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27.10.42

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G R E E C E - S A M O S

ECONOMIC

A 533 - 607

Grapes and Olive Crops. Food Situation.

GRAPES.

1. The Italians have issued orders that growers are to deliver their whole crop of grapes to the Wine Growers Association at Drachmas 27 per oke, keeping only 7 okes of grapes and 8 okes of "Petimezi" (grape syrup) for their own use.

2. The average annual yield of must is 50,000 hectolitres but following the above order only 6,500 hectolitres were delivered. The Italians therefore made a search and confiscated any surplus found.

OLIVE OIL.

3. Growers were ordered to deliver their olives to the mills at Drachmas 30 per oke, and were promised 20 okes olive oil at Drachmas 160 in return, and in addition each family was allowed to retain 10 okes of olives for its own use.

4. The above orders have roused great resentment amongst the population who are refusing to gather the olive crop. If properly collected this year's crop should yield 4 million okes of olive oil.

FOOD AND PRICES.

5. 2 - 3 okes of flour (mixed with maize) are issued per head each month.

6. Prices rise daily. At the beginning of October olive oil was Drachmas 3000 per oke, wheat 2,200 and cereals 2,500 Drachmas per oke. Rice has been sold by Italians on the Black Market at 3,500 drachmas per oke, macaroni at 3,000, a small tin of meat at 5 - 600 drachmas, and a loaf of 60 drams at 300 drachmas.

SOURCE - from Greek Refugee.

RELIABILITY - Believed good.

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TABLE of the SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS OF MAIN PRODUCTS(a) (in Tons)

PRODUCT	Average yearly consumption 1936 - 38	Minimum consumption 1942	Foreseen production 1942	To be imported	To be exported
Meat	(b) 128,000	(b) 40,000	28,000	12,000	-
Milk, cheese & dairy produce	(b) 166,000	(b) 72,000	67,000	12,000	-
Fish	(c) 39,000	(c) 81,000	6,000	75,000	-
Wheat	(d) 1,375,000	(d) 740,000	500,000	240,000	-
Pulse	(e) 62,000	(d) 105,000	35,000	70,000	-
Rice	(f) 33,000	(f) 28,000	3,000	25,000	-
Sugar	(g) 69,000	(i) 25,000	-	25,000	-
Potatoes	(h) 150,000	(g) 50,000	50,000	-	-
Oil	(i) 100,000	(h) 90,000	100,000	-	10,000
Olives	(i) 20,000	(h) 20,000	30,000	-	10,000
Raisins	(g) 73,000	(i) 90,000	100,000	-	10,000
Figs	(g) 10,000	(i) 20,000	25,000	-	5,000
	2,225,000	1,368,000	944,000	450,000	35,000

- (a) = Not comprising West Macedonia and Thrace
 (b) = Most will be consumed in the country
 (c) = The real needs will be superior
 (d) = From which 45,000 will be consumed by the peasants of the first category, including all flour cereals
 (e) = Consumption will increase, owing to shortage of rest. 35,000 will be consumed by peasants of first category.
 (f) = Real needs will be superior
 (g) = Most will be consumed in the provinces
 (h) = Will probably be superior, owing to shortage of rest
 (i) = Consumption of figs and raisins must be increased, in order to offset the shortage of other foodstuffs, especially sugar.

As can be seen in the above table, Greece before the war consumed 2,225,000 tons of the above described goods. Now for the needs of its population 1,368,000 tons would do. But only we hope to produce 944,000 tons, from which 35,000 tons maybe exported. Consequently it is absolutely indispensable that the balance be covered by importing 459,000 tons, that is about 38,000 tons per month.

NS, May 22nd, 1942.

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IMPORTANT

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