

## **B. THE GREEK CLAIMS FOR REPARATIONS**

### **JUSTIFIED DEMANDS**

At the time when the immense catastrophes in our country were noted and recorded, it became evident that it would be impossible for Greece to recuperate without external help, in order for the country to at least be able to stand on its own two feet; the Greek people started addressing the issue of claims.

And those were claims for the just compensation by the Countries responsible for the catastrophe, for compensation by Germany, Italy and Bulgaria, that had caused such a great disaster.

These claims were totally justified, not because Greece won the war; nor were they fair only because of the fact that these countries were responsible for the disasters caused, but first and foremost, because, since this tremendous and devastating world conflict, the countries that had caused all these disasters have had a far better living standard than Greece who suffered the consequences.

And while, in the countryside of Macedonia and Thrace, the villagers are homeless, on the other side of the borders, the Bulgarian peasants who had burned down the Greek villages, having stolen furniture and fortunes, are now living the good life in their homes, with everything they stole from Greece.

While in Greece the Germans left not one bridge standing, the German landscape is today that of brand new streets gleaming under the sun. Naturally, the Nazi army would not blow up its own bridges when it was retreating, as it was theirs.

And in this way, while the Greek railroads remain without carriages and engines, every equipment and machinery that was paid for by Greeks is now operational in Germany and Bulgaria.

And thus, while the Greek farmers have no animals to cultivate their land, Italy, Germany and Bulgaria have enough to cultivate their own.

And today, the Greek population has to carry the burden of hundreds of thousands of pensions, compensations, has to care for tuberculosis patients and all the sick and wounded and all the victims the Axis occupation left behind; all the while, the Nations that caused this are in a much better state.

As a result, while the Greek population has decreased in numbers, the population in the Axis countries has respectively risen.

The Greek demands are therefore justified and fair, because we demand that the countries responsible for the catastrophe, that today have a much better living standard, compensate Greece for its reinstatement.

In accordance with this principle, Greece has never asked Albania for any compensation, even though its people, in collaboration with the other forces of the Axis caused many damages to our nation. However, since the people of Albania have a lower living standard than the Greek people, Hellas never raised the issue of compensations with Albania.

***And this is the way that the Greek claims were stated:***

As we have demonstrated so far, Greece made many and various difficult sacrifices in World War II. So, how should these claims that Greece has be stated?

The sacrifices Greece made were not only material, but also spiritual, sacrifices that cost in material things but also in human lives and sacrifices in capital, but also in deeds; they were sacrifices that cost private but also public, state property to be lost. How was it possible for all of this to be calculated, put to numbers of reimbursement?

This problem therefore was not resolved, since it was rather difficult to put in numbers the lives that were lost and to calculate the lives of those who sacrificed, or those whose health was afflicted by tuberculosis, to remunerate a blunt value for the destruction of works of art and historical monuments (how much, for example, should the Hellenes ask for the Monasteri of Hagia Lavra?), the moral values and principles that this compromised. But even more so, because it is difficult to estimate with certainty the actual value of the private fortunes lost, aside of course from real estate (for example, how many rings, how much jewelry, coins that were kept in the families for ages did the conquerors blackmail out of people, for a can of food or a piece of bread?).

In this way, Hellas was restricted in staking its claims. The principles by which it decided to demand reparations were simply: That we should ask not for what we've lost, but for what we can prove was lost, categorize it and standardize it in true, pragmatic numbers.

And so Hellas had to restrict its demands, but with these imposed restrictions they were made more specific, more practical, but also more ethical: Since in this way, Hellas was staying true to its people and was making a statement: That neither the moral and spiritual values, nor the Hellenic lives lost during the Axis Occupation could ever be surmised, or put into numbers or bought off.

According to that principle, the Greek claims for reparations were categorized under the following categories:

**A. Direct damages (positive)**

- Seizing
- Destruction & Damaging
- Unpaid services
- Paying
- State Budget Spending
- Clearing
- Pensions to victims of war
- Seizing of State storage
- Warfare material
- Money paid to workers by employees

**B. Collateral damage**

- From 1941-1944
- Loss of National income
- Reduction in labor and work performance

**C. Consequential damage**

- In post-war era
- Loss of national income
- Reduction in labor and work performance

And in this way, the Greek claims for reparations are much smaller than the sacrifices made, but they are specific and based entirely on real and concrete evidence. In this classification, the following categories of claims were not included.

**Sacrifices of the people:**

Deaths

Diseases, Illness,

Reduction of birth rate

**Cultural Losses:**

Art & appreciation,

Moral values,

Private property lost, that could not be supported by evidence (jewelry, etc.)

**And here are the claims that Greece has made for reparations:**

After careful deliberations and systematic work from all appropriate authorities, who worked under the premise of the afore mentioned principles and completed the table of Losses, it is proven that the specific and measurable losses of the Country, are:

***17.870.764.100 USD (as of 1938) , or***

***1.994.734.680.991 Drachmas (as of 1938)***

The best currency unit was perceived to be the American dollar (USD), to facilitate easier communications and understandings with Foreign countries and therefore, all financial data presented in this study shall be measured by this currency unit. At the same time, the same data shall also be presented in drachmas, so that the Greek reader will have a better understanding of the state of the Greek economy.

These were the claims for war reparations of the Greek side.

At this stage, we must also clarify that:

The Greek claims have been presented at various times, in various memos and in different ways. As a result, the categorization and presentation of the data differs from memo to memo.

With this study however, we are interested in the realistic, whole view of the situation, to comprehend it more clearly, to have a reference point by which we can compare the different phases of the problem, etc.

Therefore, a study has been implemented, for the purpose of unifying all the data and for classification under the same type for every country responsible for reparations. For each country accountable for reparations, the most recent data of the last memo have been implemented, as they are believed to be the most accurate to date.

As a result, with regards to the German sides' reparations, the final data that were implemented were those of the memo that was submitted in the Paris Conference for reparation claims. However, the data in this last report had also needed corrections, because claims owed jointly by both the German and the Italian side had been revised in the final report for Italy, so it was therefore believed appropriate that they would also be revised in the new study with regards to the reparations of the German side also.

With regards to the Italian and Bulgarian reparations, the reports of the Peace Conference of Paris have been taken into account.

Therefore, since all the data presented in this study have been categorized in the same way, it was deemed necessary that all the information from various conferences be put into this Appendix in chronological order of the conference in which they were presented, in order to enable the reader, if need be, to compare and cross-reference the

data from the other sources. I must emphasize, however, that the only thing changed is the data classification and not the actual data itself, which have essentially remained unchanged.

The final total sums, however, are not completely identical to all of those from various reports and memos. The differences are minor and are mostly due to corrections of typing errors, adding errors etc. from the initial reports that had to be corrected in the present one.

All the relevant information for these shall be included in Appendix 1 attached at the end of this report.

### **The Importance of the claims for reparations**

So, what does the total amount of these claims, however reduced, actually represent?

What do 17.870.764.100 USD (as of 1938) , or

1.994.734.680.991 Drachmas (as of 1938) actually stand for?

If we take into consideration, that in 1938 the total National Income was approximately 60.000.000.000 drachmas, and the State Budget was in the region of 15.000.000.000, then it is clear that we are seeking claims of National Income for approximately 32 years, or National Budget for approximately 130 years.

### **Who do the claims concern?**

In order for Greece to satisfy its needs and claims for war reparations, three out of the four collaborative Axis occupation countries have been asked to reimburse, since they have a better living standard than Greece.

Reparation claims have been classified according to the Country that caused them. Therefore, from the total of damages caused,

60,9% or 10.876.504.537 Dollars or

1.214.035.436.445 drachmas are owed from Germany,

33,6% or 6.008.784.810 dollars or

670.700.552.545 drachmas are owed from Italy

5,5% or 985.474.753 dollars or

109.998.692.001 drachmas are due from Bulgaria.

As we have previously mentioned, no claims whatsoever were asked from Albania, not because they did not inflict damages (they caused many during the war and the Axis Occupation), but because its people were pre-war living and still today continue to live, in poorer conditions than the Greek people.

### **Our claims and accountability of the responsible parties**

Upon comparative study of the requested amounts in relation to the National Income and State Budget of each responsible country that we have asked for reimbursement, we are now able to make the following observations:

For Greece, the total amount of damages demanded, represents 33 years of our pre-war National Income, that is to say 33 years of the effort and labor of each Greek.

For Germany, the amount that is owed to Greece is approximately one third of its National income for one year.

For Italy, the amount that is owed to Greece, is approximately that of its National Income for one year.

For Bulgaria, the amount that is owed, is approximately that of the National Income of the country for two years.

Wherefore, while each Greek citizen would have to work 33 years to restore the damage that these countries inflicted, the citizens of the countries responsible would be needing to work much less to reimburse what they destroyed and in specific:

The Germans, for only four months

The Italians, for only one year

The Bulgarians, for only two years.

It is therefore evident that:

This issue is 66 times more imperative and demanding for and on the Greeks than for the Germans.

33 times more imperative to the Greeks than it is to the Italians.

16 times more imperative to the Greeks than it is to the Bulgarians.

### **Analysis and categorization of reparation claims**

It is interesting to observe how the data for claims for reparations are analyzed, what we are demanding of each country, what the damages are and what we are seeking in each individual instance.

From this single analysis, we shall be able to comprehend the validity of each claim, as well as what precisely the total amount we are claiming represents and stands for in actuality.

The total of the demands for war reparations from various countries will be presented below in Table 1. In order for this table to be filled, the data that were taken from reports and memos of these countries have been categorized in a unified way, which is thought the most appropriate and logical and by and large simulates the data presentation that has been accepted in the Paris International Conference for WWII Reparations.

From the aforementioned table, we can surmise the following:

1. Out of the total sum of the claims, almost half are for collateral damages or indirect damages incurred.
2. The direct damages constitute 49,5% of the total of the damage claims.
3. Out of the direct damages, the larger claims are for destruction 12% and pensions (9,7%).
4. Out of the bilateral and indirect damages, the claims are almost equally distributed in percentage, and are due mostly to the loss of National Income.

**Table 1 Table of Total Claims for War Reparations**

Type of damage	1938 Drachmas	1938 dollars	%
<b>A. Direct Damages</b>			
1.Looting & Plundering	81.511.458.827	752.050.339	4,1
2.Destructions	249.049.503.811	2.231.226.517	12,5
3.Unpaid services	23.470.086.354	210.267.821	1,2
4.Payments	37.282.886.374	334.016.184	1,9
5.Clearing	58.893.015.090	527.620.633	2,9
6.Budget Spending	94.375.726.560	845.509.107	4,7
7.Pensions	194.240.763.360	1.740196.769	9,7
8.Looting of State Warehouses	24.302.201.810	217.722.646	1,2
9. Warfare Materials	58.505.505.852	524.148.950	2,9
10.Amounts paid to workers by employers	168.000.000.000	1.505.106.612	8,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>989.831.148.038</b>	<b>8.867.865.578</b>	<b>49,5%</b>
<b>B. Collateral (Indirect Damages)</b>			
1.Loss of National income 1940-1944	350.244.084.693	3.137.825.522	17,6
2.Reduction in work performance between 1940-1944	131.005.380.260	1.173.673.000	6,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>481.249.464.953</b>	<b>4.311.498.522</b>	<b>24,2%</b>
<b>C. Consequential damages</b>			
1. Loss of National Income after war	280.143.876.000	2.509.800.000	14,1
Reduction in work performance after the war	243.510.192.000	2.181.600.000	12,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>523.634.068.000</b>	<b>4.691.400.000</b>	<b>26,3</b>
<b>SUM TOTAL</b>	<b>1.994.734.680.991</b>	<b>17.870.764.100</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Analysis of the claims for war reparations by specific country**

Following the analytical presentation of the sum of our demands presented here, it is imperative that we now take a look at the analysis by each country and the cause of the request for reparations respectively.

This analysis is shown here below, in Table 2 for Germany, Table 3 for Italy and Table 4 for Bulgaria respectively. The sum of these tables represents the total amount of claims we have presented in Table 1.

**TABLE 2 CLAIMS FOR REPARATIONS FROM GERMANY**

<b>Type of damage</b>	<b>1938 Drachmas</b>	<b>1938 dollars</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>A. Direct Damages</b>			
1.Looting & Plundering	61.363.095.000	549.750.000	5
2.Destructions	105.795.668.400	947.820.000	8,7
3.Unpaid services	3.016.753.740	27.027.000	0,2
4.Payments	20.590.318.160	184.468.000	1,7
5.Clearing	58.474.704.260	523.873.000	4,8
6.Budget Spending	5.663.375.560	50.738.000	0,5
7.Pensions	93.752.763.360	839.928.000	7,2
8.Looting of State Warehouses	12.151.100.905	108.861.323	1
9. Warfare Materials	26.250.000.000	235.172.908	2,2
10.Amounts paid to workers by employers	84.000.000.000	752.533.306	6,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>471.057.779.385</b>	<b>4.220.191.537</b>	<b>38,2</b>
<b>B. Collateral (Indirect Damages)</b>			
1.Loss of National income 1940-1944	88.318.208.800	791.240.000	7,3
2.Reduction in work performance between 1940-1944	131.005.380.260	1.173.673.000	10,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>219.323.589.060</b>	<b>1.964.913.000</b>	<b>18,1</b>
<b>C. Consequential damages</b>			
1. Loss of National Income after war	280.143.876.000	2.509.800.000	23,3
Reduction in work performance after the wae	243.510.192.000	2.181.600.000	20,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>523.654.068.000</b>	<b>4.691.400.000</b>	<b>43,7</b>
<b>SUM TOTAL</b>	<b>1.214.035.436.445</b>	<b>10.876.504.537</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 3 CLAIMS FOR REPARATIONS FROM ITALY**

Type of damage	1938 Drachmas	1938 dollars	%
<b>A. Direct Damages</b>			
1.Looting &Plundering	16.561.870.103	148.377.263	2,4
2.Destructions	112.979.297.631	1.012.177.904	16,5
3.Unpaid services	4.854.298.862	43.489.578	0,7
4.Payments	16.992.568.214	149.548.184	2,4
5.Clearing	418.310.830	3.747.633	0,1
6.Budget Spending	87.793.106.000	786.535.621	12,7
7.Pensions	84.000.000.000	752.553.306	13,3
8.Looting of State Warehouses	12.151.100.905	108.861.323	1,8
9. Warfare Materials	26.250.000.000	235.172.908	3,8
10.Amounts paid to workers by employers	84.000.000.000	752.553.306	13,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>445.700.552.545</b>	<b>3.993.017.026</b>	<b>67,0</b>
<b>B. Collateral (Indirect Damages)</b>			
1.Loss of National income 1940-1944	225.000.000.000	2.015.767.784	33,0
2.Reduction in work performance between 1940-1944	-	-	-
<b>C. Consequential damages</b>			
1. Loss of National Income after war	-	-	-
Reduction in work performance after the wae	-	-	-
<b>SUM TOTAL</b>	<b>670.700.552.545</b>	<b>6.008.784.810</b>	<b>100</b>



**TABLE 4 CLAIMS FOR REPARATIONS FROM BULGARIA**

<b>Type of damage</b>	<b>1938 Drachmas</b>	<b>1938 dollars</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>A. Direct Damages</b>			
1.Looting & Plundering	3.786.493.724	33.923.076	4,2
2.Destructions	30.274.537.780	271.228.613	27,2
3.Unpaid services	15.599.033.752	139.751.243	14,3
4.Payments	-	-	-
5.Clearing	-	-	-
6.Budget Spending	919.245.000	8.235.486	0,8
7.Pensions	16.488.000.000	147.715.463	14,9
8.Looting of State Warehouses	-	-	-
9. Warfare Materials	6.005.505.852	53.803.134	5,4
10.Amounts paid to workers by employers	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>73.072.816.108</b>	<b>654.657.015</b>	<b>66,8</b>
<b>B. Collateral (Indirect Damages)</b>			
1.Loss of National income 1940-1944	36.925.875.893	330.817.738	33,2
2.Reduction in work performance between 1940-1944	-	-	-
<b>C. Consequential damages</b>			
1. Loss of National Income after war	-	-	-
Reduction in work performance after the wae	-	-	-
<b>SUM TOTAL</b>	<b>109.998.692.001</b>	<b>985.474.753</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 5 COMPARISONS OF DEMANDS FROM ALL THREE COUNTRIES**

<b>Type of damage</b>	<b>1938 Drachmas</b>	<b>Per. Of responsibility %</b>	<b>German y</b>	<b>Italy</b>	<b>Bulgaria</b>
<b>A. Direct Damages</b>					
1.Looting	81.711.458.827		75,2	20,2	4,6
2.Destructions	249.049.503.811		42,4	45,3	12,3
3.Unpaid services	23.470.086.354		12,9	20,6	66,5
4.Payments	37.282.886.374		55,5	44,5	-
5.Clearing	59.893.015.090		99,3	0,7	-
6.Budget Spending	94.375.726.560		6,0	93	1
7.Pensions	194.240.763.360		48,2	43,3	8,5
8.Looting of State Warehouses	24.302.201.810		50	50	-
9. Warfare Materials	58.505.505.852		44,9	44,9	10,2
10.Amounts paid to workers by employers	168.000.000.000		50	50	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>989.831.148.038</b>		<b>47,6</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>7,4</b>
<b>B. Collateral (Indirect) Damages</b>					
1.Loss of National income 1940-1944	350.244.084.693		25	64,4	10,6
2.Reduction in work performance between 1940-1944	131.005.380.260		100	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>481.249.464.953</b>		<b>45,5</b>	<b>46,8</b>	<b>7,7</b>
<b>C. Consequential Damages</b>					
1. Loss of National Income after war	280.143.876.000		100	-	-
Reduction in work performance after the war	243.510.192.000		100	-	-
<b>SUM TOTAL</b>	<b>1.994.734.680.991</b>		<b>60,9</b>	<b>33,6</b>	<b>5,5</b>

By comparing the demands for reparations of all three countries with each other, and with the entirety of the demands, we observe the following:

*Germany (Table 2)*

This Table was created in accordance with the first Table of demands for German reparations, which was submitted in the Conference for Reparation (see Appendix). From the initial table we took the data from A 1, 2,3,4, 5, 6 ,7 B) 1,2 and C) 1,2. The remaining data A 8,9,10 was derived from the second table for demands for reparations from Italy, which was submitted to the Peace Conference, since it is the most recent, and shows the newest available data for the joint responsibilities of both the Germans and the Italians.

1. Germany caused 60,9% of the entirety of the destructions in Greece.
2. Out of all direct damages, Germany is responsible for 47,6%, that is, almost half of the direct damages incurred.
3. As far as collateral damages, Germany also caused almost half of them, with a percentage of 45,5%.
4. The consequences of the destructions all indicate that Germany is the principal force responsible for the war and the destructions.
5. For precisely all the above reasons, from the total sum of our above mentioned demands, the biggest percentage is accounted for in the consequences of the damages (43,7%).
6. From the indirect/Collateral damages, Germany bears the biggest responsibility for the Seizing of property (75,2% of the total of the Seizing of property category), as well as the Clearing (99,3%).

#### *Italy (Table 3)*

This Table was constructed according to the second Table of demands (see Appendix) that was submitted in the Peace Conference.

The minor differences between the two tables are the result of some typing errors (praxis) that had been wrong in the original Tables, which were corrected during processing (Railroad chapter, page 10 of the original) and Livestock page 17 of the report in French, as well as the correction of the State Warehouses Seizure, which was wrongly assigned entirely to Italy and not by half to Italy and Germany respectively as was right.

1. Italy caused 33,6% of the total damages in Greece, which translates to one third of the total destructions.
2. From the direct damages, Italy is responsible for almost as many as Germany.
3. From the indirect/collateral damages, Italy is responsible for marginally more damages and destructions than Germany.

In general, Italy is equally responsible for the destruction in Greece, but singularly bears the responsibility for State Budget spending (93% as opposed to Germany's 6%) and the greater part of the responsibility for damages (45,3% as opposed to Germany's 42,4%) and unpaid services (20,6% as opposed to 12,9% by Germany).

#### *Bulgaria (Table 4)*

This Table was assembled according to the second Table of demands from Bulgaria that was submitted in the Peace conference (see Appendix).

The only difference, in the total amount in dollars, is due to typing/transliteration error in the initial Appendixes' Table in the French language.

1. Bulgaria is responsible for 5,5% of the total of the damages and destructions.
2. Bulgaria's accountability for unpaid services is exceedingly larger than the other two countries, reaching twice the quotient of the other two countries put together (66,5%).

## Direct Damages

Out of the three major categories of damages and destructions (Direct damages, Collateral damages, Indirect damages) Direct Damages are of the most significant/crucial, not only because they represent almost half of our demands for reparations (44,5%), but because these are much more specific and, as direct damages, it is of the utmost urgency that they be immediately restored.

That is why there is a specific analysis of this type of damages in particular by category, according to the economic and technical branches to which they refer.

The analysis is presented with Tables 6 and 7 for the total of damages, as well as in Tables 8 through 13, categorized by each responsible country.

A number of conclusions can be safely drawn from this data, which can constitute valid suggestion policies and future reference as to the order of emergency by which the reimbursement should be utilized.

A few major ones are the following:

1. Out of the Direct damages, the most important are by order of urgency the destructions, (25,1%), Pensions (19,5%) and compensation for services paid for and not rendered (16,9%).
2. The damages are more pressing when it comes to destructions of habitats and urban homes 24,38%, commercial navy (11,5%) and Commerce and Industry(11,83%).
3. The majority of the damages caused are Direct Damages (almost 73% of the total), while the secondary damages from lack of maintenance and abandonment are the remaining 27%.
4. The entirety of the damages and destructions occurred almost exclusively within the Country (98% of the total of damages), while only 2% occurred in the Greek Communities overseas.
5. The industries that suffered the most from Looting, are Livestock Farming (29,5%), followed by Agriculture 22,6% as well as habitation 20,2% (furniture, appliances etc.) and to a considerably lesser extent the remaining categories.
6. Out of the total of claims from Germany, the largest amount was due to destructions (22,45%), while 13,03% is on account of looting; On the part of the Italian claims, 25,34% is due to the destructions and 3,72% for looting, while on the part of the Bulgarians, 41,43% is due to the destructions and 5,14% for looting (Table 14).

**TABLE 6 CAUSES OF INDIRECT DAMAGES (IN DRACHMAS)**

	<b>Destruction</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Looting &amp; Plundering</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Remaining Categories</b>
Industry	13.656.155.398	5,49	2.688.047.100	3,30	
Commerce	15.779.320.846	6,34	2.000.000.000	2,40	
Power Company	270.999.487	0,11	263.123.000	0,30	
Mines	2.038.877.150	0,82	154.343.150	0,20	
Salt mines	14.321.250	0,01	138.170.375	0,20	
Tourism – Thermal Cities	928.165.000	0,37	239.077.000	0,30	
Commercial Navy	29.766.524.700	11,95	2.307.375.000	2,80	
Ports- Canals	1.479.428.300	0,59	59.389.050	0,1	
Railroads – Vehicles	4.213.555.516	1,69	4.964.427.996	6,10	
Roads & Highways	5.417.916.000	2,18	23.430.000	0,10	
Agricultural Produce	7.826.057.091	3,14	18.589.562.957	22,7	
Agriculture Facilities	9.248055.755	3,71	2.414.842.222	2,90	
Livestock farming	9.990.500.000	4,01	24.244.203.200	29,6	
Forests	4.160.853.278	1,67	2.921.537.101	3,60	
Fishing	152.000.000	0,06	203.000.000	0,30	
Hydraulic constructions	1.049.789.420	0,42	565,643,329	0,70	
Machinery- Tools	-	-	2.100.000.000	2,60	
Schools-Churches	2.621.281.740	1,05	305.522.930	0,40	
Furniture- appliances	7.141.040.000	2,87	16.531.040.000	20,2	
Homes	60.724.500.000	24,38	-	-	
Communications (Telephone, telegraph, Post)	598.162.000	0,24	998.724.417	1,20	
Lack of Maintenance <<,	66.972.000.000	26,89	-	-	
Damages in Greek Communities Abroad	5.000.000.000	2,01	-	-	
Transportations	-	-	-	-	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>249.049.503.811</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>81.711.458.827</b>	<b>100</b>	
Unpaid services					23.470.086.354
Payments					37.282.886.374
Clearing					6.081.686.390
N. Budget Spending					147.187.055.260
Pensions					194.240.763.360

Looting of State Warehouses					24.302.201.810
Warfare Materials					58.505.505.852
Amounts paid to workers					168.000.000.000
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>659.070.185.400</b>

**TABLE 7 CAUSES OF DIRECT DAMAGES (In Dollars)**

	<b>Destruction</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Looting &amp; Plundering</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Remaining Categories</b>
Industry	122.345.060	5,49	24.082.127	3,30	
Commerce	141.366.430	6,34	17.917.936	2,40	
Power Company	2.427.880	0,11	2.357.311	0,30	
Mines	18.266.236	0,82	1.382.755	0,20	
Salt mines	128.318	0,01	1.237.864	0,20	
Tourism – Thermal Cities	8.135.400	0,37	2.141.882	0,30	
Commercial Navy	266.677.350	11,95	20.671.700	2,80	
Ports- Canals	13.524.151	0,59	532.065	0,10	
Railroads – Vehicles	37.748.981	1,69	44.476.151	6,10	
Road network	48.538.935	2,18	209.909	0,1	
Agricultural Produce	70.113.402	3,14	166.543.298	22,7	
Agriculture Facilities	82.853.040	3,71	21.634.499	2,90	
Livestock farming	89.504.607	4,01	217.203.039	29,6	
Forests	37.276.952	1,67	26.173.965	3,6	
Fishing	1.361.763	0,06	1.818.671	0,3	
Hydraulic constructions	9.405.031	0,42	5.067.580	0,7	
Machinery- Tools	-	-	18.813.834	2,6	
Schools-Churches	23.483.940	1,05	2.737.161	0,40	
Furniture- appliances	63.976.349	2,87	148.101.058	20,2	
Homes	544.028.848	24,38	-	-	
Communications (Telephone, telegraph, Post)	5.359.004	0,24	8.947.540	1,20	
Lack of Maintenance <<	600.000.000	26,89	-	-	
Damages in Greek Communities Abroad	44.794.840	2,01	-	-	
Transportations	-	-	-	-	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.231.226.517</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>732.050.339</b>	<b>100</b>	
Unpaid services					210.267.821

Payments					334.016.184
Clearing					54.485.633
N. Budget Spending					1.318.644.107
Pensions					1.740.196.769
Looting of State Warehouses					217.722.646
Warfare Materials					524.148.950
Amounts paid to workers					1.505.106.612
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>5.904.588.722</b>

**TABLE 8 DIRECT DAMAGES CAUSED BY GERMANY (In Drachmas)**

**And their respective causes**

	<b>Destruction</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Looting &amp; Plundering</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Remaining Categories</b>
Industry	6.484.509.704	6,12	2,596,859.900	4,232	
Commerce	7.000.000.000	6,61	2.000.000.000	3,259	
Power Company	205.965.800	0,19	263.123.000	0,428	
Mines	1.385.615.150	1,30	92.368.450	0,15	
Salt mines	8.291.250	0,0	79.993.375	0,130	
Tourism – Thermal Cities	638.165.000	0,60	167.777.000	0,274	
Commercial Navy (shipping)	27.924.127.700	26,39	1994.130.000	3,249	
Ports- Canals	1.129.080.000	1,06	48.230.000	0,079	
Railroads – Vehicles	2.164.084.719	2,04	2.084.525.982	3,397	
Road network	3.362.340.000	3,17	-	-	
Agricultural Produce	-	-	15.228.554.950	24,818	
Agriculture Facilities	5.438.376.757	5,14	1.620.662.830	2,641	
Livestock farming	6.545.000.000	6,18	16.970.942.240	27,656	
Forests	2.100.350.000	1,98	2.490.500.476	4,058	
Fishing	90.000.000	0,08	123.000.000	0,2	
Hydraulic constructions	524.375.420	0,49	229.232.380	0,374	
Machinery- Tools	-	-	1.420.000.000	2,315	
Schools-Churches	1.781.386.900	1,78	148.470.000	0,242	
Furniture- appliances	4.466.000.000	4,22	12.806.000.000	20,871	

Homes	34.548.000.000	32,65	-	-	
Communications (Telephone, telegraph, Post)	-	-	998.724.417	1,627	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>105.795.668.40 0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>61.363.095.00 0</b>	<b>100</b>	
Unpaid services					3.016.753.740
Payments					20.590.318.160
Clearing					58.474.704.260
N. Budget Spending					5.663.375.560
Pensions					93.752.763.360
Looting of State Warehouses					2.151.100.905
Warfare Materials					26.250.000.000
Amounts paid to workers					84.000.000.000
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>303.899.015.985</b>

**TABLE 9 DIRECT DAMAGES CAUSED BY GERMANY (In Dollars)**

**And their respective causes**

	<b>Destruction</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Looting &amp; Plundering</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Remaining Categories</b>
Industry	58.094.515	6,12	23.265.184	4,232	
Commerce	62.712.776	6,61	17.917.930	3,259	
Power Company	1.845.241	0,19	2.357.311	0,428	
Mines	12.413.682	1,3	827.525	0,15	
Salt mines	74.281	0,0	716.658	0,130	
Tourism – Thermal Cities	5.717.299	0,60	1.503.108	0,274	
Commercial Navy (shipping)	250.171.364	26,39	17.865.347	3,249	
Ports- Canals	10.115.391	1,06	432.091	0,079	
Railroads – Vehicles	19.387.964	2,04	18.675.201	3,397	
Road network	30.123.096	3,17	-	-	
Agricultural Produce	-	-	136.432.135	24.818	
Agriculture Facilities	48.722.243	5,14	14.519.466	2,641	
Livestock farming	58.636.446	6,18	152.042.127	27,656	



Forests	18.816.969	1,98	22.312.322	4,058	
Fishing	806.307	0,08	1.101.953	0,200	
Hydraulic constructions	4.697.863	0,49	2.053.685	0,374	
Machinery- Tools	-	-	12.721.735	2,315	
Schools-Churches	15.959.388	1,78	1.330.138	0,242	
Furniture- appliances	40.010.751	4,22	114.728.544	20,87 1	
Homes	309.514.424	32,65	-	-	
Communications (Telephone, telegraph, Post)	-	-	8.947.540	1,627	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>947.820.000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>549.750.000</b>	<b>100</b>	
Unpaid services					27.027.000
Payments					184.468.000
Clearing					523.877.000
N. Budget Spending					50.738.000
Pensions					839.928.000
Looting of State Warehouses					108.861.323
Warfare Materials					235.172.908
Amounts paid to workers					752.553.306
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>2.722.625.537</b>

**TABLE 10 DIRECT DAMAGES CAUSED BY ITALY (In Drachmas)**

**And their respective causes**

	<b>Destruction</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Looting &amp; Plundering</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Remaining Categories</b>
Industry	6.000.000.000	5,31	91.187.200	0,55	
Commerce	6.000.000.000	5,31	-	-	
Power Company	14.079.687	0,01	-	-	
Mines	641.214.000	0,57	4.697.000	0,03	
Salt mines	6.030.000	0,01	58.177.000	0,35	
Tourism – Thermal Cities	290.000.000	0,26	71.300.000	0,43	
Commercial Navy (shipping)	1.814.258.000	1,61	313.245.000	1,89	
Ports- Canals	302.280.200	0,27	4.300.000	0,03	
Railroads – Vehicles	1.566.425.721	1.39	341.581.494	2,06	
Road network	840.585.000	0,75	-	-	
Agricultural Produce	-	-	3.361.008.007	20,29	
Agriculture Facilities	2.620.348.998	2,32	794.179.392	4,79	
Livestock farming	1.963.500.000	1,74	7.273.260.960	43,91	
Forests	813.086.625	0,72	275.036.625	1,66	
Fishing	62.000.000	0,06	80.000.000	0,49	
Hydraulic constructions	147.800.000	0,13	179.610.425	1,09	
Machinery- Tools	-	-	680.000.000	4,11	
Schools-Churches	705.989.400	0,62	70.287.000	0,42	
Furniture- appliances	1.914.000.000	1,69	2.964.000.000	17,90	
Homes	14.806.200.000	13.10	-	-	
Communications (Telephone, telegraph, Post)	499.500.000	0,44	-	-	
Lack of Maintenance	66.972.000.000	59,27	-	-	
Damages in overseas Hellenic Communities	5.000.000.000	4,42	-	-	
Transport	-	-	-	-	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>112.979.297.631</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16.561.870.103</b>	<b>100</b>	
Unpaid services					4.854.298.862
Payments					16.692.568.214
Clearing					418.310.830

N. Budget Spending					87.793.106.000
Pensions					84.000.000.000
Looting of State Warehouses					12.151.100.905
Warfare Materials					26.250.000
Amounts paid to workers					84.000.000.000
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>289.935.634.811</b>

**TABLE 11 DIRECT DAMAGES CAUSED BY ITALY (In Dollars)**  
**And their respective causes**

	<b>Destruction</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Looting &amp; Plundering</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Remaining Categories</b>
Industry	53.753.808	5,31	816.943	0,55	
Commerce	53.753.808	5,31	-	-	
Power Company	126.141	0,01	-	-	
Mines	5.744.616	0,57	42.081	0,03	
Salt mines	54.037	0,01	521.206	0,35	
Tourism – Thermal Cities	2.598.101	0,26	638.773	0,43	
Commercial Navy (shipping)	16.253.890	1,61	2.806.353	1,89	
Ports- Canals	2.708.119	0,27	38.524	0,03	
Railroads – Vehicles	14.033.432	1,39	3.060.218	2,06	
Road network	7.530.774	0,75	-	-	
Agricultural Produce	-	-	30.11.163	20,29	
Agriculture Facilities	23.475.628	2,32	7.115.033	4,79	
Livestock farming	17.590.934	1,74	65.160.912	43,91	
Forests	7.284.417	0,72	2.464.044	1,66	
Fishing	555.456	0,06	716.718	0,49	
Hydraulic constructions	1.324.136	0,13	1.609.124	1,09	
Machinery- Tools	-	-	6.092.099	4,11	
Schools-Churches	6.324.937	0,62	629.690	0,42	
Furniture- appliances	17.147.465	1,69	26.554.381	17,90	
Homes	132.648.271	13,10	-	-	
Communications (Telephone, telegraph, Post)	4.475.094	0,44	-	-	
Lack of Maintenance	600.000.000	59,27	-	-	
Damages in overseas	44.794.840	4,42	-	-	

Hellenic Communities					
Transport	-	-	-	-	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.012.177.904</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>148.377.263</b>	<b>100</b>	
Unpaid services					43.489.578
Payments					149.548.184
Clearing					3.747.633
N. Budget Spending					778.539.743
Pensions					752.553.306
Looting of State Warehouses					108.861.323
Warfare Materials					235.172.908
Amounts paid to workers					752.553.306
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>2.824.465.981</b>

**TABLE 12 DIRECT DAMAGES CAUSED BY BULGARIA  
(In Drachmas)**

**And their respective causes**

	<b>Destruction</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Looting</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Remaining Categories</b>
Industry	1.171.645.694	3,87	-	-	
Commerce	2.779.320.846	9,18	-	-	
Power Company	50.954.000	0,16	-	-	
Mines	12.048.000	0,04	57.277.700	1,51	
Commercial Navy (shipping)	28.139.000	0,09	-	-	
Ports- Canals	48.068.100	0,16	6.859.050	0,18	
Railroads – Vehicles	483.045.076	1,62	2.538.320.520	67,05	
Road network	1.214.991.000	4,01	23.430.000	0,61	
Agricultural Produce	7.826.057.971	25,85	-	-	
Agriculture Facilities	1.189.330.000	3,93	-	-	
Livestock farming	1.482.000.000	4,89	-	-	
Forests	1.247.416.653	4,12	156.000.000	4,12	
Hydraulic constructions	377.614.000	1,24	156.800.524	4,15	
Machinery- Tools					
Schools-Churches	133.905.440	0,44	86765.930	2,28	
Furniture- appliances	761.040.000	2,52	761.040.000	20,10	
Homes	11.370.300.000	37,56	-	-	
Communications (Telephone, telegraph,	98.662.000	0,32	-	-	

Post)					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30.274.537.780</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3.786.493.724</b>	<b>100</b>	
Unpaid services					15.599.033.752
Payments					-
Clearing					-
N. Budget Spending					919.245.000
Pensions					16.488.000.000
Looting of State Warehouses					-
Warfare Materials					6.005.505.852
Amounts paid to workers					--
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>39.011.784.604</b>

**TABLE 13 DIRECT DAMAGES CAUSED BY BULGARIA  
(In Dollars)**

**And their respective causes**

	<b>Destruction</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Looting</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Remaining Categories</b>
Industry	10.496.737	3,87	-	-	
Commerce	24.899.846	9,18	-	-	
Power Company	456.498	0,16	-	-	
Mines	107.938	0,04	513.149	1,51	
Commercial Navy (shipping)	252.096	0,09	-	-	
Ports- Canals	430.641	0,16	61.450	0,18	
Railroads – Vehicles	4.327.585	1,62	22.740.732	67,05	
Road network	10.885.065	4,01	209.909	0,61	
Agricultural Produce	70.113.402	25,85	-	-	
Agriculture Facilities	10.655.169	3,93	-	-	
Livestock farming	13.277.227	4,89	-	-	
Forests	11.175.566	4,12	1,397.599	4,12	
Hydraulic constructions	3.383.032	1,24	1.404.771	4,15	
Schools-Churches	1.199.615	0,44	777.333	2,28	
Furniture- appliances	6.818.133	2,52	6.818.133	20,10	
Homes	101.866.153	37,56	-	-	
Communications (Telephone, telegraph, Post)	883.910	0,32	-	-	

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>271.228.613</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>33.923.076</b>	<b>100</b>	
Unpaid services					139.751.243
Payments					-
Clearing					-
N. Budget Spending					8.235.486
Pensions					147.715.463
Looting of State Warehouses					-
Warfare Materials					53.803.134
Amounts paid to workers					-
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>349.505.326</b>

**TABLE 14 APPORTIONING OF DAMAGES BY CAUSE  
PER COUNTRY**

	<b>Germany %</b>	<b>Italy %</b>	<b>Bulgaria %</b>
Destructions/Damages	22,45	25,34	41,43
Looting & Plundering	13,03	3,72	5,18
Unpaid Services	0,64	1,09	21,35
Payments	4,38	3,73	-
Clearing	12,42	0,09	-
Budget spending	1,20	19,70	1,26
Pensions	19,90	18,84	22,56
Looting of State Warehouses	2,58	2,73	-
Warfare materials	5,57	5,88	8,22
Payments to workers	17,83	18,88	-
Total	100	100	100

## **C. THE REPARATIONS**

### **INTERNATIONAL POLICY**

In contrast to the sacrifices the Greek People had to make, the demands for reparations were in fact much smaller, yet the reception they were met with by the Allied countries was very poor:

“Germany needs to recuperate”

“Italy is very poor”

“Bulgaria sacrificed for us”

These were the newest mottos of the Super Powers, just one year after the calling of Truce in Europe, before the various Treaties with the Axis countries were written up and signed.

In light of these, the Greek demands for reparations were in reality cast aside and instead of their fulfillment, a mere (almost) symbolic amount was granted in favor of Greece as compensation.

300.000.000 dollars against our claims for damages

17.1871.000.000 1939 dollars.

If we take into consideration that the value of the USD today is half or even a third of the value of the 1938 dollar, then it is clear that the amount proposed for covering damages and losses barely rises to 1% of the demands for reparations.

Therefore, this amount cannot be considered to constitute a pragmatic compensation of our damages and destructions claims, but merely a symbolic gesture of a small portion of the Country's actual losses.

This decision is not in accordance with any realistic demand and is mostly due to the policies of the Super Powers that emerged after the war. The superpowers are responsible for this decision and to them we should henceforth bring our demands.

To better clarify what is stated in this chapter, here is an analysis of the reparations that were granted in our favor as reparations against our claims from each country:

### **THE GERMAN REPARATIONS**

Our demands from Germany for reparations were in the sum total of nearly 11.000.000.000 dollars or 1.200.000.000.000 drachmas.

Our claims and demands were presented and argued for by the Hellenic Commission in the Conference for Reparations, which took place in Paris in November 1945.

The sum total of the damages, which each Country respectively claimed and which is attached here from the original first part of Table C presented in the Conference, is shown in Table 15 here below:

**Synoptic Table of claims for reparations by respective country, as presented in the Paris Conference by the allied countries.**

Country	Amount in million dollars (1938)
Albania	972
USA	143.867
Australia	2005
Belgium	9.369
Canada	12.643
Denmark	1.368
Egypt	406
France	49.289
United Kingdom (England)	89.322
Hellas	14.644
India	1.777
Luxemburg	660
Norway	3.000
New Zealand	1.281
Netherlands	15.653
Czechoslovakia	11.583
South-African union	1.917
Yugoslavia	46.684
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>406.440</b>

From the above information, it is apparent that most countries demanded claims to amounts that have nothing to do with anything realistic as to the extent of their sacrifice. Most of this information is, in fact entirely fictional on their part.

During the Peace Conference meeting, an effort was made for a new classification of the demands and claims for reparations with a number of possible interpretations. Then, all of the Countries amended their submitted reports and raised the figures of their demands. Finally, Greece asked the following:

**Finalized Table 1 (In Million Dollars)**

a. Material damages	2.545
b. expenses incurred during Axis Occupation	2.781
c. State Budget Expenses	1.855
<b>Total a+b+c</b>	<b>7.181</b>
d. various funding (pensions, consequential & material damages etc.	7.463
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>14.644</b>



In this Conference each Country also declared their respective sacrifices in human lives lost, that were not accosted in monetary units. Here below is Table 16, which is based on Table C of the report of the Paris Conference.

The claims for reparations from various other countries were in fact so preposterous and lacking in evidence, that eventually in order for the Conference not to reach a dead end, the council decided upon a figure for each country based on its population and its respective distance from Germany, rather than its real losses. Naturally, no one would ever admit to that, but one can see it quite clearly by looking at the results and figures.

The Paris Conference did not determine the final, entire amount each Country would receive as compensation, because it wasn't possible-and it's still not possible-at the time to determine the actual total amount that each Axis country would pay, but only the total that each country would receive.

In order for that to happen, the reparation claims were divided into two major categories, from which each country was awarded a specific percentage in the Conference. The categories are the following:

Category A: Includes the fortunes of the German people living overseas, in neutral or allied countries. Greece was awarded a percentage of 2,7%.

Category B: Includes Shipping and Industry (Infrastructure). Greece was awarded 4,35%.

**TABLE 16 SYNOPTIC TABLES OF DEMANDS SUBMITTED IN  
THE PARIS CONFERENCE BY THE ALLIED NATIONS.  
(Data not converted into currency units).**

Country	Loss of work per worker/year	Abducted abroad and forced to manual labor	Loss of life	Disability						
		Military Operations	War Industries	Other types of warfare	Abducted abroad	Forced to labor in the country	Military forces	Civilians	Military Forces	Civilians
Albania	0,18	-	-	0,05	-	28,8	12,6			
USA		17,60	21,80	-	-	-	180,0	7,0	477,0	-
Australia		0,690	0,77	-	-	-	12,0	-	16,0	-
Belgium		0,87	-	0,20	0,62	-	9	50	50,0	75,0
Canada		2,62	4,10	1,03	-	-	40	1	54,0	-
Denmark		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt		-	-	-	-	-	1.1.	2.1	0,2	3,4
France		13,09	1,00	1,0	490	2,6	238	415	250,0	188,0
United Kingdom (England)		24	18,0	-	-	-	272,0	96	262,0	104,0
Hellas		1,20	0,02	0,20	0,28	-	70	488,0	120,0	760,0
India		3,1	2,7	2,2	-	-	9	150,0	29,0	-
Luxemburg		-	-	-	0,03	-	3,5	1,5	1,5	0,5
Norway		0,07	-	-	0,06	0,54	2	6,6	-	-
New Zealand		0,42	0,08	-	-	-	10	-	19,0	-
Netherlands		0,4	-	-	1,3	-	3	197	-	-
Czechoslovakia		0,50	0,10	0,10	1,60	2,76	46,0	204,0	49,0	66,0
South-African union	1,00	0,30	-	-	-	6,0	14,0			
Yugoslavia	3,96	-	-	1,96	1,28	305,0	1.401,0	425,0		

The percentages that each country respectively received against claims in each category, can be viewed in Table 16 above.

The explanation for these sums can be understood when viewed in relation with each respective country's population. These associations are presented here in Table 17 below.

**TABLE 17 PERCENTAGES TO RIGHTS FOR CLAIMS PER COUNTRY**

Country	Category A	Category B
Albania	0,50	0,35
USA	28,00	11,80
Australia	0,70	0,95
Belgium	2,70	4,50
Canada	3,50	1,50
Denmark	0,25	0,35
Egypt	0,05	0,20
France	16,00	22,80
United Kingdom (England)	28,00	27,80
Hellas	2,70	4,35
India	2,00	2,90
Luxemburg	0,10	0,40
Norway	1,20	1,90
New Zealand	0,30	0,60
Holland	3,80	5,60
Czechoslovakia	3,00	4,30
South-African union	0,70	0,10
Yugoslavia	6,50	9,60
TOTAL	100	100

From all the above data, it is evident that Greece was significantly wronged, because, even though Greece's damages were much more severe than any other countries', in Category B it falls in almost the same league of compensations as a number of the others (such as Belgium, France, Great Britain, Norway, The Netherlands, Southern-Slavic people), while in Category A Greece's classification in the awarding of compensation is even worse.

Let us observe what precisely these reparations are and what the various percentages amount to in practical terms.

The entirety of the Reparations that were granted, are divided into the following Classes:

- A. Ships
- b. Industrial Infrastructure and tools
- c. Current Production
- d. German property overseas
- e. German Patents (Patent Protected)
- f. River boats

## ***The German Ships***

German Ships are classified under Category B. Our percentage was made to be 4,35%. In actuality, we shall be awarded more than that, as the USA, Canada and the South-African Union waived their rights to these claims.

Up until February 1947 we had received on two separate occasions a total of 47.329 tons Gross.

### **These were in detail:**

- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| a. 3 passenger ships | 2.362 tons Gross  |
| b. 32 cargo ships    | 35.725 tons Gross |
| c. 5 oil tankers     | 3.970 tons Gross  |
| d. 2 tugboats        | 287 tons Gross    |

Later in the course we waived our rights to

9 ships 7.435 tons gross

And instead received

5 ships 12.145 tons gross

Thus, we received a total of 38 ships.

The total worth of these ships is estimated to be in the region of 500.000 pre-war pounds (492.100 to be precise). The value today is estimated in approximately 4.000.000 dollars.

This appears to be the sum total of the claims that Greece shall receive in all as compensation from this Category, representing 6,81% of the available ships.

From these, 22 ships were delivered to Greece by February and the remaining were expected to arrive shortly thereafter.

### **Industrial Infrastructure and tools**

These are classified under Category B. Our percentage was made out to be 4,35% and we are expected to receive more than that for the same reasons as for the ships.

Out of the Industrial structures, the allotment of which was very slow-paced, we have received very few factories and a fair amount of equipment. By December 31<sup>st</sup> 1946 those that were allotted to Greece are hoped to be around the sum of 7.000.000 deutschemarks, or 700.000 pounds.

This value is approximately half of the value of the new infrastructures in Greece.

We have yet to be informed of any pragmatic sizes as regards the total worth of infrastructure that we shall be awarded, when this procedure will be completed, somewhere between middle-end of 1948. We are hopefully expecting to receive approximately 100 factories, or, according to newer information that has not been confirmed, around 150 factories. Greece's percentage in this is estimated to be larger than the 4,5% originally allotted and expected to reach around 6-7%, or, should information regarding the waiver of other countries from this procedure that has not yet been confirmed, it could eventually rise to 10%.

In any case, we can only take into account and put our hopes in only the 100 factories initially awarded. As regards their value, there is no specified information of their worth. We can only allege by means of a rough projective estimate, by what we have so far received, -that is in essence a total of 4 factories and is worth around 700.000 pounds or 2.800.000 dollars- that the total worth of what we are expected to receive should be around the sum of 68.000.000 dollars.

At this point, we must also mention that the transportation and on site construction costs which Greece will face, are expected in fact to exceed even the

worth of the infrastructure, (according to some estimates, for 1 dollar worth of infrastructure placed, 1,5 dollars will be spent for repairs, transportation and on site reconstruction).

It must also be noted, that the process of delivery of the infrastructure is not expected to be complete before 1949.

### **Current Production**

The policy of the Superpowers in this matter is this: They will not allow ANY produce or ready-made product as a means of reparation, until the recuperation of the German Economy and the equilibrium of its imports and exports is achieved.

That is not expected to happen before 1950 and thus no relevant decision has to this day been taken. Any and all predictions at this point would be a randomness and totally unfounded.

### **German overseas properties:**

They are classified under category A'. The percentage for Greece is 2,7%. From these properties, a large portion has been carefully concealed.

More specifically, what we are now in a position to know that it will be allotted, is the following:

**A)** By Switzerland, the amount of 250.000.000 Swiss Francs, which will be given in return for the amount of gold deposited by Germany (It appears that in actuality, the actual deposit there is more than twice as much as this estimated amount), as well as 250.000.000 francs for German properties in Switzerland.

**B)** By Sweden 110.000.000 against the German properties owned in Sweden.

From the actual data that we have, it appears that Greece will receive a sum of around 12.000.000 dollars, with a probability of that reaching the sum of 30.000.000 dollars.

The collection of monies is expected to be completed in the space of the next five years.

### **German Registered Patents**

They were all taken by the Superpowers. The most crucial ones they refuse to disclose the remaining ones they chose to sell them. Therefore, Greece benefits absolutely nothing from this.

### **Riverboats**

Nothing specific has been confirmed about this classification. Most likely, Greece will not receive anything, as it has received an amount of ships that was more than the initial.

### **Total worth of the German reparations to Greece:**

By the above data we can safely surmise that the most we can hope for in terms of compensation is the following per classification:

a) Ships	4.000.000 dollars
b) Industrial Infrastructure	68.000.000 dollars
c) Current Production	_____
d) Acquisition of German properties overseas	30.000.000
e) German Patents	_____
f) Riverboats	_____

Therefore, the total sum is not expected to rise above the sum of *102.000.000 dollars total.*

But even in the event, which is rather an improbability for the time being, that we receive better factories and infrastructure from now on, or that we receive a significant amount of the current Production, we still cannot expect to receive more than 150.000.000 dollars (current) as compensation for our claims.

Therefore we reach the conclusion, that even if the German reparations to Greece reach the full potential (that is approximately 80-90.000.000 dollars in 1939), they are still not capable of covering even 1% of Greece's total demands and claims for reparations by Germany.

## **THE ITALIAN REPARATIONS**

Our claims from Italy were almost:

6.000.000.000 dollars, or 670.000.000.000 Drachmas (1938).

The procedure for the approval of the Italian reparations was much simpler than the one followed in regards to the German Reparations.

There was no issue with defining a total sum from which each Country would receive an amount, but reparations were defined as a total amount due for each Country.

This amount was determined again irrespectively of our Claims, which were not even examined and thus this was just a fractional amount in order for the issue of reparations to seize to exist.

Therefore, Greece was awarded an amount of approximately 100 million dollars current, therefore this amount is approximately equal to the amount that is expected from the German Reparations (102 million Dollars) and equal with two thirds of the maximum possible amount for the German reparations.

This sum is equal to about 60-70 million 1938 dollars, therefore it amounts up to at best 1% of our demands from Italy.

If we also take into consideration that from these 100 million dollars, a percentage will be spent on general expenses, transportation etc., we see that the actual value of what we have been awarded in our favor does not reach even that 1% of our demands.

According to various detailed agreements with Greece, the reparations are expected to be paid over a period of seven years.

Reparations will be paid for in the following ways and means:

- 1) In products from Italian industrial production
- 2) In capital goods and services
- 3) In ships (Valcania, Saturnia)
- 4) In facilities of warfare industry under serious restrictions
- 5) In services which will be provided by the Italian Industry for processing of raw materials provided by Greece.

However, all the aforementioned are subject to a number of restrictions, such as the disposal in the market of industrial goods no sooner than three years from now, etc.

## **THE BULGARIAN REPARATIONS**

Our Claims for reparations from Bulgaria were nearly 1.000.000.000 dollars, or 110.000.000.000 1938 drachmas.

Just like with the Italian Reparations, the procedure followed here was also much simpler than with the German ones.

After a number of phases and a lot of deliberations on this issue, Greece was awarded by the council reparations in the sum of 45 million dollars (current).

This amount is equal to about 30 million dollars of 1938, and therefore the Bulgarian reparations, taking into consideration the general expenses, was about 3% of our initial claims from Bulgaria for reparations.

## **THE FINAL SUM TOTAL OF THE REPARATIONS**

Our claims for reparations from all three countries were approximately:  
18.000.000.000. Dollars, or 2.000.000.000.000. Drachmas (1938).

Therefore, by this reasoning, or rather, by this complete lack of any reasoning that prevailed in the awarding of Reparation, Hellas is to receive at best:

150.000.000 dollars from Germany

100.000.000 dollars from Italy

45.000.000 dollars from Bulgaria,

Thus, 300 million dollars at best, from all three Axis countries.

Taking into consideration that this amount had a pre-war value of about 200.000.000 dollars and that we will not in actuality be receiving even this amount in full, but will have to pay a considerable sum in general expenses and delivery, we must therefore conclude that we will not be able to fulfill more than 1% out of the total of our Claims for Reparations at best.

## D. CONCLUSIONS

Hellas suffered during the war and the Axis Occupation more than any other country in the world.

Greece had the largest losses in human sacrifice, and the largest extent of damages and catastrophes amongst all the allied countries and possibly so amongst the losing side as well.

Greece's claims were fair and reasonable. We did not ask to be compensated for the lives lost, nor for the spiritual and moral losses our country suffered, or even for the effort and struggle that went in vain.

We simply asked to be compensated for our material losses.

Out of those justified and reasonable demands, however, we were not compensated even in theory, by the recognition of our rights to fair claims, but for a mere 1% of our sacrifices.

This amount stands for 1% of the damages caused by the Germans, 1% of the destructions caused by the Italians and 3% of the destructions caused by the Bulgarians.

The end result is that in this way, Greece alone is the one that is in fact condemned to a loss of 17.670 million 1938 dollars (17.871.000.000-200.000.000 in reparations), which sums up to its National Income of almost 33 years.

For the countries responsible for the war, the end result is that Germany will pay approximately for 1/300 of its National Income, Italy will pay just 1/100, and Bulgaria will pay 6% of its National Income.

And so, the general conclusion that is drawn is that while Greece who fought and struggled and caused nobody any harm or damage will now see wasted its national efforts and struggles 33 times over, the responsible countries that could in fact pay of their responsibilities to Greece with an effort of less than one year, will only contribute to the restitution by a meager percentage of this one year of National efforts, an issue which in turn causes a chasm of Greece's sacrifices in comparison to any other country's' by almost 3.000 to 1.

This is, comparatively speaking, the reimbursement that Greece receives for its efforts in the struggle for Democracy.

Upon a closer and more pragmatic look on this issue and in conjecture with its population, then we can safely say that while the total sacrifices of the nation were such that every Greek suffered a loss of 2.550 dollars per capita, the compensations are equal to 30 dollars per capita, which leaves a loss for every Greek of almost 2.220 dollars.

Naturally, anyone who wishes to counter the argumentation presented in this study will say that it wasn't Greece alone that suffered through all those sacrifices, but all the other countries also. They will also support that we should not calculate amongst the sacrifices for which we are entitled to compensation, the losses of National efforts, the loss of capital gain, etc., or even the stolen goods or destructions the three conquerors caused to our Nation.

But even the most scholastic critics of our Claims for reparations cannot say that Greece suffered damages that are lesser than its national income loss, from the losses that is, of its productive force of the nation, whose destruction today does not permit the Greek people the means to survival.



And these losses are thoroughly evidenced and scholastically accounted for, equal to no less than 113.700 million drachmas of 1938, that is almost 1 billion 1938 dollars.

But even this amount will never reach Greece.

What Greece has been awarded, if we ever receive even that, will not by any means reach the amount of 200 million dollars and therefore, that meager amount, which will be paid in ten years, will only cover 20% of its National wealth.

This decision, taken by the Super Powers at the expense of Greece, is not only totally unjustified and unfair in its own merit but also in relation to the reparations that were awarded to the other countries.

The table below indicates the reparations that the allies of the Axis powers were forced to pay to various countries.

***Distribution of reparations categorized by Countries accountable and Countries receiving reimbursement.***  
***(In million dollars)***

	<b>Italy</b>	<b>Bulgaria</b>	<b>Romania</b>	<b>Hungary</b>	<b>Finland</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>U.S.S.R</b>	100	-	300	200	300	900
<b>Hellas</b>	100	45	-	-	-	145
<b>Yugoslavia</b>	125	25	-	50	-	200
<b>Ethiopia</b>	25	-	-	-	-	25
<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	-	-	-	50	-	50
<b>Albania</b>	5	-	-	-	-	5
	355	70	300	300	300	1.325

From this table we can view clearly, that even though, for example, Yugoslavia had indisputably far fewer losses than Greece, is eventually awarded greater reparations.

The same applies in analogy, to Ethiopia and Czechoslovakia, where the destructions were insignificant and who nonetheless are awarded a third of what Greece received as compensation.

From this same table it is also evident that, while the Northern allies of the Axis, such as Finland, Romania, Hungary and Finland were in fact forced to pay the sum of 300 million dollars each, Bulgaria and Italy that were supposed to give reparations to Greece and that were responsible for far greater damages in Greece than in any other country, were in fact made to reimburse much smaller amounts in comparison; Bulgaria barely 70 million dollars, Italy 395 million dollars. And that, was because Russia greatly supported Bulgaria and Italy by America and Great Britain.

Therefore we conclude, that no matter how we chose to examine the issue, the fact is that Hellas is not only completely wronged in its own merit; but also comparatively, because as it has been wronged in the issue of the German reparations, that as is evident in table 18 here below, were in essence awarded to most European countries in relation to their population rather than the level of destruction and damages.

**TABLE 18 ANALOGICAL DISTRIBUTIONS OF REPARATIOS BY POPULATION (In Metrical 10/1000)**

Country	Category A	Category B
Albania	50,0	35,0
USA	23,0	9,7
Australia	9,0	12,0
Belgium	33,0	55,0
Canada	33,0	14,0
Denmark	6,0	9,0
Egypt	0,35	1,4
France	39,0	55,0
United Kingdom (England)	58,0	58,0
Hellas	38,0	61,0
India	0,6	0,8
Luxemburg	50,0	120,0
Norway	47,0	68,0
New Zealand	27,0	40,0
Holland	49,0	70,0
Czechoslovakia	20,0	29,0
South-African union	9,1	1,3
Yugoslavia	42,0	62,0

The reason that all these injustices took place was the politics that were followed by the Super Powers, in order to exert their influence over the countries these policies would in turn affect.

In this way, there was never any real investigation conducted on site, on any country's demands to claims and therefore the vast difference of the disasters in Greece and in the other allied countries in contrast could not be clearly shown. But besides that, the moral basis set for the distribution of the reparations amongst the various nations is totally unjust, as is noticeable especially in the distribution of the German ships that were given as Reparations to the allied nations.

Hellas received 6,81% of the distributed ships instead of the 4,35% it was awarded according to its classification percentage in Category B where the ships are listed.

But this 6,81% is in reality translated to only 4,99% of the total Greek losses in ships. So, while supposedly Greece was favored in this instance in the final distribution, in essence Hellas barely covered 5% of its pragmatic damages, which constituted 73% of the country's overall national wealth, barely 3,5% out of its pre-war fleet and its therefore left with a loss of approximately 70%, while other Nations, such as The United States or Great Britain for instance, that had damages that were not above 20-30% of their wealth, manage to cover a substantial percentage of their losses and are only left with a mere 10-20% of loss.

And this policy in turn proves the unjust way by which the Super Powers investigated the issue of the war Reparations, when in fact the principle should have been for the various Countries to be able to return to their pre-war status, in a way that the final losses that each country would be left with to match the sum of the wealth

and thus all of them to share equal the sacrifices of the war. Contrarily, in this way the opposite prevailed; that what each country lost is lost for good, and the reparations will cover only a minimal percentage of the destructions, irrespectively of whether or not a country was completely destroyed, such as in the case of Greece; and therefore, despite the reparations Greece is to remain completely ruined, while another nation who lost a small percentage of its wealth will in fact be able to eventually almost meet its losses in this process.

Through this criticism and through this study, we can see that there is one safely drawn conclusion which can never be contested by anyone, as it can be proven by all the evidence presented here. The conclusion is that Greece, which suffered the crushing majority of the damages during World War II received in fact the smallest amount of reparations and therefore Greece came out doubly destroyed, once by the enemies, by the colossal reduction of wealth they inflicted upon us, and twice by their very allies, by the injustice in the appointing of reparations.

And while Greece as a nation was a few degrees below the other countries, after the completion of the reimbursement process, Greece will have fallen even lower in relation to every other country. In favor of the reparations as decided, the distance between Greece and the rest of the countries will only increase instead of diminish.

# APPENDIX

## First Table of Demands for WWII reparations from Germany

Athens, October 1<sup>st</sup> 1945

Submitted in The Paris Peace Conference.

<b>In 1938 Dollars</b>		
Looting & plundering	549.750.000	
Destructions	947.820	
Unpaid services	27.027.000	
Payments	184.468.000	
Budget Spending	50.738.000	
Clearing	523.873.000	
Pensions	554.982.000	
Pensions	284.946.000	
		Total 3.123.604.000
Loss of National Income between 1940-44	791.240.000	
Reduction in work performance between 1940-44	1.173.673.000	1964.913.000
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,088.517.000</b>
<i>Joint responsibility of Germany &amp; Italy</i>		
Looting & Plundering of National Warehouses	199.840.000	
Warfare Materials	469.749.000	669.589.000
Loss of national Income after WWII	2.509.800.000	
Reduction of work after WWII	2.181.600.000	4.691.400.000
<b>Sum Total</b>		<b>10.449.506.000</b>

## FIRST TABLE OF DEMANDS FOR BULGARIAN REPARATIONS

Athens, October 1<sup>st</sup> 1945

Submitted in the conference for Reparations

<b>In 1938 Dollars</b>	
Energy & Power company	2.228.127
Mines	5.416.979
Shipping Industry	304.059
Ports	774.386
Railroads, Rack Railroads, vehicles	25.689.962
Agricultural produce	165.983.521
Agricultural Facilities and Machinery	9.943.816
Livestock farming	105.136.616
Hydraulic Constructions	4.812.894
Road Network	13.350.000
Schools, Churches etc.	966.845
Furniture and Appliances	32.401.431
Homes	97.110.209
Pensions	75.705.175
Unpaid Services	110.153.668
Commerce & Industry	58.581.191
<b>Total</b>	<b>708.558.879</b>

## FIRST TABLE OF DEMANDS FOR ITALIAN REPARATIONS

Athens, October 1<sup>st</sup> 1945

Submitted in the conference for Reparations

<b>In 1938 Dollars</b>	
Looting & plundering	184.082.710
Destructions	258.080.753
Unpaid services	7.941.000
Payments	70.614.847
Budget Spending	45.882.055
Clearing	3.658.699
Pensions	141.026.811
	711.286.875
Loss of National Income between 1940-44	456.886.744
Reduction in work performance between 1940-44	374.256.252

		831.122.996
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.542.409871</b>
<i>Joint responsibility of Germany &amp; Italy</i>		
Looting & Plundering of National Warehouses	199.840.000	
Warfare Materials	469.749.000	669.589.000
Loss of national Income after WWII	424.251.421	
Reduction of work after WWII	338.852.481	763.103.902
<b>Sum Total</b>		<b>2.975.102.733</b>

## SECOND TABLE OF DEMANDS FOR ITALIAN REPARATIONS

Athens, October 1<sup>st</sup> 1945

Submitted in the conference for Reparations

<b>1. Material Damages In 1938 Dollars</b>		
<i>A) Direct Damages</i>		
Industry	84.817.037	
Commerce	53.760.000	
Power Companies	126.153	
Mines	4.981.362	
Salt Mines	575.294	
Tourism-Thermal cities etc.	3.237.248	
Shipping Industry	19.055.425	
Ports and Canals	2.746.671	
Railroads-Tramways	14.962.671	
Road network	7.471.507	
Agricultural Produce	30.124.631	
Agricultural Facilities	30.598.507	
Livestock Farming	81.762.369	
Forests	17.746.382	
Fishing	1,272.320	
Hydraulic Constructions etc.	3.023.390	
Machinery and tools	6.093.000	
Schools-Churches-Museums	6.955.487	
Furniture and Appliances	43.707.221	
Homes	132.672.043	
Looting & plundering of National Warehouses	217.760.000	
Communications (Telegraph, telephone,	4.480.000	

post)		
Damages in overseas Hellenic communities	44.800.000	
<b>b) Lack of maintenance</b>		600.000.000
2. Occupation expenses and Clearing		157.000.000
3. Budget Expenses		928.865.706
4. Pensions		752.000.000
5. Other demands		
5a) Lost Profit	2.016.000.000	
5b) Other damages	850.000.000	
<b>Total Sum</b>		<b>6.116.504.424</b>

## SECOND TABLE OF DEMANDS FOR BULGARIAN REPARATIONS

Paris, 1946

Submitted in the Peace Conference

	In 1938 Drachmas	In 1938 Dollars		
	Loss of profit	Loss of return	Total	
<b>A. Agriculture and Livestock farming losses</b>				
1. Agr. Produce	7.826.057.971	10.933.280.428	18.759.338.399	168.073.311
2. Livestock- Livestock Produce	3.109.262.000	8.974.000.000	12.083.262.000	108.253.557
3. Agricultural machinery and tools	1.189.330.000	-	1.189.330.600	10.655.169
4. Forests	893.000.000	1.429.166.653	2.322.166.653	20.804.216
<b>B. Damages in other fields of Productivity of Greek economy</b>				
5. Commerce & Industry	3.950.966.540	3.159.847.682	7.110.814.222	63.705.556
6. Shipping Industry (navy)	28.139.000	-	28.139	252.096
7. Mining	69.325.700	-	69.325.700	621.087
8. Unpaid services	15.559.033.752	-	15.559.033.752	139.751.243
<b>C. Damages in infrastructure and facilities</b>				
9. Hydraulic construction in Serres, etc.	534.414.524	-	534.414.524	4.787.802
10. Road Network	1.238.421.000	-	1.238.421.000	11.095.153
11. means of transport.	3.021.365.596	-	3.021.596	27.068.317
12. Port facilities	55.922.150	30.500.000	86.422.150	774.253
13. Power stations	50.954.000	65.601.440	116.555.440	1.044.216
14. Communications (telephone, telegraph, post)	98.662.000	-	98.662	865.992

<b><i>D. Destructions of Private Property (Housing)</i></b>				
Homes	12.090.300.000	-	12.090.300.000	108.316.610
Furniture-Appliances	1.522.080.000	-	1.522.080.000	13.636.265
Schools-Churches etc.	220.671.370	-	220.671.370	1.976.987
<b><i>E. Financial Damages (Losses)</i></b>				
18. Tax Revenue	11.414.884.343	-	11.414.884.343	102.355.164
19. Pensions due to Bulgarian issue (incurred by e.g. disability)	16.488.000.000	-	16.488.000.000	147.625.865
<b><i>F. Military Damages</i></b>				
Warfare materials-Fortifications	6.005.505.852	-	6.005.505.852	53.803.134
<b>Totals</b>	<b>85.406.295.798</b>	<b>24.592.396.203</b>	<b>109.998.692,001</b>	<b>985.469.993</b>

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