.158.790 of Italian lire or the equivalent of \$190.000 was made available for the execution of this program.

Foreign Governments' Program

The assistance granted through this program consists of scholarships and the sending of experts for short periods particularly from countries participating in the European Productivity Agency.

The said assistance has been offered between 1949 and is estimated to \$200.000 without including the assistance of the French Government.

German Assistance

According to a bilateral agreement with the German Government an amount of 2.400.000 German marks has been allocated for the year 1957 for the procurement, by the German Government, of certain equipment, which has, already, been ordered to German factories.

II Greece's Position in the International Co-operation

It was repeatedly emphasized that the particular co-operation characteristic of the Technical Assistance Programs is the character of international co-operation, which consists of the mutual aid and the exchange, among the various countries, of the reserves of experience irrespective of the stage of their development. This form of co-operation found in Greece its true expression.

A. Greece, being on the way of its economic development undoubtedly belongs to the category of countries which receive, rather, technical assistance (Recipient-country) than offer. However, it should be emphasized that Greece has always welcomed

request of Greek Technical Assistance to other countries which asked for Greek assistance in order to get the benefits of a progress marked in certain sectors in our country.

1. A group of 12 persons, from Pakistan, attended in Greece subjects of agricultural and industrial development of the open country.
2. A group of 5 persons, from Iran, studied subjects of community development in Castoria, Florina, Mytilini and Salonica.
3. A group of 8 persons from the University of Cornell visited the American Agricultural College of Salonica and studied subjects of agricultural applications.
4. A group of 2 persons from Yugoslavia visited our country and studied irrigation problems.
5. A group of 2 persons from Indonesia attended lessons in the Agricultural Experimenting Station.
6. A group of 18 persons from Pakistan visited Greece and studied subjects of agricultural and industrial development of the open country.
7. A group of 7 agriculturalists from Libanon attended subjects of agricultural applications in Thebes, Lamia, and Verria.
8. A group of 6 senior civil servants on Tourism visited several touristic and archeological places in Greece and studied the organizing of the Greek tourism.
9. One Yugoslave studied in Greece the subject of cotton diseases and insects control.
10. Another Yugoslave studied subjects of growing raisins.
11. A trainee from Pakistan visited Greece and studied the subject of Community Development.
12. Five Yugoslaves attended subjects related to archeology and history.

Besides the above another 37 persons of various nationalities were trained in Greece in subjects of their particular interest like for example.

14 trainees of the FAO were trained in subjects of cultivation, of cotton, tobacco, fishery, sponge fishing etc.

1 trainee of the Technical Assistance Administration studied community development.

4 trainees were sent by International Labor Office for subjects of social insurance and vocational orientation.

A group of 11 persons from UNESCO was sent in Greece to study the Greek educational system.

11 trainees of the WHO for subjects of malaria and tuberculosis control and generally the sanitary measures for the open country.

B. It should also be stressed that many Greeks were used by various International Organizations as experts as it is shown in the following list.

K. Doxiadis	Irac Jordan Pakistan	IBRD	Housing Advisor Economic and Program- ing Advisor
S. Paraskevopoulos	Indonesia	UNTAR	Housing Advisor
S. Koutsis	Haiti	"	Community Development
V. Valaoras	Greece	"	Journalism Statistics
A. Psarras	Tunesia	"	Social elfare
J. Paleologos	Libia	ILO	Social Insurance
E. Tsoukatos	Pakistan	"	Social Insurance
A. Papaioannou	Afganistan	"	Handicrafts-Small industry
A. Makris	Irac	FAO	Agricultural applications

A. Makris	Irac	FAO	Agricultural applications
N. Theodorof	Hili	"	" "
B. Mousouros	Afganistan	"	" "
G. Kapsiotis	Irak	"	Technology of palmtrees
S. Rossopoulos	Libanon	ICAO	Maintenance of radio equipment
M. Zafiropoulos	Ethiopia	WHO	Malaria control
G. Kofasianis	"	"	" "
A. Gouliouras	Cabod	"	" "
P. Papanikolaou	Jordan	"	Tuberculosis control
E. Dimos	China	"	Malaria control
A. Metaxas	Iran	"	" "
M. Tsitseklis	Egypt	"	Tuberculosis control
P. Isaris	Indonesia	"	Malaria control
G. Georgopoulos	Latin America	"	" "
G. Pongis	Morocco	"	Epidemic diseases
G. Livadas	Afganistan	"	Tuberculosis control
K. Thimakis	Egypt	"	Malaria "
J. Petridis	Irac	"	" "
T. Hatzinikolaou	Ethiopia	"	" "
I. Ergas	Greece	"	Economic Research

III Beneficiation of technical Assistance

In Chapter 3 (Activity developed in some specific sectors) the picture of the progress marked in Greece and the contribution of the Technical Assistance in the Government's effort for the economic rehabilitation of the country, was given.

As it comes from this picture, at least according to our view, the progress of the Technical Assistance Program in Greece was satisfactory and the future perspectives very encouraging.

However, it would be exorbitant to assure that the technical assistance granted to Greece has been utilized in an exemplary way.

During, particularly, the first years of the operation of the technical assistance program there occurred certain disappointing cases. Thus technicians returning from a year's training in the United States were not again re-employed by their former companies.

Special scientists in mines, also trained in the United States had great difficulty in finding employment and they finally managed to find a job after only the intervention of the Technical Assistance.

A scientist, trained in the United States and Germany for one year in the subject of synthetic timber remained, for months, unemployed inspite of our efforts.

Other trainees who, after completing their training they returned to Greece were placed, because rather of indifference than reaction from the part of their employers, in sectors different to those where they were trained, without taking into consideration their speciality, the experience they acquired or the work they might had offered if they were properly utilized.

After a long time and thanks, only, to the efforts of a new leadership of their service they were, usefully, utilized.

One specialist in nuclear energy and one of the best during the training in the United States, remained without a job for

six months because of certain difficulties in allocating a relative credit from the budget.

Four, also, trainees remained abroad without, even submitting a progress report in connection with their studies. Others who came back they did not maintain a contact with the Technical Assistance Service because they were of the opinion that the scholarships were honorary and personal and that no obligation from their part was involved for offering any service to the State.

There were other cases where some of the trainees during their training abroad they aimed at acquiring titles for their academic promotion and not to enlarge their knowledge on the objective of their scholarship which was the main purpose of their mission. Sometimes, too, language difficulties of certain trainees was a serious obstacle to their proper training. The insufficient knowledge of the host country's language is still a serious problem, mainly in the training of lower technicians through the International Labor Office or the German Program. Unfortunately there were cases where scholarships granted by International Organizations were lost because of language difficulties.

Obstacles, had, also, appeared in the co-operation of certain services with foreign experts and there was a case where some experts were not properly utilized and worked without substantial co-operation from their Greek counterparts.

All these difficulties influenced unfavorably the beneficiation of the technical assistance programs and they were, mainly, due to the lack of the complete knowledge, if not the ignorance, of the purpose and objectives of the technical assistance and in some cases to a feeling of psychological reaction, which is otherwise common to the Mediterranean countries, to words technological changes, particularly when such changes are proposed by foreigners.

With the passing of time and the experience acquired durin

the interim period, the Central Technical Assistance Committee set regulations referring to the screening and the obligations of trainees and in many cases took measures facilitating the language training, as for example, the Missions of lower technicians sent to Germany.

The C.T.A.C. obliged all the trainees to prepare reports which are notified to their services. In addition the C.T.A.C., in view of the fact that the technical Assistance does not have as its sole purpose the supplementary training, which may be given by other institutions like the Institution of State's Scholarships but the utilization of knowledges acquired abroad by the trainees in the general effort of economic rehabilitation and restoration of the country, concluded to the principle, already followed during the last three years, that priority in granting scholarship should be given mainly, to civil servants, since it is anticipated that when they come back they will offer their services by being appointed to the same posts they possessed before their departure.

The Technical Assistance Program in regard to the foreign experts was, with very few exceptions, very successful.

The scientific level of the experts was very satisfactory and the activity developed in Greece, in those cases where the services sincerely co-operated with them, yielded excellent results.

As an indication we mention the work accomplished at the competent experts is due to the Services and particularly the employees who are appointed as liaisons with the experts. These liaisons will be in a position, after the departure of the experts, to succeed them in their work and continue the efforts made in the application of new methods and procedures. If the inviting of experts was only limited to the carrying out of discussions,

without giving any continuation to the advices received, then the technical assistance should not have been of any value. The sincere co-operation with the experts is the most constructive method for beneficiating the technical assistance.

The copying, in Greece, of systems applied in other countries, it would be a dangerous method, if these systems were proved inapplicable to the Greek reality, the Greek conditions and the mentality of the Greek people. Moreover it would be extremely difficult to any expert to grasp, during the short period of his stay, the Greek reality, if he had not Greek collaborators to assist him in selecting the methods applicable in its case.

It is true, as it has been already said, that, at least, recently a complete change has been marked on behalf of the Technical Assistance, and a new spirit has been developed for the exploitation of opportunities for technical assistance from whatever source. The Greek representatives at the Economic Committee for Europe (ECE) submitted these last four years notable proposals for the development of regional projects of common interest for the countries of Southern Europe. This spirit of international co-operation is continually cultivated.

The interest demonstrated by the Government has influenced the attitude of the Services, so that, instead of the indifference of the past, met by the technical assistance service in its appeals for submission of proposals, a considerable number of well prepared proposals is now submitted. The sincere co-operation of the Technical Assistance Service with the Greek Productivity Center and the willingness recently shown by the productive classes towards a broader co-operation in the effort for increasing the productivity in Greece. This willingness shown by the fact that the said classes are now participating in the Technical Assistance Committee and the seminars organized at the Productivity Center, is a good omen for the future.

IV Proposals

All the above mentioned manifestations are very encouraging. However in spite of all the progress marked so far the taking of certain further measures is considered indispensable for the complete beneficitation of the Technical Assistance. Such measures are the following:

1. Insertion of the Technical Assistance Program in the General Program of Economic Development. In fact the Technical Assistance Programs prepared each year are adjusted to the general directives of the Economic Program. However this is not sufficient. The construction of a long term Technical Assistance Program inserted, as part, to the General Economic Program, is indispensable. No study of a big project can be complete if, at the time of its preparation, the problem of training scientists and technicians able to follow the industrialization program of the country, is not investigated. This General Program should be closely related to the program of vocational training etc.

2. Specific fixing of requirements of the different Ministries and Services in Technical Assistance by priority of sectors. It is apparent that the foreign assistance granted to Greece by various International Organizations, is not, by itself, sufficient for a quick development of the Greek Economy. It is, consequently, indispensable the proposals submitted by the Ministries to be classified by priority and be seriously studied.

It was, many times, noted that proposals submitted by various services for Technical Assistance, were not properly coordinated to their requirements, but mostly expressed the views of those who proposed them, who ignoring the advisability of the relative Technical assistance or the form this assistance is granted, proceeded to the most contradictory suggestions.

A case was, also, noted where definite plans for inviting experts for studying specific subjects were recalled, though these plans were agreed upon and an application was, officially, submitted by the Ministry of co-ordination. In continuance, and after a few months from the above action, by a special appli-

cation of the same Services to the Ministry of Co-ordination, the inviting of another expert was requested to study the same problem and this time at the expense of the Greek Government, since the credit originally availed by the United Nations was, definitely, lost for Greece.

The establishment of a Technical Assistance Office, within the Programming Service of each ministry, connected with the Technical Assistance Service and expressing, responsibly, the views of the relative Ministry, would give wonderful results. Since, in this way, the contrast sometimes noted among the Ministries or the disagreements among the services of a Ministry which badly affect the efficiency of Technical Assistance, would be avoided.

3. Measures to be taken for attainment of a better connection between the Technical Assistance Service and the Greek Productivity Center. It is apparent that the reports prepared by the Greek Productivity Center should be in line with the principles of the Governmental Economic Program and the policy followed by the Government. To make this subject more explicit, we shall state that in working out a productivity measurement, in certain industries, by experts of the International Labor Office, a question of granting guarantees was raised by the labor unions that the measures to be taken for increasing the productivity in the factories will not involve dismissals of labor and that the profits earned from increased productivity will be equally shared by labor, management and the consuming public a fact which, in principle, is, internationally, accepted and is agreeing with the policy of the G.P.C. When such subjects are investigated and adjusted it is not possible for the Government to remain a spectator.

4. Taking of measures for increasing effectiveness of technical assistance work.

a) Scientific preparation of the trainees on the subject of

their scholarship by organizing a special course to be attended, obligatorily, by the trainees before their departure.

b) Language training. The establishment of a School for foreign languages in each Ministry is an indispensable presupposition for the improvement of the Greek Civil Servants' level. It should be realized that the Greek bibliography alone, is not sufficient for a thorough facing of the problems created by the technological evolution of our century. The problem is more urgent in the case of sending training missions abroad. It is a general belief that the number of the linguist civil servants, which may be candidates for scholarships is getting exhausted. The organizing of foreign language courses in each Ministry is a basic presupposition for the successful beneficitation of the assistance. Many excellent employes were deprived scholarships because of ignorance of a foreign language. The initiative undertaken by the American Mission towards this direction met the full understanding of the Central Technical Assistance Committee.

c) Systematic dissemination of the knowledge, acquired by the trainees, to their colleagues by organizing special courses or lectures in each Ministry where the trainees are obliged to impart their views to their colleagues and stand their criticism on the possibility of applying their suggestions to the Greek reality. Unless an effort will be made for a systematic dissemination of new methods to those who will be called to apply them, the simple announcement of the trainees' reports to a limited number of persons will offer very little service.

The dissemination of new scientific or technical methods should be part of a more general training program for the civil servants of each Ministry. The sectors where Technical Assistance could help are many, provided that the importance and the purpose served by this assistance is well understood and its utilization is effectively organized.

The program, for example, of training the civil servants,

or reorganizing the Public Administration by changing procedures and systems which might make the State's mechanism more efficient should become a long term objective..

The training of Civil Servants in this sector is connected with the activity of the relative Committee under the chairmanship of the Minister of Co-ordination for re-organizing the Civil Services.

Vocational training, business management, community development, nuclear energy, social research, introduction and teaching of methods and means which contribute to the increase of productivity, all these are sectors where technical assistance could be helping.

The approval by the United Nations' General Assembly of the establishment of a Special Fund for granting technical assistance to economically underdeveloped countries for the execution of research and surveys for beneficiating big projects, is an indication of the trend and the interest, internationally shown, for the development of Technical assistance. Though the task of Technical assistance does not give, from the beginning, spectacular results, however consists a substantial and effective means for assisting the efforts for the country's economic development. However it should be, again, emphasized that no effort from the Technical Service of the Ministry of Co-ordination could be successful without the active participation and support of all the other State's Services, the Supreme Educational Institutions, the Trade Associations and the Productive Classes.

LIST OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MISSIONS REALIZED FROM 1949 TO 1957

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
3	Mineral springs organization, classification and buildings regulations study				2																2
4	Tourism organizing methods				1																1
5	Touristic places organizing methods				1																1
6	Popular tourism				2																2
7	Tourism				1															1	2
8	<u>B. Participation in International Touristic Congresses</u>	1			1				1												3
1	Participation in VII International tourism congress in Lisbon				1																1
2	Participation in VII International tourism Congress in Italy				1																1
3	Participation in social tourism and labor vacations seminars in Brussels								1												1
TOTAL OF SECTOR		1	5	8					3												1 18

IV. SECTOR: HOUSING

BEST AVAILABLE

LIST OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MISSIONS REALIZED FROM 1949 TO 1957

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
11	Radiology International Congress	1																				1
12	Surgery international congress	1																				1
13	Pathology international Congress	1																				1
14	World medical union general assembly	1																				1
15	Conference on problems of medical-pedagogic centers	2					1															3
16	Seminar on problems of orphan children					1																1
17	Participation in seminars on poleo						1															1
18	Nurses congress						1															1
19	Participation in seminars on problems of infants stations and Kinder-gardens						1															1
20	Congress in Peebles						1															1
TOTAL OF THE SECTOR		52	71	3	15	31	50	8			9		25								22	266

VII. SECTOR, ADMINISTRATION

LIST OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE EXPERTS MISSIONS FROM 1949 TO 1957

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1	General subjects of production and trading of agricultural products	2																			2
2	Trading of agricultural co-operatives	2																			2
3	Trading of agricultural products	2	5																		7
4	Tobacco trading	1																			1
5	Cereals trading	1																			1
6	Classification and packing of figs	2																			2
7	Vegetables and fruits trading	3																			3
8	Sugar-beets production						1														1
	H. Agricultural vocational training	2																			2
1	General subjects of agricultural vocational training	1																			1
2	Farm-youth training	1																			1
	TOTAL OF SECTOR	3	52	8				16													79

II. SECTOR: INDUSTRY
SPECIAL BRANCHES

APPENDIX 3

E.P.A. projects in whose execution Greece participated

<u>Title of project</u>	<u>Project No.</u>
1. Agriculture	
Rational use of fertilizers and lime	161/3
Selected seed control and distribution	161/5
Congress for improvement of seminar organizing on agricultural subjects	161/21
Poultry diseases control	161/11
Study of better feeding of animals	161/14
Insecticides and fungicides use	161/4
Seminars effectiveness	161
Fruits and vegetables marketing	161/8
FATIS representatives conference for the better organizing and operation of the exchange of information among the countries in the agricultural sector	160/1
Accounting methods in controlling agricultural exploitations	161/1
Small agricultural lots mechanical cultivation	161/2
Milk production and marketing	161/7
Pasture lands improvement and production of stock-food	161/13
Land consolidation	199
Proper use of demonstrative methods in agriculture (Mission to Nancy)	248
Agricultural machinery tests show, (Mission to Paris)	251/1
Mission to U.S.A. of Directors of Agricultural Applications Services	254
Land systematic analysis organizing	156
Commercial beneficitation and organizing of fruits and vegetables market	249
Shipment of apples from Switzerland to France	249/A
Experts Conference in Paris for studying the results of standardization	249/A

Shipment of table grapes from Bari to Munich	249/A
Tomatoes shipment from Holland to Germany	249/A
Peaches shipment from Valence to London	249/A
Fruits and vegetables standardization seminars in Paris	249/A
Fruits and vegetables standardization seminars in Rome	249/A
Setting-up of a European Information Service on fruits and vegetable market	249/B
Fruits and vegetables packing experts conference in Milan	249/C
Project study for organizing the fruits and vegetables market in Greece	249/C
Fruits and vegetables consumption conference in Verne	249/C
Fruits and vegetables packing standardization experts conference in Paris	249/C
Fruits and vegetables packing standardization conference in Brussels	249/C
Fruits and vegetables markets study	249/C
Fruits and vegetables packing methods, London conference	249/C
Fruits and vegetables packing, Amsterdam Conference	249/C
Fresh fruits and vegetables marketing organizing Verona conference	249/E
Peaches shipment from Bologna to Munich	372
Exchange of agriculturalists of agricultural applications	323
Agricultural applications employees advanced training, Cambridge conference	323/b/1
Training methods demonstration of agriculturalists on agricultural applications	323
Mission to Bonn for studying dissemination of improved agricultural information	323
Aphthous fever virus cultivation and detection seminars	208/1
Trial shipment of grapes from Heraclion to Munich and Vienna	372/1/C
Fruits and vegetables packing boxes dimensions questionnaire	372(III)
Agricultural Applications Services operation study, experts visit (Leonardi)	323

Standardized peaches shipment from France to Great Britain	372
Cows and sheep disease control	204
Geratitis Capitata insect control	284
Frozen fish packing and quality improvement	325
Seed production in Mediterranean countries for use in Northern countries	252
Apples standardization Frankfurt Conference	372
Animal diseases control	205
Reasonable use of lumber	242
American forests seeds origin and quality control	243
Cattle food trading and distribution	285
Agricultural Advisory Services improvement	323
Rural communities agricultural applications program (Vasilico, Nea Psachna, Euboea)	323
Fertilizers trade obstacles	397
Rural youth training in U.S.	
London Conference for trial shipments of cauliflowers from Italy to England	372/1/D
Brussels conference (fruits and vegetables standardization)	372/1
Fruits and vegetables packing methods conference Cologne	249/1/G
Fruits and vegetables standardization conference Lisbon	372
Visit of a Danish professor relative to slaughtering houses organizing	285
Agricultural machinery trade obstacles	395
Agricultural exploitation management and administration	395
Fruits and vegetables marketing	249/I
Cambridge conference for fixing the categories of certified seeds	215
Clove variety experimentation	210
Alpha-alpha international tests	209,209/2
Agricultural machinery terminology standardization	201
FAOIS Associations yearly conference, Paris O.E.E.C's country-members associations Conference for the improvement of organizing and operating exchange of information in the agricultural sector	160

Portable sprayers tests execution	251
International demonstration for the improvement and multiplication of animal-feeding-plant seeds	252/2
Agricultural tractors tests and terminology standardization	251/4
Agricultural machinery tests and terminology standardization subjects. Paris conference 27-29 Nov. 1957	251/4
Agricultural production value estimates	392
Research for fixing the maximum level of consumption of fertilizers in each country	393
Aggregation of information about the task of agricultural applications services in the sector of rural home economics and seminars on this subject	394
Agricultural products and cereals storage methods study	212
Agricultural Application Service Directors Conference	395/2
Agricultural buildings re-adjustment	391/2
Visit of expert for studying agricultural buildings	391
Research on methods for characterizing the elements which define the various agricultural areas in Europe	417
Multiplication of stock-feeding seeds in the Mediterranean countries	252/5
Paris conference for fixing terminology of certified identity seeds	215
Agricultural machinery tests	251/5
Agricultural content cinema films cotton plants - dry - stems utilization	
Fruits and vegetables packing (use of boxes 60 X 40)	
Production forecasts	372/2
Use of atomic energy in agriculture and fishery	396
Agriculturalists training in U.S.A.	415
a) On agricultural applications	
b) On marketing of agricultural products	
Land consolidation conference in Wiesbaden	199/2
Fruits and vegetables information bulletin	372/2
O.E.E.C.'s agricultural publications Greek editions	252/4

Multiplication of stock-feeding seeds of improved varieties in Mediterranean countries for account of Northern European Countries	252/4
Nuclear energy Scientists training mission in England	39/4
Inviting of experts for nuclear energy applications in agriculture	39/4
Rural home economics Conference in Paris	394/6
Supreme education and applied research in agriculture	5/36
Marketing of stock-feeding products	5/32
Citrus fruits marketing congress in Spain	1

2. Industry

Practical training of senior staff of enterprises	182
European professors specialization in USA on subjects of business administration	329/1
Industrial production organizing courses in Birmingham University	225
Industry's senior administrative staff training in USA	229
Metal industry's productive installations improvement	187
Work analysis	231
Business administration rationalization principles dissemination	349
Vocational training of persons dealing with commerce	353
Fourth international conference on training in business administration sector	378
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Special project - Areas under Development

Within the framework of this special program the following projects were realized.

Inviting of American professors for teaching in Supreme Educational Institutions the subject of business administration.

Inviting of American advisers for reorganizing vocational training.

Inviting an American expert on foundries.

Inviting an American expert on small-industry.

Inviting of European advisers on economic programming.

Sending of Greek economists in SVIMEZZ.

Sending of Technical Assistance Service employees for studying the operation of E.F.A.

Inviting experts on the seasonal movement of labor.

APPENDIX 4

MINISTERIAL DECISIONS, CABINET ACTS AND LAWS

Stating about the organization, operation, etc. of the Technical Assistance Service up to the issuance of L.D. 2473/53 "about the establishment of the Greek Productivity Center and the fixing of Technical assistance subjects"

Decision of the Minister of Co-ordination

No. 14580/173 of Nov. 9th, 1948

In view of the regulations of Emergency Law 395 and 428/45 and Laws 12 and 14/46

W e d e c i d e

We establish a Committee under the Chairmanship of our Director General Mr. E. Papadakis consisting of the following members:

1. Canon W. J. Edwards, UNICEF's chief in Greece
2. Glen Leet, UNO's welfare advisor in Greece appointed as advisor to the Committee.
3. C. B. Bayard representative of the British Institute or any other representative of the said Institute.
4. J. Risberg, Secretary of the Swedish Embassy or any other representative of this Embassy.
5. Raymond Probst, Secretary of the Swiss Embassy, or any other representative of this Embassy.
- 6-9 The Directors of the Ministries of Welfare, Education, Labor and Co-ordination (Messrs. Arkadiou, Stefanou, Stambelou and Athanasiou).
- 10 Konstantinidou, translator of the Ministry of Co-ordination.

We appoint as secretaries of the Committee the employees of the Social Welfare Service of the Ministry of Co-ordination Messrs. A. Georgiadiou and A. Kalatzopoulou.

Messrs. Canon Edwards, Glen Leet, C. D. Bayard, J. Kisber and Raymond Probst, are kindly requested to participate and offer their valuable contribution to the Committee.

The purpose of the Committee is to screen and examine the Greek trainees, candidates to UNO's scholarships on Social Welfare Subjects for 1949, and the final election of those who will be considered suitable.

The Committee must complete its work through Dec. 15th 1948, and submit to us its final conclusions on the competitors. A Special Committee, consisting of its Chairman as per para 1, as well as the members of 1, 2, 6-9, para 1, will fix those of the Civil Servants, or in lack of such servants, those of the Legal Entities employees, as trainees who serve in Social Welfare, provided that they have been previously approved by all the Committee members as having the suitable qualifications particularly from the standpoint of the language knowledge where they will be trained.

Decision of the Minister of Co-ordination
No. 19658/08 of Jan. 13, 1949 "About the
establishment of a Technical Assistance
Service by the G.R.P.C.O."

Having in view:

a) article 2 para 3 of Emergency Law 761/48 "About the Co-ordination and Execution of the Country's Reconstruction Project".

b) The Technical Assistance Programming Agreement of June 24th 1949 contracted between the Greek Government and E.C.A.

c) The relative proposal of the Co-ordinator in charge of G.R.P.C.O who recommended the establishment of a unique

service to which all the relative subjects to the said agreement, which subjects are now under the competency of various services of the Ministries, be subjected.

W e d e c i d e

We form at the G.R.P.C.O. "A Technical Assistance Service which is entrusted with the carrying out of all the Services deriving from the said agreement, as well as from partial agreement to be signed with E.C.A. for the execution of the original agreement and the handling of relative subjects connected with the said agreements.

The Technical Assistance Service consists of:

- a) The Technical Assistance Section of the G.R.P.C.O. This section is responsible for the organizing of the Technical Assistance and the execution of all the work involved in accomplishing its purpose.
- b) From the Technical Assistance Central Committee. It is within the competency of this Committee to opine on:
 1. The drawing of the program and the policy of Technical Assistance.
 2. Fixing the Technical Assistance operational regulations, and
 3. The method of the best application of the whole program.

The Central Technical Assistance Committee consists of:

1. The Co-ordinator K. A. Doxiades as Chairman
2. Messrs. X. Zolotas and L. Zervas, Professors of the Athens University.
3. Mr. M. Brikas, Professor of the Salonica University
4. Mr. A. Pappas, Professor of the Polytechnical School
5. Mr. A. Papandreou Professor of the Supreme Agricultural College
6. Mr. Goutos, advisor to G.R.P.C.O. and N. Delaportas as his substitute.

The Committee is in quorum when 5 of its members are present including the Chairman or his substitute.

c. From the Technical Assistance Committees, in whose jurisdiction is involved:

1. The execution of the Technical Assistance Program and the preparation of a detail plan referring to the method of application of the Programming Agreement of June 24th 1949.
2. The fixing of the special Project Agreements to be signed for each case.
3. The screening of the Greek personnel to be sent abroad for training.
4. The fixing of the terms and conditions to be followed by the trainees and the obligations towards the Greek State to be undertaken by them.
5. The approval of expenditure charged to the special Technical Assistance Project Agreements, as well as the general control in the handling of such funds.

Decision of the Ministry of Co-ordination
No. 3471/177 of March 18th 1949

Having in view the regulation of Emergency Law 395 and 428/45 and Laws 12 and 14/1946 we supplement our decision 14580/9-11-1948 as follows:

We form a Permanent Scholarships Committee established at the Ministry of Co-ordination and consisting of the following members:

Regular members:

1. E. Papadakis, Director General of the Ministry of Co-ordination
2. G. Daskalakis, Professor of the Supreme School of Political Sciences, representing the American Mission in Greece.
3. Representatives of the following Organizations of the United Nations in Greece: a) Canon W. J. Edwards, Chief of UNICEF's

Mission b) Glen Leet, Social Welfare Advisor of the United Nations, c) B. Vinc, Chief of the Health Organization Mission of U.N.O. or the authorized substitutes for each one of the above.

4. Representatives of Embassies in Greece and foreign Organizations.
- a) Allison France, Cultural Attache of the American Embassy
 - b) Raymon Probst, Secretary of the Swiss Embassy,
 - c) Pierre Amandry of the French Embassy,
 - d) J. Risberg Secretary of the Swedish Embassy
 - e) G. P. Bayard of the British Institute or the Substitutes for each one of them, appointed by the relative Embassy or Organization.

5. Representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Education, Labor, Co-ordination and Social Welfare (M. Papadopoulos, D. Stefanou, Chr. Stambelos, J. Athanasiou, N. Arkadios) and the Chief of the Secretariat Service of the Ministry of Co-ordination, as well as, a senior employee of the G.R.P.C.O. or their substitutes appointed by the relative Ministries.

Auxiliary members

Other members may participate in the Committee, appointed by an Act of the Minister of Co-ordination according to the subject under consideration, and because of their special knowledge and prestige may assist in the task and the purpose of this Committee by giving their opinion and advice.

The Chairman of the Committee appoints the interpreter, the secretary and the stenographer of the meetings.

The purpose of the Committee is the unique investigation and study of the whole subject of general scholarships interesting to the State, the fixing of the general policy on this subject, to be followed internally and abroad, the organizing of a co-ordinated system for the best exploitation and beneficiation of the scholarships granted in each case, according to the requirements

of the country and the whole application and implementation of the program. More particularly within the competencies of the Committee is included and:

a) The study and preparation of the general regulations, to be approved by the Minister of Co-ordination, referring to the general principles, according to which the whole subject of scholarships will be carried out, the priority about the interest of the subjects to be studied, according to the existing requirements and the anticipated general usefulness, the fixing of a method of allocating the scholarships to those branches of the administration most interested on the subject and the subsequent screening and selection of the most suitable candidates, etc.

b) The granting of opinion and submission of proposals on any, relative to the above, subject, about the kind and the extent of the scholarships, the priority according to the subject of study etc., as well as, on any other relative subject forwarded by the Minister of Co-ordination.

c) The investigation of any general or specific question referring to specific scholarships, interesting exclusively a certain branch of the administration, forwarded to the Committee by the competent Minister or an International Organization.

The functioning of the Committee and any subject referring to the operation and the better execution of its task will be adjusted by special internal regulations prepared by it and approved by the Minister of Co-ordination.

For a more successful accomplishment of the Committee's purposes and a better servicing of the interests of the country derived from scholarships, it comes into contract with internal or foreign organizations and competent State's services, through the Secretariat Service of the Ministry of Co-ordination.

Decision of the President of the Government and
The Minister of Co-ordination No. 25298/29-3-50
"About the establishment of a Technical Assistance
Service at the G.R.T.C.O.

Having in view:

- a) Article 2 para 2 of Emergency Law 761/1948 "About the Execution of the Country's Reconstruction Program".
- b) The Technical Assistance Programming Agreement of June 24, 1949, contracted between the Greek Government and E.C.A.'s Mission.
- c) A relative proposal of the Co-ordinator in charge of G.R.P.C. about the necessity of establishing a separate Service, because of the concentration of competencies of more than one services, to which all the subjects connected with the said agreement be subjected,

We decide

We establish a Technical Assistance Service at the G.R.P.C.O which is entrusted with all the carrying out of the Service deriving from the said agreement, as well as the specific agreement to be signed with E.C.A. for execution of the original agreement and handling of subjects relative to these agreements.

The Technical Assistance Service consist of:

- a) The Technical Assistance Section of the G.R.P.C.O.

This section is entrusted with the organizing of the Technical Assistance and the execution of the service involved for the accomplishment of purposes pursued.

- b) The Control Technical Assistance Committee.

It is within the competency of this Committee to opine on:

1. The drafting of the Technical Assistance Program
 2. The fixing of the Technical Assistance functioning regulations.
 3. The method of the best application of the whole Program
- The Central Technical Assistance Committee consists of:
1. The Co-ordinator in charge of G.R.P.C.O., as chairman

2. A Professor of the Athens University
3. A Professor of the Salonica University
4. A Professor of the Polytechnical School
5. A Professor of the Supreme Agricultural School
5. A Professor of the Supreme Agricultural School
6. An advisor of the G.R.P.C.O.

The members of the Central Committee, with the exception of the Chairman, are appointed by the Minister of Co-ordination.

The Committee is in quorum when 5 of its members are present including the Chairman or his substitute.

c. From the Technical Assistance Committees in whose jurisdiction is included:

1. The execution of the Technical Assistance Program and the elaboration of a detail plan referring to the method of application of the Programming Agreement of June 24th 1949.
2. The fixing of the special Project Agreements to be signed for each case.
3. The screening of the Greek personnel to be sent abroad for training.
4. The fixing of the terms and conditions to be followed by the trainees and the obligations towards the Greek State to be undertaken by them.
5. The approval of expenditure charged to the special Technical Assistance Project Agreements, as well as the General control in the handling of such funds.

Each Technical Assistance Committee consists of:

1. One representative of the competent service
2. One representative of the E.C.A. Mission
3. One representative of the G.R.P.C.O.

4. Two employees or individuals specialists on the particular subjects in each case, appointed by a decision of the Central Technical Assistance Committee.

Decision of the Minister of Co-ordination
No. 3414/8-26-5-1950

Having in view:

- a) The regulations of the Emergency Law 761/1948 "About the Co-ordination of the execution of the Country's Reconstruction Plan".
- b) The agreement No. 148/24-6-49 between the Greek Government and the E.C.A. Mission for granting Technical Assistance.
- c) Our Decision No. 12416/31-8-1949 "About the Establishment of Technical Assistance Service".

W e d e c i d e

The permanent representative of Greece in the Organization of European Economic Co-operation is authorized to accept in principle proposal made by the Organization for granting Technical Assistance without asking in advance the approval of the Ministry of Co-ordination, but being obliged immediately after the acceptance, to notify to us the proposal and to send copy of the written acceptance and informing us by cable about the progress of the whole question

Law 1615/28-12-1950/9-1-1951 "About the Ratification of Cabinet Acts referring to the Ministry of Co-ordination (Government's Gazette 4-10)

.....
Article 3
.....

Para 2. The necessary credits for Greece's participation in the program of granting Technical Assistance among the States - Member of the United Nations Organization are inserted in the budget of the Ministry of Co-ordination.

Against these credits are charged:

a) The local transport and living allowances of any kind paid to the trainees of foreign States-Members of the United Nations arriving in Greece and

b) The transport expenses or any kind of expenses for Greek trainees paid during travelling time to foreign countries-members of the United Nations Organization, as well as living allowances for staying abroad and for the part not covered by the United Nations.

Para 3. By joint decisions of the Ministers of Co-ordination and Finance the deviation from the general or special regulations from the State's accounting is permitted and the method for payment of expenses of the above a) category, the covering documents and the thorough or partial release from charges and stamps on behalf of either the State or third parties is fixed.

Para 4. The non-exact keeping from the part of Greek trainees of their obligations for servicing the State for a certain period after the completion of their training, it involves the obligation of returning to the Greek State with interest of all the expenses paid for their training by the Greek State and at the currency such expenses were paid either by the Greek State or other State-members of the United Nations Organization and the Technical Assistance Program of the E.C. Mission.

Cabinet Act No. 569/4-5-1951 for entrusting
to the Technical Assistance Office of the
Ministry of Co-ordination the Foreign Scholar-
ships Service

The Cabinet

Having taken into consideration the proposal No. 18502/25-4-1951 of the Minister of Co-ordination "About the fixing of the Technical Assistance Office of the Ministry of Co-ordination as competent for handling the granted scholarships".

D e c i d e s

The carrying out of the service which refers to the schola:

ships granted to Greece by foreign Governments or any foreign Organization, is entrusted to the Technical Assistance Office of the Ministry of Co-ordination, being from now on the only competent office for this purpose.

Joint Decision of the President of the Government
and the Minister of Co-ordination No. 21355/30-5-51

Having in view

a) Article 2 para 3 of Emergency Law 761/48 "About the co-ordination of execution of the country's Reconstruction Plan".

b) The Programming Technical Assistance Programming Agreement of June 24, 1949, contracted between the Greek Government and the ECA Mission.

c) The Decision of the President of the Government and the Minister of Co-ordination of March 29, 1950 "About the establishment of a Technical Assistance Service at the Ministry of Co-ordination".

d) The joint Decision of the President of the Government and the Minister of Co-ordination dated Jan. 3, 1951/TB296 "About the establishment of a Central Committee at the Technical Assistance Office.

W e d e c i d e

We modify our decision TB/3-1-51 as follows:

The Central Committee of the Technical Assistance Office consists of the following members:

1. The Minister of Co-ordination as Chairman
2. One Professor of the Athens University
3. One Professor of the Polytechnical School
4. One Professor of the Supreme Agricultural School
5. One Director General of the Ministry of Co-ordination
6. The Chief of the Legal Affairs and Studies Office
7. The Chief of Technical Assistance

The members of the Central Committee are appointed by the Minister of Co-ordination.

Decision of the Minister of Co-ordination
No. 44864/20-11-51 "About the establishment
of the Technical Assistance Central Committee"

Having in view

- a) Article 2 para 3 of Emergency Law 761/1948 "About the co-ordination and execution of the country's Reconstruction Plan".
- b) The Technical Assistance Programming Agreement of June 24, 1949 contracted between the Greek Government and the E.C. Mission,
- c) The joint Decision No. 25.298/29-3-51 of the President of the Government and the Minister of Co-ordination "About the establishment of a Technical Assistance Service at the Ministry of Co-ordination.
- d) The joint Decision No. 296/TB3-1-1951 of the President of the Government and ourselves "About the establishment of a Central Committee at the Technical Assistance Service".
- e) The joint Decision No. 37.109/24-9-51 of the President of the Government and ourselves in regard to the establishment of a Technical Assistance Central Committee.
- f) The modification No. 44788/17-11-51 of the President of the Government and the Minister of Co-ordination

W e d e c i d e

The Central Committee of the Technical Assistance Office consists of:

1. George Pappas, member of the Advisory Council of our Ministry as Chairman.
2. G. Marangopoulos, State's Councillor
3. B. Damalas, Secretary General of our Ministry
4. N. Tsamboulas, Professor of the University
5. G. Pezopoulos, Professor of the Polytechnical School

6. K. Kalogeropoulos, Professor of the Supreme School of Economic
7. J. Pasmatzoglou, Director General of Division A of our Ministry
8. A. Kallinski, Director General of Division B of our Ministry
9. A. Anagnostopoulos, Director General of Division C of our Ministry.
10. K. Dimaras, Director General of State's Scholarships Institute
11. A. Pomboura, as reporter.

Decision of the Minister of Co-ordination
No. 49255/17-12-1951 "About the fixing of
competences of the Technical Assistance
Central Committee

Having in view

- a) Article 2 para 3, of Emergency Law 761/1948 "About the co-ordination and execution of the country's Reconstruction Plan".
- b) The Technical Assistance Programming Agreement dated June 24, 1949, contracted between the Greek Government and the E.C. Mission.
- c) The joint Decision of the President of the Government and ourselves, No. 25298/29-3-1950 "About the establishment of a Technical Assistance Service at the Ministry of Co-ordination".
- d) The joint Decision of the President of the Government and ourselves No. 296TB/3-1-1951 "About the establishment of a Central Technical Assistance Committee at the Technical Assistance Office"
- e) The Modification of the President of the Government and ourselves, No. 44788/1401/17-11-1951.
- f) Our Decision No. 44864/20-11-51.
- g) The Decision of the Technical Assistance Central Committee dated Dec., 5.

W e d e c i d e

It is within the competency of the Central Technical Assistance Committee

- a) The drawing of the Program and the policy of Technical Assistance as well as the method of their application.

- b) The fixing of the functioning regulations of Technical Assistance.
- c) The following up of the execution of the Technical Assistance Program and the ratification of the decisions of the Special Technical Assistance Committees.
- d) The fixing of expenditures charged to the funds of the Special Technical Assistance Agreements, as well as, the general control and handling of these funds.
- e) The appointment of the Special Technical Assistance Committees

Law 1811, 10-4/16-5-1951 "About the Code of State's Administrative Employees (Government's Gazette 4/ 141)."

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Article 91

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4. The regulations of articles 88, 89, 90 and 91 are not applicable to scholarships granted to the Government by foreigners or international Organizations for training of civil servants. The method of selecting candidates for such training, the granting to them special training leave with or without emoluments, the supervision and the obligations of such trainees are fixed, in each case, by a decision of the Supreme Council of State's Scholarships. In case of transgression of obligations fixed by the said Council the regulations of article 90 para 2 are applicable.

Cabinet Act No. 196/14-3-1953 "About the establishment of a Central Productivity Committee"

The Cabinet

Having in view:

- a) Article 2 para 3 of Emergency Law 761/1948 "About the execution of the Country's Reconstruction Program".
- b) The Technical Assistance Programming Agreement dated June 24, 1949, contracted between the Greek Government and the ECA Mission.

c) The Decision of the President of the Government and the Minister of Co-ordination No. 25298/29-3-50 "About the establishment of a Technical Assistance Service at the Ministry of Co-ordination".

d) The Decision of the President of the Government and the Minister of Co-ordination No. 15.418/26-2-1953 in regard to the setting-up of the Central Technical Assistance Committee.

e) The proposals No. 5 and 6 of Feb. 12, 1953 and Feb. 23, 1953 "About the establishment of a Productivity Center".

D e c i d e s

- I. It establishes a Central Productivity Committee consisting of
 1. The members of the Central Technical Assistance Committee.
 2. One representative Greek General Federation of Labor.
 3. One representative of the Panellenic Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives.
 4. One representative of the Banks.
 5. One representative of the Federation of Greek Industrialists.
 6. One representative of the Athens Chamber of small industries.
 7. One representative of the Technical Chamber of Greece.
 8. One representative of the Athens Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
 9. Up to two individuals of well-known competency and prestige on productivity subjects, appointed by the Minister of Co-ordination.

Chairman of the Central Productivity Committee is the Chairman of the Central Technical Assistance Committee and reporter is the Director of Technical Assistance Service. The above representatives are appointed by their own organizations and the representative of the Banks by the Governor of the Bank of Greece.

II. The Central Productivity Committee has as a task the co-ordination of efforts made in the various sectors for attaining a higher productivity level and particularly the co-ordinated effort on the technical, economic and social sectors, so as a higher utilization of the human, natural, industrial, technical and productive in general powers of the country be attained, for raising the standard of living.

III. The attainment of the above purpose of the Productivity Committee is intended with the following means.

1. Study and application of improved production and distribution methods. These methods will refer as much to the technology as to the administration, the economic and social factors which influence the productivity.
2. Aggregation and classification of technical publications and documents, official or otherwise, referring, to productivity, to methods of production and the applied research on them, as well as the exchange of these publications and documents with other from similar foreign centers.
3. Publication of originals, or copies, of studies of technical, economic, social nature, referring to productivity or the improvement of methods and conditions of production and distribution.
4. The granting of available technical information to Authorities Legal Entities or privates, upon their request.
5. Dissemination of the productivity knowledge and the improved production methods through, cinema films, of local or foreign make lectures, exhibitions, congresses, radio broad casts and proper advertisements.
6. Introduction of the knowledge of productivity in high schools and Universities as well as in the industrial and rural sectors of the Country.
7. The organizing of Technical Assistance Missions and visits to National production and distribution centers.

8. Participation in Applied Research Projects, jointly with other European Countries, the United States and Canada.

The Central Productivity Committee established by this Decision, has a temporary character, up to the time of fixing the establishment of the Productivity Center by a new legislative measure.

The measures referring to the application of the above, any relative to this Decision action or detail and the functioning, in general, of the Central Productivity Committee as well as the setting-up of a relative sub-Committee are adjusted by a decision of the Minister of Co-ordination, as per 196 act.

Decision of the Minister of Co-ordination No. TB15963/28-4-1953 "About the Establishment of Central Productivity Committee

Having in view:

- a) Article 2 para 3 of Emergency Law 761/1948 "About the Co-ordination of Executing the Country's Reconstruction Plan.
- b) The Technical Assistance Programming Agreement contracted between the Greek State and the ECA Mission.
- c) The Decision of the President of the Government and the Minister of Co-ordination No. 25298/29-3-1950 "About the establishment of a Technical Assistance Service at the Ministry of Co-ordination.
- d) The Decision of the President of the Government and the Minister of Co-ordination No. 15418/26-2-53 referring to the setting-up of the Central Technical Assistance Committee.
- e) Cabinet Act No. 196/14-3-53 establishing the Central Productivity Committee.

W e d e c i d e

The Central Productivity Committee consists of:

A. The members of the Central Technical Assistance Committee, that is:

1. E. Crinbas, Technical Advisor of the National Mortgage Bank of Greece, Chairman of the Central Technical Assistance Committee, as Chairman, of the Central Productivity Committee.
2. N. Tsamboulas, Professor of the Athens University
3. G. Pezopoulos, Professor of the Polytechnical School.
4. S. Stratis-Kalogeropoulos, Professor of the Supreme School of Economics.
5. N. Polymenakos, Professor of the Supreme Agricultural School.
6. T. Nezer, Advisor of our Ministry.
7. J. Pasmatzoglou, Director General of I. Division of our Ministry
8. A. Kallinski, Director General of II Division of the Ministry of Co-ordination.
9. A. Varvaressos, Director General of III Division of the Ministry of Co-ordination.
10. K. Dimaras, Director General of the State's Scholarships Institute.

B. The following representatives of Organizations or Institutions elected by them.

11. N. Vouyioukli, representative of the Greek Labor Federation.
12. J. Afentakis, representative of the Panellenic Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives.
13. A. Kyrkilitsis, representative of the Banks.
14. P. Pongis, representative of the Federation of Greek Industries
15. G. Termentzis, representative of the Athens Chamber of small Industries.
16. K. Krispis, representative of the Technical Chamber of Greece
17. Ch. Panagos, representative of the Athens Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

C. The following specialists on productivity questions.

18. G. Pappas, engineer and
19. K. Mylonas, Professor-Director of the materials-testing-laboratory of the Polytechnical School.

Moreover of the Central Productivity Committee, is appointed Mr. N. Polyzos, Director of the Technical Assistance Service.

A P P E N D I X 5
LEGISLATIVE DECREE No. 2473

Re "Establishment of Greek Productivity Centre and regulation of matters affecting Technical Assistance".

P A U L
KING OF GREECE

In pursuance of article 35 of the Constitution and the concurrent opinion rendered by the Special Committee of Parliament Members provided by paragraph 2 of that article, we hereby decide, at the instance of our Cabinet Council, as follows:

Article 1,

1. An autonomous organization of social character, designated as "Greek Productivity Centre", with its headquarters in Athens, is hereby established.
2. This organization is a Private Legal Entity.

Purpose

Article 2.

1. The purpose of the Greek Productivity Centre is the development of productivity in general in the various fields of the country's National Economy.
2. This purpose will be pursued by the Greek Productivity Centre mainly by the following means:
 - a) By the study, dissemination and experimental application of improved methods and conditions of production, marketing, circulation and spreading of goods.
 - b) By the collection, both from foreign and local sources, exchange and dissemination by any means available of studies, publications and information.
 - c) By participating in special conferences and reports, as well as in applied research programs jointly with other countries, and by organizing Technical assistance missions to national productivity Centres.

d) By allocating loans or other aid to cooperative unions, private business enterprises, undertakings of any nature, legal entities and private individuals.

3. To accomplish the above objectives, the Greek Productivity Centre will cooperate with allied foreign centres or other related local, foreign or international Organizations.

Administrative Agencies

Article 3

Following are the administrative agencies of the Greek Productivity Centre: a) The Administrative Board, b) the Executive Committee, and c) the Director General.

Article 4

The Administrative Board consists of the following 17 members:

- 1) One member appointed by the Ministry of Coordination.
- 2) The Chairman of the Technical Assistance Central Committee.
- 3-7) 4 Professors, i.e. one each of the University of Athens, the Polytechnic of Athens, the Supreme School of Economic and Commercial Sciences and the Supreme Agricultural School, appointed by the respective Senates.
- 8) One representative of the Technical Chamber of Greece appointed by its Administrative Committee.
- 9) One representative of the Union of Manufacturers, appointed by its Administrative Board.
- 10) One representative of the Chamber of Handicrafts, appointed by its Administrative Committee.
- 11) One representative of the Greek General Labor Confederation appointed by its Administrative Committee.

12) One representative of the Panhellenic Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives appointed by its Executive Committee.

13) One representative of Merchants, appointed by the Administrative Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and Industries

14) One representative of the Bank of Greece, appointed by its Governor.

15) One representative of the Consumers, appointed by their Central Agency, should one be set up to represent all Consumer Cooperatives in the country.

16) One representative of the Hydrobiological Institute, appointed by its Administrative Board.

17) A person specialized in the development of the country's mineral wealth, appointed by the Ministry of Industry.

Article 5.

The Executive Committee consists of the Chairman of the Administrative Board and from members thereof co-opted by the same Administrative Board.

Article 6.

The Director General is appointed by the Administrative Board.

Subsidiaries

Article 7.

1. The Greek Productivity Centre may set up its own subsidiaries in various areas of the country, in accordance with its charter.

2. It can also assign to existing or future Organizations (Civic Organization, scientific Institutions etc.) researches, studies, and may other work falling within the scope of its activity as provided by article 2 hereof.

Advisory Board

Article 8

1. The Advisory Board consists of at least 40 and not more than 70 members, representing to a large extent and by reason of their specialities the agencies referred to in article 4 hereof as well as other Organizations engaged in the development of productivity in general, in accordance with the charter provisions

2. The elected Chairman of the Administrative Board is Chairman of the Advisory Board.

Sources of Funds

Article 9.

The sources of funds of the Greek Productivity Centre are as follows:

- a) Annual subsidy allotment by the State, earmarked in the Ministry of Coordination budget.
- b) Annual contributions by interested Organizations.
- c) Any income from the property of the Centre as well as from services rendered by it to third parties within the scope of its activity provided by article 2.
- d) Donations, bequests and all kind of subsidies or incomes

Exemption from taxes

Article 10.

The Greek Productivity Centre is not liable to payment of taxes, stamp or other duties, and enjoys in every case all of the exemptions and franchises enjoyed by the State in similar cases.

Interim and Definite Provisions

Article 11.

During the initial application hereof, one of the members

of the Administrative Board shall, under a Royal Decree issued at the instance of the Minister of Coordination, be vested with the duties of Board Chairman until the time of election, in accordance with the charter, of a regular Chairman. The above Chairman will represent the Greek Productivity Centre before any authority or third party.

Article 12.

The Minister of Coordination may, by authority of the Cabinet Council, enter, on behalf of the Greek Productivity Centre and until the approval of its charter, into any agreements falling within the scope of its activity, including loan contracts, agreements, with foreign governments, or with foreign or local Organizations and individuals.

Article 13.

By charter, drafted by the Administrative Board and approved by Royal Decree issued at the instance of the Minister of Coordination, provision will be made for:

a) The setting up of the Administrative Board as a body, its responsibilities, length of office, operation, voting procedure, as well as the duties of the Executive Committee and its operation.

b) The qualifications of the Director General, his duties, the number of personnel of the Productivity Centre and employment procedure.

c) The composition of the Advisory Board, procedure used in nominating and appointing its members, duties and operation of the Advisory Board.

d) Matters pertaining to the preparation of the Balance sheet transactions and the economic and accounting control of the Productivity Centre.

e) The procedure and the limitations involved in the allocation of loans by the Greek Productivity Centre or in its obtaining

such loans for the accomplishment of the objectives set forth in article 2.

f) Any provision, not included in this Decree or any additional detail required for the application of this Leg. Decree.

Adjustment of Technical Assistance Subjects

Article 14.

1. The Basic Agreement of March 5th 1952 "About Technical Assistance" between the Greek Government and the United Nations Organization, the text of which follows in English, French and Greek, is ratified.

Article 15.

The Basic Agreement signed in Athens on April 25th 1951 "About the granting of Technical Assistance" between the Greek Government and the International Labor Organization the text of which follows in French and Greek, is ratified.

Article 16.

1. The validity of the agreements ratified by articles 14 and 15 starts as of the date of their signature.

2. The necessary expenditures charged, according to the above agreements and their modifications, to the Greek State are included in the expenditures budget of the Ministry of Co-ordination.

3. The expenditures of the above are fixed and approved by joint decisions of the Ministers of Finance and Co-ordination arranging also questions related to the employment of the necessary personnel for the execution of the above agreements, the payment of this personnel and the time of its service, as well as, the method of acceptance and payment of the above expenditures, the necessary covering documents, and the partial or thorough release of such expenditures from charges and stamps for third parties or the State.

Article 17.

All the expenditures made by the State up to the present in application of the agreements ratified by article 14 and 15 of this Decree, based on orders of the Minister of Finance which are approved according to conditions of para 3 article 16 of this Decree, are validated.

Article 18.

1. By joint decisions of the Ministers of Finance and Co-ordination is permitted that the State's expenditures provided by para 2 article 3 of Law 1615/1951 "About the ratification of Cabinet Acts referring to the Ministry of Co-ordination", for Greece's participation in the United Nations Program are paid to the United Nations as Greece's contribution for this purpose.

The justification of these expenditures is proved by a receipt of the Bank of Greece showing that this amount has been deposited to the relative account of the United Nations.

2. The validity of this regulation is retroactive from the starting of fiscal year 1951-52.

Article 19

1. The agreements between the Government and the United Nations Organization or other dependant Organizations, related to the inviting of foreign experts and special scientists, as well as the agreements with the experts, are signed by the Minister of Co-ordination.

2. The necessary funds for payment of expenditures of any kind which derive from the application of agreements signed between the Greek Government and UNO for Technical Assistance, by inviting to Greece foreign experts and other special scientists for all the political Ministries, are included in the budget of the Ministry of Co-ordination. Any other regulation to the contrary is considered void as of the starting of fiscal year 1952-53.

Article 20

The granting of scholarships of any nature through Technical Assistance, as well as the inviting of foreign experts and special scientists, the granting of scholarships offered by foreign Governments or any foreign Organizations, and all the subjects related to Technical Assistance are under the exclusive jurisdiction of a special Service of the Ministry of Co-ordination, thus the already operating Office of Technical Assistance being converted from now on and called "Technical Assistance Service" and being under the direct jurisdiction of the Minister of Co-ordination.

2. A Central Technical, Assistance Committee is established at the Ministry of Co-ordination consisting of members of known scientific and administrative experience and prestige, and appointed by the Minister of Co-ordination.

3. All matters referring to the functioning of the Central Technical Assistance Committee, the fixing of meetings and the taking of decisions are settled by a decision of the Minister of Co-ordination. By a similar decision the Chairman and his substitute are appointed.

4. The following jurisdictions are entrusted to the Central Technical Assistance Committee.

All the decisions of the Committee have to be approved by the Minister of Co-ordination.

a) The setting-up of technical assistance programs and the following-up of their application.

b) The fixing of the functioning rules of Technical Assistance and the general rules for granting scholarships.

c) The fixing of expenditures for scholarships.

d) The fixing of, Committees for screening trainees for each branch, the functioning rules of these Committees and the

appointment of their members.

e) The submission of proposals for inviting foreign experts and special scientists, to be used by any political Public Service or Legal Entity and Public Utility Organization.

5. The screening of trainees is carried out by authorization of the Central Committee and according to general terms set by it, by special screening Committee for each branch.

6. The scholarships granted as above and the necessary expenditures for this purpose are granted after an agreeing opinion of the Central Committee, by a decision of the Minister of Co-ordination, and after the signature of a relative agreement between the Minister as representative of the Greek State and the trainees specifying the obligations of the trainees towards the State.

Training leaves are granted to Civil servants who are sent for training abroad through scholarships granted according to regulations of this article. These leaves are extended to cover all the time provided by these scholarships, and are granted by a joint Decision of the Minister of Co-ordination and the competent Minister in each case. By the same decision and after a prior opinion of the relative Service Board, the emoluments of such Civil Servants are fixed.

Article 21.

The validity of the present Legislative Decree starts, unless otherwise is provided herein, as of the date of its publication in the Government's Gazette.

Athens July 23, 1953

Paul B!

The Council of Ministers
The President
Alexander Papagos

The Members

S. Markezinis, St. Stefanopoulos, D. Bambakos, P. Lykourezos,
K. Kallias, K. Papayiannis, Th. Kapsalis, K. Psaros, A. Apostolidis, K. Adamopoulos, L. Lambrianides, E. Gonis, S. Dimaratos.

Athens 31/7/1953
The Minister of Justice

D. Bambakos

A P P E N D I X 6

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT

Pursuant to the Economic Cooperation Agreement entered into on July 2, 1948, this Agreement is entered into between the Special Mission for Economic Cooperation Administration, representing the United States of America (hereinafter referred to as the ECA Mission) and the Government of Greece, represented by the Minister of Coordination.

Preamble

Section III (a) 3 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948, as amended, authorizes the use of ECA-funds for the "Procurement and furnishing of technical assistance and information."

The furnishing of technical assistance is as much a part of the ECA Program as the procurement of commodities. Its purpose is to assist participating Governments to achieve recovery by supplying, through the use of ECA funds, the technical "know how" which is essential to make the maximum use of material assistance, and to provide speedy and efficient methods of achieving economic recovery.

The Government of Greece recognizes that its technical facilities, and the technical knowledge and training in all sections of Greece's economic life have become seriously depleted because of the long years of war, occupation and rebellion. The Government of Greece has, therefore, requested the Government of the United States for technical assistance to carry out the Greek Recovery Program.

Such assistance to include technicians and experts from the United States to assist the Greek Government in executing the Recovery Program, as well as the means for sending Greeks abroad for training purposes and

for bringing experts from other European countries to Greece.

Article I.

The Government of the United States accedes to the request of the Government of Greece for the procurement of technical assistance for the execution of the Greek Recovery Program, and agrees to make available to the Government of Greece a number of experts and technicians necessary to assist the Greek Government and the Greek Economy in the execution of the Recovery Program and to facilitate the training abroad of Greek technicians who will thus be better qualified to assist in the Greek Recovery Program.

Article II.

1. The United States will, out of ECA funds, pay the dollar salaries or contract fees of American technicians, and will also pay their travel expenses from Washington to Athens and return; in the case of Greeks going to the United States on approved projects, it will pay their travel expenses to and within the United States and return.

2. The Greek Government shall, in accordance with the Bilateral Agreement of July 2, 1948, upon notification by the Chief, ECA Mission of such dollar costs, deposit in the Greek State-ECA Drachmae Account amounts of Drachmae corresponding to such dollar expenditures as may be certified by the Chief, ECA Mission.

3. The Greek Government shall, at the request of the Chief, ECA Mission make available out of the 95% portion of the Greek State - ECA Drachmae Account, funds for the local expenses for the above named activities, including living allowances, local travel, local assistance, local facilities and other necessary costs as prescribed by the ECA Mission. The Greek

Government shall at the request of the Chief, ECA Mission, transfer funds from the ECA - Greek State Drachmae Account to a special account in the Bank of Greece to be known as the "Technical Assistance Drachmae Account", which shall be subject to withdrawal on order of the United States Disbursing Officer, in amounts to be certified by the ECA Mission, and which will be used in paying the local expenses referred to above.

4. The local currency referred to in Section 3 of this Article shall be made available from that portion of the Greek State-ECA Drachmae Account allocated to Program expense.

Article III

1. The forms of technical assistance to be supplied shall include:

a) Technicians and experts attached administratively to the ECA Mission as permanent members of the technical assistance staff thereof.

b) Groups of technicians and experts brought to Greece by ECA, either from private industry or from Government for a definite period of service and for the performance of specified tasks in accordance with the terms of agreements entered into with ECA. Such groups are not members of the staff of the ECA Mission, but are under the general jurisdiction of the Chief, ECA Mission.

c) Technicians and experts supplied by ECA and assigned on a permanent basis to the Greek Government to fill specified positions in the Government, or to provide permanent technical assistance to the Greek Government Service.

d) Training of Greek personnel in foreign countries.

2. These forms of technical assistance and the estimated costs thereof will be set forth more precisely in individual Project Agreements to be entered into subject to the terms of this Agreement.

3. The Chief, ECA Mission may transfer funds from one project to another under this Agreement, and he may cancel this Program or any project thereof, by written notice to the Minister of Coordination.

4. The Government of Greece shall keep such records, make such reports and render such accounts of expenditures under this program as the Chief, ECA Mission may require.

Article IV.

The English text of this Agreement shall prevail.

Article V

This Agreement shall be effective when it is signed.

Article VI

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be executed in English and in Greek by their duly authorized representatives on this day of June 24, 1949.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE USA

FOR THE GREEK GOVERNMENT

Chief, ECA Mission

Minister of Coordination

A N N E X 7

Revised Standard
A G R E E M E N T

Between

THE UNITED NATIONS, THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION, THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS, THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION, THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION, THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION AND THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

and

THE GOVERNMENT OF GREECE

The United Nations, the International Labour Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Telecommunication Union and the World Meteorological Organization (hereinafter called "the Organizations"), members of the Technical Assistance Board, and the Government of Greece (hereinafter called "the Government")

Desiring to give effect to the resolutions and decisions relating to technical assistance of the Organizations, which are intended to promote the economic and social progress and development of peoples;

Have entered into this Agreement in a spirit of friendly cooperation.

ARTICLE I

Furnishing of Technical Assistance

1. The Organization(s) shall render technical assistance to the Govern-

ment subject to the availability of the necessary funds. The Organizations acting jointly or separately, and the Government shall cooperate in arranging on the basis of the requests received from the Government and approved by the Organization(s) concerned, mutually agreeable programmes of operations for the carrying out of technical assistance activities.

2. Such technical assistance shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the assemblies, conferences and other organs of the Organization(s); technical assistance rendered within the framework of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for Economic Development of Under-Developed Countries shall, in particular, be furnished and received in accordance with the Observations and Guiding Principles set forth in Annex I of Resolution 222 A (IX) of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations of 15 August 1949.

3. Such technical assistance may consist of:

(a) making available the services of experts, in order to render advice and assistance to or through the Government;

(b) organizing and conducting seminars, training programmes, demonstration projects, expert working groups, and related activities in such places as may be mutually agreed;

(c) awarding scholarships and fellowships or making other arrangements under which candidates nominated by the Government and approved by the Organization(s) concerned shall study or receive training outside the country;

(d) preparing and executing pilot projects, tests, experiments or research in such places as may be mutually agreed upon;

(e) providing any other form of technical assistance which may be agreed upon by the Organization(s) and the Government;

4. (a) Experts who are to render advice and assistance to or through the Government shall be selected by the Organization(s) in consultation with the Government. They shall be responsible to the Organization(s) concerned.

(b) In the performance of their duties, the experts shall act in close consultation with the Government and with persons or bodies so authorized by the Government, and shall comply with instructions from the Government as may be appropriate to the nature of their duties and the assistance to be given and as may be mutually agreed upon between the Organization(s) concerned and the Government.

(c) The experts shall, in the course of their advisory work, make every effort to instruct any technical staff the Government may associate with them, in their professional methods, techniques and practices, and in the principles on which these are based.

5. Any technical equipment or supplies which may be furnished by the Organization(s) shall remain their property unless and until such time as title may be transferred on terms and conditions mutually agreed upon between the Organization(s) concerned and the Government.

6. The technical assistance rendered pursuant to the terms of this Agreement is in the exclusive interest and for the exclusive benefit of the people and Government of Greece. In recognition thereof, the Government shall undertake to bear all risks and claims resulting from, occurring in the course of, or otherwise connected with any operation covered by this agreement. Without restricting the generality of the preceding sentence, the Government shall indemnify and hold harmless the Organization(s) and their experts, agents or employees against any and all liability suits, actions, demands, damages, costs or fees on account of death, injuries to person or property, or any other losses resulting from or connected with

any act or omission performed in the course of operations covered by this Agreement.

ARTICLE II

Cooperation of the Government concerning technical assistance

1. The Government shall do everything within its means to ensure the effective use of the technical assistance provided, and, in particular agrees to apply to the fullest possible extent the provisions set forth in Annex I to Resolution 222 A (IX) of the Economic and Social Council under the heading "Participation of Requesting Governments".
2. The Government and the Organization(s) concerned shall consult together regarding the publication, as appropriate, of any findings and reports of experts that may prove of benefit to other countries and to the Organization(s) themselves.
3. In any case, the Government will, as far as practicable, make available to the Organization(s) concerned, information on the actions taken as a consequence of the assistance rendered and on the results achieved.
4. The Government shall associate with the experts such technical staff as may be mutually agreed upon and as may be necessary to give full effect to the provision of Article I, paragraph 4 (c).

ARTICLE III

Administrative and Financial Obligations of the Organization(s)

1. The Organization(s) shall defray, in full or in part, as may be mutually agreed upon, the costs necessary to the technical assistance which are payable outside Greece (hereinafter called "the country") as follows:
 - (a) The salaries of the experts;
 - (b) The costs of transportation and subsistence of the experts during their travel to and from the point of entry into the country;

- (c) The cost of any other travel outside the country;
- (d) Insurance of the experts;
- (e) Purchase and transport to and from the point of entry into the country of any equipment or supplies provided by the Organization(s);
- (f) Any other expenses outside the country approved by the Organization(s) concerned.

2. The Organization(s) concerned shall defray such expenses in local currency of the country as are not payable by the Government under Article IV, paragraphs 1 and 2 of this agreement.

ARTICLE IV

Administrative and Financial Obligations of the Government

1. The Government shall contribute to the cost of technical assistance by paying for, or directly furnishing, the following facilities and services:
 - (a) Local personnel services, technical and administrative, including the necessary local secretarial help, interpreter-translators, and related assistance;
 - (b) The necessary office space and other premises;
 - (c) Equipment and supplies produced within the country;
 - (d) Transportation of personnel supplies and equipment for official purposes within the country, including local transport;
 - (e) Postage and telecommunications for official purposes;
 - (f) Such medical services and facilities for technical assistance personnel as may be available to the civil servants of the country.
2. (a) The subsistence allowance of experts shall be paid by the Organization(s) but the Government shall contribute towards this payment a lump sum in local currency, amounting to 50% of the daily subsistence rate

established for the country by the Technical Assistance Board, multiplied by the number of expert man-days spent on mission in the country provided that the furnishing by the Government of lodging in kind for experts shall be deemed to be the equivalent of a contribution of 40% of the full daily subsistence rate.

(b) The Government will pay its contribution towards the subsistence allowance of experts in the form of an advance before the beginning of each year or of the mutually agreed upon period of months to be covered by the payment, in an amount to be computed by the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board on the basis of estimates as to the number of experts and length of their services in the country during such year or period, and taking into account any undertaking of the Government to provide lodging in kind for experts. At the end of each year or period, the Government will pay or be credited with, as the case may be, the difference between the amount paid by it in advance and the full amount of its contribution payable in accordance with (a) above.

(c) The contributions of the Government towards the subsistence allowance of experts shall be paid to such account as may be designated for this purpose by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and in accordance with such procedures as may be mutually agreed upon.

(d) The term "expert" as used in this paragraph also includes any other Technical Assistance personnel assigned by the Organization(s) for service in the country pursuant to this Agreement, except any representative in the country of the Technical Assistance Board and his staff.

(e) The Government and the Organization concerned may agree on other arrangements for defraying the cost of subsistence of those experts whose services are made available under a technical assistance programme financed

from the regular budget of one of the Organizations.

3. In appropriate cases the Government shall put at the disposal of the Organization(s) such labour, equipment, supplies and other services or property as may be needed for the execution of the work of their experts and other officials, and as may be mutually agreed upon.

4. The Government shall defray such portion of the expenses to be paid outside the country as are not payable by the Organization(s), and as may be mutually agreed upon.

ARTICLE V

Facilities, privileges and immunities

1. The Government, insofar as it is not already bound to do so, shall apply to the Organization(s), their property, funds and assets, and to their officials including technical assistance experts, the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies.

2. The Government shall take all practicable measures to facilitate the activities of the Organization(s) under this Agreement and to assist experts and other officials of the Organization(s) in obtaining such services and facilities as may be required to carry on these activities. When carrying out their responsibilities under this Agreement, the Organization(s), their experts and other officials shall have the benefit of the most favourable legal rate of conversion of currency.

ARTICLE VI

General Provisions

1. This Agreement shall enter into force upon signature.

2. This Agreement may be modified by agreement between the Organization(s) concerned and the Government. Any relevant matter for which no provision

is made in this Agreement shall be settled by the Organization(s) concerned and by the Government in keeping with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the Assemblies, conferences, councils and other organs of the Organization(s). Each party to this Agreement shall give full and sympathetic consideration to any proposal for such settlement advanced by the other party.

3. This Agreement may be terminated by all or any of the Organization(s) so far as they are respectively concerned, or by the Government upon written notice to the other parties and shall terminate 60 days after receipt of such notice.

IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned, duly appointed representatives of the Organization(s) and of the Government respectively, have, on behalf of the Parties, signed the present Agreement at Athens this 10th day of Febr. 1956 in the English language in two copies.

For the Government of Greece

(Designation)
A. Apostolides
Minister of Coordination

For the United Nations, the International Labour Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Telecommunication Union and the World Meteorological Organization:

David Owen

Executive Chairman of the
Technical Assistance Board

APPENDIX 8

NAME LIST

OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CENTRAL AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES MEMBERS

according to their set-up on Dec. 31st, 1957

- A. Technical Assistance Central Committee Chairman
Elias Crimbas, Deputy-Governor of the Mortgage Bank of Greece, Vice-Chairman
N. Tsamboulas, Professor of the University

Members

- J. Lambroukos, Secretary General of the Ministry of Co-ordination
A. Varvaresos, Director General of the Ministry of Co-ordination
K. Dimaras, Director General of State's Scholarships Institution
G. Pezopoulos, Professor of the Polytechnical School
N. Polymenakos, Professor of the Supreme Agricultural School
G. Samaras, Director General of the Ministry of Co-ordination
Director of Technical Assistance Service
A. Stavrianopoulos, Director of the Ministry of Co-ordination

- B. Special Technical Assistance Committees.

By virtue of a decision of the Minister of Co-ordination, Prot. number TB, 859/9-3-54, the following special Technical Assistance Committees were established by branches.

Special Committee on Industry

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| " | " | " Labor-Vocational training |
| " | " | " Public Works-Housing-Land Improvement projects |
| " | " | " Agriculture-Fishery |
| " | " | " Communications-Telecommunications |
| " | " | " Chemical production |
| " | " | " Public-Private Economy-Statistics |
| " | " | " Public Administration-Self-Government |

Special Committee on Tourism-

"	"	"	International Relations
"	"	"	Welfare-Health
"	"	"	Education-Literature-Arts
"	"	"	European Social Welfare Program
"	"	"	Sending Workers to Germany
"	"	"	Chrysoupolis
"	"	"	Business Administration
"	"	"	Judging essays for increasing productivity
"	"	"	Screening research scientists
"	"	"	Epirus Economic Development

These Committees are composed of the following members:

I. Special Committee on Industry

Permanent Members

G. Pezopoulos, Professor of the Polytechnical School, Chairman
N. Sideris Director of Ministry of Industry
A. Agapitos Representative of the Federation of Greek Industrialists
St. Katrakis Professor of the Polytechnical School
G. Raftopoulos " " " " " "

Alternate members

M. Veronikis Director of the Ministry of Industry
A. Pappas Professor of the Polytechnical School
J. Tsambiras Director of the Min. of Co-ordination
G. Pappas Engineer
G. Termentzis Representative of the small-industries

Chamber of Commerce

J. Solomos Mining Engineer

II. Special Committee on Labor-Vocational

Training

Permanent Members

K. Dimaras, Director General of State's Scholarships Service
P. Pavlakis, Chief of section of the Ministry of Labor
M. Spetseris, Chief of Section of Vocational Training of the
Ministry of Industry
G. Laskaris representative of G.F.L.

A. Agapitos Representative of the Federation of Greek industrialists

Alternate Members

- A. Callitsounakis, Professor of the Supreme School of Economics
- A. Pappas, Professor of the Polytechnical School
- A. Papaconstantinou, Educational Advisor of the Ministry of Education
- S. Georgas Chief of section of the Ministry of Labor
- S. Papaioannou Director of the Supreme Industrial School
- B. Mousouros, Director of the Ministry of Agriculture
- G. Termentzis, Representatives of small-industries Chamber

III. Special Committee, Public Works-Housing-Land Improvement Projects

- G. Samaras, Director General of the Ministry of Co-ordination, Chairman
- P. Paraskevopoulos, Professor of the Polytechnical School
- P. Stoupathis, P.P.C.'s Advisor
- A. Kalogeras, Professor of the Polytechnical School

Alternate members

- G. Markakis, Director General of Housing Division of the Ministry of Public Works.
- P. Canellopoulos, Director General of the Ministry of Public Works
- S. Callergis, Director General of the Ministry of Welfare
- G. Papadopoulos, Director of the Ministry of Agriculture
- M. Mihallides Inspector of the Ministry of Public Works
- K. Crispis representative of Greek Technical Chamber
- G. Limberides Director of the Ministry of Co-ordination

IV. Special Committee on Agriculture - Fishery

- N. Polymenakos Professor of Supreme Agricultural School
- St. Papandreou " " " " "
- G. Pantazis " " the Athens University
- A. Verriopoulos Director General of the Ministry of Agriculture
- P. Dovas Director of the Ministry of Co-ordination

Alternate members

- A. Giannakopoulos Director of Ministry of Agriculture
- A. Papatheodorou, Inspector of Gardens and Alleys of the Ministry of Agriculture

J. Demakopoulos Professor at the Supreme Agricultural School
Ch. Kominis Director of the Ministry of Agriculture
J. Afentakis Representative of the Panellenic Union of Agricultural
Co-operatives
St. Markakis, Director of the Agricultural Bank of Greece
B. Mousouros, Director of the Ministry of Agriculture
P. Melas Advisor to the Greek Hydroliological Institute
Ch. Serbetis Inspector of Fishery of the Ministry of Industry

V. Special Committee on Communications-Telecommunications

G. Pezopoulos, Professor of the Polytechnical School
G. Petropoulos " " " " "
K. Alexandris Admiral of G.R.N. (retired)
Gr. Mezevizi " " " "
A. Lembesis, Director of the Ministry of Communications

Alternate members

Th. Papanastasiou, Director General of State's Civil Aviation
Service
G. Samaras, Director General of the Ministry of Co-ordination
J. Frangakis, Director General of T.T.T.
K. Theophilopoulos, Director of Telecommunications Organization

VI. Special Committee on Chemical Production

Permanent Members

N. Polymenakos, Professor of the Supreme Agricultural School
(Chairman)
S. Galanos, Professor of the Athens University
Ch. Vasiliades " " " "
E. Vrettos, Director of Chemical Fertilizers Co.

Alternate Members

E. Sakellariou, Professor of the Polytechnical School
E. Fradellos, Director of Chemical Fertilizers Co.
K. Nevros Chemist
G. Pappas Engineer

K. Sakellaropoulos, Chemical-Engineer

VII. Special Committee on Public-Private Economy and
Statistics

J. Lambroukos, Director General of the Ministry of Co-ordination
M. Tsimaras, Professor of the Supreme School of Economics
S. Agapitidis, Professor of the Polytechnical School.
P. Kouvelis, Director General of the National Statistical Service
G. Kontogeorgis, Director of the Ministry of Trade
A. Agapitos, Representative of the Federation of Greek Industri-
alists.
L. Kyrkilitsis, Director of the Bank of Greece

VIII. Special Committee on Public Administration
and Self-Government

Permanent Members

F. Vegleris Professor of the Athens University
G. Marangopoulos State's Councillor
G. Daskalakis, Professor of Supreme School of Political Sciences
A. Varvaressos, Director General of the Ministry of Co-ordination
S. Kazakos, Assessor of ASDY

Alternate Members

N. Bouropoulos, Assessor of the State's Supreme Council
G. Angellides Assessor of the State's Supreme Council
J. Stathopoulos, Inspector of the Ministry of Interior

IX. Special Committee on Tourism

Permanent Members

S. Stratis-Kalogeropoulos, Professor of the Supreme School of
Economics
N. Fokas Secretary General of G.T.O.
N. Neris, Police Inspector
N. Gargalides Director of Hotels Chamber

Alternate Members

R. Agathoklis, President, of the Greek Tourism Organization

- T. Konstantinides, Vice-Admiral General Inspector of G.T.O.
- D. Papaefstratiou Travel Agent
- K. Athanasoulis " "
- P. Petrakopoulos, Advisor to G.T.O.
- N. Harokopos, Chief of Section of the Ministry of Co-ordination

X. Special Committee of Welfare-Health

Permanent Members

- N. Tsamboulas, Professor of the Athens University (Chairman)
- Ch. Maltezos, " " " " "
- K. Saroglou, Director of "PIKPA"
- E. Poulatzas, Director of Ministry of Welfare

Alternate Members

- J. Anagnostopoulos, Professor of the Athens University
- G. Ioakimoglou " " " " "
- N. Louros " " " " "
- M. Metallinos, Director General of the Ministry of Welfare
- N. Christeas, Professor of the Athens University
- A. Messolora, Director of Greek Red Cross Hospital
- G. Rallis, Director of Social Insurance Organization
- N. Skiadas, Chiadas, Chief of Sector of the Ministry of Labor
- J. Patsatzis, representative of the Greek Labor Federation
- S. Angellis, representatives of Northern Provinces Fund
- St. Pasmatzoglou, Lawyer
- M. Rafael, Chief of Section of the Ministry of Welfare

XI. Special Committee on "International Relations"

Permanent Members

- S. Stratis-Kalogeropoulos, Professor of Supreme School of Economic
- D. Argyropoulos, Deputy-Minister
- D. Zakynthinos, Professor of the Athens University
- M. Tsamados, Ambassador
- E. Crispis, Deputy-Professor of the Athens University

Alternate Members

- A. Tsoutsos, Assessor of the State's Supreme Council
- P. Mamopoulos, Lawyer

XII. Special Committee on Education-Literature-Arts

- K. Dimaras, Director of State's Scholarships Service (Chairman)
- J. Theodorakopoulos, Professor of the Athens University
- S. Korres " " " " "

Alternate members

- D. Zakynthinos, Professor of the Athens University
- N. Spetseris " " " Salonica "
- M. Kalligas, Director of the National Gallery

XIII. Special Committee of the Social Welfare European Program

- N. Tsamboulas, Professor of the Athens University (Chairman)
- J. Papathanassiou, Professor of "Pantios School"
- K. Saroglou, Director of "PIKPA"
- E. Poulatzas, Director of the Ministry of Welfare
- M. Goutos, Director of I.K.A.
- J. Angellis, representative of Northern Provinces Fund
- A. Messolora, representative of the Greek Red Cross.
- M. Mavromati, Chief of Section of the Ministry of Justice
- X. Brisini, Social Worker
- E. Papatheofilou, Social Worker

XIV. Special Committee for sending Workers to Germany

- A. Stavrianopoulos, Director of the Ministry of Co-ordination
- G. Von Mallinchrodt representative of the German Embassy
- F. Kyriazopoulos, Director of Hellenic-German Chamber of Commerce
- A. Agapitos, Representative of the Federation of Greek Industries
- P. Pavlakis, Chief of Section of the Ministry of Labor
- G. Laskaris, representative of the Greek Labor Federation

XV. Chryssoupolis Special Committee

- P. Pongis, Secretary General of the Queen's Fund (Chairman)
- N. Vlahopoulos, Director General of the Ministry of Industry

- G. Lymberidis, Director of the Ministry of Co-ordination
- B. Mousouros, Director of the Ministry of Agriculture
- A. Stavrianopoulos, Director of the Ministry of Co-ordination
- K. Syrepisios, Director of the Ministry of Interior
- M. Violaki, Director of Athens Sanitation Center
- D. Thaliotis, Chief of Section of the Ministry of Welfare

XXI. Committee on Business Administration

- M. Tsimaras, Professor of Supreme School of Economics
- A. Agapitos, Representative of Federation of Greek Industrialists
- A. Kalogeras, Professor of the Polytechnical School
- A. Papas, Professor of the Polytechnical School
- A. Fix, Industrialist.

XXII. Special Committee for screening essays for increase productivity

- M. Tsimaras, Professor of the Supreme School of Economics
- S. Vrachnos, Chemist
- G. Drakos, Industrialist
- A. Kalogeras, Professor of the Polytechnical School

XXIII. Special Committee for Selecting Research Analysts

- E. Emmanouel, Professor of the Athens University (Chairman)
- N. Tsamboulas " " " " "
- K. Alexopoulos, Professor of the Athens University
- J. Ioakimoglou " " " " "
- B. Crimbas, Professor of the Supreme Agricultural School
- S. Paxinos, Professor of the Athens University
- P. Santorinis, Professor of the Polytechnical School

XIX Epirus Committee

- A. Kalogeras, Professor of the Polytechnical School (Chairman)
- P. Dovas, Director of the Ministry of Co-ordination
- G. Lymberides " " " " "
- A. Stavrianopoulos " " " " "
- E. Georgousis " " " " "
- J. Mantas, Inspector General of the Ministry of Public Works
- J. Paleologos, Director of the Ministry of Agriculture
- C. Ferentinos, Chief of Section of the Agricultural Bank
- K. Dousis, Advisor to the Ministry of Co-ordination

ABBREVIATIONS

CAA	==	Civil Aviation Administration
CERN	==	European Center of Nuclear Research
CIE	==	Children's International Center
ECA	==	Economic Co-operation Administration
ECE	==	Economic Committee for Europe
EPA	==	European Productivity Administration
EPTA	==	Expanded Program of Technical Assistance
FAO	==	Food and Agriculture Organization
FATIS	==	Food and Agriculture Technical Information Bulletin
FOA	==	Foreign Operations Administration
GATT	==	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IBRD	==	International Bank of Reconstruction and Development
ICA	==	International Co-operation Administration
ICAO	==	International Civil Aviation Organization
ILO	==	International Labor Office
IMF	==	International Monetary Fund
ITU	==	International Telecommunications Union
MSA	==	Mutual Security Administration
OECE	==	Organization of European Economic Co-operation
OIC	==	Organization of International Commerce
PRA	==	Productivity and Research Administration
TAA	==	Technical Assistance Administration
TAB	==	Technical Assistance Board
TAC	==	Technical Assistance Committee
UNESCO	==	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	==	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNRRA	==	United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration
UPU	==	World Postal Union
VOR	==	Very High Frequency Omni-Directional Ranges
WHO	==	World Health Organization
WMO	==	World Meteorological Organization
