

Austria - Camps

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*A-312*

*316*

13 JUN 1947

Mr. Myer Cohen  
Acting Chief of Mission  
UNRRA DPHQ  
Hotel Majestic  
Avenue Kleber  
Paris 16, France

Dear Mr. Cohen:

We have received a copy of your report on  
the court of inquiry at Spittal Camp and have forwarded  
it to the Yugoslav Representative in Washington.  
It would appear that six months is entirely too long  
a period for consideration of an inquiry of this import.

Sincerely yours,

Mikhail A. Burinski  
Deputy Director General  
Bureau of Services

MFlynn:jd  
13 June 1947

*A-2461*





Conf. Copy  
A-312

13 June 1947

Mr. Beno Habjanic  
Commercial Attache  
Yugoslav Embassy  
1818 24th Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Habjanic:

Reference is made to my letter of January 16 in reply to your inquiry regarding incidents alleged to have taken place in an UNRRA Displaced Persons Center at Spittal in the British Zone of Austria. We have received from our European Headquarters a report of the results of a court of inquiry held in Spittal Camp, copy of which is enclosed herewith.

From the evidence available at the inquiry it did not appear that the allegations presented by the Yugoslav Mission could be sustained. Nevertheless, subsequent to the inquiry Spittal Camp was reorganized and recent reports indicate that there is a much improved attitude toward repatriation in the camp.

Copies of this report were forwarded to the European Regional Office and we therefore assume that this information has been transmitted to your Government through the UNRRA Mission in Yugoslavia.

Sincerely yours,

Mikhail A. Burinski  
Deputy Director General  
Bureau of Services

Enc.  
M Flynn:jd  
13 June 1947



(15 MAR 55) UNITED NATIONS  
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ROUTE SLIP

To:

MISS FLYNN

DATE

12 JUNE

ROOM NO.

A-312

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|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL         | <input type="checkbox"/> INVESTIGATE                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT          | <input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY    | <input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION | <input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN  | <input type="checkbox"/> FOR YOUR INFORMATION       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE    | <input type="checkbox"/> PER TELEPHONE CONVERSATION |

REMARKS

1. I think that it will be necessary to write to Mr. Cohen that 6 months for consideration of an inquiry of the Yugoslav Mission letter is too long.
2. It is necessary to inform Mr. Habjanic of this as far as we did not answer his letter about this incident.

From:

M. B.

ROOM NO.

627

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

HEADQUARTERS, DISPLACED PERSONS OPERATIONS

HOTEL MAJESTIC - AVENUE KLEBER - PARIS-16\*

TELEPHONE : KLE 36-00

Ref: WR 106.

5th June, 1947.

*Dear General Rooks*

Subject: Spittal Camp Inquiry.

Attached as requested are two copies of a resume on the Spittal Court of Inquiry's conclusions. I have also sent two copies to E.R.O. for their information.

From the evidence available at the inquiry it did not appear that the allegations contained in the letter from the Yugoslav Mission, 23rd December, 1946, could be sustained. Nevertheless, subsequent to the inquiry Spittal Camp was reorganised and recent reports from the camp indicate that there is a very much better attitude towards repatriation now.

Both Austria and this Headquarters regard this matter as closed but Austria are watching the position in Spittal Camp carefully.

Sincerely yours,

*Myer Cohen*

Myer Cohen,  
Acting Chief  
Displaced Persons Operations

Major General Lowell Rooks,  
Director General UNRRA,  
Washington, 25 D.C.



MEMORANDUM  
on Spittal Camp Inquiry

Subject: Court of Inquiry held on Spittal Camp, Austria.

The charges, based on allegations made by the Yugoslav authorities, contained in the Yugoslav Mission letter 23rd December, 1946, were: -

1. "Director M.L.F. Jarvis, UNRRA Camp Spittal, in his opening speech to D.P.'s in this camp promised that UNRRA would resettle all D.P.'s unless the political situation changed in countries of origin".
2. Director M.L.F. Jarvis contacted the Australian Government himself to require resettlement of Spittal residents.
3. Between the 2nd and the 5th of November, 1946, Director M.L.F. Jarvis received a list of war criminals in Spittal Camp, including Pavle and Rant Janetz, and the said director M.L.F. Jarvis destroyed said list in presence of Miss Helen Michell, principal Welfare Officer, Zabor Dora, an Interpreter and one Captain Allen, British Army, stating:- "We have not got this list".
4. "Of 50 unaccompanied Yugoslav children in Spittal Camp, Director M.L.F. Jarvis in October 1946 only admitted he had nine and when a special commission arrived to plan for the repatriation of such children, Director M.L.F. Jarvis hid the children among the D.P.'s".

With respect to the first charge, no evidence was produced at the Court of Inquiry which was sufficiently specific to substantiate it. Various witnesses alleged that they had heard, from numerous people in the camp, that Director M.L.F. Jarvis had made such statements, but in cross-examinations, all stated that they had heard it from somebody else who could not be produced as a witness. It would appear that in part the charge may have been due to erroneous interpretation and, in a part, to a possible unwise use of words which, in the translation, gave a different meaning.

With regard to the charge that Director M.L.F. Jarvis contacted the Australian Government, Mr. Jarvis denied this and no specific evidence was produced at the inquiry in support of this charge. Nevertheless, it is possible that, partly owing to errors of interpretation and possibly to general comment, the impression may have been gained that some arrangements were being made to assist people to go to Australia. In this connection it may be said that many Yugoslavs have in the past expressed their interest in going to Australia and it would be comparatively easy for interpretations to be made which would give the impression that Director M.L.F. Jarvis was himself negotiating to this end.

The charge that a list of war criminals was destroyed in the presence of various members of the camp and of a British Field Security Officer were definitely denied by all the people brought forward as witnesses. It appears that such a list may have been sent through the post, but no record shows in the camp Mail Registry, and no specific evidence could be produced which would indicate that this particular list had been received. It is difficult to substantiate or deny such a charge as in any camp many lists of individuals are in circulation and to pick on any one such list some months after the alleged incident has occurred makes denial or proof almost impossible. It should have been noted that subsequent to this investigation the Mail Unit of the camp was subjected to a reorganisation.



In respect of the charge that of 50 unaccompanied Yugoslav children Director M.L.F. Jarvis only admitted nine, the evidence produced at the inquiry would appear to indicate that many of these children were not in fact unaccompanied but were living in relations, not necessarily parents. Testimony of Miss Randall, Child Welfare Supervisor of the British Zone of Austria, showed that she had received a list from Spittal in November 1946. This list stated that a number of these children were, in fact, living with relations and that of a further group, the parents had been contacted in Yugoslavia but had said that they did not wish their children repatriated at that time. Further, Major Pockar, the Head of the Yugoslav Repatriation Mission in Vienna, confirmed that he had received a similar list of unaccompanied children but that he was doubtful whether all these children were unaccompanied.

The position with respect to the children was not clear conflicting evidence and reports indicated that any attempt to move the children from Spittal to the Children Camp met with some opposition within the camp.

In short, the charges brought by the Yugoslav Government were not sustained by the evidence. The impression exists, however, that notwithstanding this outcome of the inquiry, the performance of the UNRRA Staff in the Spittal Camp was not altogether satisfactory. Mr. Jarvis and Miss Michell have since been terminated for redundancy and the matter may be considered as closed.

*C.L.*  
C.K. Linney,  
Repatriation Movements Officer

2nd June, 1947.





UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION  
CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS  
VIENNA, AUSTRIA

9 HELFENSTORFERSTRASSE  
TELEPHONE: U 21 475

new folder  
Austrian  
Jewish AC.

C. E.

D.P. - M. Cohen

20th February 1946.

To : ERO, 11, Portland Place, London W.  
UNRRA, Washington, D.C.

Attached is one copy of a special report  
prepared by Mr. Andreassen based on his visits to  
Jewish camps. We regret that additional copies are  
not available in this office.

Helen R. Jeter  
HELEN R. JETER.

EL.

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COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH  
POSTAL SECTION  
UNRA



13 February 1946

TO: Chief of Mission

FROM: Director Relief Services

SUBJECT: Camp Visits February 8 - 12, 1946

SUMMARY: An unsuccessful attempt was made to visit all Jewish D.P. Camps in Austria in which there is UNRRA participation during these past 5 days. Camps visited were:

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Camp Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Population</u>
Amer.	Linz	Bindermichl	Near Linz	2377
Amer.	Linz	Greenshelter	ENS	Average over 100 / day
Amer.	Linz	Munichholz	Steyr	248
Amer.	Salzburg	New Palestine	Salzburg	450
Amer.	Salzburg	Bad Gastein	Bad Gastein	1324

Jewish camps which I was unable to visit because of motor breakdown and road conditions are:

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Camp Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Population</u>
Amer.	Linz	Raushoffen No. 609		307
Amer.	Linz	Ebensee		197
Brit.	Graz	Murdorf	Judenberg	600
Brit.	Graz	Kobenz	Nr. Judenberg	

I can summarize by saying that facilities at Munichholz, New Palestine and Bad Gastein are far superior to any other D.P. facilities in Austria. Bindermichl and Green Shelter are potentially so. Miss Griselda Weinfeld assured me that Raushoffen 609 and the Jewish section of Ebensee Centre were in a class with Munichholz. Murdorf, which I visited in December, and Kobenz have facilities which are equal to any others in the British Zone, but are barrack types rather than housing projects or hotels. The basic things, shelter, food, health services, clothing, sanitation and welfare services are generally superior in these Jewish camps to those in the rest of the D.P. camps in Austria. UNRRA staff was generally well selected and working well together. There is one serious exception at Bindermichl. The facility there is a former Hermann Goering housing project which does not have an adequate UNRRA team, and which has not had adequate military attention in the maintenance of a potentially good facility. Steps taken to correct this situation are outlined in more detail elsewhere. By and large, the basic needs of these people, some 90% of whom wish to go to Palestine, are being met. Their greatest needs today are for future security, and things of an intellectual and spiritual nature growing out of such security. Everywhere there was a need for tools, working materials and reading matter with which to occupy the D.P.s.



I. BINDERMICHL COMMUNITY  
64 Richtofenstrasse  
Bindermichl, near Linz  
8 February.

Bindermichl is a project housing some 2377 Jews on 30th January. Statistical details are contained in Attachment No. 1. This attachment also contains the comments of the Assembly Centre Director. There is also attached as Attachment No. 2 a report dated 5 February by Colonel R. P. Clay, FA 83 Division, U. S. Army, and as Attachment No. 3 Colonel Clay's report (DP/DEF FORM No. 5), both of which are self-explanatory. I would also like to call to your attention a statement made by Judge Simon H. Rifkind on 26th December during his visit to this particular Assembly Centre (Attachment No. 4). The UNRRA Team at Bindermichl consists of 13 people headed by Mr. J. H. McLean, a former U. S. Army Captain. The Welfare Officer, Mr. Arthur N. Wahnon, also an American, was acting as his Deputy as well. The team had no secretary at the time of my visit, and a request was made for the assignment of Miss Solomon, now in my office in Vienna. The assignment of Miss Louise Blackham, now on assignment to the Spearhead Team in Vienna, was also requested by the Director. McLean stated that aside from Wahnon, the team assigned to him had little capacity for doing the job, despite obvious sincerity. Team billets in the facility itself were inadequate. Rumours of a change in the method of issuing food had caused a two-day hunger strike several days before on the part of one group in the centre. Lorries assigned to this center were, strangely enough, in good condition. Personnel vehicles were not. The available lorries allow no margin for safety in case of a breakdown. My recommendations to Area and Zone Directors were: (1) See that military and UNRRA take those steps required by Colonel Clay's report; (2) That additional competent UNRRA staff be added immediately. In Salzburg on Saturday last, the Deputy Director, American Zone, informed me that the Military and UNRRA were taking these steps. I raised a further question with the Zone Director: Why had this facility been accepted by UNRRA three months ago before adequate provisions for its use during the winter and its maintenance had been assured?

II. GREEN SHELTER  
Enns

This facility, a large old caserne, was opened 21st January by the Army as a transit camp for Jews moving from Vienna to Salzburg. Enns is on the boundary of the American and Russian Zones. The people served, come in by train from Vienna and leave a day or so later by Austrain railway lorries for Salzburg. UNRRA staff, working under a U. S. Army lieutenant, include a director, a welfare officer, a supply and transport officer, a messing and maintenance officer and a nurse. In the period ending 30th January, 903 persons had passed through the centre. During the week before my visit over 800 used the centre. Much work was under way to make the centre more pleasing to the eye. The facility will eventually be able to house 450 persons. 35 Jews work in the centre. Aside from the UNRRA nurse, health services are provided by two D.P. doctors, one D.P. dentist and a D.P. sanitarian. The period elapsed since the opening of this centre was too short to permit any criticism of the services provided, which at the moment are quite elementary. Kithcan, infirmary, lounge, etc., are set up and in operation.



III. MUNICHHOLZ  
At Steyr

This pleasant little centre provides one of the nearest approaches to a return to a normal way of life for the 189 family groups located there. The attached report (attachment No. 5) of the centre Director provides the essential details. About 13 persons left the centre in the week before my visit.

IV. NEW PALESTINE  
Near Salzburg

This small centre, holding 450 Jews, is also located in a pleasant housing project. Most of the D.P.s are Polish Jews as will be noted from Attachment No. 6. A small UNRRA team of 5 very competent people is in charge. The needs of these people are not of a material character, except insofar as working tools and materials are concerned. The oldest D.P. is 55. The school has but 13 children. There is virtually no turnover. 95% wish to go on to Palestine. Only 10 of these people have employment outside the centre. Some 60 are taking a mechanic-driver course, 30 a dressmaking course and a large number are regularly studying English.

V. BAD GASTEIN

Assembly Center consists of five hotels and a large welfare building. These are undoubtedly the best facilities used in Austria for a D.P. assembly centre. The nature and scope of programs under way are outlined in detail in report of the Centre Director dated 7 February 1946 (Company D, 232nd Infantry, U. S. Army) and need no comment from me. Material needs are for things with which to work and items like a typewriter to get out the Yiddish newspaper. This centre has a rather large library of Hebrew and Yiddish materials. Turnover at Bad Gastein last month was informally estimated at from 500 to 600 people. 250 people are leaving next week under auspices of a Jewish Committee.

VI. MURDORF

Notes on Mr. Brandon's visit to Murdorf in early December are attached, and are self-explanatory.

VII. KOBENZ

The Zone Directors' comments on Kobenz and Trofaiach are also attached.



ASSEMBLY CENTER WEEKLY REPORT

Attachment No. 1

30 JANUARY 1946

**BINDERMICHL**

No. in hospital 12:00 Saturday.... 45

No. hospitalized during week..... 11

Nationality Claimed	Males Over 14	Females Over 14	Children		TOTAL
			6 - 14	Under 6	
Austrian	7	4	0	1	11
Czechs	26	23	6	1	56
French	0	1	0	0	1
German	17	7	4	1	26
Greek	0	1	0	0	1
Hungarian	24	24	1	4	53
Lithuanian	6	11	2	0	19
Palestinian	47	3	8	0	58
Polish	513	368	52	50	983
Rumanian	68	17	1	0	86
Stateless	610	329	99	44	1082
TOTAL	1315	788	173	101	2377

24. Supply. Difficulties encountered in obtaining sufficient cleaning materials.
25. Facilities and equipment. City water and gas supplies still not satisfactory. Control being made of electric appliances to reduce the power consumption in the Settlement.
26. Health. Unregistered floating population still exists.
27. Allied liaison officers. No comments.
28. Public safety. No comments.
29. Welfare. Problem still exists of tools for workshops. Inadequate facilities for temporary billeting and for transportation of transient persons.
30. Personnel and employment. 243 workers employed in camp projects. (D.P.s)
31. Miscellaneous. No comments.



EXTRACT FROM JANUARY REPORT

OF MAJOR C. D. CHAPMAN, UNRRA DIRECTOR, BRITISH ZONE

DATED 6 FEBRUARY 1946

"One Camp Center consisting of five camps at Villach accommodates nearly all of the Polish D.P.s in this Zone and a Camp which has recently been handed over to UNRRA at Kobenz will house Allied D.P.s (Jewish). It is worth noting that this latter group was quartered for some time in a Camp at Trofaiach where we had a team "sitting in" preparatory to UNRRA "taking over," the date of which was to have been on 20 January, 1946. Wishing to satisfy myself that such a Camp was in a condition to be taken over I made two separate inspections of the Camp accompanied on each occasion by relief services personnel.

"As A.C.A. was unable to give assurances that certain necessary alterations should be made I declined to take over this Camp and after negotiations it was agreed that the D.P.s quartered there would be removed to Kobenz Camp. The actual number of these D.P.s, when they moved into Trofaiach in early November was approximately 2,900 but under their own methods of "repatriation" this number has now been reduced to approximately 500.

"The Children's Center at Leoben has further developed and a Boys' Camp is now in the course of preparation for the reception of eighty unaccompanied children who are at present in our Spittal Camp.

"The Camp which was formerly used for the housing of Displaced Persons students at Graz University has been evacuated and more suitable accommodation has been found and allotted to UNRRA for this project."



HEADQUARTERS 83D INFANTRY  
DIVISION, APO 83 U.S. ARMY

Attachment No. 2,

MEMORANDUM

5 February 1946

TO: Chief of Staff, 83d Infantry Division, APO 83, U.S. Army.

In compliance with verbal instructions I made an inspection of the Jewish DP Camp at Biendermickl on 4 February 1946. Attached hereto is the inspection form filled out at time of inspection. The general condition of the Camp was unsatisfactory. The reasons for this condition are as set forth below:

1. Inadequate water pressure. Due to poor pressure there is no water supply above the ground floor and even this is inadequate. Toilets and baths in individual apartments cannot be used. Inadequate water supply for the infirmary. The entire camp lacks water except those people living on the ground floor. There are no toilet facilities for the children's school except outdoor, deep-pit latrines.
2. Outdoor, deep-pit latrines are used by all ages and sexes. They are in very foul condition with feces and mud covering the toilet seats. Apparently a great number of the people squatting on their heels on the seats. No latrine orderlies in charge. This will constitute a most serious health menace unless corrected.
3. Very poor drainage. About two-thirds of the area is covered by deep mud. The rest is under water. A quantity of gravel has been dumped on the area but no effort made to construct walks. It is impossible to travel anywhere in the area without getting wet and muddy feet.
4. Kitchens were fairly clean except that no provision was made for the cleaning of individual mess gear. Due to the lack of water in the apartments it is doubted that many people clean their mess gear at all. There are no community mess halls. People eat all their meals in their rooms.
5. Bathing facilities are poor. The bathtubs in the apartments cannot be used - no water. There is a shower house nearing completion. When complete it will be inadequate for the large number of people in the camp. Those who bathe now go to the public baths in Linz. From the appearance of the people not many avail themselves of this privilege.
6. All garbage and trash cans were full and overflowing. All transportation belonging to the camp was employed or deadlined at the time of my inspection.
7. In general the people appeared to be apathetic and not desirous of work. All members of the UNRRA team were busy but the number of personnel was inadequate to cope with the number of inmates. A general reorganization under UNRRA control appeared to be in progress. This should be affected from an administration viewpoint in a short length of time.
8. There are a number of skilled craftsmen in the Camp, electricians, plumbers, shoemakers, carpenters, etc. There is adequate shop space and these people appear to be anxious to work. There are little, if any, tools and materials available.
9. No facilities for cooking except boiled foods.



RECOMMENDATIONS:

The following recommendations are made in order of priority:

1. A competent engineer to inspect and thoroughly repair the Camp water system so as to insure adequate water supply for all apartments.
2. Close deep-pit latrines where indoor toilets are supplied with water. Have latrine orderlies on duty at all times until this is accomplished.
3. Engineer to completely drain area and construct suitable walks.
4. Have three cans of boiling water, two soapy, one clear available at meal times in all kitchens. Require all people to sterilize mess gear before drawing food.
5. Repair of all individual electric hot water units on bathtubs when water supply is adequate. Completion of shower house.
6. Establishment of a routine schedule for the pick up and hauling of trash and garbage. The establishment of a routine detail for grounds police.
7. The procurement of the necessary tools and materials for the workshops.
8. Increase in the number of UNRRA personnel assigned to Camp and an increase of one  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ton truck.
9. Procurement of necessary kitchen equipment to fry and broil foods.

(Signed) R.P. Clay  
Colonel, F.A.



(83d Inf. Div.)  
(DE/DEF Form 5)

HEADQUARTERS 83rd INFANTRY  
DIVISION APO 83, US ARMY

Attachment No. 3.

PERIODIC SETTLEMENT INSPECTION REPORT

1. SETTLEMENT NUMBER: 64. SETTLEMENT NAME: Biendermickl  
LOCATION: Linz UNIT: UNRRA 341  
MAJOR NATIONALITY: Jewish SETTLEMENT COMMANDER: Capt. McLean.  
CONTROL: UNRRA

DE Population by Nationalities or Political Affiliations. Total Popula-  
tion D.Ps

2.	<u>GENERAL CONDITION OF SETTLEMENT</u>	<u>SAT.</u>	<u>UNSAT.</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
a)	Camp Capacity		X	2200 - 2400 200 beyond capacity
b)	Permanent or Temporary		X	Poor plumbing
c)	Winterized	X		
d)	Repairs needed		X	Plumbing and Electricity
e)	Mail: Are inmates receiving mail?	X		
f)	Religion: Are services held - Denominations	X		
3.	<u>SUPPLY</u>			
a)	Procedure & Records	X		
b)	Availability of supplies		X	Short cleaning & preserving mat's
c)	Shortages			Cleaning & preserv ing
4.	<u>ROAD APPROACHES</u>	X		
5.	<u>STREETS &amp; WALKS</u>		X	Drainage very poor
6.	<u>LIVING QUARTERS</u>			
a)	Structural Condition	X		
b)	Space		X	
c)	Heat		X	
d)	Lighting		X	
e)	Sanitation & Cleanliness			
f)	Ventilation			
g)	Beds & Bedding	X		
7.	<u>KITCHENS &amp; MESS</u>			
a)	Structural Condition	X		
b)	Equipment		X	Short frying & Broiling equipment Do nothing but boil.



	SAT.	UNSAT.	REMARKS
c) Sanitation & Cleanliness		X	
d) Garbage, Sewage, Drainage		X	
e) Heat & Lighting		X	
f) Individual or Group Mess		Individual	
g) Hand Washing Facilities		X	
h) Utensil Washing		X	
i) Refrigeration Available	X		
6. <u>FOOD</u>			
a) Sufficiency	X		
b) Distribution	X		
c) Preparation		X	Can only be boiled
d) Ration Report & Accounting	X		
e) Ration storage	X		
f) Balanced Diet	X		
g) Wastage	X		
7. <u>LATRINES</u>			
a) Adequacy		X	
b) Sanitation & Cleanliness		X	
c) Sewage & Disposal		X	
10. <u>WATER</u>			
a) Sufficiency		X	
b) Potability		X	
c) Water purification Materials available	X		
11. <u>BATHING &amp; ABLUTIONS</u>			
a) Adequacy		X	
b) Heat (Water & Shower rooms)		X	
12. <u>MEDICAL</u>			
a) Infirmary	X		
b) Personnel	X		
c) Supply		X	
d) Transportation	X		
e) General Health	X		
f) Inoculations for:			
Typhus			
Typhoid			
Paratyphoid			
Smallpox			
Diphtheria			
g) Are there lice present	None		
h) Are there rodents present	None		
i) DDT powder available	Yes		
j) Have personnel been dusted - when?	Yes - on entry		
k) Have buildings been dusted - when?	Yes		
l) Patients sick or in dis- pensary?	Yes		
m) Is sick call held - when?	Yes - daily		
n) Are records kept of sick call			
o) Where are serious cases evacuated?	Local & Special Hospitals, Linz and Bad Ischl		
p) any malnutrition cases	None		



		SAT.	UNSAT.	REMARKS
13.	<u>SCHOOLS</u>			
	a) Buildings and Facilities		X	
	b) Equipment and Materials		X	
	c) Text's		X	
	d) Instructors	X		
	e) General Education	X		
	f) Vocational (list types)	None in camp - Students sent to Linz		
14.	<u>RECREATION</u>			
	a) Buildings	X		
	b) Athletics and Games	X		
	c) Library		X	Being developed
	d) General	X		
	e) Work shops	X		
	f) Equipment available		X	Inadequate
15.	<u>VOCATIONS</u>			
	a) Electricians	X		
	b) Carpenter	X		
	c) Cobbler	X		No equipment or mat's
	d) Tailor	X		
	e) Barber	X		
16.	<u>GARDENS</u>		None	
17.	<u>GROUNDS &amp; AREA</u>			
18.	<u>TRANSPORTATION</u>			
	a) Vehicles on Hand	5 Austrian trucks, 2 UNRRA sedans		
	b) Vehicles maintenance	UNRRA Garage Linz, Sat. except parts, 1 pickup sedan deadlined.		
	c) Vehicles employed to good advantage - How?	Yes	Truck wood and food	
19.	<u>FIRE FIGHTING</u>			
	a) Equipment		X	
	b) Organization		X	
	c) Training		X	
	d) Fire Hazards			
	e) Fire Prevention measures			
	Insulation of Pipes, Stoves	X		
	insulated on bottom and sides			
	f) Fire fighting teams		X	
	g) Buckets of sand and water available?	X		
20.	<u>POLICE PROTECTION</u>			
	a) Organization	X		
	b) Training	X		
	c) Control	X		
21.	<u>FUEL</u>			
	a) Supply		X	Inadequate
	b) Distribution	X		
22.	<u>CLOTHING</u>	Fairly satisfactory		
23.	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>			
	a) Leadership	X		
	b) Administration, Records	X		
	c) Morale	Fair		
	d) US Personnel: Officers			
	Enlisted Men			
24.	<u>SPECIAL ITEMS</u>			
25.	<u>RECOMMENDATIONS</u>			

(Signed) R.P. Clay  
Colonel F.A.



26 December 1945

STATEMENT MADE BY JUDGE SIMON H. RIFKIND AFTER VISIT TO BINDERMICHL

The physical conditions at Bindermichl provide every opportunity for normal living. It is not a camp. It is a civilian community. As such, it affords excellent housing standards, a degree of privacy for family life, suitable school facilities and satisfactory accommodations for religious worship and communal activities.

General MACON has a right to be highly proud of what he has accomplished here.

The internal management of this community is in the hands of a democratically chosen committee. This committee has done excellent work in organizing an educational program for the young as well as the adult population, in arranging other leisure time activities and in sustaining the morale of the population.

The residents of Bindermichl have not yet taken full advantage of their opportunity to make Bindermichl a civilian community in the full sense of the word. That everyone capable of working should be doing useful work is a basic essential of normal life. The committee can and should do much to foster and stimulate further useful employment on the part of the residents.

Those of the residents who are actively engaged in specific work, whether it be as barbers, carpenters, mechanics or nurses, are not only helping their community but are making themselves more useful for their future life in Palestine or some other permanent home.

To me it was a source of great satisfaction to see 2500 survivors of Nazi brutality in the concentration camps, who have not only recovered their health but their spirit and their hope; who are today living as free men, determined to start life anew.



7 February 1946

REPORT ON CAMP MUNICHHOLZ - STEYR

CONDITIONS IN CAMP 206:

A. Administration

UNRRA Team 342 has assumed the whole responsibility for this settlement since 22 December 1945 (previously, i.e., from October 27 to December 22, it was under the authority of a U. S. Army Camp Commander).

The UNRRA Team consists of nine persons.

B. Housing

(1) The camp consists of 23 houses, part of a large workers city, plus 2 houses for the team and the following:

One building for offices & Health Division  
One building for DP Club & DP Theatre  
Part of an empty civilian school with three classrooms, one kindergarten, one carpenters-work shop  
Central Kitchen

(2) Space: Population of the camp 250 persons. In each of the 23 houses are 4 or 5 rooms plus 1 bathroom plus 1 kitchen with electric stove. Each of the living and sleeping rooms contain an average number of 2 or 3 persons (54 Sq. Ft. per person) without counting bathroom and kitchen.

(3) Fuel: The normal ration of 4 lbs. of wood per day per person is absolutely insufficient but thanks to the cooperation of the Army Unit here, 331st Infantry, and to the determination of the Supply Officer, we have so far been able to obtain a fairly satisfactory result. It would be more satisfactory if the DPs were less reluctant to take part in wood-hauling and wood-sawing tasks.

(4) Sanitation: Owing to the small number of DPs and the fact that the houses are recently built and adequately planned, we should eventually be able to obtain a remarkable result in spite of the lack of education and the very low mentality of most of the population. The majority do not appreciate the comfort of their quarters nor make full use of their possibilities.

C. Diet

Quantity: Normal sources Austrian Government through U. S. Army.  
Daily: normal 1750 calories; workers 2000 calories, plus two American Red Cross parcels monthly equals daily about 500 calories plus supplies from American Joint Distribution Committee at irregular intervals.

Variety: In normal sources: unsatisfactory. American Red Cross & ADJO: Satisfactory. Quality, good.

D. Bedding

Each person has a separate wooden bed or Army cot, one straw mattress and 3 Army blankets (1 stove in every room).



#### E. Clothing & Shoes

Our DPs are warmly clothed and can obtain padded jackets left over from German uniforms. They should not, however, wear these in the town, and are liable to trouble with the police if they do so. These are the last remaining items which distinguish them from the ordinary civilians. We have not succeeded in obtaining proper civilian suits or overcoats.

Issue made last November on one pair of shoes or boots to all adults. Nothing was available for children. As this emergency need was urgent, we had issued one pair of women's shoes to each mother to exchange for children's shoes in the town.

#### F. Medical Services

One UNRRA doctor and one UNRRA nurse. One dispensary with 2 patients' rooms. Facilities, however, are inadequate for proper treatment. Patients, therefore, requiring to enter hospital are sent to the Steyr Civilian Hospitals (two miles from here) or more complicated cases to Linz DP Hospital (30 miles away).

#### G. Facilities for Locating Families

(1) Considerably hampered: (a) by people's tendency to register under false names; (b) by the inadequacy of the methods of tracing at present employed and by their slowness, e.g., the radio service in operation to locate missing relatives does not appear to be uniform throughout the various zones in Germany as well as Austria. Nor do camps appear to be notified of this radio system, i.e., further delay in Red Cross messages, etc.

#### H. Employment Opportunities:

Out of 250 DPs in the camp, 55 are employed as permanent workers in the camp, office, kitchen, police, teachers, etc. But the same amount of work could be done by a considerably smaller number. (We do not possess adequate means of recompense in kind to have a systematic scale of payment for occasional or regular work beyond additional calories and additional cigarettes. These do not seem an adequate inducement to work.)

One hairdresser works for the Army unit in the town. Only one works for civilian employer. All others have refused to work for Austrians.

#### I. Opportunities for Vocational Education:

a. Auto-mechanics and driving is the course chiefly in demand, and negotiations have been on hand for over 2 months to obtain a course of instruction, matters being delayed by the intervention of I&E who expected to provide a course which did not materialize. We have resumed negotiations and expect to complete arrangements with local Austrian civilian authorities for auto-mechanics course in the next few days. Permission had not been obtained from the Army for driving instruction from an Austrian. We are making energetic representations to the Military Authorities that such restrictions make the task of constructive rehabilitation impossible.

#### b. Carpentry Class:

Nominal functioning for boys 15-21, attendance poor owing to lack of enthusiasm although many articles could be made which would increase the comfort of living quarters and club.



c. Two dressmaking courses in process. One for systematic instruction occupies approximately 23 women. The second for clothes alteration and repairs - both are successful.

#### J. Recreational, Educational & Religious Facilities

(1) Recreation: DP club and theater established. A few reviews and plays acted. Extra games room information. Repeated efforts to launch club activities among adolescents with musical and educational value have proved unsuccessful owing to general apathy and lack of capable leadership among DPs.

(2) Educational: Kindergarten for 7 children equipped and installed. School consists of 3 groups of children age 6-8, 9-12, 13-15. English classes for adults suspended for similar reasons as club activities.

(3) Religious Activity: Synagogue with daily services in a room in one of the houses in the camp.

#### K. Personal Freedom

Facilitated by the type of dwellings in the settlement and encouraged to fullest possible extent. "DP Police Force" initiated by Army reduced to 4 members responsible in the morning for sanitary conditions of the street, garbage disposal, carrying messages, etc. DPs are allowed to circulate freely in the town but should obtain permit for wider travel.

#### L. Occupants' Participation in Camp Management

Committee elected whose function is (a) to interpret wishes of community and act as liaison between residents and UNRRA. (b) To delegate and supervise work required for general needs of settlement. We would like to see more self-management in the settlement; so far response is extremely discouraging. The majority are too unwilling to work or too incompetent in organizing work to allow any system to operate smoothly. Every activity started has to be replanned and set in motion afresh almost daily. The residents in the main show no public spirit and no desire to make a constructive contribution towards the life of their own settlement. They are far more interested in political discussions than in any practical work.

#### M. Relations Between Inhabitants & Surrounding Population

Not good on the whole. A few unpleasant incidents of fight for precedence in busses, etc., have occurred. Relations seem cordial only when members of the settlement wish to engage in some private transaction for their own benefit.

#### N. Planned Improvements

We hope in the near future to have the required kitchen utensils for individual cooking, but first the inhabitants must show themselves able and willing to maintain satisfactory hygienic conditions in the houses. The last step towards a normal life would be for the DPs to obtain civilian ration cards and the money for rationed items. This would enable them to eliminate dependence on the Army for material supplies.

J. V. Bernimoulin, Director  
UNRRA Team 342 - Camp Munichholz  
STEYR



Attachment No. 6.

NEW PALESTINE  
SUMMARY 31.1.46.

<u>NATIONALITY</u>	<u>M A L E</u>				<u>F E M A L E</u>				<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>18-</u>	<u>14-18</u>	<u>6-14</u>	<u>0-6</u>	<u>18-</u>	<u>14-18</u>	<u>6-14</u>	<u>0-6</u>	
POLISH	213	5	5	3	157	4	4	6	337
ROMANIAN	16	2	-	-	6	-	-	1	25
TCHECHOSLOV	10	2	-	-	6	3	-	-	21
GREEK	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	9
LITVANIAN	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	8
GERMAN JIW	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	5
FRENCH	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3
U.S.A.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
BELGIANS	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ITALIAN	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
HUNGARIAN	6	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	9
	263	9	6	3	162	8	5	7	465



MURDORF CAMP

A. V. BRANDON  
Chief Welfare Officer

29 December 1946

CAPACITY: 600

NATIONALITY: Jewish

POPULATION: 900

There was constant drainage in the camp of 15 to 20 persons per week who leave more or less surreptitiously for Italy.

This Camp has been the centre of considerable controversy because of the fact that the population consider it only a very temporary residence and will do very little towards its upkeep or for their own maintenance. The British Army has felt it necessary to maintain a security guard here. Practically the entire population of this camp is made up of adults, although there are a large number of married couples. There are a great many marriages, for instance on an average of 3 to 5 a week. The brides are usually very young (16 or 17 years old). We were told that they are afraid to be alone and marry earlier than necessary. In this as in other camps, no quarters are available for newly weds.

HOUSING: Billets are comfortable and adequate here. As elsewhere, married and single persons occupy the same room. Welfare worker said he was unable to get separate quarters for a family of 6 children although there are only 18 children in the camp.

FEEDING: Food in this camp was not Kosher and about 60 persons refused to eat meat or fat prepared in kitchens.

CLOTHING: Clothing conditions here were above average due to the fact that the J.D.C. within the past 3 weeks had put in the following items:

Warm High Boots.....	385
Face Towels.....	250
Fur Jackets.....	49
Woolen Scarves.....	200
Woolen Stomach Protectors...	497
Blankets.....	160

RECREATION: There is a large recreation hall and a concert hall. There is a group of 40 entertainers called "The Black Sea Group" organised here. They are reputed to put on shows of a professional category. The team hope to be able to make arrangements for them to perform to other camps and get public performances.

TRACING SERVICE: The Welfare worker attempts to handle this by writing directly to agencies he knows in other countries.

GENERAL IMPRESSIONS: The camp is better housed, fed and clothed than others in Julenberg. Considerable feeling on the part of the team about the attitude of the Jewish residents. Some of this may be reflected in the strained team relationship which seems to exist. This camp requires careful and tactful attention.



7 February 1946

To: Mr. Andreassen

From: Helen R. Jeter

Subject: Information about Jewish D.P.s

The following information has been received in response to a Washington request (cable 9686 to London repeated Vienna 12) for special information about Jewish Displaced Persons:

AMERICAN ZONE

1. Number of Jews in D.P. Camps in which U.N.R.R.A. participates:

The total number of Jews in the 11 camps in which U.N.R.R.A. participates is 4800. They are housed in 7 of the 11 camps. Four camps are entirely Jewish.

It is estimated that 54 per cent of the Jewish displaced persons are Polish, 6 per cent Rumanian, 5 per cent Czech, 3 per cent Hungarian, 32 per cent Stateless.

2. The figures for the seven camps for 1st January follow:

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>JEWISH</u>
New Palestine	439	439
Bad Gastein	1250	1250
Raushoffen 608	571	8
Raushoffen 609	454	307
Binderbach	2349	2349
Ebensee	1370	197
Steyr	<u>250</u>	<u>250</u>
	6683	4800



3c. The numbers in family groups and the number of single persons reported at the end of January are as follows:

	<u>IN FAMILY GROUPS</u>	<u>SINGLE PERSONS</u>
Bad Gastein	1009	241
New Palestine	62	209
Raushoffen 608	217	87
Bindermichl	2105	50
Steyr	189	59

3a. The information on age groups is incomplete but is given for two camps:

	<u>BINDERMICHL</u>	<u>STEYR</u>
<u>By age</u>		
Under 1	46	5
1-5	56	8
14 & over	2102	224

3b. The distribution by sex is not given.

4, 5, 6. Information on D.P.s outside camps, number moving between Zones and average daily calorie ration is not reported.

#### FRENCH ZONE

There are no Jews in any of the four U.N.R.R.A. camps in the French Zone.

#### BRITISH ZONE

A complete report from the British Military is expected on February 12. I cannot make anything out of the available U.N.R.R.A. figures.



DP-7M Cohen

4 March 1946

10/4/46

Personnel Division  
UNRRA Headquarters  
Washington D.C.

Attention Mr. Sommers

Dear Mr. Sommers,

*eve*

At last I have finished the task of writing some kind of report about the Camp in which I was located in Austria. I am a bit ashamed of the change in tenses and other errors, but the content I am sure is what you are most interested and not rhetoric.

So far as I have heard the Camp has never been taken over by UNRRA..that was in December, just before leaving for the states on the first of January. That is really a struggle, Continental Directors do not know how to use the women officers on their teams. Many of the women were UNRRA's best bet in public relations, but there was always someone who wanted credit. It is a human foible which is most disconcerting when so much is at stake.

Hope that this report, even tho poorly written, can be of some service.

Sincerely yours,

*Florence U. Collins*

211 Columbus St.  
Montgomery, Alabama

*Enclosures - under separate cover*

16634



NAME: Florence N. Collins  
TITLE: Asst. Welfare Officer  
ARRIVAL ERO - 10/7/45  
ARRIVAL GRANDVILLE - 20/7/45  
ARRIVAL AUSTRIA - 13/9/45 British Zone  
ASSIGNMENT:

Welfare Officer on a spearhead team of five members, including Director, Nurse, Supply Officer and Driver. (Director - Polish; Nurse, Dutch; Supply - Australian; Welfare, American; Driver - American GI). There were twelve spearhead teams in the convoy, and the trip across France and Germany, thence over the Alps to Southern Austria consumed 13 days. We were the envy of the entire Training School, since the British Zone in Austria had the reputation of being the best organized, best supervised, of any of the fields of operations. On the afternoon of the 14th, The Director of the Zone, the Welfare Supervisor, and several other Headquarter's Staff drove the 25 miles from Klagenfurt to Villah where we were billeted.

According to British custom, the forty assembled were served tea and biscuits, and the meeting got under way.. Major Chapman, the Director, briefly welcomed us to the field and apologized for the mistake of the previous evening, - (when the 12 convoy of trucks reported to Klagenfurt, only to be told to return to Villah - another fifty miles ~~in~~ of travel after having been on the road for 12 hours). He then told us that it was imperative that we report to the field the following day, read the numbers of the teams and the camp to which they were assigned. Many of the Dutch personnel had never received their full clothing - no coats for some and ice was on the ground in some places..All teams going North East and North West would not have time to go to the clothing store in Klagenfurt, but those going South etc. could purchase theirs the following day...That being settled, and in further haste he said that ~~the~~ Headquarters had considered at one time flying us from France. The British Army was ready to turn the show over to us at the end of the month. The Army was to remain a month, "and if at the end of that time the Commanding Officer thought we were capable of handling the job, we would assume the responsibility. If we did not measure up to the Army's expectation we would straight away be fired and no reassignment made". We were to study the Army's set up, observe ~~their~~ methods, but not assume any responsibility. In this spirit we were sent out into the field - a threat which none of us liked and to which three of the Welfare Officers ~~exception~~ took exception - asked for an interview with the Director.- and finally agreed to go to the field.

DATE OF ARRIVAL AT ASSIGNMENT: 14/7/45 - St.Veit -

Arriving in Klagenfurt around 11 am. we reported to Headquarters where we were told that the CO would be waiting for us at 2:30 p.m. So, we spent the morning there and reported to St.Veit, 12 miles from Klagenfurt, at the appointed hour. The CO was not there but two Welfare Officers, British Red Cross(woman) and Friends(man) took over the situation. The Friend seemed to know something about the billeting and went away with the Director and Supply Officer. The CO appeared shortly afterwards and took the Welfare Officer, Nurse and Driver on a tour of the Camp. He said that he had not expected us until he had the call from Klagenfurt this morning and he had succeeded in locating two small flats. But after seeing them found that they had no furniture in them, and it would be some time before any would arrive. Welfare suggested that we might commute from Klagenfurt for several weeks until arrangements might be made. When the Director return from the trip, the CO mentioned this as a possibility.. Call was made into Klagenfurt and we were told to return. Arriving in Klagenfurt, to the utter ~~amazement~~ of the travel section, we were told to return to Villah, 25 miles away until further notice. We spent two nights and a day there, and were then given travel orders to Lienz,- Camp Peggez, along with another spearhead team.



CAMP: Peggez - Lienz, Austria

Camp Peggez is located a quarter of a mile from the main highway between Spittal and Lienz and clearly visible from the highway. The setting is magnificent, with the lovely hills and the snow capped peaks of the Alps at your door..at the rear of the camp is a lovely river which is some 200 miles long, winding its way from the Italian peaks to the City of Klagenfurt. The Camp is only about 8 miles from the Italian border, where most of the wood supply for the winter is cut. There are 34 Barracks, the ideal capacity averaging around 115 persons. They are wooden in structure, looking very much like our quickly constructed camp Barracks. These were the barracks formerly used by the Austrian Soldiers. There is a large Brick Warehouse and group of smaller brick buildings used for storage, several hundred yards from the immediate camp enclosure. The Camp has a wooden fence around it, and large double gates at the entrance for vehicles. There is no barbed wire, and DPs may come and go as they please. There are guards at the gate who direct the newcomer or the visitor. The buildings are well spaced, and in some, or the majority of barracks families are separated by partitions.

Reporting to the Camp on arrival we were told that billeting would be found in the Post Hotel in the city of Lienz, a twenty minute walk from the Camp. There we found one of the other teams quartered. The Hotel had been bombed and we were in one wing which remained intact. There was no heat, hot water, but we had lights, comfortable beds, clean linen. We set up mess in a private room of the hotel, a former little Chapel. and there the eleven of us feasted on British rations. The Camp CO provided us with a Russian DP as cook, who used the facilities of the hotel in preparing our food, the hotel furnishing linen for the dining room. Lienz is a summer resort, and must have been a lovely village.. Much damage had been done through the city, and we were not welcomed by any means. A talk with the Priest enlightened us somewhat - the town was bombed after VE day when the Nazi refused to surrender. There was a very large Austrian Hospital and their facilities were used by our serious cases. They had provided some of the equipment in our camp hospital - thru the scrounging methods of the British. A Scotch Regiment was billeted in the town. There were some 14 British Officers in all. A Transient Officers Hotel; a castle on the hill where the regular officers were billeted. There was no cooperation between the Camp CO, MG and Town Major.

POPULATION: 43333

Males	2036	2200	Slovene
Fem	1517	1800	Russians
6-14	423	200	Croats
Under six	357	40	Serbs

All the Russians claimed to be Serbs..

Among the Russins are 70 Buddist from Belgrade. The Russians with this exception are Greek Orthodox as well as the 40 Serbs. The Russians have 15 Priests and a lovely indoor temple of worship in one of the Barracks. There are 10 Slovene Priest. Until their house of worship in one of the Barracks is complete they have an outdoor altar, where any time during the day a worshipper may be seen at the altar in prayer. The Slovene's are in mourning for the next six months because of the death of 10,000 of their husbands, brothers having perished at the hands of the partisans. The English troops herded them into lorries, telling them that they were being shipped to Italy, but instead back to Yugoslavia where they perished, ~~and some fourteen buried in the little camp cemetery who committed suicide rather than return.~~ ~~and some fourteen buried in the little camp cemetery who committed suicide rather than return.~~ The Russians are either migrants to Serbia after the first war or refugees of this war. Camp is dominated by the Russians, having preceded the Slovenes by a month or six weeks. The Slovene migration took place several days before VE Day - and with two hours notice that the Partisans were on their trail, 6000 crossed the Alps and settled in Klagenfurt. Later they were dispersed to several camps since none were large enough to take care of the entire group.



STAFF: (I quote from the record kept) "As to the selection, it is hard to believe that any thought whatsoever was given to the teaming....I realize more and more each day that the team as selected could not take over from any army or function together as a unit.. each morning I would get into the truck enthusiastic and determine to make it a go, only to find my enthusiasm completely wilted by noon." "Even before getting to Karlsruhe, I knew that we were not properly teamed - a Polish Director who did not speak English, very little German, but fluent French and Russian...a Dutch Nurse who did not understand or speak any English, only Dutch, and Australian Supply Officer who spoke German quite fluently; the American Driver who spoke German and some French." Since we had heard that all teams were screened in Karlsruhe, the logical place enroute, we were satisfied., but on arriving in Karlsruhe Personnel had been instructed to "keep hands off" of all teams headed for Austria. To make a long story short, no opportunity was given to the members of the teams to talk things over with their supervisors. The writer talked the matter over with Welfare Supervisor, she saw the problem, but nothing was done. The above quotations above were taken from the record dated September 5th. On September the 18th the record reads: "As for my director I cannot see any improvement in his approach or ability to direct or draw the group into a team. We have had no team meetings of any kind, no discussions as to our work, and while he has forwarded two reports into Headquarters, He and the Supply Officer made up the report. September 28th - "The Director threatened him(driver) His handling of this case was one of the worse cases of poor managing I have ever witnesses.....No one could ever expect me to work with a man who uses these methods against another member of the team. I lack completely any feeling of security with the Director. He is incapable, judging from his outlook and working or observations made in the camp." October 7th- "The Dutch Nurse is asking to resign and Mac( the supply officer) on yesterday broke down and said that he no longer intended to be interpreter, secretary and lackey to the Director..he does not approve of the Director's political views and prejudices in an organization like UNRRA".

The above gives you some idea of the poor teaming that was done. All or some of it could have been avoided by proper screening along the way, a reshuffling of team members. We were merely names in a hat with so many nationalities. The American driver was fired, and replaced by one of the DPs.

RELATIONSHIP WITH MILITARY: A British Major was the Camp Commandant, assisted by a Captain and thirteen enlisted men, two Friends(men) as Welfare Officers. The British Red Cross had left that week. The Superintendent of the Camp was a fine Russian, 62 years of age, who knew his business and kept at it. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~. The first team had arrived in Lienz on Tuesday, our team on Thursday. The first team informed us that the CO would have a conference with us on Saturday morning, -we are to shadow the big boys around and see how a good DP camp is run. We are to be here only one month. "On inquiring from the Major what his plans were for Tuesday and thereafter, he stated that we were to follow our particular person ( say Welfare with Welfare) around like a little dog and just observe..we are not to give suggestions or to initiate or to take part, just observe. This is the model camp in the British Zone".We were a fifth wheel, we were not wanted. The Major informed me that he had signed up for another year and expected to remain at the camp. We were not welcome in the officer's lounge; no cooperation was given us in the matter of our finances ; we did not receive any mail the whole time I was there; we asked if mail was delivered at any other point than at the camp and we were informed "No". Then we located some mail for the team members at the Military Barracks, thru which all mail is routed; our rations every week ran out, and our supply man had difficulty in getting the proper allotment. In addition to the Army not liking UNRRA, the Army did not like its "old British Officers" so we had New Army vs Old Army vs UNRRA and in Lienz vs Town Major and MG.



MG and Town Major were very cordial, but not having the actual responsibility of the camp few demands were made upon their time.

#### SUPPLIES:

The cartoon appearing in the weekly paper showed UNRRA arriving and the DPs with huge bowls in their outstretched hands..Whether it was a coincidence or not, the day after we made the inspection of the camp, the DPs said that their rations were poorer, and the blame fell on UNRRA.. We did not know this for several weeks, and even then we could not know having had no previous knowledge of their rations before arriving. The camp was receiving only 1300 calories a day, which was supplemented daily by the DPs themselves..They had money and could buy some things locally from the farmers, and each morning the grounds outside the enclosure and to the rear of the camp were thronged with the women who prepared stews over open fires. Fires were not permitted inside the grounds for obvious reasons..There were two kitchens, one run by the Russians and the other by the Slovenes..All bread was baked at the camp, and rationed. Cheese was available about once a week. All dps ate in their own rooms...The children at Kindergarden were given hot chocolate, crackers with jam each morning. Foods from Red Cross packages were distributed to those with doctor certificates. Clothes were very scarce and nearly half of the children were without shoes and there were not enough blankets for each person to have one. Rumors were so oft repeated that the blankets were down in Trieste awaiting transportation... Women's clothing was especially lacking

ACTIVITIES:The Camp Advisory Committee was composed of the Camp Superintendent, Barrack Leader, and one leader from each Nationality group. These met with the Welfare Officers once a week. This group sat down and made recommendations:ie; clothing needed.-when a truck load of materials were brought in the leaders each went back to their Barracks, ascertained the most immediate needs, and clothing was matched to the needs. 500 pairs of trousers ~~xxxxxx~~ received - who were the most needy..more men were needed for cutting wood - the Barrack leaders saw to it that the necessary men were ready the next morning to go to the forests...The leaders assigned the new comers to their beds. The entire registration was handled by the DPs, and the occasion when 500 Russians were transferred to another camp the Sargeant and his group of DPs attended to the whole procedure... At this meeting suggestions, dissatisfactions were approached in a business like way - and while solutions were many times not forthcoming, both were conscious of the problem which helped some.

Another committee on the camp was composed of a Slovene Judge, Serb School Master, and an Emigrant..These three with the Camp CO solved some of the knottier problems - for example a DP who got in trouble with one of the local Austrians.. If there had been any problem of so call morals, I am sure that this group would have taken this responsibility.. but with 25 priests in the Camp, marriage was the solution.

There are 7 Hungarians who form the sanitary squad with an under officer appointed by the English Authorities.. Their job is to delouse, check on bedbugs, report any illness in barracks..They are also responsible for the burying of the garbage. All DPs bring their garbage to a central dump and the sanitary Squad takes it by truck and disposes of it.

The doctors are responsible for the inspection of kitchens, sanitary conditions in the barracks. There are latrines and lavatories in each Barrack, with a public Baths in one of the Barracks.

There are nine doctors, and 13 registered nurses. The Dentist was a young German, practicing in Yugoslavia, who fled to Austria to escape Tito. He had with him all of his wonderful tools etc. There is a maternity ward, and one entire Barracks for the Hospital. There is sick call each morning. The school clinic, under the direction of Dr. Mershal, a John Hopkin's man, examines all children each fortnight..as well as all children in the secondary school.



The School House is one of the Barracks. There are classrooms with furniture secured from the bombed out schools in the surrounding villages. Others have been made in the carpenter shop.

The Russians have three classes..One is for boys and girls 7 and 8 years; one for girls 8-13 and the third class for boys of the same age. Sixty-six Russian children attend the kindergarden run by the Slovenes. Education for these ages is compulsory. The curriculum is concerned mostly with the 3Rs. There are four teachers, one of whom is a dancing teacher. There are classes in Dancing and choral work. Hours of classes from 8:30 to 11:30.

The Slovenes, on the other hand, have a broad educational program including Religion, Languages, English, Math, Geography, History, Natural Sciences, Hygiene, Practical Business subjects, drawing, writing, singing and physical culture- at the completion of which an Annual Certificate is awarded. Report cards are printed for a period of three semesters. Education is mandatory thru fourteen years of age. An hour of supervised play is given each day. There are 85 Slovene children in the Kindergarden and the children go 2½ hours in the morning and 2½ in the afternoon. The Elementary School, ages 6-10 has some 315 pupils. This is a four year course, and there are five, 45 minute periods in the morning and two periods of the same length in the afternoon. There are four years in the Senior Elementary School ages 10-14, with the same number of hours, with something over a hundred pupils. There are fifty boys in the Agricultural school ages 16-21, and 136 girls studying domestic science, ages 15-21. There are three Kindergarden teachers, 6 Junior Elementary and 4 Senior Elementary Teachers - all accredited University teachers. School session is from September 1st to June 30th - the Domestic Science school has 13 accredited teachers. Copies of the curriculum and Annual Awards, plus report card are attached. School six days a week. The Newspaper Office is in the first Barrack to your left as you enter the Camp grounds. The front office is devoted to registration, and just behind is the printing office. There are two daily newspapers, one Russian and one Slovene. These sell for 20 pfennig. News is gathered from German and Slovene newspapers and by wireless. The news is presented without comment of the Editor. The Daily papers are circulated for Russians at the Camp in Spital and ~~xxx~~ Villah. The Slovene paper serves both the Spital and Pegg ez camps. The weekly newspaper published at Pegg ez is for all Slovenes of all camps. Its price is 40 pfennig and carries social news, original articles, write ups of concerts and announcements of events. In addition to these there is the children's newspaper, written in Slovene only, costing 20 pfennig. This paper contains stories, riddles and poetry, with drawings appropriate for children and is most attractive. There are 10 DPs working in the printing office. In addition to the newspapers the printing office mimeographs all lessons for the classes in school, since no textbooks are available. The editor, formerly Editor of a local newspaper in Yugoslavia frankly stated that the paper was being purchased at a very high black market figure. The Editor edits all news and accepts this responsibility.

In writing about the schools I failed to tell of the PT program which is mandatory. A former Yugoslavian barman, champion in the 1936 Olympics is in charge of the program. Every afternoon the girls may be seen in rhythmic dances and the folks dances of their countries.. The boys have been taught English football, and on week-ends groups of hikers make an overnight trip to one of the Alpine lodges. Other Leisure time activities are Concerts, given by each of the Nationality groups, Dances, Dramatic presentations and even though we could not understand Russian the acting was so realistic that we could not fail to get the meaning. We had a Russian Dance group, with Russian boots and full blouses, which could compete ~~with~~ well with those we have seen on tour in the states. The Choral groups have toured the other camps and presented their concerts.



The weddings were a source of great joy to all the camp personnel. Usually the CO was asked to participate in the ceremony.. At the dances twice a week the five piece orchestra performed..Their music stands were cleverly decorated with Donald Duck playing the instrument of the orchestra member. There was a Piano, Violin, Accordion, Saxophone and Cellist. We had wonderful times at the DP dances and when a Russian gallant bows before you, you are made to feel like a queen. There were art classes and the supplies were purchased by the individuals in the city of Lienz.. For Workshops: There was the Carpenter shop which made all the tables, chairs, beds, and furniture for the kindergarden and schools. The tin shop, using the cans from footstuffs made all of the dishes, fork, knives and spoons used by all the families..the cute little buckets which the kindergarden children carried to school each day were fashioned in the tin shop. There was the cobbler shop, and a bit of leather had been made available- but mostly used for the straps to hold on wooden shoes. Burlap bags were made into shoes with four and five thicknesses..the people only thought of being warm. From old German Uniforms, ripped and dyed, clothing was made for children and boys and girls. Some were learning tailoring as a vocation. Welding came in for a workshop, auto and bicycle mechanics.

Problems: Supply, both of clothing, blankets and additional food. Books and reading material - with an Adult program of Education and leisure time activities. Problem of pay for the DPs. The DPs received additional rations for working.

( Many of the DPs were finding work in the community of Lienz for which they were receiving pay. There were not enough jobs for all who wanted them, and it seems it would be better if the DPs in camp could be paid, - the policy which is used in most Camps in the American Zone. Surely if we can get thru this winter with relief supplies that greater emphasis should be placed on rehabilitation.

In this particular camp it would seem that there is no way out for these Yugoslavians ~~unless~~ as long as Tito Government is in the saddle. They are Mihailovitch men, died in the world King Peter followers. Can they be assimilated into the Austrian communities? Will they be accepted by the Austrians?

A Children's kitchen and dining hall were ready to be assembled, which was a great need.

The Slovenes are a highly cultured, energetic group which would be an asset to any country or community. If obliged to remain in Austria I think they have enough initiative to find a way out. The Russians are not so smart or energetic.

This was an ideal Camp in which to work. The Welfare officers were able to do a purely administrative job because of the many fine trained leaders in the camp. This accounts for the smooth and ~~functioning~~ efficient way in which a camp can become a community in less than two months.. There were personal problems which had to be dealt with, but we found that they had faith in their religious leaders, their teachers, doctors and nurses.

DATE OF RETURN; January 20, 1946

REASON: Death of Mother in August and subsequent illness of Father,

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21/1/46

JW

Appendix 4.

To - Director- in Chief  
Austrian Mission

FROM - PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER.

Subject - A. REPORT ON MEDICAL CONDITIONS IN D.P. CAMPS

1. Source of Information. The information contained herein is derived from (a) conversation with Chief Zone Medical Officers and Area Medical Officers (b) Personal visits to the undermentioned Camps. Every effort has been made to check statements made but it must be realised that many UNRRA doctors speak very little English and some minor misconceptions may have arisen. D.P. doctors were contacted in every camp.

B. Camps visited.

BRITISH ZONE

- |    |                    |               |
|----|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. | Weidenmisdorf      | 18th December |
| 2. | Spittal            | 19th December |
| 3. | Lients             | 20th December |
| 4. | Judenberg          | 21st December |
| 5. | Leobin (Orphanage) | 21st December |
| 6. | Kapfenberg         | 22nd December |

AMERICAN ZONE

- |     |                       |              |
|-----|-----------------------|--------------|
| 7.  | Riedenburg            | 3rd January  |
| 8.  | Saalfelden            | 4th January  |
| 9.  | Heilbrunn             | 5th January  |
| 10. | Central D.P. Hospital | 5th January  |
| 11. | Parsch                | 6th January  |
| 12. | New Palbstine         | 6th January  |
| 13. | Losenfeld             | 6th January  |
| 14. | Wuls                  | 10th January |
| 15. | Dindemichl            | 11th January |
| 16. | Camp 56 Linz          | 11th January |
| 17. | Camp 59 Linz          | 11th January |
| 18. | Ebensee               | 12 January   |

FRENCH ZONE

- |     |          |             |
|-----|----------|-------------|
| 19. | Haining  | 8th January |
| 20. | Landeck  | 8th January |
| 21. | Kematin  | 9th January |
| 22. | Kufstein | 9th January |

NOTE This is no a report on individual camps visited, but general overall picture.

2. Personnel

state

A list of medical officers and a location/is included as appendix "A" to this report. In general the UNRRA medical officers vary from very good to poor, but the general standard is good. It may prove necessary in the near future to dispence with the services of two or possibly three medical officers. A further detailed report will be submitted later. At the present time the general standard seems rather lower than average in the British Zone. This of course, does not reflect in any adverse way on the Chief Medical Officer of that Zone, but represents the "luck of the draw".

From Appendix "A" it will be seen that there is a considerably higher percentage of doctors to D.Ps in the American than either of the other two Zones - This also applies to nurses. This is partly due to the number of uneconomical small camps /in this

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in this Zone, e.g. Stayer (population 250).

The number of additional UNRRA personnel needed and the question of engaging a few selected D.P. doctors as members of UNRRA Staff is being further studied.

It is a little hard to forecast the fate of D.P. Camps during the next 4 - 6 months. The number of D.P.s in the American Zone is tending to diminish, and in the British Zone to rise. However a large percentage of persons at present in UNRRA Camps are no longer strictly D.P.s, but rather political refugees or exiles.

As far as can be foreseen at the present time, not more than 4 - 6 additional UNRRA Medical Officers are likely to be required in the Austrian Operation during the first quarter of 1946.

### 3. Hospital Accommodation.

This varies in all three Zones. In the American Zone a 150 bed Central D.P. Hospital has been established in Salzburg by Army and is being run by UNRRA. This is an excellent hospital, being run under the supervision of UNRRA. Dr. Tombruk, assisted by a staff of UNRRA, D.P. and Austrian Specialists, and is comparable to a "small-town" general hospital. The concentration of Camps round Salzburg aids this centralisation project. It is considered that all Camps should have a number of "Camp" hospital beds to accommodate minor sick and aged folks. In general this has been achieved. In the British and French Zones, the outlying camps of the Salzburg area and in the Linz area, Camp Hospitals of 30 - 100 beds have been established, and in the British and French Zones and Linz area, the severely ill are sent to civilian Austrian Hospitals - in general this arrangement works satisfactorily in these areas and initial food difficulties have been overcome.

Equipment is usually adequate but not lavish. All Camp Hospitals in the French Zone lack linen, e.g. sheets. These are also lacking in some camps in the Linz area, American Zone. Camp 59 Linz has no hospital beds at all. All cases go to Central Polish D.P. Hospital. It is hoped a small camp hospital will shortly be established here. Most hospitals in the British Zone looked dingy and urgently need a coat of paint or colour wash.

### 4. Medical supplies and drugs

The supply differs widely from Zone to Zone, and from Camp to Camp on any Zone. At the time of inspection, the French Zone appeared to be best off for drugs and the Linz area worst off. Supply in this latter area was extremely patchy owing to the local Army policy of decentralisation, whereby Camps drew supplies through their local Unit Surgeon, not from a central pool. Nevertheless, it did not appear that any camp was entirely lacking in any essential medicine.

Instructions have been issued to Zone and Area Medical Officers, as far as possible, to redistribute medical supplies from Camp to Camp, as Camp A often has surplus of what Camp B lacks. This is not always easy owing to the intensely nationalistic outlook of some Camps and UNRRA's late arrival in the field. A tight national community tends to resent UNRRA removing supplies previously obtained from Army or elsewhere. However, it is hoped this re-arrangement can be managed on a "quid pro quo" basis.

Certain inter-zone redistribution is also contemplated in a small "unofficial" way, and it is hoped the issue from Central Headquarters Staging Area of drugs from Switzerland will facilitate this. For instance American Zone can give French Zone DDT in return for benzyl benzoate. Further, it is hoped French Zone can supply other Zones with some much needed liver extract. Certain drugs tend to be in short supply in all Zones, e.g. Vit. D., especially in French and American Zones - it is hoped the Vit. D. received from British Red Cross via Switzerland will help to relieve this rather critical shortage during the winter months. Also in general short supply are iron, alcohol, and iodine, especially in French and American Zones, and female hormones (but French Zone has large quantities of Corpus luteum) and ergot. In the British Zone CEM materials are now being replaced with imported drugs issued in bulk to a central UNRRA warehouse by British Element AOA.

An UNRRA team taking over a camp in the French Zone discovered a hidden "hoard" of medical supplies, which were being disposed of to the "Black Market". These are being sorted, and will be redistributed. Included was an electrocardiograph which is being sent to the Central D.P. Hospital in Salzburg.



in Salzburg.

5. Medical Equipment.

As a basis all Camps are equipped with the British Regimental Medical Panier. For the rest there is very wide variation between the various Camps even in the same Zone. In general there is a shortage of female instruments as vaginal speculae, pelvineters, etc. Most camps in the British Zone lack a sphygmomanometer (particularly required in anti-natal and midwifery work), but have baby scales. In the Salzburg Area, American Zone, the reverse is the case. In the Linz area several Camps lack both, but D.P. doctors may have a "private" sphygmomanometer. A surprising number of camps have an ultra-violet lamp. Other serious shortages fairly generally encountered were lack of baby bottles and teat, and lack of side-room laboratory equipment. There was also a shortage of layette equipment in some camps. Sanitary towels were only asked for in one out of twenty one Camps. It is considered that the lack of baby outfits and feeding bottles should be energetically attacked by Zones and if Army cannot supply, the question should be again referred to Central Headquarters.

Apart from above noted deficiencies, the equipment in general appeared adequate, and in a few instances even lavish.

6. Immunisation programme.

Up to the present there has been a considerable lag in completing the basic immunisation programme, for which UNRRA is not in the main responsible as Army are responsible for supplies and in many instances these have not been forthcoming. In addition, earlier on, Army performed many inoculations of which all records have been lost.

In Salzburg area immunisation approached 100% with the exception of small-pox in some Camps. Sufficient vaccine is on hand to complete this.

In the Linz area the programme is much further behind though typhus and typhoid are generally completed. It is hoped Salzburg can supply sufficient vaccines to complete immunisations in this area, and the Area Medical Officer is actively working to this end.

The French Zone in general is furthest behind with the immunisation programme but, largely thanks to the efforts of Acting Zone Chief Medical Officer, supplies sufficient to complete the programme are now in hand.

At the time of visiting, the British Zone was fairly well up-to-date except for inoculation of children against diphtheria as Army were very short of toxoid. However, within the past three weeks some 4,000 new persons have been admitted to Camps in this Zone, so that a great many more immunisations are required. At a recent meeting with the Supply Officer, British Element ACA, a promise was made that all the vaccines required could and would be delivered immediately. Zone Chief Medical Officers have been impressed with the necessity of completing immunisations up to 100% of the population and requested to inform Central Headquarters of any failure to obtain vaccines.

7. D.P. Personnel

As in all other matters, the number of D.P. personnel available in Camps varies widely - whilst one camp will have as many as 14 D.P. doctors, another in the British Zone has to make use of a German P.W. doctor and, a third in the American Zone has to employ Austrian Red Cross nurses and two Rumanian girls.

The question of moving D.P. doctors is being considered but is difficult owing to nationality problems, and also, the necessity of moving whole families. The question of employing a few carefully selected D.P. doctors as full-time UNRRA employees is also being carefully considered and it is proposed to issue a directive on this subject shortly from Central Headquarters.

In addition to D.P. trained nurses, on instructions from the Chief Nurse, a number of girls are being trained as "nurse-aids" and these should prove a valuable addition to Camp Communities.

8. Public Health Clinics.



## 8. Public Health Clinics.

It is considered that immediate relief for D.Ps has been adequately provided and that the time has now come to consider the public health needs of the Camp communities. A few Camps have quite full programmes including Anti-natal Clinic, Post-natal care, Well Baby Clinic, School Childrens Clinic, in addition to ordinary medical care and examination. Nearly all Camps have one or more of the above Clinics running, and one or two Camps have attempted more ambitious schemes of examination for tuberculosis and venereal disease.

Owing to the ephemeral nature of UNRRA, it is considered these clinics should be conducted as far as possible by D.P personnel. Largely owing to the enthusiastic labours of Dr. Allwood and the co-operation of Maj. Abrahamer, it is hoped to run a series of refresher courses for D.P. doctors in Public Health subjects and a few of the more important recent advances in medicine.

## 9. Diet.

The diet in general is adequate if soft and monotonous. The basic issued diet ranges 1300-2000 calories per head (certain camps in the Linz area draw under a different scheme) and in the American Zone this is boosted another 300-400 calories by using Red Cross parcels. Most Camps have established "special diet kitchens" for children, aged, gastric patients, etc and, especially in the British Zone Childrens' dining rooms. In all Zones food is mainly eaten in the D.Ps living quarters and, in all Zones, extras were being cooked in the living quarters.

In all camps extra milk was issued to pregnant women and to children up to 4 years of age - in most to 6 years, and in some, up to 14 years - the latter age is the obvious target for all Camps. One Camp reported rickets among children. Whilst Vit. D. has been short, especially in some Camps in the American and French Zones, this report was doubted and an investigation has been ordered.

No other gross cases of malnutrition were reported, and it is a fact that, where figures have been kept, the children are gaining weight satisfactorily.

It has been suggested that some Camps are in areas of endemic goitre formation and iodised salt is therefore urgently necessary. Chief Medical Officers have been asked to investigate this question but in view of the fact that much of the food is imported into Camps from outside Austria (and therefore presumably has normal iodine content) it is considered that there is probably no immediate urgency and the question of supply can wait until iodised salt is being prepared for bulk use by the Austrian population.

Attention has been drawn to the method of enhancing Vit. C supplies by the use of sprouted peas.

## 10. Accommodation.

In the British and French Zones, accommodation is mainly in wooden hatted temporary or semi-permanent Camps. In the American Zone, schools, barracks and workmen's apartment houses have been requisitioned for many of the Camps.

Some degree of over-crowding was present in all Zones - at the time of inspection this was probably greatest in some of the Salzburg area Camps.

In all Camps visited, the living quarters were sufficiently warm though fuel was more plentiful in the "country" camps. It was obvious that the condition of the living quarters depended largely on the nationality of the inhabitants. In all Zones Camps were seen with insufficient lighting, especially in latrines - this resulted in stealing of globes not sufficiently protected.

## 11. Sanitation.

The state of sanitation varied widely between different Camps and in fact depended largely on the nationality of the inmates. It is obvious that Public Health education of the people must be of the prime concerns of UNRRA Medical personnel. In all Zones, Camps were seen where the use of latrines had been scorned and faecal deposits were scattered indiscriminately.

The majority of Camps visited could supply a hot shower at least once /weekly



weekly but in all Zones and especially in the British, Camps were seen with no hot showers. In the overcrowded conditions in which these people are living it is considered that every effort should be made to provide a hot shower weekly. Latrines are of varied type, water-flush, deep-pit and shallow-pit, needing evacuation. Constant vigilance is needed to keep these clean. In some instances water flush latrines were frozen, and outside deep pit latrines had become necessary but Camps which had not already provided these found it almost impossible to dig in the frozen ground, water pressure is often poor. Where possible an attempt is being made to provide heating for water-flush latrines. Garbage disposal was usually adequate - though difficulty was especially experienced in the Linz area.

Kitchens on the whole were clean but food storage is rather primitive in many camps. As most food is eaten in living quarters there is little possibility of controlling the cleanliness of personal food utensils.

Water supplies are mostly from local towns. In a few cases from wells and great care should be taken to prevent contamination when thaw occurs.

Fly-proofing of latrines, kitchens and food stores is universally lacking.

## 12. General Health.

The general health of the people is surprisingly good. No outbreaks of severe infectious disease have occurred - though some cases of minor children's ailments have occurred. Scabies is present in all Camps but in a small percentage of people only - 2 % in a recent survey in one camp of 2,500 people.

Tuberculosis is a difficult problem, especially in the Salzburg area where at present it is almost impossible to obtain Sanatorium accommodation, and as many as 15 active cases were found in Camp Hospitals. Also in the French Zone Army are threatening to requisition the Sanatorium, if this is done many cases there will have to be returned to Camp Hospitals.

It is hoped a photo-fluoroscopic survey will be arranged in the future for all Camps - the difficult question of treatment will then arise. Dr. Daniels, T.B. Consultant, E.R.O., is expected to visit Austria shortly. In the meantime efforts are being made to discover the total number of active T.B. cases for which we are responsible.

Veneral disease does not appear to be common and no Camp reports more than 3 - 6 cases. A few Camps have established Preventive Ablution Centres but at present their use is slight. Medical Officers have been impressed with the necessity of tracing contacts, and where this has been attempted a number of extra cases have been discovered - Camps are hampered by lack of vaginal speculae.

Wasserman reactions are performed for pregnant women as a routine.

As regards future health, it is considered that the danger of wide-spread outbreaks of typhoid/typhus and small-pox is now slight, especially if the immunisation programme is faithfully completed.

In the present over-crowded conditions, the danger of droplet-spread infection is much greater, e.g. diphtheria, meningococcal meningitis and influenza. It is hoped all children up to 14 will be immunised against diphtheria. In view of German experience in the past autumn the question of adult immunisation has been considered - it is not at present practicable. Zones have been urged to maintain "pools" of anti-Diphtheritic serum and of sulphadiazine for use as a prophylactic against possible meningococcal outbreaks.

With the coming of Spring Bacillary dysentery may reappear - Vienna had a serious outbreak with a 20% mortality during the past summer and autumn. All medical officers have been urged to conserve supplies of sulphaguanidine against this possibility, and to tackle the sanitation problems involved during the winter months.

## 13. Dental care

It is hoped a temporary dental officer will be appointed to the Austrian Mission. At present dental care in all Zones is far from satisfactory, and the outlook



outlook for dental supplies in the immediate future is bleak - the British Element ICI, for instance, doubt if there is any obligation for them to supply dental equipment.

It is urged that the temporary Dental Officer be appointed as soon as possible to deal with the problem involved.

14. Medical accessories - Spectacles - Artificial limbs, etc.

At present no supplies of spectacles or artificial limbs is obtainable but the various Military Authorities are being contacted to ascertain their views on this subject.

14. Summary.

In conclusion it can be stated that the present health of the D.Ps is good. In general they are adequately fed and warmed but their living conditions are over-crowded. It is probable that the peasant members of D.P. population are not unused to these conditions in their own communities.

The Health Services provided are adequate and in many instances superior to those in the communities from which these people came.

Sanitary conditions on the whole are fair but a few Camps in all Zones are much below standard - more the fault of the primitive origin of the populations concerned than a failure in UNRRA supervision.

The supply of medical equipment and drugs is very patchy, but in the main adequate, apart from certain deficiencies noted above. Nevertheless, even in highly civilised communities and well disciplined armies the price of health and good sanitation is eternal vigilance. In this respect the necessity must be stressed for adequate transport to enable medical officers at all levels frequently to visit camps under their charge. This is particularly essential where Camp Medical Officers have administrative charge of out-lying camps - a point not always appreciated by Camp and higher Directors.

Principal Medical Officer.  
21st January 1946.

Distribution.

Director-in-Chief, Austrian Mission.  
Asst. Director Relief Services  
Director American Zone  
" British "  
" French "  
Health Division (3)  
Director of Health, E.R.O.

