

rheumatic fever, tuberculosis and so on, but the financing of these projects will be a difficulty.

Examination of children in institutions and in Warsaw schools revealed few nutritional deficiencies other than lack of calories, occasional evidence of deficiency of vitamin B, and an ever-present need for more milk.

The need for education in Poland extends through all branches, from the ordinary day school through to better education and education facilities for medical students. As far as the latter is concerned, I would suggest that more could be accomplished by sending intelligent young doctors abroad for training in the newer methods and techniques than by introducing teams of teachers into Poland for a short visit. On the educational side of maternal and child welfare, good plans are apparent on paper, few of which have had any opportunity as yet of being implemented, due to the poverty and governmental insecurity in the country. Some work is, however, being done on the education of mothers through child and maternity welfare clinics.

The Poles' greatest need is for food, clothing, soap and drugs (including anti-scabietics).

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS:

Of all the Missions visited, I would judge Poland to be the most needy country, both physically from the point of view of supplies of clothing, shoes, food and housing, and also educationally, both scholastically and hygienically. Child care is carried on by untrained personnel and in old buildings, at a level of standards that have been discarded years ago in Western countries. On the other hand, one is struck in Greece by the lack of any public interest in the problem of the child in need of protection. In this regard the Polish attitude is infinitely better. However, I doubt the wisdom of trying to impose standards on any "receiving" country by sending in personnel from outside. Much more effective would be the bringing of personnel from these countries out to the West for education and experience in child care, if possible. Italians and Yugoslavs are particularly resentful of any suggestion that they are not completely self-sufficient in such matters as social services for children.

The suggestion of offering Western training to special groups is particularly applicable to medical personnel. I would strongly advise that suitable medical men be offered such training on the stipulation that on their return they put their new skills at the service of their people. It is impossible - omitting the social and economic factors for the moment - to save children or to improve their health with inadequately trained medical personnel - both as undergraduates and post-graduates - and in paediatrics one cannot acquire the technique by the study of books alone, or from visiting teams of lecturers.

All the medical schools and hospitals visited have been robbed of their libraries, and have had no access to foreign medical literature. UNRRA should be in a position without use of personnel to do something.

to assist this deficit, which, from the native practitioner's point of view, is his greatest need. He cannot learn how far behind he is, after seven years of isolation, until he learns what has been going on in the Western medical world.

In general, it may be concluded that -

1. There is now no apparent widespread starvation, deficiency disease, or epidemic disease among children in the countries visited.

2. Infant death rates in all those countries are still in excess of pre-war figures, especially in Poland. Austria has achieved almost its pre-war level in infant mortality. It has been generally accepted as the truth that the level of infant mortality rate is a fair gauge of the level of "civilisation" of a community and its standards of welfare in general.

3. There is little conception in Greece, Yugoslavia and Poland of the value and results of preventive paediatrics. This requires education in health, both lay and medical, and can be best accomplished by training of special personnel by the scholarship method in Western countries. This applies particularly to the possibilities of technical training, paediatrics, public health, nursing and blood banks.

4. UNRRA's efforts have been most beneficial in the importation of food, especially for children, and if possible supplementary feeding projects for children and pregnant and nursing mothers should be continued in Greece, Yugoslavia and Poland. From observation in Italy and Austria, the need is less acute. In Italy in particular the discrepancies of distribution and control of both indigenous and imported supplies cause doubt as to the need and effectiveness of UNRRA efforts in this respect.

5. The effect of UNRRA withdrawal is likely to be most keenly felt in the children's field in the lack of supplies. Most countries seem to resent the presence of UNRRA personnel - understandably - and the local medical profession is in some areas far from co-operative. In some instances this is, of course, the fault of our personnel, but the Italian attitude, as seen so often, of professional self-satisfaction and even superiority, even after being cut off from other medical resources, is hardly justifiable.

6. From the point of view of hospital supplies, there is apparent in many areas a lack of distribution after the supplies have been placed by UNRRA in the hands of local governmental authorities. Many hospitals are without adequate beds and bedding, many without X-ray and laboratory facilities for routine clinical investigation, and many without knowledge that UNRRA had imported such equipment into the country. Particularly in Yugoslavia and Poland is more equipment needed, and in these countries and in Greece some stimulus to the receiving authorities to get that equipment already provided into use through distribution.

As our withdrawal grows imminent, the various countries - at least those interested in the care of children - are rather panic-stricken and vocal as to their inability to carry on without UNRRA's help, and very fearful of the future of child care. This attitude applies particularly to food, clothing and bedding for children's institutions, and one must agree that in Poland and Yugoslavia there is reason to expect that indigenous supplies are not yet sufficient to replace the ravages of the war years.

It is in the field of supply that we shall be most seriously missed.

/RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The supplementary school feeding programme in Greece should be continued, and, if possible, in Poland.
2. The programme of medical scholarships should be expanded and applied particularly to Poland, where there are only 7000 physicians.
3. Training in the establishment and management of blood banks should be arranged for physicians of the countries visited, particularly Greece.
4. Health educational campaigns should be encouraged under government auspices, and if necessary subsidised and initiated by UNRRA, particularly in the health of children, their care and the use of milk in nutrition, and in what is generally described as preventive paediatrics. Such a use for the Lira Fund in Italy (and other similar funds in other countries), as well as its use in drawing up some plan for co-ordinating the plans for social and medical welfare, would be of benefit in Italy, though such an effort would possibly be considered unwarranted interference with domestic Italian matters.
5. Greater stress should be put on our efforts to re-equip medical libraries destroyed during the war years, and to provide current and recent medical literature.

October, 1946.

Miss Green ~~of~~ Miss Pertz OR

• herewith report for transfer to WE 80/2/1.

This report was passed to Mr Cummings on July 19th 1946 date of receipt in Registry.

I agree this was filed incorrectly and sent to Mr Cummings in error.

However in view of ERO admin. order 102 the receiving officer is responsible for detecting & correct. action officer if a mistake is made by Regy.

J. E. Mallinson
26. 9. 46

UTGOING CABLE

WR
WE 80/2/1 ✓
WR 24

Originated by:-
Welfare and Repatriation Div.
Miss Deborah B. Pentz.

LONDON.....TO.....VIENNA. 1

NO. 1846
En Clair.

D. 22nd August, 1946.
17.54 hours.

Attention Relief Services. Re your Cable 2258. ✓

1. UNRRA authority to deal with documentation and collection for repatriation of United Nations unaccompanied minor children derives broadly from Council Resolutions 1,10,57,71,92.

2. However actual performance of UNRRA functions as authorised by resolutions is dependent upon consent of governing authority in territory concerned. In accordance with article 4 paragraph (2) of UNRRA agreement with Austrian Government authority in displaced persons matters is reserved by Allied Council. Thus UNRRA requires consent of Military authorities for operations in Austria involving displaced children.

4. London has not been furnished specific information concerning Military authorisation such operations and it is requested you clear with Mission Legal Adviser as to whether such authorisation has been granted to UNRRA locally and if so extent of application to questions your cable.

5. Your information telephone conversation concerning paragraph 4 your cable indicates actual circumstances as

- (a) UNRRA has acted only under order of Military Government in moving children, and
- (b) The Austrian organizations which had been responsible originally for placing children in foster homes have in some instances removed children from such homes and turned them over to UNRRA care.

6. London awaiting full statement re 49 Yugoslav children for possible use with government representatives when and if request for London action made by Mission.

MW/EM.



OUTGOING CABLE

WE 80/2/1 ✓

WR 24

ORIGINATED BY:- Welfare & Repat. Dept.
Miss Deborah Pentz.

LONDON.....TO.....VIENNA

NO. 1839

(EN CLAIR)

DATED:- 21st August, 1946.
12.55 hours.



ATTENTION RELIEF SERVICES.

Reference your cable 2258 ✓

1. UNRRA authority to deal with documentation and collection for repatriation of United Nations unaccompanied minor children derives broadly from Council Resolutions 1, 10, 57, 71, 92.
2. However actual performance of UNRRA functions as authorised by resolutions is dependent upon consent of governing authority in territory concerned. In accordance with article 4 paragraph (a) of UNRRA agreement with Austrian Government authority in Displaced Persons matters is reserved by Allied Council thus UNRRA requires consent of military authorities for operations in Austria involving displaced children.
3. We have copy agreement British Zone signed Chapman UNRRA and Lt. Gen McCreery undated which we assume is BIA 24th August 1945, referred to by Barton in telephone conversation 14th August. If assumption correct text appears in conformity with principle that UNRRA Operations are subject to military consent.
4. London has not been furnished specific information concerning military authorisation such operations and it is requested you clear with Mission Legal Adviser as to whether such authorisation has been granted to UNRRA locally and if so extent of application to questions your cable.
5. Your information telephone conversation concerning paragraph 4 your cable indicates actual circumstances as:
 - (A) UNRRA has acted only under order of Military Government in moving children, and
 - (B) The Austrian organizations which has been responsible originally for placing children in foster homes have in some instances removed children from such homes and turned them over to UNRRA care.
6. London awaiting full statement re 49 Yugoslav children for possible use with government representatives when and if request for London action made by Mission.

VB/JT

INCOMING CABLE

24
WR 802/1

Action: Relief Services Dept.
Miss Gibbons.

VIENNA TO LONDON

No. 2258
En clair

Dated: 12th August, 1946
Rec'd: 12th August, 1946
13.42 hrs.

Attention Welfare and Repatriation Division. Please clarify immediately UNRRA's authority to deal with the documentation and collection for repatriation of United Nations unaccompanied minor children. Above clarification needed in connection with letter received here 7th August from P.W. and D.P. Division, Allied Commission for Austria, British Element, over signature Colonel Logan Gray, Director P.W. and D.P. Division. "Subject unaccompanied displaced children.

1. Reference your letter 12th July, with accompanying draft of a Military Government Instruction concerning the search by UNRRA for displaced children living outside camps.
2. The whole question of the disposal of such children is at present under consideration by this division in consultation with other divisions and with the Austrian Ministry of the interior. You will be informed immediately a decision is reached.
3. It should however be pointed out that in view of the terms of the new control agreement this would not appear to be an appropriate moment to introduce legislation which would give arbitrary powers to any non-Austrian body.
4. It has come to the notice of this division, that, in spite of the fact that UNRRA have so far been granted no such powers, certain UNRRA Officers have during the last weeks been visiting Austrian homes and removing children from the care of foster parents irrespective of the wishes of the latter. Apart from the fact that these methods have no legal backing it will be appreciated that much difficulty will arise-and indeed has already arisen-with regard to the repatriation of these children.
5. Will you please issue instructions that pending a decision on the policy to be followed in this matter UNRRA Officers will cease the practice of entering private Austrian homes to search for and extract displaced children.
6. In the meantime this division has ordered that repatriation of children so collected shall not take place". Miss Aves entirely familiar this situation. Please advise soonest.

MR/BCJ

COPY.

WE 24/2.

ALLIED COMMISSION FOR AUSTRIA.
(British Element).

To:- Director of Relief Services,
U.N.R.R.A.,
Central Headquarters,
VIENNA.

PW & DP Division.
Ext. 66.

DP/400/V.

7 Aug 46.

Copy to:- Advanced Echelon,
PW & DP Section,
IR BTA.

Subject:- Unaccompanied Displaced Children.

1. Reference your letter W.5 dated 12 July 1946 with accompanying draft of a Military Government Instruction concerning the search by UNRRA for displaced children living outside Camps.
2. The whole question of the disposal of such children is at present under consideration by this Division, in consultation with other Divisions and with the Austrian Ministry of the Interior. You will be informed immediately a decision is reached.
3. It should, however, be pointed out that, in view of the terms of the new Control Agreement, this would not appear to be an appropriate moment to introduce legislation which would give arbitrary powers to any one-Austrian body.
4. It has come to the notice of this Division that in spite of the fact that UNRRA have so far been granted no such powers, certain UNRRA officers have during the last weeks been visiting Austrian homes and removing children from the care of foster parents irrespective of the wishes of the latter. Apart from the fact that these methods have no legal backing, it will be appreciated that much difficulty will arise - and indeed has already arisen - with regard to the repatriation of these children.
5. Will you please issue instructions that, pending a decision on the policy to be followed on this matter, UNRRA officers will cease the practice of entering private Austrian homes to search for and extract displaced foster children.
6. In the meantime, this Division has ordered that repatriation of children so collected shall not take place.

(sgd). ??????????????
Lt. Col.

Colonel,
Director, PW & DP Division.

File W 5.

COPY

OUTGOING CABLE

UNRRA VIENNA
No. 2258

TO

D. 12.8.46

UNRRA LONDON
12.15 hrs.

=====

URGENT. Attention Welfare and Repatriation Division.

Please clarify immediately UNRRA's authority to deal with the documentation and collection for repatriation of United Nations unaccompanied minor children. Above clarification needed in connection with letter received here 7th August from PW and DP Division, Allied Commission for Austria, British Element, over signature Colonel Logan Gray, Director, PW and DP Division.

"Subject: Unaccompanied Displaced Children.

1. Reference your letter 12 July with accompanying draft of a Military Government Instruction concerning the search by UNRRA for displaced children living outside camps.
2. The whole question of the disposal of such children is at present under consideration by this Division, in consultation with other divisions and with the Austrian Ministry of the Interior. You will be informed immediately a decision is reached.
3. It should however be pointed out that in view of the terms of the new Control Agreement this would not appear to be an appropriate moment to introduce legislation which would give arbitrary powers to any non-Austrian body.
4. It has come to the notice of this Division that in spite of the fact that UNRRA have so far been granted no such powers, certain UNRRA officers have during the last weeks been visiting Austrian homes and removing children from the care of foster parents irrespective of the wishes of the latter. Apart from the fact that these methods have no legal backing, it will be appreciated that much difficulty will arise - and indeed has already arisen - with regard to the repatriation of these children.
5. Will you please issue instructions that, pending a decision on the policy to be followed in this matter, UNRRA officers will cease the practice of entering private Austrian homes to search for and extract displaced children.
6. In the meantime this Division has ordered that repatriation of children so collected shall not take place".

Miss Aves entirely familiar this situation. Please advise soonest.

Signed and originated by:
Miss B. Barton.

12th July 1946.

INSTITUTIONAL NEEDS (Vienna).

- (1) Fast color washable cotton clothing for boys and girls, 2 - 16 in age, for wear within institution, 3,000 pieces for girls, 3,000 sets for boys.
- (2) Floor Wax, which is at present unobtainable in Austria : 1400 lbs. for 6 months.
- (3) Woolen sweaters, assorted sizes for children 3 - 14 years old : 3,000.
- (4) For rehabilitation shops in institutions for problem children :
 - a) Shoe makers shops (2, for training 30 boys each)
 - 2 cleaning machines
 - 2 stitching machines
 - Sets of assorted hand tools for both shops
 - 2 long arm stitching machines.
 - b) Carpenter shops (2, for training 30 boys each)
 - 2 joining machines
 - 2 circular saws
 - 2 stripaws
 - 2 cutting machines
 - 2 planing benches
 - 2 lathes
 - 2 complete sets hand tools for joining
 - 2 complete sets hand tools for general carpentry
 - c) Tailor shops
 - 10 sewing machines
 - 6 electric irons (current 220)
 - d) Iron work shops
 - 1 lathe for iron
 - 1 boring machine
 - 1 iron planing machine, with motor, 220 volts, D.C.
 - 30 vises
 - 2 complete sets hand tools for iron working
 - e) Tin shop
 - 1 plate cutting machine
 - 2 complete sets hand tools for tin smiths
 - 1 complete soldering oven
 - 4 electric soldering irons (current 220)
 - 1 plate bending machine
 - 1 tube bending machine
 - 1 electric boring machine (220 V.)

- f) Radio repair shop-equipment for 30 boys.
- g) Electrical repair shop-equipment for 30 boys.
- h) General.
 - 2 motors (6 - 10 P.S.) - for 220 current.
 - 3 motors (1 - 4 P.S.)
 - 60 assorted belts.

MP/ED.

Marguerite POHAK,
Child Welfare Supervisor.

12th July 1946.

Play Equipment most needed by Children's Institutions,
Day Care Centers, and Kindergartens.

- (1) Colored pencils and crayons - 100 gross sets of assorted colors.
- (2) Paint brushes - 72 gross.
- (3) Rubber balls - 18 gross.
- (4) Jumping ropes - 18 gross.
- (5) Leather balls (for soft ball, valley ball, football, etc) - 5 gross.
- (6) Blunt point scissors - 20 gross.
- (7) Checkers - 10 gross.
- (8) Dominoes - 10 gross.
- (9) Chess - 10 gross.
- (10) Pingpong sets - 3 gross.
- (11) Ping pong balls - 36 gross.
- (12) Musical instruments : guitars - 100; harmonicas - 5 gross.
- (13) Illustrated childrens books - as many as possible.
- (14) Crafts materials, embroidery floss, needles (sewing, knitting, crochet), leather, plastics, in as great quantity as possible.
- (15) Assorted nails - 500 lbs; assorted screws - 300 lbs.
- (16) Assorted small tools for crafts : jig saws - 6 gross; jigsaw blades - 36 gross; hammers assorted - 3 gross; screwdrivers, assorted - 6 gross; pliers assorted - 4 gross; chisels assorted - 3 gross; etc.
- (17) Colored woolen yarns : as much as possible. This would be utilized for crafts projects from which children can learn, at the same time as it would provide a source for warm gloves, scarves, socks et cetera.
- (18) Remnants and scraps of colored figured of cloth : as much as possible.
- (19) Tin shears : 6 dozen.

12th July 1946.

NEEDS OF INFANTS.

=====

In conference with directors of institutions for infants and of children's hospitals, as well as workers in the maternal guidance centers, they all emphasize these ~~four~~ needs :

- (1) Diapers: a minimum of 80,000 - 100,000 single items if most urgent needs are to be met, and more can certainly be used.
- (2) Mild soap for bathing babies: since the soap at present available is often an irritant to the skin of infants: 40 - 50,000 pieces.
- (3) Lavettes: 10,000 sets.
- (4) Warm woolen garments generally, as it is anticipated that again this winter the fuel situation will be acute. Also, flannelette for nightgowns - 12,000 yards.

MP/FD.

Marguerite POHEK,
Child Welfare Supervisor.

12th July 1946.

SHOES FOR CHILDREN.

Despite the fact that the shoe situation in Austria is on the whole considerably improved, we have hardly talked with any Child Welfare Worker or School Teacher who does not express considerable concern over shoes for children for the winter months, as the shoes which they have had for the most part have been made of poor quality leather and wear out very quickly.

Therefore 30 - 50,000 pairs of children's shoes in assorted sizes (for children from three to fourteen years of age) appear to be a necessity.

MP/FD.

Marguerite POMER,
Child Welfare Supervisor.

12th July 1946.

Bus for use of City Child Welfare Bureau, in
transporting undernourished and convalescent children to and from Recuperative Homes.

Could some group or groups be interested in providing funds for the purchase of a closed bus specifically for this purpose, since the only transport at present available is open trucks, and many of the institutions are located a considerable distance from a railway station ? (The Jugendamt states this to be an urgent need).

MP/FD.

Marguerite POHEK,
Child Welfare Supervisor.

12th July 1946.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE CLINIC - NEEDS.

Since the building occupied by the Vocational Guidance Clinic was severely bombed, and the greater part of the equipment was lost or stolen, the clinic can make use of all kinds of currently used testing equipment, and is particularly anxious to have, if possible, several copies each of recent books, periodicals and reprints of material on vocational guidance in other countries. Would it be possible, therefore, to interest any professional vocational guidance groups, or university sections, in contributing both equipment and literature to this Clinic? The clinic is, I believe, doing a really essential job in helping young people towards a decent social adjustment which, - in the long run will mean a lot in combatting the influence of the Nazi ideas on which a good many of them were brought up.

Marguerite POHLE,
Child Welfare Supervisor.

MP/FD.

12th July 1946.

MISCELLANEOUS NEEDS (Jugendamt).

- (1) Heavy oil cloth (white if possible) for use on tables in Jugendamt baby clinics : 700 yards.
- (2) Washable cotton material, assorted colors, for use for aprons for Kindergarten children, to preserve clothes : 10,000 yards.
- (3) Fine tooth combs, for Children's Clinics : 1200.

MP/PD.

Marguerite POHLY,
Child Welfare Supervisor.

12th July 1945.

ERZIEHUNGSHEIME (Vienna).

=====

The need for immediate equipment for opening the various Erziehungsheime (institutions for "difficult" children) is very great. I would question, however, whether it is practicable to attempt to get, from outside sources, space-taking wooden equipment such as tables, wardrobes, et cetera, particularly since wood for furniture is somewhat more available in Austria. However, the following items are urgently needed and could be readily shipped:

3200	blankets
1040	pillows
4620	sheets
2405	pillow cases
2290	hand towels
2290	bath towels
560	kitchen towels
1450	plates
1450	saucesdishes
1450	bowls for eating
280	bowls for serving
1450	cups
1450	saucers
1450	knives, forks, spoons (each)

All kitchen equipment for institutions of 70 - 80 - 160 - 200 - 280 - and 320 each.

MP/FD.

Marguerite POHEK,
Child Welfare Supervisor.

12th July 1946.

ERZIEHUNGSHAIM, Mäding.

(at present 4/5 occupied by Russian Army).

Will need, when returned :

320 beds
320 mattresses
320 pillows
960 blankets
680 pillow cases
1320 sheets
640 hand towels
640 bath towels
120 kitchen towels
180 clothes cupboards
40 blk cases
300 small tables
80 large tables (dining-room included)
680 chairs (dining-room included)
Kitchen ware, complete
Dining-room equipment, complete - including dishes, silver,
etc.

MP/FD.

Marguerite POHEK,
Child Welfare Supervisor.

12th July 1946.

ERZIEHUNGSHHEIM, Liebhartstal.

(Partly robbed of equipment during occupation).

Needs:

250 sheets
200 pillow cases
80 knives, forks, spoons (each)
90 plates
90 sauce dishes
90 bowls (for eating)
12 bowls (for serving)
90 cups
90 saucers
Cooking equipment for 70.

MP/VD.

Marguerite POHEK,
Child Welfare Supervisor.

BRATISLAVA, Lower Austria.

(recently returned from Russian occupation, virtually emptied of all equipment)

Needs : 280 beds
 280 mattresses
 280 pillows
 900 blankets
 1200 sheets
 600 pillow cases
 650 hand towels
 650 bath towels
 200 kitchen towels
 200 clothes cupboards
 360 small tables
 85 large tables (dining-room included)
 35 book cases
 720 chairs (dining-room included)
 Kitchen ware, complete.
 Dining-room equipment, complete, including dishes, silverware, etc.

HR/ED.

Marguerite POHOK,
Child Welfare Supervisor.

- (1) Most important institution at present
(2) Workshop equipment (see separate list) essential

REQUIREMENTS. FURNITURE

Martinstraße 98, Wien XXVI.

(through Russian occupation all equipment lost)

Needs : 200 beds
200 mattresses
200 pillows
620 blankets
450 pillow cases
800 sheets
1,50 hand towels
1,50 bath towels
100 kitchen towels
120 clothes cupboards
25 bookcases
250 small tables
80 large tables (dining-room included)
600 chairs (dining-room included)
Kitchen ware - complete
Dining-room equipment, complete - including dishes, silver, etc.

MP/ED.

Marguerite PINK,
Child Welfare Supervisor.

BRUNNENHOF, Hoho Warte 3 - 5, Wien XII.

(returned empty, from American occupation, May, 1946.)

Needs : 160 beds
 160 mattresses
 160 pillows
 400 blankets
 350 pillow cases
 700 sheets
 350 hand towels
 350 bath towels
 80 kitchen towels
 100 clothes cupboards
 15 book cases
 200 small tables
 60 large tables (dining-room included)
 450 chairs (dining-room included)
 Kitchen ware, complete.
 Dining-room equipment, complete - including dishes, silver, etc.

HP/ED.

Marguerite FUCHS,
Child Welfare Supervisor.

BRUNNENSTRAßE, Hartackerstrasse 24, Wien XIX.

(bombed, but now in process of repair).

Needs : 30 beds
30 mattresses
30 pillows
240 blankets
350 sheets
175 pillow cases
200 hand towels
200 bath towels
60 kitchen towels
50 clothes cupboards
100 small tables
20 large tables (dining-room included)
200 chairs (dining-room included)
6 book cases
Complete kitchen equipment.
Complete dining-room equipment, including dishes, silver, etc.

HP/PO.

Marguerite PERK,
Child Welfare Supervisor.

12th July 1946.

AUSTRIAN SOCIAL WORKERS.

It is a natural question for people to ask: what did Austrian social workers do during the years of Nazi occupation, and what was their attitude towards Nazi control of welfare agencies? I have discussed this with numerous Vienna social workers, some of whom I knew before the war, and whose deep-rooted and continuous opposition to the National Socialists has been beyond any question. While most of them remained with their agencies, since they wished to do what they could to maintain some sort of half-way decent services for children and give the children as much basis as they could for adjustment when the Nazi regime would end, many of them carried on quietly a very considerable amount of activity on the side to help all sorts of people and groups persecuted by the Nazis.

The following document, given to us by an Austrian social worker whose integrity is unquestioned, describes the activity of one small group of social workers in relation to one especially hard-hit group during some of the years of Nazi occupation of Austria. This movement was well-known to the British and Americans working in Austria in 1938 - 39; I knew it first-hand as, through another agency, I was working with the immigration possibilities for Jewish people, - many of whom were in this category.

ME/PD.

Marguerite BOHEK,
Child Welfare Supervisor.

"BICHLMAIR - OPERATION K."

(This account was written, in German, by a young journalist who knows thoroughly the people and problems involved.)

The annexation of Austria, as part of the German Reich, brought the Nuremberg racial laws into effect in Austria as well as in Germany. Since these included all non-Aryans, without distinction of confession or language, the position of non-Aryan members of the Society of Converts became extremely difficult and dangerous, and their fate in the "New Order" could be all too well anticipated. By law the Church was forbidden to assist this group. Yet when they appeared to P. Georg Bichlmair S.J., leader of the Society of Converts, he did not turn them away, but resolved to do all that lay within his power to help. By his side stood one of the child welfare workers of the City of Vienna, - Countess Emmaela Kichlsenegg who, without thought of personal danger, devoted herself, - under the pseudonym "K", to this project. Thus developed "Bichlmair - Operation K.", - whose primary aim was giving courage, strength, counsel and material assistance to a large number of gravely endangered people. Towards this end "K" assembled a group of ten who worked for more than a year under incredibly difficult conditions. Despite constant risk to their lives, they nevertheless managed somehow to circumvent Gestapo regulations, and to carry on their work in a true spirit of Christian love.

The situation of baptized Jews became progressively more untenable. They were altogether isolated. Looked upon by the Jewish community as deserters, they could expect no help from this quarter. Yet the State did not regard them as really belonging to the Catholic Church. Its attitude was unequivocal and quite without pity; for the State there were no religions, but only racial distinctions. Thus the great contribution of the so-called "Bichlmair Operation" was its reaching out to and caring for this otherwise unbefriended group. At the outset it seemed as if the magnitude of the task would exceed the capacities of those wishing to help. First a large sum of money had to be raised for the support of the persecuted, for under the new laws they had lost everything they owned and overnight had been reduced to the virtual status of beggars. Suddenly from nothing, funds had to be forthcoming to look after thousands of people. Thanks to "Ks" wide circle of acquaintances, a considerable number of faithful Catholic families were found who, in a short time, were able to provide the necessary capital. Much financial help was also given by the Society of Friends who each month placed at "Ks" disposal a considerable sum.

.../

Because of the danger involved, meetings with the recipients of this assistance had to be secret ones. Frequently non-Aryans risked arrest by showing themselves on the street. In other ways also the work encountered many obstacles. Once the Gestapo arrested someone who had with him a list of all the people working with "K". Yet as if by a miracle this paper was overlooked. Contact with those to be helped became more difficult, but had to be maintained at any price. It was essential that a suitable, yet not readily noticed place be found. Therefore P. Bichlmair offered the use of the Jesuit Monastery at Universitätsplatz 1, the reception room of which could be readily reached through the church. Fortunately it was not forbidden non-Aryans to go to church! Here, during "K's" office hours, people could come with their requests. Each case was considered separately. In time, however, the pressure grew so great that correspondence became the only means of contact. A letter containing necessary personal data and the specific request was left by each person at the Monastery door. A special form if card index was set up, with a secret code for each service needed. For example, a cross on the card meant material, often financial help; a dot, that lodgings were endangered; a dash, - the so-called "U-boats", et cetera. At the end of each day's work, the catalogue was carefully hidden, - and the hiding place changed. Despite the urgency and volume of the work, cases were handled with careful and exact regard for individual need and problems, and the workers had to devote themselves unstintingly to their task in order to accomplish this.

One very important aspect of the operation was that of procuring affidavits for immigration to other countries. In cooperation with the Society of Friends (British and American) and the Gildemeister Movement (Dutch) thousands of affidavits were obtained. P. Bichlmair himself travelled to Holland in 1939 for this purpose.

In time the possibilities of emigration lessened, and a new problem arose, - viz., that of hiding non-Aryans from the Gestapo. These, - the so-called "U-boats" were the people who could not leave Austria, either because they lacked affidavits, or due to a variety of other grounds. For all these good hiding places had to be found, their daily care assured, and enough food cards collected to provide as much food as possible. This activity was even more dangerous, - for in the event of denouncement to the Gestapo, arrest and the possibility of death were now very likely. All non-Aryans were looked upon as enemy-elements who would probably undermine the Military Force of the country, and transmit information to the enemy. Nevertheless, in spite of all obstacles and dangers, this group was instrumental in saving thousands of people, some of whom remained hidden until the liberation of Austria.

On November 10, 1939, P. Bichlmair was arrested, and charged with having had forbidden contact with foreign countries. The known part of the work was submitted to a long, painful investigation. This was a heavy blow to the operation, doubly so because his arrest could easily have led to the arrest of all the others working with him. Yet somehow this did not happen. From then on the anonymous "K" carried the burden of the leadership of the movement. Daily counting on arrest, but conscious of her heavy responsibility, she worked with all her might, - though to be sure with greater caution. On December 20, 1939, P. Bichlmair was released, but was immediately banished to Upper Silesia since his influence was too great. He left Austria on January 13, 1940, and was not able to return until the entry of the Allies in 1945. Thus it came about that a woman took over this large task, and carried it through the next critical months by virtue of her energy, her resoluteness and her rich experience. Finally in June, 1949, the church was able to take over the operation officially, and P. Born, S.J., was entrusted with its leadership from then until the close of the war.

.../

After the liberation, the identity of "K" was revealed, for only a few had known who she was. As a public welfare worker of the City of Vienna, in conjunction with a faithful group of colleagues devoted also to the welfare of their fellow human-beings, she was able to make an immeasurable contribution to saving the lives of a great many of the most persecuted victims of the Nazi regime.

MP/TD.

11th July 1946.

NEED FOR ENGLISH BOOKS AND DICTIONARIES IN VIENNA.

Since English is widely taught at the present time in Vienna, virtually everywhere we have been asked for English books, which are in very short supply. These should cover a variety of fields, - general literature, current history, public affairs, science, art, et cetera. Books of children's stories are also much needed. The books would be used in public schools, day care centers, children's institutions, et cetera. For those to be used for teaching purposes there should be a minimum of 30 copies, for the other books there can be any quantity of each, from one on up.

Since a great number of books formerly available for such uses were destroyed by the Nazis, many thousands can be used and it might be well to interest a number of voluntary groups in the collection of books. It is important that as many books as possible arrive in time for the beginning of the new school year in September.

MP/PD.

Marguerite FOMER,
Child Welfare Supervisor.

11th July 1946.

NEED FOR OPTICAL LENSES.

In Vienna at the present time there is a grave shortage of optical lenses to be used to provide glasses for school children, since Austria has virtually no local supply and foreign exchange is not available for their purchase.

Regrettably, exact figures regarding this need are not at the moment available from the city departments concerned. The school social workers, however, who work closely with the school medical clinics estimate that approximately 12 % of the 123,063 (or about 15,000) children now in school are in need of glasses, of which at present only the frames can be locally supplied. The range for the most part, should be up to + 3 and - 1 to 8.

MP/ED.

Marguerite POIDEK,
Child Welfare Supervisor.

10th July 1946.

URGENT NEEDS OF APPRENTICES AND TEEN AGE WORKERS.

As of June 1946, there are in Vienna alone, approximately 20,700 apprentices, chiefly between the ages of fourteen and eighteen, and perhaps as many thousands, in addition, of working 'teen-agers. As can be seen from the health study instituted by the Trade Unions this group is seriously endangered in health : viz. of the 5,893 boys examined thus far, 63.32 % were third degree undernourished. This is the group which, prior to undertaking apprenticeship, has been living on so-called "normal consumer's" rations, which has provided only about one-third the amount of food determined to be essential for the maintenance of health and for proper development of rapidly growing young people.

In the pooled opinions of competent Trade Union Leaders, of medical authorities, and of various social workers, they suggest that, if these young people, - from whom will have to come the workers' leadership of to-morrow, are to have a proper chance for development, the following program should be undertaken at the earliest opportunity :

- (1) Provision of food supplies for a hot evening meal each day for the apprentice, - and if possible for the young workers' groups. This is to be preferred to increasing the calorie-value of the food cards, since in most homes the small quantity of additional food would be likely to go into the family pot. Serving of this meal could be carried out through the already existing public kitchens. Supplies for it would have to be obtained through special sources, and such a program, to be effective, would need to be maintained for from six months to a year.
- (2) Equipment, such as mattresses, pillows, bed and other linen, curtains and blankets; all kitchen and dining-room equipment; recreational and educational supplies; and carpentry tools and supplies (nails, glue, paint, etc) for making furniture, in order to reopen the following apprentice homes :

Atzenbrugg	capacity	100
Bad Fischau	" "	400
Bruck an der Leitha	" "	300
Godelsburg	" "	100
Gutenstein	" "	50
Frauenmarkt	" "	60
Neulengbach	" "	200
Wieselburg	" "	300
Grödig	" "	300

Perhaps it might be possible to interest various labor groups in "adopting" specific homes, - for which detailed lists of needs can be sent on request.

MP/PD.

Marguerite POHEK,
Child Welfare Supervisor.

19th June 1946.

KINDERFREUNDE, SOCIALIST PARTY OF AUSTRIA

Interview with Dr. Goldiger and Mr. Obermann, Teinfaltstrasse 9,
VIENNA I. - Telf.: U 27-5-70 (KL.795).

Since much of the day care and recreational activity for children and youth in a city like Vienna is organized on party lines, I discussed this program at some length, and visited two representative centers.

The Kinderfreunde has as its object provision of wholesome recreational outlets for the children of workers; the development of an educational program through the "free school movement"; and the arranging of discussion groups and free-time educational activities based on democratic principles, for the children of working people especially.

At the present time they maintain approximately sixty day-care centers, in set-up somewhat like a small settlement house, where children and young people (6 - 18) come for reading; for crafts and music instruction; for games; and for club meetings. In these they emphasize the development of leadership from among the children themselves, and apparently have developed this to an outstanding degree. For instance, in the center which I visited at Müllergasse 32, Vienna III, the library had been entirely collected by the children from the various children's families, and the two quite efficient librarians (who maintained a card catalogue, a check-out system and all the other paraphernalia) are a girl and a boy of eleven and twelve. In all these centers, the equipment, materials, games and contribution of labor to put the buildings into service have been voluntary, from various workers. The atmosphere seemed one of unusually friendly freedom, and the 110 children attending this center appeared thoroughly interested in their diversified activities.

In addition, they maintain nine recuperative centers where children from 6 - 14 (altogether about 2,000 at a time) come daily from 9 to 6, for a four-week period. The children have to be III degree undernourished, or if II degree, in special need of recuperative care. They receive supplementary feedings morning and afternoon, in addition to a hot noon meal. The noon food comes from their food cards, the other food through voluntary agencies. They come by trolley, and spend the whole day, with the exception of rest periods, in out-of-door play. In the Tageserholungshaus, "Zum Paradies", Hüttelbergstrasse 26, Vienna XIV, for 300 children, the organization seemed excellent; the children were divided into groups, with the names of birds and animals, and each group had its own play area. The home itself is located on extensive grounds, and gives the impression of being deep in the country, despite the fact that it is in one of the city districts. For the repair of the buildings all materials and labor were contributed by workers. Supervision of the younger children, who constitute the bulk of the population, is done by Kindergarten teachers in training from the Teachers' College. The older children help with preparation of the food. The children of all ages seemed to be thoroughly

.../

enjoying themselves and in general the atmosphere among both staff and children was one of shared activity, with real pride and joy in what they do together.

On June 30th, 1946, I attended a "Jugendweihe" (Youth Dedication Service) of the Socialist Party, held in the Konzerthaus, under the auspices of the Kinderfreunde, somewhat like a confirmation service, this included several thousand young people from all districts of Vienna. The program was dignified and quite simple, interspersed with music from a chorus of young children, of young people and of fathers and mothers. The aim was to celebrate, formally the young people's completion of school and their entrance into the ranks of workers, - the transition from childhood to more or less adult responsibility. My impression was that it was a moderately and intelligently planned attempt to enlist the loyalty of the young people for democratic ideals, and that it was quite the opposite of the mass hysteria and highly emotionalized appeal of the Hitler Youth to this same group.

MP/FD.

Marguerite POHEK,
Child Welfare Supervisor.

19th June 1946.

VIENNA TEACHERS' COLLEGE

Hegelgasse,

WIEN I.

Impressions : I visited seven classes of the training school, including both Kindergarten groups. Although the students are younger, for the most part, than is true, e.g. in America, they seemed on the whole well-selected, intelligent, keenly interested in their work, and adapted to working with children. The whole atmosphere was one of freedom, and of eagerness to learn. The approach was moderately progressive, and the children being taught were unusually spontaneous. Here, as in other schools, one was immediately aware of the lack of supplies, though the basic equipment seemed adequate. The teachers, however, appeared ingenious in making the rooms and play equipment for the younger children as attractive as possible, with such materials as they had at hand, in borrowing back and forth from other classes, and adapting their programs to this. They complain also of the lack of proper text books.

MP/ED.

Marguerite POEHL,
Child Welfare Supervisor.

17th June 1946.

AUSTRIAN TRADE UNION - CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS.

Ebendorferstrasse, 7

VIENNA I.

The Austrian Trade Union is the combined union for all workers and has in Vienna, between 550 and 600,000 members. They cut across all party lines.

They are especially interested in youth activities, publish a monthly magazine (Der Jugendliche Arbeiter), have an extensive educational program, and encourage discussion and recreational groups. It is their opinion that the greatest danger to the working class youth lies, at the present time, in not having sufficient outlet for their interests and energies and in their potentiality for being attracted by any strong leader, offering them something in this respect; that although many of these young people had to participate in Nazi youth activities, they were not deeply influenced by these, as many of them were from strong Social Democratic backgrounds. During the years of Nazi occupation the Union's activities were seriously restricted, and many of their leaders were in concentration camp. Their institutions and homes were taken over for other purposes, and those which they have retrieved are in large part stripped of equipment.

They have, however, succeeded in opening one Kinder Erholungsheim - Winkl, in Lower Austria, for 72 children of 6 - 14 years, from workers' families. These children must be ~~at~~ third degree undernourished, but exceptions are occasionally made and some second degree children are accepted if family conditions are especially bad, or if the child is convalescing from a recent illness. All children remain in this home for four weeks.

They have in addition, a series of apprentice recuperative homes, taking altogether a total of about 420 young apprentices from Vienna. For care in these they attempt to select those in the greatest need, for a stay of 28 days. On the average the residents of the home gain 2½ kilograms during this period. The homes thus far reopened are located at :

Schloss Hartenstein bei Krons
Spital am Baumring
Frein an der Kax
Tasch bei Gloggnitz
Baden bei Wien
Sigandaberg bei Mariasell
Moosham in Salzburg

.../

One of their principal recent projects for young people is, in conjunction with the Krankenkasse, the thorough medical examination of the apprentice group, of whom there are now 20,700 chiefly between the ages of 14 and 18. As yet they have examined 8758 young people. From medical examination of 5,893 boys, they found that 63.30 % are third degree undernourished; this fact is particularly alarming in that the metal trade workers, where the worst conditions exist, have not as yet been examined and the percentage once that is done, is likely to be higher. Of the total of 8758 examined to date, they have sent 1875 for X-Ray, 643 to specialists of various sorts, 239 for electro-cardiograms; and they found that 1468 were in need of arch supports and other orthopedic appliances.

MP/PD.

Marguerite POISEK,
Child Welfare Supervisor.

14th June 1946.

NEEDS OF SOCIAL WORKERS IN VIENNA AND LOWER AUSTRIA.

I should like to call to your attention the situation of the Vienna and Lower Austria Public Agency Social Workers, as regards supplementary food.

As you can see from the appended list there is a total of 556 trained workers on the staff of the public welfare agencies dealing with children. They receive, with the exception of the 155 Health Fund, Police and Tuberculosis workers, only the ordinary employees' food ration card. This ration card, in Vienna proper, in the week from April 28 to May 4, provided 1052 calories per day; from May 5 to May 11, 1361 calories; and from June 3 to June 9, 1426 calories; in Lower Austria the amount of calories per day was somewhat lower for each week. The separate group of 155 received a special workers' ration in addition, of from three to four hundred calories daily, making a total of approximately 1400 to 1800 calories. The Jugendamt group in Vienna (309) received, on a temporary basis, one Red Cross package for a three week period, thus increasing their daily calory count 550 - 570; even with that the total for the lowest week was slightly over 1600 calories, and for the best week under 2000. The Lower Austria social workers, with heavier case loads and far more extensive districts to cover, received no supplementary food of any kind, and food of most sorts was in far shorter supply, actually bringing their daily ration from under 1000 calories the lowest recent week to somewhat over 1300 calories the highest week.

In my own contact with these various agencies, I have been greatly impressed with their accomplishments, in the face of terrific odds. In the year since V.E. day these social workers have worked hard, and with real devotion to democratic principles, to build up Austrian social services. This they have been doing despite inadequate facilities, limited personnel, the intensified problems inevitably arising in the train of long, disrupted services and, above all, of a much enhanced need for all kinds of welfare services.

Do you think we could organise a plan to call upon social work associations in the United States and Canada, - such as the A.A.S.W., the A.A.N.S.W., the A.A.P.S.W., etc., to undertake to send food packages at intervals to those social workers in the greatest need of food. For example, a package costing \$ 15.00 sent from the U.S., through C.A.R.E. provides 41,000 calories, - or enough to give an added 500 calories for 82 days to a Viennese social worker.

Of trained social workers in Vienna there are :

- (1) 309 in the employ of the Youth Welfare Office (Jugendamt) of whom 280 are continually engaged in home visiting; 18 work in administrative positions; 7 in the central office; and 4 in the Children's Reception Home.

.../

- (2) 111 Social workers, with tuberculous patients, of whom 100 are fully qualified, and 11 are assistants.
- (3) 22 Social workers for the sick fund.
- (4) 12 Juvenile court workers, of whom 4 are psychologists, 2 are lawyers, and 6 are social workers.
- (5) 22 Police social workers.

In addition there are 81 social workers in Lower Austria, who cover much more territory than in the city itself.

MP/ED.

Marguerite POHREK,
Child Welfare Supervisor.

THE SCHOOL SITUATION IN VIENNA

JUNE 1946.

Altogether, in the XXI districts of Vienna proper, there are 123,063 children and young people attending the various kinds of schools. This includes, in the :

Volksschulen	52,355 pupils
Hauptschulen	20,650 "
Mittelschulen	18,079 "
Sonderschulen	3,073 "
Tech. u. Wirtsch. Schulen	7,157 "
Fortbildungsschulen	21,749 "

If the five suburban districts (XXII through XXVI) are to be included, the total is 140,164 divided as follows :

Volksschulen	64,257 pupils
Hauptschulen	22,376 "
Mittelschulen	19,120 "
Sonderschulen	3,277 "
Tech. u. Wirtsch. Schulen	7,585 "
Fortbildungsschulen	21,749 "

The teaching personnel include, in the various schools in Vienna :

In the Volksschulen	2,626 teachers
" " Hauptschulen	910 "
" " Mittelschulen	1,447 "
" " Sonderschulen	143 "
" " Tech. u. Wirtsch. Schulen und Fortbildungsschulen	807 "
or a total of	6,043 teachers.

Of the total number of school buildings only :
295 are again in use,

68 were completely destroyed,

76 are occupied by troops, serving as camps for displaced persons, or are in the temporary use of various official or semi-official organizations (see separate report on this).

As for the buildings in use, both as schools and otherwise only :

61 are intact,

212 are slightly damaged,

102 are severely damaged (it is some of these, especially, where a small number of rooms are still usable, that are occupied temporarily by various city of civilian organizations).

Of the usable schools buildings regrettably many are still occupied by the Armed Forces, thus seriously hampering the school program, necessitating doubling up of classes, shortening of sessions, et cetera. In the various zones existing conditions in this respect are as follows :

American Zone.

District VII	1 school occupied by Military
" IX	1 school " " "
" XVII	3 schools " " "
" XVIII	3 schools " " "
" XIX	1 school " " "

British Zone.

District III	1 school occupied by Military
" V	2 schools " " "
" XI	1 school entirely occupied by Military and
	1 school partly occupied by Military
" XII	1 school occupied by Military
" XIII	1 school " " "

French Zone.

District VI	1 school occupied by Military
" XIV	2 schools " " "
" XVI	1 school " " "

Russian Zone.

District I	3 schools occupied by Military
" IX	4 schools " " "
" XII	3 schools " " "

Thus 29 school buildings are still completely occupied and 1 partly occupied by the Military. In addition, in two of the zones, 10 schools are occupied as camps for Displaced Persons, - 3 in the American Zone and 7 in the French Zone.

The schools themselves are (1) state, (2) city, or (3) privately owned. In the first group are most of the elementary schools, in the second the greater number of middle and high schools. All privately administered schools are under the general supervision of the city school department, to ensure the meeting of uniform standards of instruction. Teachers attend a five years course in one of the Austrian Teachers' Colleges, and have a considerable period of practice-teaching under careful direction, before obtaining their teachers' certificates. There is at present no shortage of teachers in the upper grades, due to the decreased birth rate in the years preceeding the war and the correspondingly lessened school population to-day in those age groups. However, with the greatly increased birth rate of the war years, considerable increase of the school population in the primary grades is to be expected in the next six or seven years, and an accordingly greater number of primary teachers will be required, many of whom are already in training.

While one cannot generalize about the present status of education, in Vienna, on the basis of visits to ten quite different schools in the course of the past six weeks, it is my impression that the schools are functioning again on an on-the-whole very satisfactory level. Some of the public schools are remarkably progressive in their methods of teaching, and I have rarely seen children more

enthusiastically eager to learn, and free yet well-disciplined than in several of the classes which I have recently visited. In the religious schools, by and large, the instruction appears to be rather more formal yet not unduly repressive. One has the impression also that, for the most part, the teachers are pedagogically competent, are really interested in the children, and some with whom I talked at a little greater length appeared genuinely aware of some of the problems they are facing in teaching children who, for some preceding years, had been taught from the standpoint of Nazi ideology. While in the ordinary school buildings now in use the equipment seemed reasonably adequate, the greatest lack seems to be that of textbooks and expendable supplies, - such as crayons, paints, educational play materials for Kindergarten groups, and crafts materials generally. A number of the teachers stated that, if possible, they would like to have interesting English books, - novels, popular science, current affairs, poems, et cetera, for use in English classes. They would need to be thirty to seventy of each title in order for these to be usable. The teachers are also eager to have current technical books and periodicals on all educational subjects. Several teachers also expressed considerable interest in having picture postcards, advertising material, used copies of pictorial magazines, et cetera, - so that they and the children can learn about life in other countries, especially in England and America. On the whole, the teachers were displaying considerable ingenuity in adopting such materials as they had at hand, and in improving, and in borrowing from class to class. Without exception every teacher and school administrator with whom I have talked has commented on the food situation as it affects the children in class, - their lower fatigue level, their lessened energy, their generally poorer physical appearance, and their somewhat greater tendency to develop problem behavior.

MR/RO.

Marguerite FUNK,
Child Welfare Supervisor.

LANDESHAUPTMANNSCHAFT LOWER AUSTRIA

Land Youth Office Vienna I, Wallnerstrasse 3

Lower Austria Land Youth Home Hoch-Wolkersdorf.

The home was used as recuperative home for undernourished children from Lower Austria, but suffered very considerably during the war, so that it has not yet been possible to restore it to working order. The rooms level with the ground are partly burned out, the whole of the inner fittings are lacking, as well as all linen, kitchen utensils, cutlery etc.

The home has a capacity of 60 beds, stands 625 meters (approx. 1875 feet) above sea level, close to the Rosalien mountains and the Bucklige Welt, has a large fruit garden, swimming basin and a large play meadow. The home is idyllically situated and it would be a great pity if it were not possible to restore this house to working order and to run it again as a recuperative home for the children of Lower Austria who need it so badly.

Foreign assistance is asked primarily for provision of all equipment (furniture, linen, mattresses, kitchen utensils, cutlery and plates etc., for a complement of 60 children).

LANDESHAUPTMANNSCHAFT Lower Austria

Land Youth Office, Vienna I., Wallnerstrasse 3.

Lower Austria Land Youth Home in Lunz am See.

The home lies 617 metres (approx. 1855 feet) above sea level on the edge of the Lunz Lake, which is surrounded by mountains in beautiful mountain scenery. It has bathing facilities for swimmers and non-swimmers, and a large play meadow. The home itself is a new construction of Land Lower Austria, which was only completed in 1939. The home was built specially as a convalescent home for young people and therefore has all the modern architectural requirements for a children's home; it also has a fine terrace for resting etc. However the home was occupied for a long time by the SS and later by the Allied occupational forces.

Constructional damage must be cleared, and the whole interior equipment is missing. It has a capacity of 200 beds. All the following are lacking:

furniture, mattresses, bed linen, blankets, kitchen equipment, kitchen cutlery, diningroom cutlery, plates, in fact everything which would be used for a capacity of 200 children and the necessary staff.

The reconstruction and equipping of the home must definitely be taken up, since it would be a crime not to use this home which is so practical and beautiful for convalescent children.

LANDESHAUPTMANNSCHAFT LOWER AUSTRIA

Land Youth Office, Vienna I., Wallnerstrasse 3.

Lower Austria Land Youth Home Schauboden an der Erlauf.

The home in Schauboden a.d.Erlauf near Purgstall in Lower Austria has always been used as a children's convalescent home. The home is surrounded by its own fir woods and has several playing fields as well as an outdoor bath for swimmers and non swimmers in the Erlauf. For the smaller children there is a paddling basin near the home.

The capacity is 90 beds. The home itself consists of former barracks of the World War which were suitably adapted for use as a home.

Unfortunately the home is at present occupied by evacuees and the whole equipment has been lost. In addition the kitchen barracks are very damaged and would have to be rebuilt along with the cooking range. So there is still a considerable amount of reconstruction work necessary and in addition it is necessary to provide the whole of the interior equipment, such as furniture, mattresses, bed linen, blankets, kitchen equipment, kitchen cutlery, dining room cutlery, plates, in fact all that is necessary for running the home for 90 children and the necessary staff.

In addition the reconstruction of this home would be very well worth while, since it is in beautiful surroundings, in the middle of woods, far from traffic, and the children have always convalesced extremely well there.

LANDESHAUPTMANNSCHAFT LOWER AUSTRIA

LAND YOUTH office, Vienna I., Wallnerstrasse 3.

Lower Austria Land Youth Home St. Aegydi in Neuwalde.

This home lies south of St. Pölten, near Kernhof in the Mariasell neighbourhood and is a clever reconstruction from a former iron works. The beautiful tower of the home stands under protection as a monument. It is suitable to accommodate 60 children. The home is at present still the property of Caritas of St. Pölten, but Land Lower Austria is already negotiating with them for the sale of this home.

A large part of the inventory is available. At present the following are required:

20 beds together with bed equipment, 50 linen sheets, 50 pillow cases, and cutlery for the children.

LANDESHAUPTMANNSCHAFT LOWER AUSTRIA

Land Youth Office Vienna I., Wallnerstrasse 3.

Lower Austria Land Youth Home Ganning.

In Ganning there is actually the cradle of the Youth recuperative care. When the fearful undernourishment of the children in Lower Austria after the World War took on such striking forms, Land Lower Austria started to set up homes for children who needed recuperation off its own bat, and the first home was started in the former Carthusian monastery. This is the property of the Benedictines of Melk and Land Lower Austria has a contract with them on the use of this home. The building lies in the middle of a fine large park with a play ground; the surroundings are of great natural beauty and offer great possibilities for excursions and wanderings, in particular for the Oetscher area. There is a swimming bath. The capacity is 220 beds, the former refectory of the monks was fitted up as dining room for the children, the fine library served in summer as amusement room when the weather was bad. The home was finally very well fitted out and was very much enjoyed by the children.

At present the home is occupied again. It may possibly be freed on the basis of discussions with the Commandantur, if it is possible to provide the equipment. The rooms as such are not very much damaged, so that very little constructional work would have to be done, but the home is completely plundered.

The provision of all equipment, both furniture and kitchen equipment, linen etc. would be necessary.

REPORT

on re-opening of Lower Austria Land corrective Institution Korneuburg (and ultimately the Reuhof Estate).

The Lower Austria Land Corrective Institution is for male adolescents aged from 10 to 20 years.

Such adolescents are taken in, who run the danger of becoming delinquents and then later becoming a burden on the public, through unfavourable surroundings, lack of education, faulty education and so on.

The reception of these youths is arranged with the lawful representative (parents, guardian) and requires the agreement of the court of wardship. Excluded from this institution are criminals, or those with mental or/defects, for whom special institutions exist.+/physical/

In the Institution at Korneuburg the young people enjoy a normal school and professional education and instruction with regard to their mental and physical capacities.

To achieve this goal the following were set up:

- a) a Volksschool with 4 classes (8 yearly grades)
- b) a technical trade school with two classes
- c) an agricultural trade school with two classes
- d) Instruction workshops and shops for:
bakers, butchers, tailors, shoemakers, building and furniture, joiners, carpenters,
tool and machine makers, builders, electricians, book binders, lorry drivers.
- e) grounds of about 10 hectares with fruit vegetable and flower gardens, for schools
of forestry, flower and vegetable gardeners.
- f) 40 hectares of ground for agriculture in Korneuburg and
- g) The estate of Reuhof, 400 hectares (with seed breeding set-up) for agriculturists.

The use of free time was covered by the necessary sport and gymnastic facilities, baths, playing fields, books etc.

Instruction was given by public teachers, professional education by trade masters, education by tested tutors.

After completion of trade training the youths were found jobs by the directors of the institution in cooperation with the responsible care section (Youth office, Guardians etc.) where they remained until completion of their 20th year under the surveillance of the institution.

Since the grounds of the institution (including Reuhof estate) lay in the fighting zone in Spring 1945 for many weeks until the end of the war, and served before and afterwards as accommodation for transient forced workers, refugees, evacuated people and so on, all equipment and fittings (of sitting rooms, bedrooms, classrooms, workshops etc.) has been absolutely lost.

At present the institution is occupied by troops of the Red Army, who have fitted themselves out with their own things on a war-time standard.

In order to start up the institution at Korneuburg and Reuhof estate after the troops leave for its original task, the following are the most necessary primary requirements:

1. Korneuburg :	Capacity 400 pupils
2. Reuhof	" 100 "
Total	500 pupils.

a) Equipment for sitting and bed rooms.

500 bed covers
1000 blankets
1000 linen towels
500 pillows
1000 " cases
1000 hand towels
500 bedside tables
500 mattresses or the appropriate number of sectional mattresses
500 wash basins
150 drinking mugs
100 tables seating six
500 seats (chairs or stools)
250 clothing cupboards in two parts, or 500 on one part.
1000 plates or bowls.
500 spoons, forks, knives.
40 wall mirrors

b) Schools (9 class rooms)

9 blackboards
Benches for 300 pupils

c) Workshops.

1. Tailor's shop.
10 sewing machines
3 electric irons
2 ironing boards.

2. Shoe maker's shop.

4 cobbler's tables with 4 work-places.
1 ordinary sewing machine
1 stitching machine
16 hand tools for shoemakers.

3. Carpentry and joinery.

15 joiner's benches
1 joining machine
1 circular saw with electric motors
1 strip saw 220 volts, D.C.
1 cutting machine
1 lathe for wood
10 joining hand tools
6 carpenter's hand tools.

LOWER AUSTRIA ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES.

Landesjugendamt, Wallnerstrasse 3, Vienna, I.

Hospital for small children 'Schwedenstift' in Perchtoldsdorf.

This was originally founded within the frame of the aid from Sweden as a children's hospital after the first world war, and later, when the aid terminated, was bought by the province of Lower Austria and continued as home for children threatened with tuberculosis. After the opening of the large institution in Krems for children threatened with tuberculosis, this home was used for other purposes, and is at present operating as a hospital for children from Lower Austria up to 4 years of age. It can take at most 60 beds. It was long used as a hospital for the Occupational Power. As a result of strenuous work it has been rehabilitated and equipped so far that medical work can be adequately performed. To be sure certain objects of equipment are still lacking, especially medical equipment and medical appliances:

Microscope with immersion,
Blood pressure measuring apparatus with a manchette each for adults and children.
2 quartz lamps,
4 sets of syringes each of 1,2,5,10,20 and 50 cm.,
2 instrument boilers, size 28 & 34 cm. for electric and gas connecting,
Scalpels, scissors, pincettes and bandage scissors (for 4 stations)
plaster of Paris scissors, knife and pincers.
Incubation sets, tracheotomy sets.
Dental forceps.
1 blood corpuscle counting chamber.
Hemoglobin meter Shali.
Tube for deciding the blood drop speed with 4 stands.
Roentgen gloves 1 p.

Nursing equipment.

20 fever thermometers
5 ice bags
10 rubber thermophores 20 - 30 cm.
10 " " 10 - 15 cm.
10 p. rubber gloves medium size,
35 washable aprons
1 complete water spray pump (as milk pump for the maternity ward)
5 baby scales
20 complete beds for babies (about 50 x 80 cm.)
2 perambulators for fresh air treatment)
as well as medicaments such as:
Heart medicines in the form of drops and in the form of injections.
Sulphanomide
Dextrose and cooking salt for inf.
Insulin,

4. Iron working.

- 1. Lathe for iron
- 1 boring machine with electro motor
- 1 planing machine (iron) 220 volts, D.C.
- 20 vices
- 20 hand tools for iron working.

5. Tinsmiths.

- 1 plate cutting machine
- 1 tube bending machine
- 1 electric boring machine
- 1 plate bending machine
- 1 complete soldering oven
- 10 hand tools for tin smiths.

6. Agriculture, Kerneuburg:

- 1 tractor
- 1 mowing machine
- 1 sowing machine

7. Reuhof estate:

- 2 tractors
- 2 mowing machines
- 2 sowing machines
- 1 threshing machine, complete with electric drive.

Sacharine or Candisett

Vitamin preparations inclusive of Vigantol, liver oil and Cebion.

Liver preparations,

Wound benzine, ether and alcohol

Linen for babies and small children.

100 bath towels

100 sheets for children's beds, 100 to 140 cm.

100 bed covers,

100 children's blankets 150 to 95 cm. 90 to 92 cm.

100 bolster covers 44 to 52 cm.

100 sheets for normal sized beds

100 feather bed covers size 1,20 - 1,90

200 bolster covers size 60 - 75 cm.

200 towels

50 dusters

100 aprons with shoulder straps for sisters.

45 dresses for sisters

80 m blue print for mothers' dresses,

Sewing material (White and black thread, darning wool, strong cotton,
red and white, twill ribbon, needles).

K Nr.

S.S. record card for
Mrs. Van Loff U.S. zone Austria
E. Nr.

Ursprünglicher Name des Kindes:

Neuer Name:

geb. am: zu:

Auffangheim (Lager):

Heim-Schule:

Beurteilung:

Ärztl. Gutachten:

Name der Pflegeeltern:

Beruf:

Wohnort: Straße:

Gewünscht:

Bemerkungen:

WE80/2/1.

12th July 1946.

TO: Brigadier R. H. R. Parminter, Chief of Mission.
FROM: Miss Geraldine M. Aves, Child Care Consultant, E.R.O.
SUBJECT: "Hidden" Children Found in Austria.

You asked me this morning what the number of children so far found amounted to and I quoted a figure mentioned to me yesterday, which I now find to be misleading. You may, therefore, like to know the position accurately.

I understand that as a result of two months' search in a somewhat haphazard manner the following children have been discovered:

<u>British Zone.</u>	170	(In one Land.)
<u>U.S. Zone.</u>	113	(of whom 109 come from the one bezirk where a thorough search has been made.)
<u>Vienna</u>	217	(In Vienna apparently a number of lists have been received, but <i>all</i> have not yet been scrutinised or followed up.)
<u>Total number</u>	500	

Geraldine M. Aves

Miss Geraldine M. Aves,
Child Care Consultant, E.R.O.

GMA/EBP

12th July 1946.

To: Mr. John C.L. Andreassen,
Director, Relief Services.

From: Child Welfare Supervisor, Vienna.

Subject: Children's Needs in Lower Austria.

Not only the Jugendamt of Lower Austria, but many Vienna social workers have talked with us, in great concern, about this section of Austria, where, e.g. in 19 districts, there are 22,575 children between the ages of 6 and 12, and 11,518 between the ages of 12 and 14. These communities were especially hard hit by air attacks, direct fighting, and by plundering. In one industrial town alone, - Wiener Neustadt, with a present population of around 30,000 people, there are only 18 houses left which were untouched by bombings. The food situation is especially serious, as consistently there the ration has been lower for all age groups than in Vienna. Thus for very few voluntary agencies have been able to institute feeding programs. The Jugendamt workers for Lower Austria have done an outstanding job in services to children and young people there, but are tremendously handicapped by lack of supplies. They mention, as most urgent needs :

- (1) Shoes, especially for school age children.
- (2) Warm winter clothing (most families possessions were pretty completely plundered by the incoming armies).
- (3) Interesting voluntary agencies in feeding projects for children.
- (4) Recreational equipment (of a sort similar to that listed for Vienna).
- (5) Institutional equipment (see separate lists).

MP/FD.

Marguerite FOHEK,
Child Welfare Supervisor.

Mr. Vack

For file

WR 80/2/1

11th July 1946.

To:- Chief of UNRRA Mission to Austria.

Attention: Relief Services.

From:- Miss Geraldine M. Aves, Child Care Consultant, E.R.O.

1. My visit to Austria has covered the period from the 24th June to the 11th July. I have had opportunities of visiting in Vienna and in the U.S. and British Zones, and have seen a fair range of services for Austrians and D.P.s. I also had the very pleasant opportunity of meeting representative Austrian officials and workers from the social services at the Relief Services At Home held on the 9th July.

2. I have already reported on my visit at a staff conference at C.H.Q., which was attended by the Director and Deputy Director of Relief Services, the Chief Welfare Officer, as well as the Child Welfare Specialist from C.H.Q. and the Child Welfare Supervisors from Vienna, and the U.S. and British Zones. A number of points were discussed, but as there will be a record of that conference, I do not propose to cover the ground again in this report. There are, however, a few matters to which I should like to refer.

3. There is no doubt about the keenness and the honesty of purpose which permeates the work of the C.H.Q. Child Welfare Specialist and the Child Welfare Supervisors in the Zones. Miss Brownlee was held back for many months in the development of a full programme by the delay accompanying her efforts to obtain a worker for the American Zone, which kept her away from C.H.Q. for longer than was desirable. I should now like to see her work rather more integrated with that of the Headquarters office, partly in order that her wide knowledge and experience may be used to the hilt, and partly so that she may keep the other Child Welfare staff fully informed on all matters of interest to them.

The time of the C.H.Q. Child Welfare Specialist is largely devoted to D.P. children's problems. There is still considerable work to be done in this connection and I think it desirable that she should continue to give that emphasis.

When visiting the U.S. Zone it was good to see how well Miss Kain had got to know the area and its problems in her initial six weeks. She and Mr. Sherry, of the British Zone, are making a valuable contribution to UNRRA's work for children. In Vienna Miss Pbhok has clearly most cordial relationships with Austrian workers, who appreciate both her sympathetic interest and her professional knowledge.

Miss Brownlee and her colleague who covers Vienna, are greatly hampered by the inadequate secretarial assistance. The amount of assistance required by these two officers over paper work, filing,

and dictation, etc. fully justifies the provision of a competent full time secretary to be shared by them. It is particularly important, in view of the time that they both have to spend out of the office, that there should be a secretary to provide proper continuity and efficiency to the work of the section, and I hope that this vacancy, for which there is a budget line, may be filled at the earliest possible moment.

4. If the process of searching for "hidden" children of United Nations nationality is to take place with reasonable expedition, it is essential for some additional staff, with a knowledge at least of the German language, and supplied with transport, to be provided forthwith in Vienna and in each Zone. I understand that this matter is already being actively followed up by the Director of Relief Services.

5. Excellent work is being done at the two Children's Centres at Leoben and the centre at Ebensee. There is still room for closer working relationships between professional staff in both places, but under their present direction there is every reason to suppose that this will be accomplished.

At Leoben I have no doubt that administrative requirements and smooth working will best be achieved if the Child Welfare Supervisor concerned with the British Zone is solely responsible for supervision there. The officer in charge at Leoben is highly competent, has excellent relations with the military authorities, and with the local burgomeister, and it seems clear that duplicate visits by a field supervisor are unnecessary.

6. There is evidence that the repatriation of unaccompanied children has not hitherto proceeded as rapidly as might have been desired. One is much more conscious in Austria than in Germany of active factors against repatriation, which have been causing real concern to our Child Welfare staff. My impression is that all concerned have now a more realistic view about what has to be done and it appears that there is some improvement in the facilities now being given by the military authorities to national liaison officers to make their contacts in the Zones. The Child Welfare staff are in direct touch with the national liaison officers and get much practical assistance from the C.H.Q. Repatriation Section.

7. There is no doubt that the considerations referred to in Para. 6 make the Child Care staff here reluctant to consider giving the military authorities any greater sense of responsibility for unaccompanied D.P. children than they already possess, and this influences the staff's attitude to the suggestions with regard to the assumption of legal guardianship by the military authorities, as outlined in the memorandum from E.R.O. to the Chief of Operations, Germany, of which you have a copy.

The Child Care staff are further influenced by the relationship between the Austrian and military governments, which is quite different from the corresponding relationship in Germany. It may well be that in Austria where there is a constantly increasing normality about the part played by the government of the country, attention should be given to the use that could be made of Austrian statutory provisions for the protection of children and that this may be a matter for discussion with the successor agency. I had hoped to talk this matter and some other legal points over with your Legal Adviser, but unfortunately have just missed him. Your general comments on their memorandum will no doubt reach E.R.C. in due course.

8. It is not in my view necessary for UNRRA Child Care staff to provide consultant services to the Mission as far as children are concerned, since in the development of children's services, Austria has for many years played a leading part. There is clearly room for careful examination of the need for supplies and support, particularly of the type which Voluntary Societies can give, and the Child Welfare Supervisors - especially in Vienna - should have useful evidence on this subject. It would be helpful if Miss Pohek would keep in close touch with the Voluntary Societies Liaison Unit on such matters.

There is no doubt that Austrian social workers are still feeling a real sense of isolation from developments in other countries. UNRRA Child Care staff might well give attention to possibilities of arranging for further opportunities for students and experienced workers from Austria to undertake technical courses or planned visits abroad in connection with the Child Care services. This would provide another opportunity for close cooperation with the Voluntary Societies Liaison Unit.

9. I am impressed by the good bearing and standard of clothing of the Austrian children I have seen in feeding centres and on the street. The children in Vienna tend to appear to lack "tone" and the teachers refer to their getting too easily fatigued in school. The absence of any food being sold outside the rationing scheme is striking. One has the conviction that any food sent to Vienna is well used.

10. In conclusion, I should like to record my appreciation of the generous and most friendly cooperation which has been forthcoming from the staff of the Relief Services Department. In particular, I should like to express my thanks to Miss Brownlee for the endless trouble she took to make my programme varied and interesting.

Miss Geraldine M. Aves,
Child Care Consultant, E.R.O.

cc. Director, Welfare & Repatriation
Division, E.R.O.

INDEXED

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
AUSTRIAN MISSION
CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS
VIENNA, AUSTRIA



TO: European Regional Office.
Attention: Miss Geraldine Aves



I think you may be interested in this report on the return
of some 90 children to Bratislava from Leoben, British Zone, Austria.

seen by -
Mr Cummings - (8.7)
Mr Mugford
Miss Anty
Miss Kon
Enc.
Miss Aves

John C. L. Andreassen
JOHN C. L. ANDREASSEN,
Director, Relief Services.

g.g.
Rec'd in WR. Child Welfare - 19/9/46
DBB

5 July 1946

To: Mrs. West ✓
Miss Brownlee
Mr. Andreassen ✓

Subject: Transport of Leoben children to Bratislava.



At 11.30 on July 2 a telephone call came from Camp Auhof, saying that the Leoben children would be moved to Bratislava the next day, and that details would be arranged with Captain Hornsby that afternoon at 3. When Captain Hornsby had not arrived on towards five o'clock Major Booth put through a call to Col. Logan Gray's office, at which time we were told that Captain Hornsby would be arriving shortly with two buses to move the children that same day. Meanwhile most of the children were away at the Zoo, and one child was spending the day with relatives in the city. When Captain Hornsby arrived shortly after this, he said that the transport would have to go forward that same afternoon as it was impossible to send the busses back to Bratislava empty. (the busses turned out to be Austrian busses which, it had been arranged, should return to Vienna that evening.) When it was obvious that the transport could not be held over until the next morning, Captain Hornsby then suggested that in the light of the fact that he had not been informed that the children had baggage, we would have to divide the children, send one half to two thirds of them that night, plus one bus full of luggage, and send the rest the next morning. Meanwhile Mrs. Duesberg undertook the responsibility of interpreting the move to the children, and it was arranged that Mrs. Duesberg and I would accompany the transport along with a Czech travel agent who assumed no responsibility for most of the plans, since he was not apparently an official Government representative. He stated that he knew only that the children would be placed in two different homes overnight, one in Bratislava and one 15 kilometers beyond. Meanwhile through UNRRA it was possible for us to arrange for a truck to take the children's luggage so that the entire group could travel together.

It was nearly 9 before the truck and second bus left the camp. Mrs. Duesberg and the other bus had left earlier to pick up the travel papers. When we reached the Czech border the first bus had not arrived, but did so after a little while. The Czech border guards appeared somewhat annoyed at the lateness of our arrival and at first insisted that they would have to search through every piece of baggage, - altogether three or four tons. After some discussion of this they decided that a spot check would be sufficient and carried this through. Around one we arrived at the Internat (Student's Hostel) at 5 Ulica Mateja Bela, where the people in charge had gone to bed.

They had been told that they were to have 38 children overnight and had a total of only 45 beds. But they quite willingly took over the whole 90 children since they agreed also that it would be too late to transport the rest of the children to the institution beyond Bratislava. They had a considerable quantity of warm food prepared for the children and in addition each child had all the bread and jam he could eat, as well as candy when he got to bed.

As it turned out this plan worked out much better than the original one, since we found the next day that the children were to go to five different towns and that the Czech Child Welfare Bureau apparently planned to make the distribution from this Internat.

On the trip the children were at first tired and relaxed, but as twilight came they showed their anxiety chiefly by a heightened response to the slightest change in their surroundings, - e.g. if the bus slowed down even slightly, if a rabbit crossed the road etc., all had to see what was happening and to make sure what it was. In the course of the trip they asked various questions as to where their parents might be, whether they would be expecting them, how long they might have to stay in the camps or homes and so on. At each stage of the trip we made a definite effort to explain to the children what the next step would be in so far as we could, and this seemed considerably to alleviate their anxiety.

The next morning the children were up early and there was great excitement when one of the mothers (Mrs. Helena Sarasek, mother of Andor and Aurelia Halak) arrived to claim her children, and immediately after that almost all the children seemed much more confident that they too would eventually be getting back to parents or relatives, and talked much more freely of home, of what they had done before in Czechoslovakia, how they had lived and so on. They also seemed re-assured at seeing so much food, saying they had been told about it but had not quite believed it, and that they had been somewhat afraid of coming back to Czechoslovakia, after what they had heard in the camp about it.

About 8 o'clock Miss Anna Haskora, one of the Child Welfare Workers of Bratislava came and took over the assignment of the children to the different homes (see appended list). She talked Czech, and one of the older girls acted as interpreter for the children who did not understand. Miss Haskora handled this efficiently and kindly and by the end of the day, all five groups had been gotten off to their various destinations. There was some difficulty with arrangements about the baggage for the six children going to Prague, but the UNRRA office in Bratislava was able, the next morning, to make the arrangements for the baggage to go in care of the UNRRA Office in Prague. It was arranged that Mrs. Duesberg would remain in Bratislava until Monday, July 8, when Miss Haskora would be able to give us a complete listing of those children who could be reunited with their parents there, and of those children who would have to be held in camps or children's institutions until they could be sent on to Germany to rejoin their families.

At Miss Haskora's invitation Miss Duesberg plans also to visit the group of children at St. Georgen, where the largest number was sent.

Marguerite Pósek

MARGUERITE POSEK
Child Welfare Supervisor

TEMPORARY DISPOSITION OF LEOBEN'S CHILDREN.

1.- St. Georgen Children Home.

WENZEL Hans
 WOSAR Stefan
 KAWETSCHANSKY Emma
 WENZEL Maria
 WENZEL Emma
 FOX Friedrich
 GARTNER Amalie
 GARTNER Johann
 GROSS Ladislaus
 GROSS Amalia
 HEISER Franz
 IMLING Elise
 IMLING Maria
 JAGER Elisabeth
 JAGER Ladislaus
 KRISTIAN Anton
 TOPTZER Emma
 TOPTZER Margaretha
 KEDNO Gustav
 KEDNO Wilhelmina
 FLEISCHACKER Paul
 LANG Ladislaus
 SEDLACEK Edward
 SEIT Peter
 KAWETSCHANSKY Hilde
 ERWITER Irma
 WOSAR Friedrich
 LINDSCH Tabor
 JAGER Rudolf
 GARTNER Vladislaus
 SONNTAG Ludwig
 SONNTAG Robert
 SCHNEIDER Anna
 SCHNEIDER Emma
 SCHNEIDER Samuel
 LUPTOVITSCH Karl
 LUPTOVITSCH Sofie
 KROMPASKY Grete
 KUJNISCHE Hilde
 KUJNISCHE Michael
 KUJNISCHE Ludwig
 KUJNISCHE Emma
 KUJNISCHE Anna
 MOYSE Karl

2.- Children Home Piestany.

BALLASCH Marie
 BALLASCH Matilde
 ZIEL Franz
 ZIEL Amalie
 BALLASCH Tibor
 BENEDIC Julie
 BENEDIC Rosa
 BENEDIC Emma
 FORGATSCH Klara
 GROSS Klara
 GROSS Hilde
 POHLY Edith
 POHLY Emma
 SCHNEIDER Emma
 WENZEL Amalie

3.- CHILDREN HOME Dunajska Streda.

THEISS Franz
 WENZEL Rudolf
 SCHNEIDER Mathilde
 SCHNEIDER Anna
 SCHNEIDER Gottfried
 FLACHBART Adolf
 MULLER Ladislaus
 POTOTSCHNIK Johann
 PUSCHKASCH Marie
 SEPESCH Elfriede
 SONNEN Hilde
 SONNEN Ludwig
 SONNEN Ladislaus
 STASSER Hilde

4.- Children Home Melacky.

MORGENSTEIN Josef
 MORGENSTEIN Wilhelm
 SCHIROTSKY Julius
 THEISS Jacob
 THEISS Ludwig
 ZIMMERMAN Karl
 BEDNAR Emil
 HIBEN Johann
 GEISEN Karl
 TOKAR Adalbert

5.- Children Home - Prague.

EDLIN Martin
EDLIN Luise
GROSS Luise
GROSS Rudolf
BINDER Maria

6.- Petches by their Mother - Prague.

HALAK Andor
HALAK Aurelia

26th June 1946.

TO: Mrs. H. West, Chief Welfare Officer.

For: Mr. J. G. L. Andreassen, Director, Relief Services.

We are beginning to see that we may encounter obstacles to the repatriation of children, and I think you should have the following information about national groups.

- 1) Russians. No Russian Repatriation Officers are now permitted in the American Zone in Austria. We have had two problems in regard to Russian children.

A group of 78 children, many of whose parents were living in Camp Parsch, were taken by the Soviet authorities in Germany to Russia. The parents requested their return and there has been considerable correspondence during the last six months. The Russian authorities wrote to the Brigadier and said that they had sent a special representative from Russia with a list of the children who arrived there, but he was unable to get permission to enter the American Zone and after a month returned to Russia. This finally culminated last week in a hearing when the U.S. authorities permitted two Russian Liaison Officers with an American Lieutenant to conduct a hearing for the parents at Camp Parsch.

We have known for some time of some 35 small Russian children living in two Kinderheims in the American Zone. They are thoroughly documented and the matter of their repatriation was taken up with the Russian authorities and later with the Americans. The Americans claim that the Russians are using this as a pretext to get a Repatriation Mission into the American Zone, but they have considered this for two months and it is unlikely that they will permit it. The Russian Liaison Officers who went to Camp Parsch had authority from their superiors to visit Braunau, where some of the children are, but were not permitted to do so by the Americans. Some of the children now have chicken-pox and we are planning to move them to the Children's Home at Ebensee, since their care has never been satisfactory and they are not in good condition. This will of course fill our Children's Home almost to capacity, since about 15 Polish children will go also.

We will from time to time be finding further Russian children and in each case there will be a problem unless something can be worked out in the American Zone.

- 2) Yugoslavs. This month for the first time one Repatriation Officer is being permitted to enter the British Zone. We have considerable information about Yugoslav children there.

A list of 66 came to us from the Yugoslav Red Cross and from time to time others have been reported.

At Ramsau there is a group of 49 boys in the care of Croatian priests and nuns. The children come from the most devastated areas of Yugoslavia. They are maintained with money from Croatia and are independent of either Austrian or other authorities. The matter of their repatriation was discussed with Colonel Logan Gray, since which time Miss Williamson, of his office, informed Mr. Sherry that a letter had been written to the French authorities telling them of these children and suggesting that they might become French citizens.

At Spital the UNRRA interpreter who assisted in the registration of unattached children, made uniform comment that the children "fled from the Communists and took protection with the British Army".

An offer was received from a Catholic order by ACA in the British Zone to care for 300 Yugoslav children in Switzerland. When this was taken up with Major Pirkovic, Yugoslav Repatriation Officer, it was evident that he knew the order and the person in charge, and he opposed the movements of Yugoslav children to any other place than Yugoslavia. A telephone conversation with Miss Madsen, however, indicated that ACA might consent, although she was told that it could not be done in camps under UNRRA control nor could any UNRRA personnel participate.

In the French and American Zones, representatives of the Royal Yugoslav Red Cross have been active in our camps with distribution of literature etc. They approached us on a plan to send 2000 children to Spain.

- 3) Poles. The activities of the Polish Red Cross are quite well known, although a new development is that they have apparently been pushed somewhat into the French Zone, where we are told there are literally dozens of officers of the Polish 2nd Corps. The American Element told us that the Liaison Officers of the 2nd Corps were being removed from the Zone on the 15th June. However, after that date I met Major Zylinski and he told me that he was living in one of the USFA hotels in Salzburg. USFA was going to take the same action about the Polish Red Cross, but they appear still to be billeted in the same places and secure food and gasoline from some source.

Without proof, we believe that children are still being taken to Italy, probably by way of the French Zone. The impending dissolution of General Anders' army will mean a cut in supplies available to them, which they appear to be repairing by the use of Polish American Relief funds through a committee in Switzerland. This information was given to me by Mrs. Ryclewicz, Supervisor of the Polish Red Cross in the American Zone.

Recently a Mr. Bates, a Polish affairs representative for the National Catholic Welfare Conference, wrote a letter to the Military Government asking that all of the Polish children now at the UNRRA Receiving Home at Ebensee be sent to Arco, Italy, one of the Polish Red Cross homes, after which they would be sent to orphanages in the United States. In a discussion with Miss Kain, he expressed his disapproval of the present Polish Government and the fact that the children should not be repatriated. There is, however, evidence that the Polish Red Cross will not hesitate to use the religious angle in preventing children from returning to their country.

In an interview in May with Captain Nowinsky, of the U.S. Army, and Captain Kalinofsky, Polish Red Cross, a request was made for the transfer of some children to Italy about whom we had no information. Captain Kalinofsky inadvertently said that the children had just arrived from Poland and it appeared clear that Camp Hellbrunn was being used as an underground station for the movement of children from Poland to Italy. They were all boys of 14 or 15 years of age.

Aleta Brownlee,
Child Welfare Specialist.

AB/EBP

4th June 1946

INTERVIEW WITH MAJOR TURASOV AND MAJOR GUREV, RUSSIAN REPATRIATION OFFICERS

Informed Major Gurev that we have not seen him for a long time, but that the records of the Russian children in the American Zone had been given to Col. McFeely of the U.S. Army and we understood they were under consideration by the Russian Repatriation Office. Neither he nor Major Turasov had seen these records and he expressed surprise but thought that probably Col. Starov had them. Told them that the number of children is greater than we had originally indicated and that we wished to discuss the added number from the British Zone for whom they will probably have to provide care. These are eleven Russian children now at Leoben also about three years old, the age of the children in the American Zone.

They asked Mr. Sherry if he was in touch with the Russian Repatriation Officer in the British Zone, and he said he was, that this officer was willing to take the children at any time, but that he, Mr. Sherry, had indicated that a camp was not a proper place for such small children. The Repatriation Officer for the British Zone had then indicated that they had a transient center in Bruck near Vienna and had offered to take Mr. Sherry there. Major Gurev said that they should have some competent woman in charge of the children before they were moved. This was requested by us for the children in the American Zone.

v Both officers spoke with some indignation of the fact that their Repatriation Officers were not permitted in the American Zone, that they would have acted earlier on this situation but they had not been permitted to send in staff.

Major Turasov brought up the matter of the children at Parsch camp and the letter Brigadier Farninter had written about them. They indicated that two officers were going out on this matter this week. I asked if they could take care of the situation in regard to the other children and they said no. They said they want to see the children as well as the records, whereupon I stated that the records would be in the field where the children are whenever they are ready. I brought up the case of the three Russian girls at Braunau and they said they would repatriate them with the children. I gave them pictures of the children which pleased them.

I asked them about the property about which I had left a memorandum with Major Gurev when I first saw him. This property is owned by a woman in London that is located in the Soviet Zone. He said they had asked to have a visit made and a report on it, but they did not have the information, therefore they could not tell me what they would do with it.

Told them we had had an enquiry from Yugoslavia asking about Yugoslav children's camp said to be located near Vienna. They knew nothing about such a camp, and were sure there was none. They said all Yugoslavs had been repatriated from the Soviet Zone. They added that the Yugoslav repatriation Officer was free to visit any of this area in case he wanted to know about it.

Discussed methods of repatriating Hungarian and Roumanian children who occasionally come to our attention. They said General Volashov is the Roumanian representative in Vienna and that the Bulgarians and Hungarians also have representatives. Visas must be secured through the Russian Consul, whose name is Poliakov.

WR 180
WR 180
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
AUSTRIAN MISSION
CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS
VIENNA, AUSTRIA

INDEXED

6th June, 1946

RECEIVED

BERGSTRASSE 10, VIENNA
TELEPHONE: U 49 5 60

TO: European Regional Office, London.
Attention Miss Geraldine Aves.

20 JUN 1946

U. N. R. R. A.
MAIL UNIT

The attached report prepared by Margaret Pohek should be of general interest to you in view of your forthcoming visit to Vienna.

John C. L. Andreassen
JOHN C. L. ANDREASSEN,
Director, Relief Services.



29th May, 1946.

To: Director of Relief Services.

From: Child Welfare Supervisor, Vienna.

Subject: Birds-eye view of Child Welfare in Vienna.

Children 0 - 18 in Vienna (231,106 in the XXI districts) constitute nearly 20% of the population of the city itself, and well over 17% of the total child population of Austria. In health, in education and in social adjustment many grave problems beset the Viennese child today. With the lessened resistance to disease and the previous summer's increased incidence of enteritis among infants, the infant mortality figures (see appended chart) for 1945 were 19.1 per 100 live births, in contrast to the average of 5.9 per 100 for the ten preceding years; in other words, during six months of 1945, approximately one out of every three babies born alive died before reaching its first birthday. The conditions contributing to this high proportion of infant deaths (serious under-nourishment, inadequate medical supplies and personnel, poor living conditions due to bombings, lack of clothing and fuel, disrupted family life etc.) affected adversely also the infants and young children remaining alive; e.g., one children's Hospital in March 1946, reported an 80% diphtheria mortality rate in young children due to their "generally poor condition"; hospitals and other institutions receiving children from the community currently report an average of 20-25% underweight in the children examined by them, and many note an increase in tuberculosis estimated as high as 20%.

Of the 411 school buildings in use in Vienna in 1939, 50 were destroyed completely, 79 were heavily damaged, 236 were somewhat damaged, and only 46 remained intact. As of March 1946, however, 414 schools were open, located in 207 different buildings; there has had to be considerable shortening of sessions and doubling up of classes. As of March 1946, 7 children's hospitals were functioning, with a total of 1100 beds; 104 public kindergartens, with a total of 6,955 children, as well as 53 day care centers with 1352 children, and 10 nurseries, were active under the direction of the Youth Welfare Offices (Jugendaemter); in addition a number of kindergartens and day care centers are now open under the auspices of private agencies. Through the combined public and private welfare agencies 6030 children were sent to the country in March for a recuperative stay of from four weeks to three months; as of May 18 1946, the total number of children away for recuperative care was 16,065 in the provinces and 1988 in Switzerland. Seventeen youth welfare offices are at present active throughout the city, with 241 trained child welfare workers and 28 assistants; their work is widely extended, and appears to be of a high level. There are 17 public children's institutions (for handicapped children, orphaned and neglected children, pre-delinquents, emotional and behavior problems) with a normal capacity of 3231 children; four of these institutions are not now available for use, and two are in only partial use, thus creating a present deficiency of places for 1443 children of the above-mentioned groups, - particularly places for "problem" children. This the local child welfare authorities see as one of their gravest concerns, since at the moment that the need for institutional placements of this nature is greatest, the facilities to cope with the need are least.

Of expendable supplies these needs are outstanding: children's shoes, optical lenses, layettes, and woollen clothing for the winter months. The Teacher's Library (at one time one of the most extensive in the world) and the Library of the School of Social Work urgently need recent technical books. In addition to the above-mentioned expansion of institutional care there is desired, among other things, a further development of vocational guidance centers for youth now more or less at a loss as to what to do; the working out, if possible, of a scheme for farm work for the summer months for the adolescent group, thus contributing to increased agricultural production and (hopefully) to the better nourishment of this group; expansion of recreational facilities for children for the summer, etcetera.

Ref: W2



5th June 1946



To: The Office of the Director General,
UNRRA Headquarters, 1544 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 25, D.C.

✓ VS150

In accordance with your cable No. 509, repeated London No. 7294 of 29 May 1946 which requests "please forward air-mail statement on voluntary agencies prepared for Hynes for Hoover conference", we are attaching the requested material and some later supplements.

Specifically attached are:

1. Memo. Relief Services to Chief of Mission 13 April 1946 "Present Situation of Austrian Population".
2. Attachment No. 1 - Austrian Population by Geographical Location, Age Groups and Ration Groups.
3. Attachment No. 2 - Report of Medical Nutritionist and Appendices.
4. The Voluntary Societies operating in Austria.
5. Chart titled "Supplementary Feeding by Voluntary Societies - Average Monthly Figures".

The above items represent material actually made available to Mr. Hoover on his visit to Vienna in mid-April.

The additional material included to acquaint you with the current position is as follows:

1. Levels of Food Consumption for June.
2. School Feeding Program - City of Vienna, as of 15 May 1946.
3. Charts indicating weekly ration scale for Vienna for weeks 27 May through 9 June 1946.
4. "Bird's-eye View of Child Welfare in Vienna".
5. Agenda and Appendices of meeting on Special Feeding Projects, 17 May 1946.

The above-mentioned meeting was held by Relief Services, UNRRA Mission for the purpose of presenting available information on current needs for supplementary feeding for priority groups in the City of Vienna. It was attended by medical and welfare representatives of the Austrian Ministry of Social Administration, medical and welfare representatives of the Department of Social Welfare for the City of Vienna, representatives of the Austrian

Office of the Director General

(Continued).

Ministry of Food, and the Austrian Director of the School Feeding Program for Vienna, in addition to the representatives of all non-indigenous voluntary agencies who are contributing food supplies for the city of Vienna.

It must be clearly understood that the material contained in these attachments is the result of co-ordinated efforts of various members of the Relief Services staff and not the work of any one individual or division.

We would appreciate knowing the use to which UNRRA Headquarters Washington puts this material. Further, we will be glad to submit any additional factual material which may be of support to our original request for supplementary funds or food supplies to maintain a supplementary school feeding program for 129,000 Viennese children. Please refer to our cable No. 590 (repeated London 1313) in response to Director General's cable unnumbered of 11 May, repeated London 5444. *PRD 9.*

PRDS.

Betty Barton

Betty Barton
Deputy Director
Relief Services

BB/NC

CC: Miss Aves,
Child Welfare Specialist, E.R.O. ✓

June 4th 1946

To: Director, Relief Services
Chief Welfare Officer

4th June 1946

Subject: Interview with Colonel Logan Grey, Chief D.P. Officer, Acahit,
Mr. Martin Sherry and Miss Brownlee.

Mr. Peter Gibson, a recent appointee from London for the Inter-governmental Committee and assigned to the British Zone, was also present, since he apparently had intended discussing children also.

The question of adoption of children came up, and Mr. Sherry was given an opportunity to report on the situation of the supposed unknown children at Leoben. He had the original list with him which showed nationality of these children as Russian and Ukrainian, and the list from the home at Leoben which showed all the children whose nationalities were so given had been changed to "unknown". He likewise stated that the D.P.2 cards give clear evidence that the original nationality had been erased. In addition, birth certificates and other documents have been found for five of the children. We therefore conclude that the nationality of the children is known and the actual identity of some. Col. Logan Grey was quite willing to accept this information which led into a discussion on plans for children.

We stated that all children who could would be re-united with their parents, that those who could not be so re-united would be sent to the country of their nationality if this was known, and that this would take care of practically all the children we know. We discussed our plans for locating children and Mr. Sherry indicated a possible need for further facilities.

Col. Grey made a suggestion about one of the camps operated by the Army in the British Zone (which later Mr. Sherry said was quite unsatisfactory) but also that it might be necessary to look for new facilities and so advised. He asked if the Russian repatriation officers were willing to take their children back to Russia and Mr. Sherry assured him they were.

There was some discussion on the Polish children in Italy, and Col. Grey said that he understood Mr. Chapman, Zone Director for UNRRA, had told the Polish Red Cross they must leave the British Zone. The Liaison Officers for the Second Corps have been so advised by the Army but unlike the situation in the American Zone, the British Army has never given official recognition to the Polish Red Cross.

We discussed the matter of the Great Institution in the British Zone. Col. Grey had had a report on this and at first stated that he was absolutely against sending these children to Yugoslavia. However, I told him that I had seen similar Catholic institutions in Croatia and that I had no fears for the care the Yugoslavs would give their children. We decided that Mr. Sherry should get the Separated Children Forms for each child. Col. Grey had a list of the children which he said he would give us. ~~before specialist~~

ALMA BROWNLEE
Child Welfare Specialist

AB/C

4th June, 1946

Austria - School-feeding Programme

1st June, 1946, Miss E. Barton, Deputy Director of Relief Services, Austria, called to ask if anything more could be done to strengthen the request of the Austrian Mission for help with their Child Feeding Programme. Miss Barton stressed the following points:

1. In order to carry out the projected programme 400 tons of food per month would be required if the feeding was to be undertaken at the level which would prevent disease.
2. The Mission would wish the food for which they cabled Washington on the 13th May as additional to their present allocation.
3. She is satisfied that Sweden could provide the requested food, the necessary transport and make all arrangements, if UNRRA could finance the operation.

I told Miss Barton that I could not tell her what the original Washington cable from the D-G of 2nd May meant in concrete terms. I was, however, trying to find out, and would see if there were any additional information which would be of assistance to the Mission.

Geraldine Aves

Miss Aves talked with Miss Syford -
suspected it wasn't little - see correspondence
in WRFO about the cable & child
feeding

COPY

Russian Element
Allied Commission
for Austria.

UNRRA

31 May 1946.

Ref: 19/266

Brigadier Parminter
Head of UNRRA Mission
to Austria

31 May 1946.
No. 19/266
Hotel Imperial,
Vienna.

Dear Brigadier,

We are in receipt of your letter where you touch on the question of the return of the children of White Russian emigrants.

I regret that this question has again become a drawn out one through no fault of the Russian element.

With regard to these children, Colonel Pugachev came specially from Kuibyshev to the Russian zone Sk. in Austria with a list of the children. I requested the American element (Displaced persons branch) to issue a permit in to the zone for two days in Salzburg, for the purpose of discussing the matter of the children with the parents and so get a true picture. During a month's negotiations with regard to the issue of a permit to Colonel Pugachev, nothing was achieved and he, in view of the fact that the period of his detachment had expired, was compelled to return to his base. I have made lists of the children and forwarded it for the purpose of clearing the matter up.

Yours respectfully,

Colonel Starov.

COPY.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES
IN AUSTRIA
USACIA SECTION
DISPLACED PERSONS DIVISION
APO 777, U.S. ARMY

31 May 1946.

Mr. John C.L. Andreassen
Hq., Austrian Mission, UNHRA
Vienna.

1.- Your attention is called to your letter of 2 May 1946 on the subject of Soviet Children at Braunau and Pichl bei Wels.

2.- I have reported the location of the children to the Soviet D.P. Division and asked them what investigation or disposition they desired. Their reply received today states they will take no action until a Soviet Repatriation Mission is sent to the U.S. Zone.

3.- Negotiations for a repatriation mission have been under way since 15 April but there is no immediate prospect that a mission will be sent in the near future.

H.C. MAFRELY
Lt. Col., GAC
Division Chief.

Telephone : Vienna A-26 2 99.

29th May, 1946.

To: Director of Relief Services.

From: Child Welfare Supervisor, Vienna.

Subject: Birds-eye view of Child Welfare in Vienna.

Children 0 - 18 in Vienna (231,106 in the XXI districts) constitute nearly 20% of the population of the city itself, and well over 17% of the total child population of Austria. In health, in education and in social adjustment many grave problems beset the Viennese child today. With the lessened resistance to disease and the previous summer's increased incidence of enteritis among infants, the infant mortality figures (see appended chart) for 1945 were 19.1 per 100 live births, in contrast to the average of 5.9 per 100 for the ten preceding years; in other words, during six months of 1945, approximately one out of every three babies born alive died before reaching its first birthday. The conditions contributing to this high proportion of infant deaths (serious under-nourishment, inadequate medical supplies and personnel, poor living conditions due to bombings, lack of clothing and fuel, disrupted family life etc.) affected adversely also the infants and young children remaining alive; e.g., one children's Hospital in March 1946, reported an 80% diphtheria mortality rate in young children due to their "generally poor condition"; hospitals and other institutions receiving children from the community currently report an average of 20-25% underweight in the children examined by them, and many note an increase in tuberculosis estimated as high as 20%.

Of the 411 school buildings in use in Vienna in 1939, 50 were destroyed completely, 79 were heavily damaged, 236 were somewhat damaged, and only 46 remained intact. As of March 1946, however, 414 schools were open, located in 207 different buildings; there has had to be considerable shortening of sessions and doubling up of classes. As of March 1946, 7 children's hospitals were functioning, with a total of 1100 beds; 104 public kindergartens, with a total of 6,955 children, as well as 53 day care centers with 1352 children, and 10 nurseries, were active under the direction of the Youth Welfare Offices (Jugendaemter); in addition a number of kindergartens and day care centers are now open under the auspices of private agencies. Through the combined public and private welfare agencies 6030 children were sent to the country in March for a recuperative stay of from four weeks to three months; as of May 18 1946, the total number of children away for recuperative care was 16,065 in the provinces and 1988 in Switzerland. Seventeen youth welfare offices are at present active throughout the city, with 241 trained child welfare workers and 28 assistants; their work is widely extended, and appears to be of a high level. There are 17 public children's institutions (for handicapped children, orphaned and neglected children, pre-delinquents, emotional and behavior problems) with a normal capacity of 3231 children; four of these institutions are not now available for use, and two are in only partial use, thus creating a present deficiency of places for 1443 children of the above-mentioned groups, - particularly places for "problem" children. This the local child welfare authorities see as one of their gravest concerns, since at the moment that the need for institutional placements of this nature is greatest, the facilities to cope with the need are least.

Of expendable supplies these needs are outstanding: children's shoes, optical lenses, layettes, and woollen clothing for the winter months. The Teacher's Library (at one time one of the most extensive in the world) and the Library of the School of Social Work urgently need recent technical books. In addition to the above-mentioned expansion of institutional care there is desired, among other things, a further development of vocational guidance centers for youth now more or less at a loss as to what to do; the working out, if possible, of a scheme for farm work for the summer months for the adolescent group, thus contributing to increased agricultural production and (hopefully) to the better nourishment of this group; expansion of recreational facilities for children for the summer, etcetera.

FOR INFORMATION ONLY.

INCOMING CABLE

VS ¹⁵⁶
97/408802/1

ATTENTION OF:- R.S. Dept.
Sir Michael Creagh.

WASHINGTON.....TO.....VIENNA

No. 509

Dated:- 28th May, 1946.

(EN CLAIR)

Rec'd: 22.55 hours.

Repeated London 7294

28th May, 1946.

Please forward airmail Washington, Barton statement on
Voluntary Agencies prepared for Hynes for Hoover Conference.
Hynes now Washington approves request and suggest current
information be added before forwarding.

KS/JT

27th May 1946.

KINDERÜBERNAHMESTELLE

Lustkandlgasse 50, WIEN IX.

Dr. Pögelhöf, Director.

This is the central Reception Home to which all Vienna Children, requiring care away from home, are first sent for determination of the type of placement needed. Children are referred by the various Youth Welfare Offices, by Public Health and other agencies, and by private agencies. Nearly half of the children referred come because of "problem" behaviour or parental neglect; the rest due to deficient home conditions, - poverty, illness or death of a parent or parents, et cetera.

The building, constructed a decade and a half ago, especially for this purpose, is admirably adapted to the diagnostic ends it serves. It was virtually undamaged by bombing. There is a series of "intake" rooms where children are received, given a preliminary medical examination, bathed, disinfected, and assigned to the appropriate section for further study. There are three separate sets of glassed-in staircases throughout all floors, so that if a child in any one section contracts a contagious disease, that section and stairwell can be immediately shut off until it has been disinfected. There is an underground passage connecting the Kinderübernahmestelle with an adjoining hospital, so that children requiring hospital care can be immediately taken over with a minimum of difficulty. There are sections for each age group, - infants, "creepers", small children, school age girls and boys, et cetera. Age divisions, however, are no longer strictly adhered to. Each section, completely glassed in, has its own dormitory rooms and play space. In addition, there are a large garden, out-of-door, play space, and numerous balconies, where the children rest, play and study.

The children remain here, on the average, for a three week period, although now they frequently have to keep the babies much longer due to the difficulty of finding suitable places to send them. Children are examined thoroughly from a medical standpoint; and are also studied from a psychological standpoint. Social history is given by the referring agency, and further social data are frequently obtained by the Youth Bureau Workers assigned to the institution. Parents are not permitted to visit during this period. The staff is chiefly made up of forty-nine nurses, most of them with special training in psychological problems of children, and some with additional teachers' training. At the end of the observation period after conference with the workers concerned, the child may be placed in another institution for further study if severe problems exist; he may be placed in a public or private institution for long-time care; in a remedial institution for

.../

"problem children"; in a home for handicapped children; in a foster-home; or, if conditions have improved sufficiently, he may returned to his own home. When the child leaves the Kinderübernahmestelle for a foster-home, he is given a set of new clothing to take with him. The policy in general is to keep children in their own homes if at all possible, or to use foster-family care except in the instances of problem children where special treatment is required.

The Director was put out of his position in 1938 by the Nazis, and only returned in 1945. He stated that during the seven-year period of his absence, many of the records were falsified, that a number of non-German children were listed as German, and that they are still engaged in trying to straighten out the confusion arising from this. The staff has also had to be cleared of Nazi-sympathizers, and I gather there have, of necessity, been various internal difficulties to straighten out before the institution can return even to its former level of functioning.

While the institution is spotlessly clean and there is almost a laboratory atmosphere, my impression in this visit is that on the whole the staff has a warm interest to which the children respond. The thing that struck me most was that, despite the difficult backgrounds and problems of most of the children, and their being so completely cut-off from their familiar environment, the children seemed to adapt themselves quickly to the new situation, and to be able to participate fairly freely in the play and study groups; and that the staff are able, to a considerable degree, to encourage such participation without undue pressure on the children. While each child wears institutional clothes during his stay there, an effort is made, - despite the severe shortage of clothing, - to have such individuality as is possible in color and detail of clothing.

The institution does not have its own kitchen. Food is prepared in and brought over from the adjoining Children's Hospital. In addition to the current Austrian ration the children now receive, daily, dissolved powdered milk from the American Army, and afternoon supplementary food from Don Suisse.

ME/PD.

Marguerite FORRE
Child Welfare Supervisor.

CHILDREN IN VIENNA.

The age groups are as follows:

	<u>Vienna.</u>	<u>Suburbs.</u>
Children 0 - 3 years	48,016	1,841
" 3 - 6 "	53,941	2,139
" 6 - 12 "	56,040	2,724
" 12 - 18 "	73,109	3,153
Total:	231,106	9,857

Distribution according to Zones is as follows:

American Zone (Districts VII - VIII - IX - XVII - XVIII - XIX)

Children 0 - 3 years	11,604
" 3 - 6 "	12,846
" 6 - 12 "	12,581
" 12 - 18 "	15,116
Total Children:	51,947

British Zone (Districts XII - V - XI - XII - XIII)

Children 0 - 3 years	10,278
" 3 - 6 "	11,655
" 6 - 12 "	12,231
" 12 - 18 "	16,272
Total Children	50,436

French Zone (Districts VI - XIV - XV - XVI)

Children 0 - 3 years	11,169
" 3 - 6 "	12,178
" 6 - 12 "	11,933
" 12 - 18 "	16,000
Total Children	51,280

Russian Zone (Districts II - IV - X - XI - XII)

Children 0 - 3 years	13,870
" 3 - 6 "	16,161
" 6 - 12 "	18,455
" 12 - 18 "	24,299
Total Children	72,785

International Zone (District I)

Children 0 - 3 years	1,095
" 3 - 6 "	1,101
" 6 - 12 "	1,040
" 12 - 18 "	1,422
Total Children	4,658

1935 - 1944 Average per 100 Live Births			1945	
JAN.	6.2	(110)	11.4	(203)
FEB.	6.7	(112)	14.5	(215)
MAR.	6.8	(123)	27.5	(342)
APR.	6.7	(117)	32.1	(308)
MAY	6.0	(111)	35.2	(316)
JUNE	5.7	(97)	36	(316)
JULY	5.4	(95)	41.0	(466)
August	4.8	(83)	33.3	(333)
SEPT.	4.4	(83)	13.7	(165)
OCT.	5.2	(90)	12.2	(156)
NOV.	5.7	(92)	8.1	(91)
DEC.	6.9	(120)	13.7	(95)
<u>For Year</u>			<u>For Year</u>	
5.9 (1236)			19.1 (3007)	

INFORMAL SURVEY OF LIVING CONDITIONS IN DISTRICT XIV

May 8, 1946 with Sister OLIVA, of CARITAS.

Extent: Visits to ten homes in one of the less bombed, moderately low income districts. Dwellings are older stone apartment houses, almost all clean and fairly well-kept as to courtyards, corridors, etc. Chiefly one and two room apartments (very small rooms), nearly half quite without cooking facilities, where gas does not work; all without bathing facilities on the premises, and some without running water in the dwellings.

Impression of food situation: Without exception people's greatest concern was with food: some described conditions as nearly as bad as last summer when many were near starvation. Of 12 old people seen (middle sixties to eighties in age), almost all appeared thin and lacking in vitality. With a weekly ration of little more than 900 calories - including dried peas and root vegetables, particularly those living alone and without gas are not getting even this number of calories, since they cannot cook these foods properly. Also, for the most part, the elderly people complained they could not digest the black bread available. Of the eight children seen, the only two who had fair energy and looked well, despite much play out of doors in the sun, were two children who recently had returned from some weeks of hospitalization. The children between 12 and 15 looked especially pale. The only baby seen - an unusually alert 14-month-old boy, was so weak in his legs he could not pull himself to a standing position.

While admittedly one cannot draw valid conclusions from so few instances as these observed in one afternoon's visiting in homes, it was my impression that people of the low income group, who cannot buy on the black market, are on the whole hungry; that the situation is particularly serious for elderly people living singly, or for elderly enfeebled couples who cannot cook the food they have, among whom the problem is not merely one of food but of other forms of assistance as well, where hospital or institutional care is so seriously restricted for this group; and that 'teen age children are noticeably lacking in energy. These impressions have received some further verification through conversation with several responsible Viennese in a position to observe considerable numbers of people in the lower income groups.

HP/PD.

Marguerite FOERK,
Child Welfare Supervisor.

20 May 1946.

INFANT MORTALITY IN PROPORTION TO LIVE BIRTHS IN THE CITY OF VIENNA

(Information given by Dr. Pospischil, Director
of the Division of Statistics, Freyungasse 24,
Wien IV)

Year	No. of live births	No. of deaths under one year of age	Percentage of infant deaths to live births.
1935	10,350	756	7.3%
1936	10,275	652	6.3%
1937	10,032	713	7.0%
1938	12,645	670	5.2%
1939 ^K	28,215	1,271	4.5%
1940	29,767	1,650	5.6%
1941	28,944	1,443	5.0%
1942	25,656	1,639	6.4%
1943	27,701	1,711	6.2%
1944	26,715	1,851	6.9%
1945	14,590	3,007	19.1%

From 1939 on, all official statistics cover the 26 districts of "greater Vienna" instead of the 21 districts of "old Vienna", as was true prior to that year.

Durchschnittliches Untergewicht
der Schulkinder
im ersten Viertel des Jahres 1946

I. Bezirk		II. Bezirk		III. Bezirk		IV. Bezirk		V. Bezirk		VI. Bezirk		VII. Bezirk		VIII. Bezirk		IX. Bezirk		X. Bezirk		XI. Bezirk		XII. Bezirk		XIII. Bezirk		XIV. Bezirk		XV. Bezirk		XVI. Bezirk		XVII. Bezirk		XVIII. Bezirk		XIX. Bezirk		XX. Bezirk		XXI. Bezirk		in			
Rn	Md	Rn	Md	Rn	Md	Rn	Md	Rn	Md	Rn	Md	Rn	Md	Rn	Md	Rn	Md	Rn	Md	Rn	Md	Rn	Md	Rn	Md	Rn	Md	Rn	Md	Rn	Md	Rn	Md	Rn	Md	Rn	Md	Rn	Md	Rn	Md	Rn	Md	Rn	Md
-0,7	-0,8	0,3	0,7	-2,4	-0,5	0,9	2,4			1,2	2,8	0,6	2,0	1,7	2,2	-0,4	0,0			0,3	-1,0	0,6	1,4	1,0	0,8					0,5	1,8	0,2	0,2	1,2	2,0	1,0	0,8	-0,2	-0,5	0,2	1,4	0,3	0,9		
3,0	2,2	0,5	3,2	1,5	3,0	-0,5	1,5			1,5	3,0	1,6	1,0	2,5	1,6	0,0	0,5			0,0	3,0	0,6	0,8	2,2	-0,6					0,0	0,6	0,5	1,0	3,0	3,0	0,5	0,5	-0,8	-1,2	0,8	0,6	1,0	1,4		
0,4	0,0	2,4	0,6	1,4	2,4	1,5	0,0			2,8	2,5	1,5	0,0	-0,5	1,5	0,4	1,0			1,5	1,5	0,0	-0,5	0,4	0,5					1,8	1,0	2,5	1,0	3,0	2,5	1,5	1,0	0,2	2,0	4,6	2,0	1,5	1,1		
0,6	-0,4	-0,5	1,0	1,6	3,2	-3,2	0,5			2,0	4,4	1,0	1,8	3,8	2,2	0,0	1,6			3,4	0,5	2,6	-0,5	2,5	1,5					0,0	2,0	2,0	1,6	3,0	-0,5	0,0	1,4	0,5	0,8	0,2	0,0	1,2	1,2		
3,0	2,3	1,0	1,0	0,2	3,8	3,6	2,1			3,0	2,0	2,8	3,4	-	-	2,4	2,0			1,2	0,0	-	0,8	1,7	3,0			1,6	0,0	3,2	-1,0	1,0	1,6	2,2	0,6	2,0	0,4	4,2	2,3	-2,0	0,0	1,9	1,4		
-1,0	4,0	2,4	1,8	3,5	2,1	3,1	5,0			3,4	3,1	2,5	2,0	-	-1,9	-1,6	-1,0			3,6	1,1	-0,5	2,1	0,7	4,0			2,4	3,0	1,4	-0,9	0,2	1,0	1,0	0,1	1,8	0,4	2,0	2,1	-0,6	-0,9	1,4	1,4		
2,2	1,0	0,4	2,0	3,5	-0,5	3,5	1,0			4,7	5,0	2,7	3,0	2,2	4,0	0,5	2,0			1,4	3,0		2,1	0,7	4,0			-0,8	1,0	6,2	1,0	0,5	2,0	2,7	5,0	1,2	3,0	4,5	6,0	1,2	1,0	2,4	1,5		
-0,2	5,5	-0,8	-0,5	5,1	-0,3	1,5	0,0			3,5	3,0	2,8	1,0	-	6,0	2,7	3,0			5,8	3,0		1,0	-	1,0			1,0	5,0	-0,3	3,0	-1,0	1,0	2,0	1,0	1,2	5,0	5,2	2,5	1,2	2,0	2,0	2,5		
0,9	1,7	0,8	1,2	1,8	1,6	1,3	1,5			2,8	3,2	2,0	1,8	1,5	2,2	0,5	1,1			2,1	1,4	0,7	1,4	1,7	2,1			1,0	2,2	1,8	1,0	0,7	1,1	2,2	1,7	1,1	1,5	2,0	1,7	0,7	0,7	1,5	1,5		

Durchschnittsgewicht
der Schulkinder im ersten Viertel des Jahres 1946

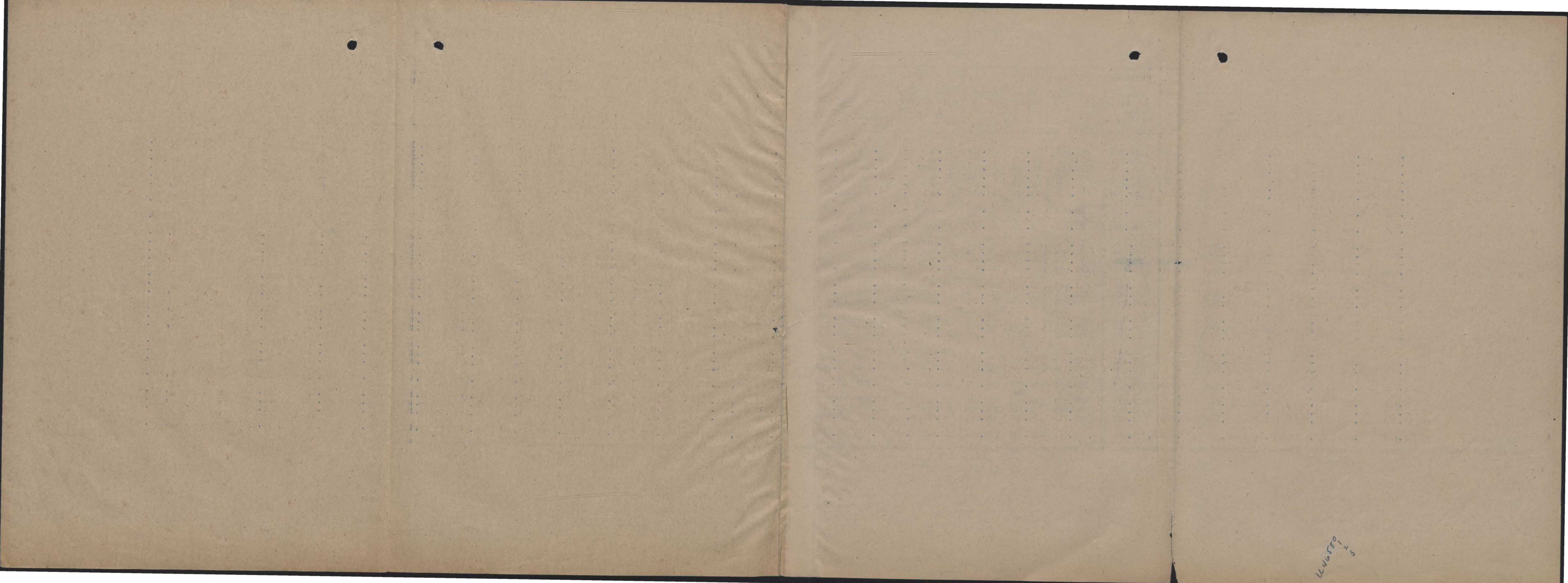
Jahrgang	I. Bezirk		II. Bezirk		III. Bezirk		IV. Bezirk		V. Bezirk		VI. Bezirk		VII. Bezirk	
	kn	md	kn	md	kn	md	kn	md	kn	md	kn	md	kn	md
I	22	22	21	21	25	25	20	20			21	20	22	20
II	25	21	24	23	23	22	24	24			23	22	24	23
III	27	26	25	25	26	25	28	27			24	24	27	26
IV	30	30	29	29	29	28	30	27			28	27	29	28
V	31	31	32	32	34	28	30	34			30	30	32	28
VI	37	38	35	33	36	36	35	35			32	33	37	36
VII	41	41	37	39	39	40	36	45			37	37	39	41
VIII	45	44	41	43	43	46	45	47			43	44	42	47

VIII. Bezirk		IX. Bezirk		X. Bezirk		XI. Bezirk		XII. Bezirk		XIII. Bezirk		XIV. Bezirk		XV. Bezirk		XVI. Bezirk		XVII. Bezirk		XVIII. Bezirk		XIX. Bezirk		XX. Bezirk		XXI. Bezirk		XXII. Bezirk		XXIII. Bezirk		XXIV. Bezirk	
kn	md	kn	md	kn	md	kn	md	kn	md	kn	md	kn	md	kn	md	kn	md	kn	md	kn	md	kn	md	kn	md	kn	md	kn	md	kn	md	kn	md
20	19	23	22			21	21	22	21	22	22					21	19	22	21	21	20	22	22	20	20	22	21	21,6	20,9				
22	22	25	24			24	22	22	20	24	23					25	25	25	25	22	22	25	24	25	22	26	25	25,0	22,5				
25	25	27	26			28	25	24	27	27	26					25	25	26	26	25	24	27	26	26	27	29	26	26,2	25,6				
28	28	30	29			29	28	25	25	27	26					30	30	28	28	27	29	28	28	29	27	31	29	28,6	28,1				
-	-	33	32			33	34	-	30	35	31			32	32	31	31	32	31	32	32	31	33	30	31	35	32	32,0	31,3				
-	38	39	38			30	35	37	34	36	33			33	37	34	34	34	36	35	36	33	35	34	34	36	37	34,9	35,4				
38	37	39	40			36	38	-	35	36	35			41	40	37	37	39	42	39	40	39	41	35	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	38,0	39,2
-	42	43	45			39	42	-	44	-	44			43	44	42	42	42	45	42	44	46	43	38	43	42	46	41,7	44,1				

Durchschnittsgrößen
der Schulkinder
im ersten Viertel des Jahres 1946.

Jahrgang	I. Bezirk		II. Bezirk		III. Bezirk		IV. Bezirk		V. Bezirk		VI. Bezirk		VII. Bezirk		VIII. Bezirk		IX. Bezirk		X. Bezirk		XI. Bezirk		XII. Bezirk		XIII. Bezirk		XIV. Bezirk		XV. Bezirk		XVI. Bezirk		XVII. Bezirk		XVIII. Bezirk		XIX. Bezirk		XX. Bezirk		XXI. Bezirk					
	Kn	MD	Kn	MD	Kn	MD	Kn	MD	Kn	MD	Kn	MD	Kn	MD	Kn	MD	Kn	MD	Kn	MD	Kn	MD	Kn	MD	Kn	MD	Kn	MD	Kn	MD	Kn	MD	Kn	MD	Kn	MD	Kn	MD	Kn	MD	Kn	MD	Kn	MD	Kn	MD
I	116	116	116	117	119	124	115	119			118	120	119	118	117	116	119	119	120	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	115	118	116	118	118	120	120	112	112	118	119	117 ⁰⁷	117				
II	129	121	123	126	123	124	121	126			123	125	125	123	123	122	124	124		122	125	119	115	126	119	-	-	-	-	120	122	121	123	124	125	121	124	118	115	127	122	123	122			
III	128	127	128	125	128	128	132	125			127	128	130	127	123	128	128	129		132	128	122	128	128	128	-	-	-	-	127	127	130	127	129	128	130	129	126	125	139	131	128 ⁰¹	127			
IV	134	134	130	133	134	135	127	130			133	137	133	133	136	135	133	134		137	132	125	126	132	130	-	-	-	-	133	131	133	134	133	132	133	137	130	130	135	133	132 ⁰⁴	132			
V	129	140	138	138	140	136	139	144			138	148	141	137	-	-	142	141		140	141	-	136	144	141	-	-	139	138	140	138	138	139	140	139	138	139	140	140	138	138	139	139			
VI	143	150	145	141	148	146	146	148			142	154	148	146	-	144	145	145		139	144	144	144	144	145	-	-	142	148	142	144	140	145	143	144	141	143	143	144	142	144	143 ⁰³	146			
VII	153	150	145	150	152	148	148	154			151	150	151	152	149	149	148	150		145	149	-	149	148	150	-	-	149	149	153	148	148	152	151	153	149	152	148	153	149	148	148	150 ⁰³			
VIII	155	158	149	152	159	156	157	155			157	155	155	156	-	156	156	156		155	153	-	153	-	153	-	-	154	152	151	151	150	154	154	153	155	156	153	158	153	156	147 ⁰⁵	154 ⁰⁶			

Province	Children and young people						Children and young people all-together	Ordinary Consumers.	Emp-loyees	Manual workers	Heavy workers	Very heavy workers	Expectant and nursing mothers	Hospitals	DP camps & P. of W.	Non-self supporters all-together	Semi-self-supporters already have			Semi-self supporters all-together	Self-supporters		Self-supporters all-together	Total population		
	0 - 3 years	3 - 6 years	6 - 12 years	6 - 18 years	12-18 years	Children											Adults	Milk and butter only	Meat and butter		Fats & Meat+ meat only	Children			Adults	
Vienna																										
Russian Zone	13.870	16.161	-	18.455	-	24.299	72.785	161.763	36.628	80.099	15.600	-	2.984	3.636	1.675	375.170	300	1.918	931	1.287	-	2.218	-	-	-	377.398
American Zone	11.604	12.046	-	12.301	-	15.110	51.947	132.956	51.140	70.929	9.054	-	2.243	14.702	1.675	359.646	300	1.914	931	1.283	-	2.214	-	-	-	341.360
British Zone	10.278	11.655	-	12.231	-	16.272	50.436	137.713	39.544	66.622	10.103	-	2.119	8.803	1.675	317.015	300	1.914	931	1.283	-	2.214	-	-	-	319.229
French Zone	11.169	12.178	-	11.933	-	16.000	51.230	143.286	37.033	69.431	10.439	-	2.289	7.154	1.674	322.586	300	1.914	931	1.283	-	2.214	-	-	-	324.800
International Zone	1.095	1.101	-	1.040	-	1.422	4.658	10.584	6.337	5.934	595	-	240	841	-	29.689	300	1.914	931	1.283	-	2.214	-	-	-	31.903
Vienna total	48.016	53.941	-	56.040	-	73.109	231.106	591.302	171.182	293.015	45.791	-	9.875	35.136	6.699	1,384.106	1.500	9.574	4.655	6.419	-	11.074	-	-	-	1,395.180
Greater Vienna	1.341	2.139	-	2.724	-	3.153	9.357	25.235	1.213	3.966	1.150	-	397	2.689	-	44.547	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.547
Lower Austria Suburbs	6.216	7.304	-	9.813	-	10.921	34.254	75.729	4.206	22.668	4.605	-	1.314	-	-	142.776	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142.776
Lower Austria	73.200	81.100	-	-	112.200+	87.900+	354.400	418.100	-	98.000	49.000	-	12.500	8.000	130.000	1,070.000	-	130.000	-	-	-	130.000	88.000	318.000	400.000	1,600.000
Burgenland	9.000	11.500	-	-	25.000+	-	45.500	51.500	-	24.000	6.000	-	-	420	-	127.500	15.000	28.500	-	-	-	43.500	-	114.000	114.000	235.000
Upper Austria North	-	-	16.523	-	-	-	16.523	73.988	-	6.358	7.562	-	1.352	394	2.131	108.343	2.797	17.416+	12.073+	-	8.140+	20.213	6.969	78.940	85.909	214.965
Russian Zone total	82.200	92.600	16.523	-	137.200+	87.900+	416.423	543.668	-	128.338	62.562	-	14.352	8.814	132.181	1,306.343	17.797	175.916	12.073+	-	8.140+	193.713	94.969	504.940	599.909	2,099.965
Upper Austria South	35.538	44.192	-	58.931	-	-	138.661	211.348	68.020	163.666	24.364	-	10.716	11.495	37.710	695.980	15.879	48.244	21.131+	22.540	20.699+	64.223	30.198	161.370	191.568	951.771
Salzburg	-	-	29.044	-	34.798	-	63.842	131.201	-	15.969	2.275	539	4.570	6.000	44.316	268.712	5.383	11.933	16.056	-	8.601	17.216	6.089	56.391	62.490	349.408
American Zone total	35.538	44.192	29.044	58.931	34.798	-	202.503	342.549	68.020	179.635	26.639	539	15.286	17.495	112.026	964.692	21.362	60.077	37.237	22.540	24.300	81.439	36.297	217.761	254.048	1,500.179
Styria	-	-	94.136	-	118.085	-	212.221	392.336	-	61.520	18.912	-	6.000	10.302	40.450	741.541	38.984	77.315	-	-	-	116.299	73.702	168.149	241.351	1,099.691
Corinthia	-	-	43.036	-	54.978	-	98.014	155.715	-	31.975	7.603	-	8.604	3.555	32.922	338.289	23.746	37.193	17.528	25.442	17.969	60.939	47.575	95.993	143.568	542.795
British Zone total	-	-	137.172	-	173.063	-	310.235	548.051	-	93.195	26.515	-	14.604	13.857	73.372	1,079.829	62.730	114.508	17.528	25.442	17.969	177.239	121.277	264.142	385.419	1,642.486
Tirol	-	-	35.097	-	45.518	-	80.615	155.913	-	9.935	10.775	4.820	7.236	6.357	15.837	291.428	8.481	16.228	20.076	-	4.633	24.209	32.388	56.352	88.740	404.937
Vorarlberg	7.916	9.139	-	-	24.306	-	41.411	71.267	-	8.222	5.592	-	3.072	1.688	2.072	133.324	10.524	22.298	31.498	-	1.394	32.812	3.506	8.755	12.661	178.197
French Zone total	7.916	9.139	35.097	-	69.824	-	122.026	227.180	-	18.157	16.367	4.820	10.308	9.045	17.909	424.312	19.005	39.516	51.564	-	6.027	57.521	35.694	65.107	100.301	583.134
Russian Zone	104.401	118.480	16.523	31.252	137.200+	87.900+	534.489	809.091	43.757	236.555	84.066	-	19.097	15.350	133.856	1,876.261	18.172	178.310	132.037	1.608	8.140	196.432	94.969	504.940	599.909	2,672.652
American Zone	47.416	57.513	29.044	71.572	34.798	15.472	255.615	483.151	120.869	252.048	35.842	559	17.599	32.407	113.701	1,311.761	21.737	62.469	38.401	23.944	24.300	84.206	36.297	217.761	254.048	1,650.015
British Zone	10.552	11.930	137.172	12.491	173.063	16.627	361.835	688.410	41.253	161.300	36.767	-	16.783	22.870	75.047	1,404.265	63.105	116.902	19.892	27.046	17.969	180.007	121.277	264.142	385.419	1,969.691
French Zone	19.358	21.642	35.097	12.193	69.824	16.355	174.469	373.113	38.742	89.071	26.954	4.820	12.657	15.408	19.583	754.618	19.380	40.910	52.727	1.603	6.027	60.290	35.694	65.107	100.301	915.909
Austria total:	181.727	209.365	217.841	127.509	414.335	175.092	1,326.408	2,355.765	244.621	738.974	183.629	5.359	66.126	86.036	342.187	5,347.105	122.394	398.591	241.357	54.201	56.436	520.935	288.227	1,051.950	1,340.177	7,203.267



446580
1 2 3

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES AUSTRIA

Subject: REPATRIATION AND RESETTLEMENT OF ORPHAN AND UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN.

To:

1.- The term "Children", as used in this directive, refers to persons who have not yet attained their eighteenth birthday.

2.- In order to take full advantage of opportunities and facilities for speedy repatriation and resettlement of orphan and unaccompanied displaced children, or those assimilated to displaced persons status, it is desired that all such repatriation and resettlement shall have the authorization of this Headquarters. Such authorization will be issued only after receipt of advice from UNHRA Central Headquarters, covering the following:

- a) Evidence that the children are not living with a close relative, long term foster parent of their own nationality; or
- b) Consent of close relative, guardian or foster parent of own nationality to repatriation resettlement and resultant separation.
- c) Circumstances under which the children will be repatriated or resettled.

3.- The repatriation or resettlement of children of known nationality will require the additional approval, in each case, of the appropriate national liaison officer.

4.- Children without the protection of a national government, or without national liaison representative of of undetermined nationality (including the stateless), or of proven nationality but assimilated to displaced person status, will be released from custody only on the authority of this Headquarters.

5.- In all cases involving exit of orphan and unaccompanied children from the U.S. Zone, complete registration with identifying information with UNHRA Area, or (in the case of Vienna) Central Headquarters, is required before authority for release will be issued by this Headquarters.

18th May 1946.

U.N.R.R.A.

AUSTRIAN MISSION

MEETING ON SPECIAL FEEDING PROJECTS

17th May 1946, 4 p.m.

Chairman: Miss Betty Barton, Assistant
Director, Relief Services.

1. Introductory statement by Chairman.
 2. Over-all supply picture - Mr. McDonald, Distribution Officer, Department of Supply & Transport.
 3. Presentation of population figures by groups with basic Austrian ration for these groups - Mrs. Fawcett.
 4. Voluntary Societies' contributions to the various priority groups - Miss Adanalian.
 5. Charts to show deficiencies in basic ration - Mr. Collins.
 6. General discussion.
-

SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING - CITY OF VIENNA.

Age	Population	Age	Population	Age	Population	Age	Population	Age	Population
0 - 3	48,016	3 - 6	53,941	6 - 12	56,040	12 - 18	73,109	Over 18	1153,000
Received Assistance	15,663		26,737	13,205		3,103		35,365	
Uncared for	32,353		27,204	* 36,000	49,205	* 47,000	50,103		1117,635
					6,835		23,006		
Total uncared for = 1,207,033									

Present Austrian Ration

<u>Calories</u>		<u>Calories</u>		<u>Calories</u>		<u>Calories</u>		<u>Calories</u>	
0 - 1½	914	3 - 6	1097	6 - 12	1249	12 - 18	1113	Over 18	1113
1½ - 3	925								

* School Feeding.

ACA Target Ration (March 1946)

(0 - 12 = 1300 Calories)

(12 years and over = 1200 Calories)

SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM -- CITY OF VIENNA.

=====

Ages 6 - 18 years.	Total No. 129.149
Actually benefiting from Program	<u>91.102</u>
	Balance . 38.047

Of this balance 10.000 are in Switzerland and other parts of Austria. Remainder are from wealthier families who do not care to benefit from the program (possibly have access to other supplies).

Facilities.

Kitchens (Wok)	17
Kitchens (school)	<u>89</u>
Total :	106

Latest average calories per meal (5 days per week) 211 calories.

Supplies.

Supplies needed for above program = 203 tons foodstuffs (monthly).

Austrian sources of supply =	143 tons
U.S. Army	= <u>60 tons</u>
	203 tons

Extra supplies received for May.

National Catholic Welfare Committee	=	30 tons vegetables
Don Suisse	=	100 tons potatoes
		50 tons other vegetables
		6 tons fat.

A.J.D.C. (promised for May) = 2 tons foodstuffs.

U.N.R.R.A.
AUSTRIAN MISSION
CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS.

SPECIAL FEEDING PROGRAMME IN VIENNA

Average total amount of food distributed in Vienna per month through Voluntary Societies 885½ tons

Average number of people assisted in Vienna per month through Voluntary Societies 177,073 people

AGE GROUP	TOTAL POPULATION	NUMBER RECEIVING ASSISTANCE		NUMBER NOT RECEIVING ASSISTANCE
		<u>Various Projects</u>	<u>School Feeding</u>	
0 - 3	48,016	15,663		32,353
3 - 6	53,941	26,737		27,204
6 - 12	56,040	13,205	+ 36,000	6,835
12 - 18	73,109	3,103	+ 47,000	23,006
Over 18	1,153,000	35,365		1,117,635
<u>TOTAL</u>	1,384,106	94,073	83,000	1,207,033

+ According to information secured through Caritas, the 83,000 children, who were receiving 385 calories per day through the school feeding programme, are at present only receiving 180 calories per day due to shortage of food.

15th May 1946.

LIST OF KNOWN NON-INDIGENOUS VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES
BRINGING ASSISTANCE TO PEOPLE IN VIENNA

American Friends Service Committee

American Joint Distribution Committee

American Red Cross

British Red Cross

Save the Children Fund

Catholic Committee for Relief Abroad

British Friends Relief Service

Friends Ambulance Unit

Salvation Army.

Danish Red Cross

Danish Save the Children Fund.

Don Suisse

Swiss Quakers

Swiss Red Cross

Swiss Labour Organisation

Centrale Sanitaire

Swiss Caritas

International Red Cross

National Catholic Welfare Conference

Swedish Relief in Austria

Save the Children Fund

Trade Union Society

Swedish Red Cross

15th May, 1946.

PRELIMINARY NUTRITIONAL ANALYSIS OF SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING
PROGRAMME

There are perhaps 25 voluntary societies which support numerous types of aid to certain stress groups in the population. It appears very desirable to examine carefully the basis of distribution and the amount and type of aid, so that the most efficient help, consistent with economy, may be given.

As a preliminary step from the nutritional point of view, data were obtained relating to the Caloric consumption of ration groups, their protein and their calcium intakes. Rather striking findings have emerged from the graphs of these data.

In the first chart were plotted:

- a) The difference in Calories between the present official 1200 Calorie ration level and that level necessary to maintain full nutritional health.
- b) The difference between the present 1200 Calorie ration level and that considered by a combined committee of British/U S /French Nutrition experts as necessary to prevent disease and unrest.

The results indicate that, to prevent disease and civil unrest, the following Caloric supplementation is needed:

Normal Consumer	350	Calories
Employee	300	"
Worker	400	"
Heavy Worker	300	"
Pregnant Women	300	"
Age 0-1	0	"
Age 1-3	0	"
Age 3-6	0	"
Age 6-12	250	"
Age 12-18	550	"

To maintain "full nutritional health", supplementation should be

Age 0-1 years	200	Calories
Age 1-3	200	"
Age 3-6	300	"
Age 6-12	700	"
Age 12-18	1500	"
Pregnant Women	400	"

The conclusion is that, to prevent disease and civil unrest, supplementation with Calories is not need by pregnant and nursing mothers, nor by infants and children up to 6 years of age. with special emphasis on these years of rapid growth, 10 - 16.

↑ The true stress group is 6-18 years

Pregnant and nursing mothers may be overfed from the Caloric point of view, but, as will be shown, they lack calcium and protein. Hence the incidental fact that they get too many Calories while meeting their other needs must be overlooked, especially since it is known that they share their official rations with the family.

In the selection of recipients for supplementation three tentative decisions have been made:

1. Adult normal consumers, employees, and workers lie outside the scope of any plans proposed for supplementation.
2. The present official ration level of 1200 Calories and its breakdown as officially given, is to be used as a base from which to reckon supplementation. It is perfectly true that this level is falling and will deteriorate seriously within six weeks, and for this reason any plan submitted must be flexible. However, if the base be revised downward from 1200 Calories as the official ration falls, any supplementary plans will soon turn into the stupendous job of feeding all inhabitants of Austria which is manifestly not the goal of the voluntary societies.
3. Because of the magnitude of the task and the necessity of covering many recipients, the level "full nutritional health" has not been used. Rather, the lower level "to prevent disease and unrest" has been set as the target. It is more important to keep all the population up to a level of "lean good health" than it is to maintain a well-fattened group on the one hand, and a group of starving skeletons on the other.

CALCIUM.

The calcium supplementation was next considered for two reasons:

- a) Milk is commonly sent as a supplement
- b) Calcium is necessary for the growth of bones

As a basis for reckoning it was assumed that the present Austrian milk distribution would continue, which allows

400cc	daily	for	mothers
750cc	"	"	ages 0-3 years
500cc	"	"	4-6 "
250cc	"	"	7-12 "

It was also assumed that milk is the only source of calcium in the present diet which is not far from true.

Using the most recent research data on calcium requirements, and setting minimum targets which must be attained, the fact emerges that the group 2 months to 6 years is not in need of calcium supplementation. Those in need are women in the latter half of pregnancy, and lactating women. Badly in need are youth of ages 7-18, and supplementation is most essential between the ages 11-15 years.

PROTEIN.

Milk provides protein of high quality as well as Calories and calcium, hence the protein needs of the ration groups have been assessed. On the basis of conservative data, the age groups in need of supplementation are those from 6-18, with special emphasis on those between 10-15 years. Pregnant and lactating women also need supplementary protein. Again the striking fact emerges that the group 0-6 years is not in need.

CONCLUSION

It is evident from this preliminary investigation that the age group 0-6 years are actually kept in a state of reasonable nutritional health by the target rations without supplementation, at least with regard to Calories, protein, and calcium. It is also evident that children above seven years fare badly and must depend heavily on supplementation. Their needs, particularly in adolescence, are relatively very great, and as a group they have fared poorly, so far as the official ration allowance is concerned. Voluntary societies should implement even more their present excellent work with these groups.

This study is not intended to be final. Its purpose is to initiate reconsideration of the true needs of the stress groups as opposed to any sentimental interests in caring for them. In the hard days ahead every supplement must be made to count in the right place. The final proof of the needs of the various groups depends on actual observations of heights and weights of large groups of subjects, and disease incidence.

SUMMARY.

1. The 1200 Calorie official ration level has been employed as a base from which to determine desirable supplementation.
2. Children up to 18 years and pregnant or nursing mothers are considered to be legitimate potential candidates for aid.

3. Children from ages 0-6 fare adequately on the official Austrian ration.
4. Children over 7 years of age, particularly from 11-15 years, are badly in need of Calories, protein and calcium.
5. Pregnant and nursing mothers, although not in need of Calories, do merit calcium and protein.
6. Theoretical considerations suggest that less stress be laid on the infants and children from 0-6 years; whereas, the importance of assisting the age group above 6 years (10-15 years) cannot be emphasized sufficiently.
7. The actual status of the stress groups as determined by medical opinion should be the basis for reckoning in the last analysis, rather than theoretical considerations.

Ration Group	National Research USA	Min. for full Nat. Health	Min. to prevent disease	Sept. '45 levels approved A.C.	1200 Cal. ration scale as of 18.3.46	Diff. 1200 lev. & disease prev. level	Diff. 1200 lev. & Full Health
Normal		2000	1550	1550	1200	350	300
Employees		2250	1750	1750	1450	300	800
Workers		2750	2250	2250	1850	400	900
Heavy workers		3500	3000	3000	2700	300	800
0 - 1	100 cal./2.2 lb. i.e. c. 500 cals	1200	1000	1000	1000	0	200
1 - 3	1200	1200	1000	1000	1000	0	200
3 - 6	1600	1500	1200	1200	1200	0	300
6 - 12	7/9=2000 10/12=2500	2000	1550	1525	1300	250	700
12 - 18	F. 2500 M. 13/15=3200 16/20=3800	2700	1750	1550	1200	550	1500
Preg. Women	2500 preg. 3000 lactation	2700	2000	(3000) given H.W.rations	2300	overfed 300	400

= Decision at moment not to attempt to raise their level.

In addition to calories need information on essential nutrients for each group. i.e. Calcium for children 0 - 3.

170a, St. Portland Street.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

WR 24/2.
HAY/HH.

755401662

2nd May. 1946.

To: Director in Chief, Austrian Operations.
Central Headquarters, VIENNA.

From: Director, Welfare and Repatriation Division.

In reply to your letter of April 17th, 1946, to the Child Care Consultant, regarding information about Austrian children who may still be in other countries, Miss Aves suggests that ERO could promote enquiries with the governments of the countries mentioned and the Military authorities in Germany, through the respective UNRRA Missions, if you and the Austrian authorities which raised the question so desire.

It would, however, not be possible at this time to do more than to ask for any available information since UNRRA is not authorised to help with Austrian displaced persons, unless they are persecutees. Thus UNRRA itself could not engage in any tracing activities on behalf of Austrian children who did not come into the category of persecutees.

Perhaps you will let us know if you would like ERO to ask the Missions for information along these lines.

Seline Gifford,
Director,
Welfare and Repatriation Division.



To: Miss Aves.

From: Margaret Valk.

Attached is the suggested reply to Mr.
Andreassen.

I discussed the policy point with Mr. Akin.

DRAFT.

May 1st. 1946.

MAV/MW.
WR 24/2.

To: Chief of Operations, AUSTRIA.
Attention: Director, Relief Services.

From:- Director, Welfare & Repatriation Division. ERO.

In reply to your letter of April 17th, 1946, to the Child Care Consultant regarding information about Austrian children who may still be in other countries. Miss Aves suggests that ERO should promote enquiries with the governments of the countries mentioned, and the Military authorities in Germany through the respective UNRRA Missions, if you and the Austrian authorities which raised the question so desire.

It would however not be possible at this time to do more than ask for any available information since UNRRA is not authorised to help with Austrian DP's unless they are persecutees. Thus UNRRA itself could not engage in any tracing activities on behalf of such children.

Perhaps you will let us know if you would like ERO to ask the Missions for the information along these lines.

Director,
Welfare & Repatriation Division.

OUT FILE

170a, Gt. Portland Street.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

WR 24/2.

2nd May. 1946.

MAV/MW. DES 140165Z

To: Director in Chief, Austrian Operations.
Central Headquarters, VIENNA.

From: Director, Welfare and Repatriation Division.

In reply to your letter of April 17th, 1946, to the Child Care Consultant, regarding information about Austrian children who may still be in other countries, Miss Aves suggests that ERO could promote enquiries with the governments of the countries mentioned and the Military authorities in Germany, through the respective UNRRA Missions, if you and the Austrian authorities which raised the question so desire.

It would, however, not be possible at this time to do more than to ask for any available information since UNRRA is not authorised to help with Austrian displaced persons, unless they are persecutees. Thus UNRRA itself could not engage in any tracing activities on behalf of Austrian children who did not come into the category of persecutees.

Perhaps you will let us know if you would like ERO to ask the Missions for information along these lines.

Selene Gifford,
Director,
Welfare and Repatriation Division.

170a, Gt. Portland Street.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

WR 24/2.
MAV/NE.

2nd May. 1946.

To: Director in Chief, Austrian Operations.
Central Headquarters, VIENNA.

From: Director, Welfare and Repatriation Division.

In reply to your letter of April 17th, 1946, to the Child Care Consultant, regarding information about Austrian children who may still be in other countries, Miss Aves suggests that ERO could promote enquiries with the governments of the countries mentioned and the Military authorities in Germany, through the respective UNRRA Missions, if you and the Austrian authorities which raised the question so desire.

It would, however, not be possible at this time to do more than to ask for any available information since UNRRA is not authorised to help with Austrian displaced persons, unless they are persecutees. Thus UNRRA itself could not engage in any tracing activities on behalf of Austrian children who did not come into the category of persecutees.

Perhaps you will let us know if you would like ERO to ask the Missions for information along these lines.

Selene Gifford,
Director,
Welfare and Repatriation Division.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
AUSTRIAN MISSION
CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS
VIENNA, AUSTRIA



INDEXED

WR 24/2

16 SCHWARZENBERGPLATZ
TELEPHONE: U 46569

Ref: WS.

17th April, 1946.

Dear Miss Aves,

We have been asked by the Austrian Welfare Authorities whether there is information about Austrian children who may still be in other countries. It is thought that there still may be Austrian children in Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and possibly in the South of France. We will appreciate very much any information you can give us with regard to this or any direction as to methods of search from here.

Yours sincerely,

J.C.L. Andreassen
J.C.L. Andreassen, *MB*
Director Relief Services.

Miss Geraldine Aves,
Welfare & Repatriation Division,
UNRRA - ERO.



TO: Chief of Mission

13 April 1946

FROM: Department of Relief Services

SUBJECT: Present Situation of Austrian Population based on Information Available to Relief Services

The present food situation in Austria presents a grave picture for the future because five-sevenths of the total Austrian population are non-self-supporting, a much larger percentage than in any other European country. This means that the proportion of the population which will benefit directly or indirectly as producers is small, and the proportion dependent upon imports is greater than in other countries. The details of the Austrian population by geographical location, age groups and ration groups are contained in Attachment No. 1.

We submit as Attachment No. 2 report of the Medical Nutritionist which gives in condensed form present ration scales, present status of malnutrition and prediction for the future.

Vienna, due to its urban population and location, is of interest in any study of food needs. Attached are charts based on Ministry of Food figures, showing actual food received for the week 7-14 April 1946 by normal consumers, infants, adolescents and white collar workers. School children in Vienna are receiving an additional 302 calories per day through a school feeding program - WOK (Vienna Austrian Kitchens) - as shown on attached sheet.

Public.

Non-indigenous Voluntary Societies are helping special groups in various degrees. These are largely concentrated on children in the city of Vienna and Lower Austria. The Agencies making the greatest numerical contribution (apart from those primarily interested in Displaced Persons) are:

1. The Swedish Save-The-Children Fund are now serving 12,000 children and plans are approved for 24,000 immediately.
2. The International Red Cross disperse supplies received from other Societies and are presently distributing milk, sugar and other foods through the Ministry of Public Welfare in schools, homes and hospitals.
3. Don Suisse are operating in Vienna and Lower Austria for approximately 22,000 children, providing an extra 800 calories to children on basis of need determined by physical examination.
4. The American Joint Distribution Committee give food in bulk to needy Jewish persons--approximately 6,500 persons.
5. The National Catholic Welfare Committee have just arrived with \$485,000 worth of food supplies to be distributed through Caritas. This includes a quarter of a million cans of milk and large quantities of baby food.

In addition the U. S. Army through the American Red Cross are providing supplementary meals to about 12,000 children and expectant mothers.

Other agencies making contributions are:

The American Friends Service Committee
British Red Cross
Friends Relief Service - British

Although current figures are not available on infant mortality, there has been a marked increase in ratios from 7.4 in 1939 to 16.2 in 1945.

Betty Barton
Deputy Director
D. G. G. G.

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

INCOMING CABLE.

WR 10/27/2

Attention: Relief Services Dept.
Welfare & Repat. Div.
Col. Charley.

VIENNA.....TO.....WASHINGTON

496
[EN CLIR]
Repeated London No. 1154

Dated: 30th April, 1946
Rec'd: 30th April, 1946
17.10 hours.

322.

Reference your 332*. There are in Austria approximately *thirty* children whose records state their mothers and some of their fathers are Russian or Russian Ukrainian. They are located in two places, a children's home in U.N.R.R.A. camp at Braunau and an Austrian children's home at Fischel Bei Wels. Only one is accompanied. They have badly needed clothing and toys some of which is being supplied. Children will be repatriated when documentary evidence of identity is complete, probably very soon.

* Ref. incorrect, suggest should read 322.

FW/EMK



FOR INFORMATION ONLY

INCOMING CABLES.

WR *802/1*
10/27/2

Attention: R.S. Dept.
W.R. Div.
Co. Charley

WASHINGTON.....TO.....VIENNA

No. 322
Repeated London No. 5063

Dated: 26th April, 1946
Rec'd: 26th April, 1946
21.10 hours.

In connection with displaced Soviet children in Austria
please furnish following information soonest.

- A. Numbers by age groups.
- B. Their actual location.
- C. Numbers, (1) Accompanied, (2) Unaccompanied.
- D. By living arrangements, (1) Assembly centres, (2) Institutions, (3) Families outside assembly centres.
- E. Type and quantity of educational and related supplies needed.
- F. General statement indicating why children remain unrepatriated and plans and dates for their repatriation.

PW/EMK

24 April 1946.

VISIT TO D.P. CAMP, U.S. ZONE, VIENNA

With Special Reference to Standards of Care for Children

I. Semmes 2:

Homogeneous population (Jewish) of 500, with only 10 children, the youngest 3 months old, the eldest 17 years old; 200 of the Camp's population are over 60 years of age. In nationality Austrians predominate, and many of the families previously lived in Vienna. Several of the families with children plan to go to relatives in America, and some plan to go to Palestine. One gets the impression of a group with pride in their camp activities, and of people who, to a considerable degree, manage these for themselves; on the whole the people seemed cognizant of and able to utilize resources in the community.

The housing facilities appear fairly adequate, and provision is made for family groups to live together. The rooms which I visited were not overcrowded, and on the whole were neat; the families had made some effort to fix them up according to individual tastes. Blankets and bedding seemed sufficient for this season of the year; bath and toilet facilities seemed adequate and, by and large, clean.

Residents eat in their rooms; all food is prepared in the central kitchen under military direction and without D.P. volunteer assistance. The children receive some extras from the A.D.C. (cocoa, milk etc.) and biscuits left over from parties; the exact amount was not known. The children looked adequately dressed; the parents' only complaint was concerning replacements of shoes.

The children attend the Austrian schools, and several have music lessons from outside teachers, with practice on the camp piano. There is a general recreation hall, and the children participate in activities there, put on plays, etc. There are a large garden and a court back of the buildings, but virtually no play equipment, particularly for the younger children. I saw most of the children, and in talking with them, they appeared quite spontaneous, and eager to tell about their dramatic and school activities. While no specific program exists for them, I am inclined to believe it may not be necessary, as these children have interests in the community as well as in the camp.

II. Rothschild Hospital, Walkingerstrasse:

The Jewish transit camp with a present population of 500, which has on occasion increased to two and nearly three times that number. Of these 500, there were only 13 children, including one family with 7 children, Jews of Polish origin predominate, with some Hungarian, Roumanian and Czechs. The camp appears to be run chiefly by the Army, and the Jewish Committee.

Housing facilities, in a large, somewhat barren and bombed hospital building, vary from rooms with one family unit with hospital beds, to

large dormitories for 70 or more persons, filled with double-bunk beds with straw mattresses. At present families live together, with not more than two families to a room; this is not always possible, however, when the camp is more crowded. Hot water is available for showers, and toilet facilities were fairly clean. Bedding appeared adequate for this time of year. There is a small common dining room; for the most part cooked food is brought (from another camp) to a distributing kitchen, and taken to the rooms to be eaten. In some rooms food in open cans was left uncovered, and was attracting flies; frequently there were crumbs and bits of half eaten food about. Of the ten children whom I saw, the clothing did not appear very adequate. For example, the Clinic Doctor was quite disturbed about one undersized, formerly tubercular girl of 14 (also with extensive, now-mostly-healed burns from concentration camp) who had no change of clothing and no stockings; this was discussed with the Welfare Officer. There is also a lack of shoes. There is a busy and excellent tailor shop (with supplies from A.D.C.) which can presumably make children's outer clothing.

While at first glance the clothing magazine seems fairly adequate, the supplies on hand do not fit the age groups for the most part needing clothing. The A.D.C. also maintains a magazine of some sort, but the Welfare Officer did not know exactly what they distribute, and in what quantities.

v Since the camp is a transit one, there is no school. An intelligent and interested D.P. has been helping some of the older children to study (using U.S.A.F.I. texts). The children for the most part apparently find their own recreation. The large recreation hall is not open during the day, now that the children can play out-of-doors. There is no play equipment, and no room where the smaller children can gather for part of the day. I wonder whether it might not be possible to establish a play and crafts room under D.P. leadership to provide some activity for children of different age groups - particularly when the camp is more crowded. Some of the children seemed quite lost in the largeness of the building, and rather restless.

III: Strudelhofgasse 9:

There are 25 children, of a total population of 125, who for the most part are awaiting transportation to North or South America; a considerable percentage of these people would have been considered Volksdeutsch, had it not been for their American or South American birth.

Housing facilities appear quite good, with usually one or, if small, two families to a room. The rooms are on the whole clean, the bedding adequate. Toilet facilities are fair. The families eat in their rooms and keep the rooms fairly neat.

Of the children whom I saw all seemed quite well clothed, and the parents apparently had no complaints.

The children attend the Austrian schools, and seem to have various interests in the community. There is more than adequate out-of-door play space for the children, but apparently no play equipment. It is my impression that the recreation hall is for adult use, and that there is no program undertaken for the children; this may not be necessary since the children have their school interests. I would, however, recommend that in the summer months the children be provided with some out-of-door play equipment, and adult leadership be encouraged; and that perhaps for some of this supplies be given, so that the children can work at making some of their own equipment.

Marguerite Poth

MARGUERITE POTH
Child Welfare Supervisor.

MP/NC

18th April, 1946.

To:	Personal Representative of	Director of Finance
	Director General	Director of Accounts and Audit
	Chief of Finance and Administration	Director of Health Services
	Chief of Relief Services	Director of Welfare and Repatriation
	Chief of Supply	Deputy Director of Welfare and
	General Counsel	Repatriation (Mr. Rabinoff)
	Deputy Chief of Relief Services	Deputy Director of Welfare and
	Deputy Chief of Finance & Administration	Repatriation (Miss Radin)
	Deputy Chief of Supply (Mr. Herbert)	Director of Supply and Procurement
	Deputy Chief of Supply (Mr. Schaaf)	Division I
	Director of Personnel	Director of Supply and Procurement
	Deputy Director of Personnel	Division II
	Director of Administrative Services	S.A. to P.R.D.G. (Mr. Woodbridge)
	Deputy Director of Administrative	S.A. to P.R.D.G. (Mr. Wraight)
	Services (Colonel Gain)	Director of Operational Analysis
	Deputy Director of Administrative	Deputy Director of Operational Analysis
	Services (Colonel Strommen)	Director of Information
	Director of Organisation and Management	Deputy Director of Information
	Deputy Director of Organisation and	Voluntary Society Liaison Unit
	Management	External Auditors' Senior
		Representative
		Historian
		Library

From: K.A. Aickin
Legal Adviser

Subject: Agreement with the Government of Austria

Attached, for your information, is a copy of the Agreement between U.N.R.R.A. and the Government of Austria, executed on 5 April, 1946.

K. A. Aickin

U.N.R. 5240

A G R E E M E N T

WHEREAS the United Nations and Associated Nations have, in the Agreement of November 9, 1943, signed at Washington D.C., created the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, (hereinafter referred to as the Administration); and

WHEREAS, by Resolution 74 of the Council of the Administration, the text of which is attached hereto, the Administration is authorized to treat Austria as a liberated area for the purpose of relief and rehabilitation; and

WHEREAS the Government of Austria has requested the assistance of UNRRA in furnishing relief and rehabilitation supplies and services for the relief of the population of Austria; and

WHEREAS in accordance with Resolution 14 of the UNRRA Council, the Director-General has determined that Austria is not at this time in a position to pay with suitable means of foreign exchange for the relief and rehabilitation of Austria; and

WHEREAS the Administration is authorized to operate in Austria only as may be agreed by the Allied Council and subject to such control as the Allied Council may find necessary;

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC, duly authorized by the Allied Council, represented by

DR. KARL GRUBER, Minister for Foreign Affairs

and

the UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION represented by

BRIGADIER R. H. R. PERMINTER, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., A.D.C.,

have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

Furnishing of Supplies and Services

- (a) In accordance with the Agreement of 9 November 1943 and subsequent Resolutions, the Administration will furnish liberated Austria with relief and rehabilitation supplies and services and the Government will co-operate with the Administration for this purpose. Such supplies and services will be furnished within the limit of the Administration's resources and available supplies and transport and in accordance with the policies of the UNRRA Council. The supplies and services will be furnished by the Administration for such period of time as it is determined, in accordance with Resolution 14, that Austria is not in a position to pay therefor with suitable means of foreign exchange. The Administration will make no request, and shall have no claim, for payment in foreign exchange for the supplies and services furnished by it under this Agreement. In the case of the supply by the Administration of certain categories of long-term equipment, the Administration may, pursuant to special agreements between it and the Government, retain ownership but furnish the use of such supplies during the life of this Agreement.
- (b) The Administration's program for Austria will begin with supplies shipped during February and March under the so-called Emergency Program. From the 1st April, the Administration will assume financial responsibility for supplies loaded for Austria under arrangements of the occupying forces

/for

for undistributed imported stocks in Austria and for supplies imported by them and delivered after April 1st, to the extent that such supplies and stocks fall within the Administration's program for Austria. The Administration will assume complete responsibility for loadings from May 1st and for deliveries to Austria from June 1st.

ARTICLE II

Administration of Services

The relief and rehabilitation services furnished by the Administration pursuant to Article I above will be administered in accordance with plans agreed upon between the Administration and the Government and in conformity with the policies of the UNRRA Council, particularly those embodied in Resolutions 2 and 7 through 13. Wherever necessary, the Government will take measures to insure that such policies are followed throughout Austria.

ARTICLE III

Transfer and Distribution of Supplies

- (a) The government, having the responsibility for the distribution within Austria of relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration, will take appropriate measures to assure that such distribution will be governed by the policies of the UNRRA Council, particularly as embodied in Resolutions 2 and 7.
- (b) The relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration which are destined for Austria will be consigned to the Administration Mission in the country. The supplies will be transferred to the Government or its designee, against appropriate receipts, as soon as they reach such designated ports of entry or Austrian frontier points as may be agreed upon from time to time with the Administration. The Government and the Administration will agree upon appropriate procedures for the determination of the quantity and quality of goods delivered to the Government by the Administration.
- (c) To enable the Administration effectively to discharge its responsibilities under this Agreement, the Agreement of 9 November 1943, and the UNRRA Council Resolutions, the Government will inform the Administration and receive its views regarding the plans for, and operations respecting, the distribution of supplies, including at least the following subjects:
 - (i) The agencies and channels of distribution for the supplies furnished by the Administration.
 - (ii) The allocation of such supplies by regions and main groups of consumers.
 - (iii) Price policies and specific prices for such supplies and their relationship to prices for similar supplies produced domestically.
 - (iv) Rationing and price control by commodity, by region and by classes of consumers for each of the commodities supplied by the Administration.
 - (v) The facilities and methods of handling, moving and storing the supplies furnished by the Administration.
- (d) Further to enable the Administration effectively to discharge its responsibilities under this Agreement, the Agreement of 9 November 1943, and the UNRRA Council Resolutions, the Government will afford representatives of the Administration opportunity to observe at all necessary

/stages

stages the distribution of supplies furnished by the Administration and to discuss such distribution with the appropriate governmental and other authorities.

- (e) The Government will afford the Administration opportunity for, and will co-operate with the Administration in making public information regarding deliveries and distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration and will permit the use of special labels and other designations on supplies and equipment belonging to or furnished by the Administration.
- (f) No indigenous supplies of substantially the same kind as imported UNRRA supplies will be exported from Austria without the approval of the Administration and the Allied Council.

ARTICLE IV

Displaced Persons

- (a) The Government recognizes that the Allied Council has reserved authority for dealing with displaced persons and that arrangements will be made between the Allied Council and the Administration for the Administration's participation in or assumption of the responsibility for the care, maintenance and repatriation or return of displaced persons as authorized by the UNRRA Council Resolutions.
- (b) The Administration will include supplies for the care and maintenance of such displaced persons in the supplies furnished in accordance with Article I. When the latter have been transferred to the Government in accordance with Article III, the Government will deliver to the four Occupying Powers or to the Administration or by agreement with the Administration such part of these supplies and such indigenous supplies as the four Occupying Powers or the Administration may deem necessary to maintain such displaced persons at a standard equal to that provided for the Austrian population. Such supplies will be transported within Austria and delivered by the Government in accordance with arrangements to be made from time to time with the Administration.
- (c) In the event that the Administration wishes to import into Austria supplies intended exclusively for displaced persons, the Government will assist in the warehousing, handling and transportation thereof.

ARTICLE V

Financial Provisions

- (a) The Government will, as requested, furnish the Administration with sufficient amounts of local currency to enable the Administration to meet its administrative and operating expenses incurred in Austria in the execution of relief and rehabilitation programs undertaken pursuant to Articles I, II, III and IV of this agreement. Such expenses will include, but not be limited to, payments to personnel and costs of rent, storage, communications, transportation and public services within the country.
- (b) The Government will pay into a special account of the Government established for the purpose the net proceeds of the sale, lease or other transfer of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished by the Administration. By "net proceeds" is meant the proceeds realized, less any expenditure incurred by the Government in transportation, warehousing and distribution, and less any fiscal charges collected by the Government in accordance with current legislation on the sale of supplies. The Government will

/provide

provide the Administration monthly or upon request with a statement setting out payments into and disbursements from the account, together with such other information relating to the proceeds as the Administration may require.

- (c) It will be the policy of the Government to use for relief and rehabilitation purposes, within a reasonable time after the commencement of the Administration's operations in the country, the funds paid into the special account in accordance with paragraph (b) hereof, less such amounts as are transferred to the Administration for its expenses under paragraph (a) hereof. Such relief and rehabilitation purposes may include, for example, the following activities:
- (i) Activities undertaken by or under the direction of the Government with respect to agricultural and industrial rehabilitation, including public utilities.
 - (ii) Activities undertaken by or under the direction of the Government with respect to health and welfare services.
 - (iii) Warehousing, handling and transportation services in Austria required by the Administration in connection with relief and rehabilitation operations in other areas.
 - (iv) Procurement of supplies and services available in Austria for relief and rehabilitation in other areas, insofar as such procurement does not conflict with the economic requirements of Austria, including the needs of its foreign trade, and insofar as it is agreed with the Government.

The Government accepts an obligation to provide funds for the purposes described in sub-para (iii) above, but the Administration is prepared to agree upon financial limits within which this clause shall continue to apply. The Government will have discretion to determine what sums will be made available to the Administration pursuant to sub-paragraph (iv) above.

- (d) The Government will discuss with the Administration its plans for relief and rehabilitation expenditures as provided for in paragraph (c) above. In addition, the Government will furnish the Administration with periodic reports on the expenditures made and receive the Administration's views regarding such expenditures. In those cases where funds are made available to the Administration for its activities pursuant to paragraph (c) above, they shall be utilized in accordance with programs jointly formulated and agreed to by the Government and the Administration.
- (e) At the end of the first six months of the Administration's operations in Austria under this Agreement the parties hereto will review the provisions of this Article in the light of the needs and circumstances of the time.

ARTICLE VI

Administration Mission and Personnel

- (a) The Administration will establish a Mission in Austria which will include, within the limits of the Administration's resources, the personnel necessary to discharge effectively its responsibilities under this Agreement, the Agreement of 9 November 1943, and the UNRRA Council Resolutions. The Mission will include personnel necessary to carry out Article I hereof with respect to the determination of relief and rehabilitation requirements and the furnishing of supplies, personnel required for the Administration of services pursuant to Article II hereof, personnel required in connection with the distribution of supplies pursuant to Article III hereof, personnel required for the displaced persons operations under Article IV hereof, and such other personnel

as may be required in connection with the Administration's reporting, accounting and financial activities within Austria pursuant to this Agreement. The Headquarters of the Mission will be situated at the seat of the Government.

- (b) The Chief of the Administration Mission, his deputies and major assistants will be appointed in agreement with the Government. The Administration will communicate to the Government the general authority delegated to the Chief of Mission.
- (c) The Government will facilitate the admission and the movement of Administration personnel in Austria pursuant to this Agreement as recommended by Resolution 36.
- (d) The Administration will assure the good conduct, integrity and moral character of its personnel and will discharge or recall such of its personnel as violate these standards. The Government is entitled to request the Administration to discharge or recall such of the Administration's personnel as violate these standards.
- (e) The term "Administration personnel" as used in this Agreement includes, in addition to employees of the Administration, employees of non-indigenous voluntary relief societies working under the authority of the Administration.
- (f) In pursuance of paragraph (a) above, the Administration shall be free to employ Austrian subjects and permanent residents of Austria to the extent necessary to discharge its responsibilities. The Government will furnish all practical assistance to enable the Administration to locate and employ suitable subjects and residents of Austria for its operations under this Agreement. Permanent residents in Austria or Austrian subjects will be employed by the Administration only provided the Government's confirmation is obtained, and provided they are not disqualified from holding state employment.
- (g) All locally engaged personnel will be paid at the current wage scale as authorized for similar employment by the Austrian Government. Such personnel will be subject to working conditions and social legislation prevailing in Austria.

ARTICLE VII

Facilities, Privileges and Immunities

- (a) The Government will take all practicable measures to facilitate the activities of the Administration and to assist the Administration in obtaining such services and facilities as may be required to carry out its operations within Austria.
- (b) The Government will accord the Administration the following facilities, privileges, immunities and exemptions.
 - (i) Immunity from suite and legal process in Austrian courts or Austrian administrative agencies except with the consent of, or so far as is provided for in any contract entered into by or on behalf of, the Administration.
 - (ii) Inviolability of the archives of the Administration and of the premises of its official business Headquarters at the seat of the Government.
 - (iii) Such exemptions from or facilities in respect of foreign exchange control as are granted to representatives of governments which are members of the Administration.

/(c)

(c) The Government will take any steps that may be necessary to enable the Administration to exercise within the jurisdiction of the Government the powers conferred on the Administration by Article I, paragraph I, of the Agreement of 9 November 1943.

(d) The Government will accord to the personnel of the Administration when engaged on the business of the Administration the following privileges and immunities:

(i) Immunity from any kind of legal process in Austrian courts and Austrian administrative agencies in respect of acts performed by them in their official capacity and falling within their function.

(ii) The same immunities from immigration restrictions, alien registration and military service obligations, and the same facilities as regards exchange restrictions as are accorded to representatives, officials and employees of similar ranks of governments which are members of the Administration.

PROVIDED THAT the foregoing privileges and immunities will not be accorded to nationals or permanent residents of Austria.

(e) The Government will expedite to the extent possible supplies and equipment of the Administration in transit, and it will exempt such supplies and equipment of the Administration from adverse legal action or seizure.

(f) The Government will accord the official correspondence of the Administration the same treatment as is accorded by it to the official correspondence of governments which are members of the Administration, including:

(i) Priorities for telephone and telegraph communications, whether cable or radio, and for mail transmitted by pouch or by courier.

(ii) Government rebates for official telegrams.

(iii) Diplomatic status for couriers and pouches of the Administration.

(iv) Under appropriate safeguards, exemption from censorship of the official correspondence of the Administration.

(v) Appropriate arrangements for the use of codes and of cable addresses for the telegraphic correspondence of the Chief of the UNRRA Mission at the seat of Government to and from points outside of Austria.

The Government will accord the Administration appropriate postal facilities, including such franking privileges or arrangements for the use of specially printed or overprinted stamps as may be possible.

(g) The Administration shall have the right, free from export control or other restrictive measures, to transfer to other areas imported relief and rehabilitation supplies owned by the Administration and intended for use in countries other than Austria but temporarily located in, or in transit through, Austria. For the purpose of orderly control of transport facilities, no relief and rehabilitation supplies intended for other countries will be accepted for transit through, or for export from, Austria without the approval of the Allied Council.

ARTICLE VIII

Taxation

(a) The Administration, its assets, property, income and its operations and transactions of whatsoever nature shall be immune from all taxes, fees, or duties imposed by the Government or any political subdivision thereof or by

/any

any other public authority in Austria. The Administration shall be also immune from liability for the collection or payment of any tax, fee, toll or duty imposed by the Government or any political subdivision thereof or by any other public authority. Notwithstanding the above, the Administration agrees to collect for the account of the Austrian Government from its officers and employees who are Austrian subjects or permanent residents of Austria, such taxes as are normally in Austria collected through the medium of employers. Nor shall the provision of this Article preclude the Austrian Government from collecting indirect taxation from the sale of supplies in accordance with current legislation. The Government shall be under no obligation to refund any taxes so collected.

- (b) No tax, fee, toll or duty shall be levied by the Government or any political subdivision thereof or any other public authority on or in respect of salaries or remunerations for personal services paid by the the Administration or by non-indigenous voluntary relief societies working under the authority of the Administration to their officers, employees, or other Administration personnel (as defined in Article VI hereof) who are not nationals of Austria or permanent residents thereof. Exemption from taxation granted to non-Austrian officers and employees of the Administration shall not entitle them to claim reimbursement of any indirect taxes and more particularly consumption taxes.
- (c) The Government will take such action as is necessary for the purpose of making effective the foregoing provisions. In addition, the Government will take whatever other action may be necessary in accordance with Resolution 16 to insure that relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished by the Administration are not subjected to any tax, fee, toll or duty in a manner which reduces the resources of the Administration.
- (d) Should the Government collect any taxes or other duties in contravention of this Article, a refund will be made by the Government.

ARTICLE IX

Reports and Records

- (a) The Government will maintain adequate statistical records on relief and rehabilitation operations necessary to the discharge of the Administration's responsibilities and will consult with the Administration, at its request, with respect to the maintenance of such records.
- (b) The Government will furnish the Administration with such records, reports and information as the Administration shall request, pertaining to relief and rehabilitation, which are necessary to the discharge of the Administration's responsibilities.

ARTICLE X

Recognition

The Government recognizes the establishment of the Administration by the Agreement of 9 November 1943 and the possession by the Administration of the status and powers conferred upon it by that Agreement and subsequent Resolutions, including the legal capacity to acquire, hold and convey property, to enter into contracts and undertake obligations and accepts that Agreement and the Resolutions of the UNRRA Council. It is understood that the Administration will only exercise these powers to the extent necessary for its relief work in Austria.

/ARTICLE XI

ARTICLE XI

Modification of Agreement and Supplementary Agreements

- (a) The Government and the Administration will give sympathetic consideration to any representations which either party may make with regard to modifications of this Agreement. Any such modifications shall be by mutual consent.
- (b) To the extent necessary or desirable, the parties hereto will enter into subsequent agreements and arrangements supplementing the provisions hereof.

ARTICLE XII

This Agreement, and any modification or supplementary Agreement, is subject to the approval of the Allied Council and will during the period of military occupation in Austria be performed subject to the overall supervision of the Allied Council.

The Administration appreciates that the Government can only perform the obligations undertaken in Article VI (c) and Article VII (b), (d) and (f) of this Agreement insofar as their performance lies within the competence of the Government. Insofar as their performance does not lie within the competence of the Government, the latter will endeavor to obtain the assistance of the Allied Council.

ARTICLE XIII

Period of Agreement

This Agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall remain in force until the expiration of three months from the date upon which either of the parties hereto shall have given notice in writing of its intention to terminate it. Notwithstanding the expiration of this Agreement:

- (a) The relations between the parties shall continue to be governed by the Agreement of 9 November 1943 and the Resolutions of the UNRRA Council; and
- (b) Articles V, VI, VII, VIII and IX shall remain in force for the purpose of an orderly liquidation until all Administration activities in Austria are completed.

Done this 5th day of April, 1946 in Vienna in two copies.

(Sgd) Gruber

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC.

(Sgd) R. H. R. Parminter

FOR THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND
REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION.

Extracts of Reports on Economic and Social Conditions from the Austrian Press 6 - 12 April 1946
(N.B.: No responsibility is assumed for the validity of information reported nor for the exact accuracy of translation)

I. FOOD RATIONING AND SUPPLIES

FOODSTUFFS FOR OLD VIENNA FROM 7 APRIL to 13 APRIL 1946

Consumer	RATION CARDS												BREAD CARDS				MILK CARDS					
	Sausage		Pudding Powder		Pulses		Beef		Gustin		Fat		Dehydr. Potatoes		Bread or Flour		Small coup. 50 g.		Fresh Milk	Dis. Dried Milk	Dr. Milk with Cocoa	Aver. Cal. Value.
	Grams	Coupon	Grams	Cou	Grs	Cou	Grs	Cou	Grs	Cou	Grs	Cou	Grs	Cou	Grs	Cou	Grams	Coup.	Liter	Liter	Liter	
Children 0-1½	50	x 13	2 Pack 45 33	100 16	-	-	-	-	60 14	-	-	-	-	500 or 360	1/1 4	¾	-	-	-	-	821	
1½ - 3	50	13	2 Pack 45 33	100 16	-	-	-	-	60 14	-	-	-	-	500 or 360	1/1 4	½	-	¼	-	-	805	
3 - 6	50 50	13 W1	2 Pack 45 33	100 16 150 W3	- -	- -	- -	- -	40 14 20 W2	200 15	350 1/1	650 or 468	2/1 1	-	½	-	-	-	-	913		
6 - 12	50 50	13 W1	- -	100 16 150 W3	- -	- -	- -	250 33 20 W2	40 14	300 15	350 1/1	400 or 288	2/1 5	-	½	-	-	-	-	1169		
11 - 18	150 50	13 W1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1021	
18 - 69	-	-	- -	100 16 150 W3	70 13 50 W1	- -	- -	40 14 20 W2	300 15	350 1/1	200 or 144	2/1 16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	970		

x - Coupons 13 and 14 marked "SV" may not be used.

+ - Coupons to be handed over in canteens.

Supplementary Cards

Category	Meat and Vegetables		Pulses		Sugar		Bread xx		Dissolv. dried milk	Dehydr. Potatoes		Average
	Amount	Coupon	Gr.	Coup.	Gr.	Coup.	Gr.	Cou.	Liters	Grams	Coupon	Cal. Val.
Heavy Wkr.	2 tins	S1	-	-	70	S3	1000 750	S7 S8	-	200	S2	1873
Workers	1 tin	A1	50	A4	35	A3	550 500	A7 A8	-	150	A2	1528
Employees	1 tin	B1	-	-	7	-	350	B3	-	100	B2	1221
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	1 tin	M1	-	-	70	M3	1000 750	M4 M5	$\frac{1}{2}$ daily	200	M2	1974

xx - All Bread coupons of the Supplementary Card including small coupons are not valid.

(No report on ration scales for New Vienna was received. It appears likely, as in later weeks, that the scales are identical for Old and New Vienna.

(Das Kleine Volksblatt, 7 April 1946)

2. Food Issues for the Border Districts (Greater Vienna)

The provincial food office of Lower Austria announces: In the border districts supplied by the province of Lower Austria, the following rations will be supplied from April 7 to April 13:

Normal Consumers Bread: For all small coupons of the ration card for the first week 50 g of bread each will be issued; coupon N/Klst 13 permits the purchase of 200 g of bread, coupon N 13 of all other ration cards for normal consumers to 400 g of bread; for coupon N/Klk 15 150 g of bread will be supplied, for N 15 of N/K, N/Jgd, N/E and N/Al 500 g of bread. Coupon N/Klst 15 is cancelled.

Flour: Coupons 53 of all ration cards for normal consumers permit the purchase of 200 g of flour.

Meat: One small coupon at 50 g of meat for the first week. The meat coupon of all ration cards for normal consumers for canteens for the first week W 1/1 will be supplied with 60 g each, coupon 27 of these cards with 90 g of meat or sausages.

Butter: Two small coupons for fat for 4 g each for the first week permit the purchase of 5 g of butter each (for each small coupon for fat 5 g of butter will be supplied). For W/2/1 20 g of butter and for coupon N 30 of all ration cards for normal consumers an additional 20 g of butter will be supplied.

Sugar: Coupon 39 of N/Klst, N/klk and N/K authorise a supply of 140 g, the same coupon (39) of N/Jgd, N/E and N/Al authorises a supply of 70 g of sugar.

Pulses: For two small coupons for the first week at 25 g each the same amount of pulses will be supplied, W 3/1 of all ration cards for normal consumers authorises a supply of 60 g of pulses each, coupon 36 of these cards a supply of 220 g of pulses each.

Pudding: For coupon 54 all normal consumers will receive one packet of pudding powder.

Salt: For coupon 50 of all ration cards for normal consumers 250 g of salt will be supplied.

Synthetic coffee: Coupon 42 of all ration cards entitles normal consumers to a supply of 100 g of synthetic coffee.

Potatoes: For coupon 48 of all ration cards for normal consumers 1000 g of potatoes will be supplied as soon as the potato deliveries arrive.

Milk: Children up to 3 years receive 3/4 ltr. daily, children from 3 to 6 years 1/2 ltr. of fresh milk, children from 6 to 12 years and aged people above 70 years 1/4 ltr. of skimmed milk.

Supplementary cards for workers, heavy workers and employees:

Bread: Workers receive for coupon A1/1 1000 g of bread, for coupon A 11/1 400 g, heavy workers for S 1/1 and S11/1 1000 g each, for S111/1 100 g; employees for coupon B/1 700 g; and nursing and expectant mothers for coupon M-Z 1 another 700 g of bread.

Flour: Coupon A III/1 provides for a supply of 240 g of flour, coupon S IV/1 for 730 g of flour, coupon B/2 for 240 g of flour and coupon M-Z on the card for nursing and expectant mothers for another 240 g of flour.

Sugar: For coupon A IV/1 125 g of sugar will be supplied, for S V/1 630 g and for M-Z 3 of the card for nursing and expectant mothers 330 g of sugar.

Pulses: Coupon A V/1 provides for a supply of 50 g of pulses, coupon S VI/1 for 240 g of pulses. Nues Oesterreich 7 April 1946

3. Issue of Meat and Vegetable Tins in Vienna.

Supplement to the "worst period up till now".

As announced by Councillor Sigmund in last night's broadcast the Allies have succeeded in their efforts to provide tinned meat and vegetables for Vienna. This week's ration period has been the worst up to now, and these tins will make it possible to give two tins to all consumer groups. In addition to that, employees receive 1 tin, workers 2, expectant and nursing mothers 2, heavy workers 4 tins. Two categories of consumers were at a particular disadvantage, this week. To make up for that, children between 3 and 6 years will receive 200 g of sugar and heavy workers 250 g of sugar. In issuing these meat and vegetable tins and sugar, the daily ration rate fixed by the Government in accordance with the Allied Council is reached. As added by Councillor Sigmund, it is hoped that supplies for the future will be in accordance with the fixed ration rate.

Nues Oesterreich 12 April 1946

Vegetable supply easier.

The supply of vegetables is already slightly easier. If deliveries can be maintained at the same level, an issue of 1/2 kg of spinach will be possible not only for children and invalids but also to other consumers. By an agreement with Italy the import of cauliflower will be possible and 1/2 kg is to be issued to all consumers. Besides, it can be assumed that cuts in milk supplies will be restored within a few days.

Nues Oesterreich 12 April 1946

4. A Cut in Milk Allocation from today

It has been officially announced: The catastrophic lack of fodder has led to a decrease in milk production. By taking strict measures in the supply of milk it has been possible up to now to avoid a decrease in Vienna's supply and that is why a cut in the milk quota has not taken place earlier. The fact that the allocation of dried milk by the Allies has been considerably cut has also produced the present situation. During the last few days it has been possible to get certain quantities of dried milk but they are not sufficient to maintain the quota available up to now. Therefore a cut in the daily milk quota is inevitable. From Wednesday, 10th inst., in old Vienna children up to 18 months will receive 3/4 liter of first grade milk, children from 18 months up to 3 years 3/8 liter of first grade milk and 1/4 liter of dissolved dried milk, expectant and nursing mothers 1/4 liter of first grade milk.

Only a 1/4 liter of first grade milk may be given on the daily coupon for invalids' milk certificates valid from this same day. The supply to hospitals will be approximately the same as before. In the territory of New Vienna and in the Border Districts (Lower Austria, formerly 22nd to 26th bezirk), children up to 3 years receive 3/4 liter of first grade milk and children from 6 to 12 years 1/4 liter of skimmed milk. For the other categories of consumers the cut in the milk quotas is the same as in old Vienna. The only exceptions are old people over 70 years in New Vienna who still receive 1/4 liter of skimmed milk up to the end of this week, including Saturday 13th inst.

Das Kleine Volksblatt, 10 April 1946

5. Coupons for Vegetables and Fruit to be handed in.

The retailer of vegetable (green-grocers and market stands) have to hand in the coupons for vegetable and fruit (Rayonnierungsabschnitte) to their food offices by Saturday 13th, 12 hours at the latest, and to exchange them for coupons for purchasing these commodities (Einkaufsscheine). After balancing them up, the special sections of the coupons entitling the green-grocers to the actual purchase will have to be handed in to any wholesaler by Monday 15th 12 hours at the latest. A list of wholesalers is to be found in all food offices. The wholesalers for vegetable must hand in the respective coupons at the distribution office of the horticultural association (VI., Köstlergasse 6-8) by Monday 15th 17 hours at the latest.

Das Kleine Volksblatt 11 April 1946

6. Supply of Tobacco.

The Federal Ministry for Finance announces that the Austrian tobacco monopoly intends to supply tobacco in Passion week. How much tobacco products are to be supplied and for what coupons will be shortly announced in the press and by wireless.

Oesterreichische Zeitung, 12 April 1946

II BULK FOOD SUPPLIES: Agriculture: Forestry.

1. Way Out of Hunger Crisis

The K P Oe Central committee sent the following letter to the S P Oe and Oe V P Party Councils and to the council for Austria's Trade Unions. Food supplies in Vienna, in the industrial towns of Lower Austria, Styria and other areas are down to a disastrous level. Our industry is not sufficiently active. No plan for economic rehabilitation exists. Symptoms of disorganization are increasing. Black marketing prospers. Food and all available goods are sent to the black market or retained for speculative purposes. All that must be stopped. Repeated appeals are pointless, only decisive measures will help. We suggest the following measures:

- (I) Immediate seizure of ~~all available food~~ throughout Austria.
- (II) Immediate efforts with the help of municipal authorities to stop disorganisation and confusion in the Ministry of Food.
- (III) Supplies of industrial goods to those peasants who have complied with forced deliveries. Extra supplies to peasants having supplied more than required. Preferential treatment of credits, share of taxes, repairs and reconstruction of bridges, roads, schools, etc. to municipalities having made particularly helpful contribution of food to the population.
- (IV) Constructive rehabilitation of agriculture, first of all organised cultivation, expansion of arable land, increase of produce per acre, increase of live-stock, assignment of workers. Large estates not cultivated to be turned over immediately to peasants, tenants and labourers. Final regulation through land reform.
- (V) Severe penalties for blackmarketeers. As in all other countries they must do productive work in camps. Emergency courts with Lay Judges to sentence them after public trial. Death sentences in serious cases. Strictest measures against all economic sabotage.
- (VI) A committee to be given special authority to decide about the use of all industrial goods. Representatives of industry and trade unions to be members of these committees.
- (VII) Immediate nationalisation of key industries and banks.
- (VIII) Workers' wages to be adjusted to increased prices by collective agreements.
- (IX) Abolition of Nazi war taxes. Immediate tax on fortunes derived from wartime and blackmarket gains, in order to stop both.
- (X) Instead of wait and see tactics, active commercial policy providing our economy with food, raw materials and fodder from abroad. Commercial agreements with neighbouring states with the agricultural states in the Southeast of Europe, and above all with Soviet Russia. This critical situation demands united democratic efforts. We are willing to discuss every plan showing a way out. We suggest a meeting, as soon as possible, of the three democratic parties and the council for Austria's trade unions.

Warheit, Graz, 10 April 1946

SELSUPPORTING AS TO SUGAR

2.

Last year only 2100 ha were planted with sugar beets by 2500 peasants in Upper Austria, this year the number of peasants has increased to 6500 planting 4500 ha, so that, if the weather is favourable, these crops may be expected to make our country self-supporting and to enable us to receive higher sugar rations. This hope of the experts is justified by premiums granted to peasants and labourers cultivating sugar beet and by the artificial fertiliser produced in the nitrogen manufacturing plants in Linz, which is expected to be available very soon. The Inspectorate for Sugar beet cultivation of the sugar refinery at Enns has already made preparations to assist producers of sugar beets with planting and cultivation. Experts are employed in advising and helping those peasants who grow sugar beets for the first time. The close cooperation of the Chamber of Agriculture, the sugar refinery, and sugar beet growers, and the employment offices guarantee the production of a sufficient supply of sugar in our own country.

Linzer Volksblatt 8 April 1946

3. GIVE US THE LAST RESERVES

Vienna (AND) - In a review of the food situation Mr. Figl, Chancellor, addressed the peasants saying "Soon sowing will be finished and the next crop thus assured. Taking into account seed supplies from UNRRA there must be seed reserves on the farms. Give us the reserves. Wherever food is still to be found it must be given to the population in our towns, to our workers and employees and households.

There is no longer any reason for having reserves. The whole population must prove its solidarity in order to overcome the greatest hardships. During the next few weeks nobody is allowed to have reserves and thus nobody will starve. In a couple of days Austria celebrates the date of its liberation. Peasants and workers of Austria, let us deserve this liberation by being united so that the last crisis may be overcome".

Salzburger Volkszeitung 8 April 1946

4. Can the Bread Ration be Cut?

Is it possible to improve our bread ration before long by our own initiative? This question must be considered soberly. For 1945/46 the Chamber of Agriculture has estimated the quantity of bread grain handed over by the farmers at 16000 tons. By the end of February, only 6,000 tons were handed over i.e. 36% of the expected and possible quantity. In other words 10,000 tons destined to supply the urban populations were not delivered up to this day. It is extraordinarily interesting to compare the first enforced-delivery in New Austria with the deliveries carried out by Styria's farmers during the Nazi regime. "We must admit that production and harvest conditions, the infertility of the soil caused by the lack of artificial manure, drought and the fighting have considerably reduced the total yield. These are the reasons responsible for the reduction in deliveries for 1946. In 1943/44 the quantities to be handed over by farmers were estimated at 24,000 tons; by the end of February 20,000 tons (82%) of that quantity were handed over. In 1944/45 it was estimated at 20,000 tons of which 18,000 tons were delivered by the end of February (90%). These figures show that only a part of Styria's farmers who knew their responsibility have fulfilled their duties. The working people of the towns greet their friends in the country; they know that they have faithful collaborators and friends among farmers. Workers and employees in the towns and villages of Styria know that most of the small farmers have done their duty but that there are some owners of big farms and landowners who did not rise to the challenge. Considering the terrible condition of food supplies in Styria, above all the shortage of bread, the most important food, it is suggested that the delivery of the missing quantities should be enforced. Even the Deputy Director of the Chamber of Agriculture Ing. Hornig admitted that there are 5000 to 6000 tons of grain available. By using this quantity the bread rations might be raised to 200 g daily in the second half of this and for the next period by drawing on our own supplies. An economical and political crisis can only be avoided for workers and farmers alike if these measures are carried out immediately and effectively.

Wahrheit, Graz, 6 April 1946.

5. Emergency Slaughter and Selling of Horses.

It is officially announced:

The critical situation in the supply of fodder in many cases compels the emergency slaughter and selling of horses. The attention of horse-owners is drawn to the fact that emergency slaughter of a horse may only take place in accordance with a certificate of an official veterinary surgeon. Transport-hills are necessary for horses which have to be sold or otherwise disposed of on account of the lack of fodder. These bills are issued by the Board of Agriculture for Lower Austria and Vienna, Department of Cattle Breeding, 1. Lowelstrasse 16.

Oesterreichische Zeitung, April 11, 1946

6. Austria's Losses of Cattle

The Styrian Chamber of Agriculture announces: According to the results of a cattle census in the year 1945, Austria's total losses in cattle caused by the war amount to: horned cattle 391,920 (15% of the stock in 1933), pigs 1,838,164 (64%), goats 101,730 (29%), chickens 5,100,833 (56%). This means a loss of meat of about 205,550,000 kg. The effect of these losses upon the food industry cannot be realized without taking the losses of milk, butter and fat into account, and even without considering that it would have been possible to supply every Austrian with 1 kg. of meat weekly for 35 weeks from the enormous quantities that have been lost. The losses inflicted upon cattle rearing farms cannot even be calculated.

(Arbeiter Zeitung 9 April 1946)

7. Soviet Occupation Forces Release Seeds.

London (BBC Broadcast Service of SN) a spokesman of the Austrian Government announced that a part of the agricultural land in Lower Austria which had been taken over by the Russians will be released again. The Russians claim only 21,000 hectares of the 50,000 hectares which they wanted originally. This territory had formerly been used as a manoeuvre area by the Germans. The Russian Occupation Authorities informed the Austrian Government that all seeds which come from other territories than these which were taken over last, will be released.

(Salzburger Nachrichten, 6 April 1946)

8. Spontaneous Aid for Austria.

London (ACA) at the food conference in London several countries offered to assist Austria in her distressed food situation. Switzerland has offered to supply Austria with cattle, Denmark and Sweden are ready to supply seed potatoes and sugar beets and Norway has promised fish.

(Salzburger Nachrichten 9, April 1946)

INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES

1. Steyrer Works Producing Again.

AND is reporting that the Steyrer Works have succeeded in the construction of a three ton-lorry type which is to be manufactured in series from May 1946 onwards. According to the daily "Die Wirtschaft", a temporary serial output of 400 trucks per month is contemplated. The management of the Steyrer Works, not contenting itself with the present program of production, also tries to re-start production of those passenger cars which, before the war, were already well known for their efficiency throughout the world and constituted a much desired export article. Preliminary work for the production of a Diesel tractor of 25 HP are in full swing. The Puch Works in Graz, affiliated to the Steyrer Works, have also taken up production of the famous 125 ccm motorcycle. In addition to it they started manufacturing bicycles at a rate of 4000 per month. A further speciality of theirs is the production of the well known Steyr ball-bearings and the repair of lorries.

(Neue Zeit. 10 April 1946)

2. Medical Supplies for Austria

Our own requirements only partly covered/ New suppliers must be obtained. The supply of Austria with medical drugs of all kinds may be considered principally as a problem of foreign trade and of the procurement of raw materials. Even before 1938 our pharmaceutical industry imported most medicines from abroad, above all from Germany, because the home market could not satisfy all demands. Only a certain amount of refining took place in Austria. After the end of the war the Austrian Industry set to work as far as the raw material situation permitted to start her own production which later on will endeavour to enter the international markets. Austrian manufacturers are already now in a position to cover home requirements for some categories of medicines.

In view of present conditions in Austria the following list of pharmaceutical factories cannot claim to be complete, but it gives us some general views about the development and the difficulties of production. The main centre of production is Vienna. On the western side of the demarcation line there are only two larger factories.

Preparations made from animal organs:- question of raw materials. Two Viennese factories the 'Sanoba' and the 'Chemische Union' deal with the production of preparations made from animal organs. At present the production is only small because the supply of animal organs is not worth mentioning. Discussions with the Red Army concerning the supply of such organs have led to a slight improvement in the raw material situation.

'Sanoba' produces Testosan, Ovosan, Threosen, Adrenosan, Pituisan, Procythol and small quantities of Insulin; 'Chemische Union' produces the same articles except Insulin and also manufactures Stryphon. The capacity of both factories would guarantee not only the entire supply of the home market but also provide for a moderate export.

'Beyersdorf and Cie. Ltd.' produce Pandigal in sufficient quantities but they were obliged to close down the production of plasters as test benzine could not be provided. The Serotherapeutical Institute produces sera and vaccines of all kinds and covers home requirements. 'Heilmittelwerke' produce small quantities of Primustabil, Digitalis, Egostabil and Gausyth and the firm 'Kwizda' makes Xipoid cereals. According to the uncertain supplies of raw-materials, 'Wander Ltd.', produce foodstuffs, and 'Rodes Nachfolger' bases for ointments. Both factories could cover more than the home requirements if working at full capacity.

Outside Vienna there are only two important factories: 'Albrecht' in Pertisau and 'Alpine Chemische Ltd.', in Kufstein. The former produces slate-oil (Schieferöl) and slate-tar preparations (Schieferölpräparate) to an extent which permits a considerable export. The latter produce salicyle- and ovary preparations and others made from animal organs, as well as small quantities of Insulin.

Unsolved distribution problem.

The distribution of present stocks of medicines could not yet be carried out equally in Austria because the well known impediments due to the demarcation line and transport make themselves felt here too. In Vienna, Lower Austria and Burgenland a decidedly critical situation prevails, whilst only certain products are lacking in the Western Territories. The situation in the eastern parts of our country has recently been improved by gifts from Switzerland. It may be expected also that sufficiently large UNRRA supplies will soon be provided.

England Assists Styria

With reference to the supply of Styria with 'medical drugs' Provincial Sanitary Director Obermedizinalrat Dr. Studerly told the Graz Correspondent of 'Wirtschaft':- Two trucks monthly.

Since October last Styria has received medicines from Great Britain i.e. for each month six 'quotas' each for 200,000 persons, i.e. for 1,200,000 persons in all. These quotas contain all the medicines needed for the required number of persons for one month. The monthly supply of medical drugs makes up about two truck loads. The value of the supplies up to now exceeds half a million schillings. The distribution is made through wholesalers to the chemists and hospitals. As to the fixing of prices the British Authorities did everything possible to avoid raising the prices of medicines. The scarcity of films for X-rays photographs was curable. Negative material for 17,000 photographs has already been delivered.

Insecticides

Insecticides are extremely important. Due to the supply of extremely effective DDT-Powder, a delousing service could be established. Shortage of cleaning materials, and the carrying of scabies by travellers caused an extensive spread of this disease. Adequate quantities of a new remedy against scabies will permit an effective battle against this evil. Due to the efforts of the British Military Government, also, inoculation and healing sera against typhoid and paratyphoid fever, typhus and diphtheria arrived.

The re-fitting up of bombed out chemist shops
Difficulties with the supply.

In the course of the rebuilding of Vienna it will also be necessary to reconstruct the bombed chemist shops. During the fighting 51 chemist shops of approximately 500 were bombed out. There are some Vienna Bezirke which have only one chemist shop. Receptacles of various kinds as well as important tools are required in order to re-equip chemist shops. They had to be imported even formerly. Containers with ground-in stoppers were imported from Czechoslovakia on account of their quality. Air-tight containers from Silesia and 40% of all other implements from Germany. For the time being import from Germany is quite impossible. Some articles will be procured from Czechoslovakia on a barter basis.

(Wirtschaft Vienna, April 6 1946)

IV. FUEL AND POWER AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

No comments received.

V. DISTRIBUTION PROBLEMS AND THE BLACK MARKET.

No comments received

VI. LABOUR AND WORKING CONDITIONS

No comments received

VII. HOUSING AND THE STANDARD OF LIVING.

1. Food, Health, and Accommodation Problems Facing Vienna.

At a conference which was held by the Socialist party on Sunday the

statement of account rendered by the Socialist City councillors was passed.

Food situation of Vienna.

City Councillor Sigmund was the first to report on the food situation. He said: One year ago, at the end of the war, Vienna's stocks were destroyed. It was the Red Army which rendered help at that time. Only someone acquainted with the conditions can estimate the extent of the Red Army's help during the period from April to September 1945; at that time the Red Army alone was concerned with the food problems of the Viennese.

Later on all four Allied Powers contributed supplies.

Owing to decreasing supplies the food situation has become very difficult. A cut in bread ration from 300 to 200 g has now been necessary for normal consumers; this category particularly concerns house-wives at the moment and just when they are so burdened with work.

The calory value of the food rations has been reduced for normal consumers from 1550 to 850, for heavy workers from 3000 to 1700 and for children from 1000 to 800 calories daily.

Shortly UNRRA will take over Allied stores and make them accessible to us. Moreover we are going to receive from Styria 2000 t of assorted tinned food, 380 t of oil, and from Upper Austria 400 t of pulses. This may make a further supplementary food issue possible this week. The taking over of Austria's food supply puts an end to Vienna's isolation; the food supply to Austria will now be uniform. It is intolerable for Vienna not to know what there will be to live on to-morrow whilst, for instance, Upper Austria has a considerable surplus of food to which the Viennese have no access.

The rationing of self-supporters must also be adapted to prevailing conditions.

Stealing food and black marketing must be more effectively suppressed. 208 cases of such offenses have just been reported. Opinions on the rucksack-traffic are divided. Some people think that the worker should be allowed to get a few potatoes on Sunday for his family, but if this is done daily or professionally then it also becomes black marketing.

Citizenship and population problems.

City councillor Afritsch reported that the manifold tasks in his sphere of activity which includes the important department for citizenship. No less than 160,000 applications for citizenship are under consideration. To check the rush, so called "pre-decision" (a kind of assurance that the final decision will be favourable) were granted to reliable persons. Soon a "Travellers permit office" will be set up which will grant permits for residence. Its aim is to secure a sufficient number of workers for reconstruction purposes.

There is a very serious deterioration in the health of the children. In normal times the infant death rate was 50 per 1000 births. In March last year this rate rose to 258, in July even to 310; it afterwards decreased to 121 up to September and is now increasing again to 158 i.e., three times as high as in normal times. General mortality is increasing too; in peace time 15 people per thousand died each day, at present

the corresponding figure is 45, i.e. three times as much. Before the war the average birth rate was 2200, it is only half now.

More than 100,000 Nazis registered

City Councillor Afritsch also deals with the registration of Nazis. Up to to-day 104,694 Nazis have reported in Vienna of whom more than 30,000 are women. No less than 80,000 applied for compassionate consideration. About 10% of these applications were approved. The number of "illegals" in Nazi underground movement in Vienna is 16,527.

Nazis tricking in relation to apartments.

City Councillor Albrecht was reporting on matters of accommodation. Up to the present there has been such a rush on the accommodation office that work became nearly impossible. Sub-offices have therefore been set up in all districts. It is their task to take possession of all available apartments. It was a favourite trick of the Nazis to figure as sub-tenants while in reality it was question of chief tenancy. There are even lawyers and organisations who do this as their professional business. The accommodation office is on the track of these people. Many house holders, describing themselves as foreigners, think they need not comply with the demands. This also will be dealt with. It happened that SS officers obtained certification in the country stating they were "liberation fighters". The District authorities are going to unmask this strange species of liberation fighters.

In order to avoid a bureaucratic handling of the accommodation problem, a commission- composed of delegates of the three democratic parties, delegates of the house-holders and delegates of the apartment organisation has been entrusted with it.

After a lengthy discussion the meeting was adjourned till Sunday next,

(Oesterreichische Zeitung 9 April)

VIII HEALTH AND WELFARE

1. Oe.V.P. Sends Away 7,000 Children for Convalescence.

Work and tasks of the "child welfare" activities.

Soon after the liberation of Austria several responsible members of the Oe.V.P. recognised the necessity of giving assistance to children from Vienna and Lower Austria. Conscious of their responsibility, they endeavoured to protect the young from starvation, epidemic diseases and other consequences of war, but these were mostly individual attempts, although their merit should not be detracted from. The initiative finally came from a Viennese schoolteacher. In July 1945 he submitted a scheme for the organisation of a uniform welfare activity for children within the sphere of the Oe.V.P. This scheme warmly encouraged by the Secretary General Federal Minister Dr. Kurdes, was put into effect in September. Thanks to this assistance from the Oe.V.P. nearly 7000 children were enabled to benefit by a stay in the country.

Lower Austria plays an honourable part.

All federal provinces contributed to this result, at the head Carinthia which accepted 2500 children. Then came Styria. Upper Austria Tyrol and Vorarlberg and, above all, Lower Austria which took more than 2000 children from its own distressed areas and, moreover, assisted this

action of charity by considerable remittances. Such success was only possible through an extensive and live organisation and through the help and sacrifices of the country people. Each federal province has a provincial office for the Child Welfare activities which, in collaboration with the unions and in particular with the Farmer's Union reports vacancies to the Control Office in Vienna I Falkestrasse 3. Here the working committee sees to a just distribution of the vacancies offered to the several distressed areas. The children are selected objectively and not because of their parent's membership of any party, but only with regard to their need for convalescence, which has to be stated by a physician. Already thousands of children have recovered and many are to follow, for a great holiday festivity is being prepared.

420 Children to Switzerland.

On the 9th inst. 420 children from Vienna and Lower Austria were sent to Switzerland. This had been arranged by the Swiss Child Relief and the Austrian Home and Foreign Relief Vienna, I; Moelkerbastei 5. The children 6 to 10 years who had been selected by Swiss physicians, were accompanied by fifty Austrian nursing personnel.

(Das Kleine Volksblatt, 10 April 46)

IX TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

1. THE RED ARMY ASSISTS AUSTRIAN RAILWAY TRANSPORT

(TASS) .In November and December 1945 the railway traffic in Austria had to be closed down almost completely because of lack of coal. Then the Red Army came to the help of the population of Austria and organised the adaption of railway engines to oil heating. The Red Army also helped by supplying technical means and by making available material and vehicles for transport. Assisted by them it was possible to reconstruct 132 engines, partly for combined heating with coal and oil, partly for heating with oil only until April 1st, 1946. The Red Army also supplied the necessary fuel. The 12,000 tons of oil made available cover the total demand of fuel for railway transport in Lower Austria and in Burgenland. The Austrian railways have, moreover, received more than 20 tons of petrol. By these means the requirements of Austrian transport in the first quarter of 1946 were almost covered completely. It may be sufficient to state that, apart from UNRRA supplies, 21,191 trucks with Austrian goods were loaded within the last three months.

(Oesterreichische Zeitung, 10.4.46)

2. The Red Army Helps Austria's Motor Transport System.

(TASS). Austria's motor transport system has been considerably assisted by the Red Army during the first three months of the year 1946. 90 trucks 2822 tons of petrol., and 3227 tons of lubricating oil have been handed over to the Austrian Government. In addition to that, motor trucks for the reconstruction of Austria's bridges and roads have been made available, those have already transported 800 tons of building material. In total, 6256 tons of building material, fuel, petrol, foodstuffs, and other goods have been carried by the Red Army vehicles for the Austrian Government in the first three months of the year 1946; the vehicles have covered 41,600 km.

(Oesterreichische Zeitung, 11.4.1946).

X. AUSTRIAN INTERNAL TRADE

1. American Troops Buy Austrian Goods

The Board of Trade announces: In supplement to the news "First Dollar Credit to Austria's Economy" which appeared in the Press some days ago, the following has been issued after recent consultations with Mr. R.E. Wilcox, Army Exchange Service, Procedure Division. To avoid what might be pointless preparatory work by the firm concerned, they are recommended before making a firm offer to see Mr. Wilcox, Army Exchange Service, Vienna VII; Schmidgasse 14 (not - as reported 'in error 13'), fourth floor together with a collection of their products. There they will be told immediately whether on the basis of their samples there is any possibility of a contract. Following on this preliminary interview firm offers in dollars must be submitted to the above mentioned American Army Exchange Service. Prices must be estimated at the rate of 10'S to a dollar. If the drawing up of an offer is impossible due to ignorance of the present prices of raw materials and accessories on the world market a statement of the quantity and quality of the raw materials and accessories required for the production of the goods, as well as the names of the foreign firms able to provide these goods, should be given to Mr. Wilcox' office. On the basis of this estimate the American Exchange Office will as soon as possible procure the prices from the foreign firms mentioned so that the required offers may be submitted. It should be added, however, that prices from Germany are not obtainable. At the same time it is announced, though, that in order to facilitate the signing of contracts the firms in question must present together with their offer a recommendation of their productive capacity from the competent guild, as naturally the American Exchange Office values productive capacity and quality, a fact which is of the utmost importance for the conquest of the American market by Austrian products.

(Wiener Zeitung, 10 April 1946)

XI. TRADE AND BARTER AGREEMENTS

No comments received.

XII. BANKING, FINANCE AND PRICES

No comments received.

XIII. MILITARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO CIVILIAN SUPPLIES

1. Textile Industry Receives Dyes from America

Vienna, 6 April (AND) The Headquarters of the American Forces in Austria announced yesterday that $7\frac{1}{2}$ tons of dyes for the textile industry and other industrial branches have arrived in Vienna. They will be distributed by the municipal authorities under control of USFA.

About 2 tons of this consignment are destined for the dying of the uniforms of discharged Austrian soldiers. The dyes will also be used for dyeing American clothes which were handed over to the Viennese Municipality for distribution by retailers.

(Wiener Kurier 6 April 1946)

2. USA Seeds for Our Peasants

(AND) The Headquarters of USFA announces:

Approximately 800 tons of peas and beans have been distributed by US Forces to peasants in Salzburg, Upper Austria, and in the American Zone in Vienna for seed purposes. It is estimated that 3000 to 4000 hectares may be cultivated with these seeds, corresponding to a crop of 3600 to 4000 tons of pease.

(Das Kleine Volksblatt, 10 April 1946)

XIV. UNRRA OPERATIONS

1. Supply of Austria Until 1 May

London, 6 April. According to an agreement, signed in Vienna yesterday, UNRRA will have supplied Austria by the end of June with goods worth 14,750,000 pounds sterling. The supplies will start on 1 May. Up till then the 60 days' stocks of foodstuffs made available by the occupation forces will be used to supply the country. They will be paid for by UNRRA.

UNRRA deliveries will make it possible to maintain the rations in the British and American Zones. In the Russian and French Zones, however, the rations probably have to be cut.

(Neues Oesterreich, 7 April 1946)

2. A Gift of Foodstuffs from the Red Army

The military unit "Mitte" of the Red Army has put the following foodstuffs at UNRRA's disposal, which are destined exclusively for territories in Lower Austria:

- 1455,1 tons of grain for bread and flour
- 267,9 tons of meat
- 341,1 tons of meat and pulses
- 345,9 tons of sugar
- 20,5 tons of synthetic coffee
- 134,7 tons of salt

The Lower Austrian Provincial Government and the population of Lower Austria are very grateful for these foodstuffs.

(Oesterreichische Zeitung, 10 April 1946)

3. The First Part of the Polish Coal Arrived in Vienna

On Wednesday the first coal train, carrying one part of the supply of 25,000 tons of coal for Austria, arrived at Strass-hof railway station. The coal comes from Kattowitz. It is a gift from the Polish Government to UNRRA and is part of UNRRA's relief programme for Austria. After the first train carrying a total of 1091 tons of coal on 50 trucks, other trains with approximately the same amount of coal will arrive every second day, until the total of 25,000 tons of coal have been supplied. The greatest part of this coal is to go to the Austrian railways and the industrial plants of Lower Austria, but this gift of coal contains also a certain amount of small coal, which is not suitable for industrial purposes and will therefore be used in households.

(Weltpresse, 12 April 1946)

XV. NON-UNRRA RELIEF

1. Gift of Clothes from Canada

Vienna (RK) The City of Vienna has been supplied with a large gift of used clothes and shoes through the efforts of British and American authorities. These clothes had been collected in Canada for Austria in order to relieve the greatest need. Therefore as a rule only persons who have lost their clothing as a result of the war are entitled to get anything from the Canadian gift.

(Salzburger Nachrichten, 6th April 1946)

2. Swedish Foodstuff Consignment

A further consignment of food for the Viennese children was dispatched from Sweden on Sunday. The consignment, 100 trucks, will probably be on the way for eight days.

(Weltpresse, 10 April 1946)

XVI. GENERAL

1. The Federal Chancellor on Reconstruction

Federal Chancellor Ing. Figl speaking at a meeting in Penzing on Sunday on the theme "Reconstruction of Austria" stated: "It is impossible within one year to make amends for all the damage incurred during seven years of tyranny and six years of war. At any rate, we do not hear the alert any more, we are no longer persecuted by the Gestapo for every word we say, and above all, the Prussian boots and Prussian speech have disappeared from our country. We see once again Austrian judges in our country, we have Austrian laws, and we do not see the infantry helmet, but the Austrian policemen in our streets.

Provision of food until next harvest ensured.

As to the food situation the Federal Chancellor declared: "Two weeks ago we did not yet know whether we would receive any assistance from UNRRA or not; we did not know whether the ships now lying at anchor at Trieste would be permitted to be unloaded for Austria. The difficulties in the delayed start of UNRRA activity in Austria were not caused by the Austrian Government, but by problems of Foreign Policy.

After having overcome many grave difficulties, we have now been able to come to an agreement so that we shall receive UNRRA assistance after May 1st and shall, by this, at least be enabled to carry on with the provision of food until this year's harvest.

The basis of reconstruction work is for the population to get sufficient food, because without food no work can be done and, at present the work to be done is hard and difficult. If the provision of food is ensured, then a problem of Home Policy has also been solved: people are satisfied again; for when people are hungry, extreme views in politics may become dangerous.

A long sighted policy

Reconstruction activity must be well planned and conscientiously adapted to the raw materials available from our own resources or from abroad. We must know how these products produced in Austria can be put on the world market. Only when we know the prices at which these goods will be sold, can we settle the wages accordingly, and on the basis of fixed wages the social problem can be brought

into agreement with present conditions a permanent and safe solution of the problem of currency as a basis of our economic life would then be possible. But it is quite impossible to solve all these problems at once."

Black marketeers to clear away the rubbish

The Chancellor then emphasized the necessity of fighting black marketeers. They are to be employed in clearing away the rubbish. "If necessary, the black marketeers will be compelled to work there for months. The young men, when found in coffee houses, will be ordered away to work at once, no matter how they are dressed or how their hair is waved."

I am sure that by applying this method we shall not only rid our city of rubbish and, thereby, of epidemics and diseases, but we shall considerably improve its appearance."

Solution of the Nazi problem: hard but just

The question of solving the Nazi problem is one of the fundamentals not only as regards Home Policy but also Foreign Policy. Although we have classified four groups of Nazis, many people are not yet satisfied. But if they even consider as hard and unjust the fact that only 10 - 20% of the citizens of our country have to pay higher income taxes, then it would almost be better to give up solving the Nazi problem at all and say: All the Nazis have been good Austrians, but the Real Nazis were - we ourselves.

Austria wants her liberty

In accordance with the declarations of Teheran, Yalta and Moscow, Austria was a free country before 1938 and at the end of the fighting we were told: Austria will be the first country to be liberated, because she was the first country annexed by Hitler. And the declarations state that the state of law valid before the 13th of March, 1938, will be reestablished. We do not require anything else. Just give our country the liberty Austria had before March 13, 1938.

It is true that we must prove that we Austrians ourselves are able to settle our problems and to establish real democracy in our country.

We do not desire this or that particular political programme. We Austrians have but one aim: The independence and well-being of Austria. By our work, our sacrifices and by our activity, we wish to prove to the world that we have been worthy of being liberated and that we have but one desire - to participate in UNO activity, so that we can instil Austro-European thoughts in the United Nations."

(Neues Oesterreich, 9 April 1946)

2. Travelling Facilitated within Austria

Austrian police to be armed. - Mail communication with Germany from 15th April.

Soviet Marshal Ivan Konjew presided over an ordinary meeting of the Allied Council on April 10 at which a report made by Brig. Gen. Parminter, Chief of UNRRA Mission to Austria, was discussed, which dealt with the supply of foodstuffs for Austria and Vienna.

The Reuter agency has published the following information about the meeting: Today the Allied Council decided in a very short meeting to remove on principle the zone borders for the traffic of Austrian civilians. The Council further agreed to arm uniformly the Austrian police with arms of non-German origin, to resume mail communication with Germany after April 15 and to adopt summer time for April 14.

(Neues Oesterreich, 11 April)

Ref CW/2.

U.N.R.R.A.
AUSTRIAN MISSION
CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS
16 Schwarzenbergplatz, Vienna III.

CHILD WELFARE.

TEMPORARY CARE OUTSIDE GERMANY AND AUSTRIA FOR DISPLACED
UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN.

The following directive, No. 6, from E.R.O. Welfare & Repatriation Division, dated 6th April 1946, deals with temporary care outside Germany and Austria for displaced unaccompanied children.

It is the responsibility of Zone and Area Offices to distribute this memorandum to all UNRRA teams and welfare personnel.

Series: Welfare & Repatriation - Directive No. 6.
Subject: TEMPORARY CARE OUTSIDE GERMANY AND AUSTRIA FOR DISPLACED
UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Following the cessation of hostilities, certain countries offered to provide temporary asylum for displaced, unaccompanied children found in Germany. The offers which were accepted by the military authorities were facilitated by UNRRA as providing an alternative to the chaotic conditions then existing in Germany. A considerably fewer number of displaced children, however, were found suitable for such care than was at first anticipated and the original schemes providing for temporary care may now be deemed to have lapsed. Should invitations again be issued by governments or voluntary bodies authorised by governments to offer care outside Germany or Austria for unaccompanied, displaced children, the basis for consideration of such schemes by UNRRA is as follows:-

II. GENERAL POLICY

2. Offers of temporary care should be dealt with on their merits and may be facilitated directly by the Chiefs of Operations or personnel designated by them after approval by the military authorities and the representatives of the governments concerned.
3. Invitations which exclude repatriation and involve permanent care either in the country making the offer or ultimately elsewhere, cannot be dealt with by UNRRA since re-settlement is not within its scope.
4. The E.R.O. should be informed of any new offers, and consulted on any proposals which do not conform with the conditions for implementing such schemes as set down in paragraph 5 below. Any offers of the kind referred to in paragraph 3 above (i.e. those outside the scope of UNRRA) should be referred to the E.R.O. for reply.

III. CONDITIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

5. (a) The movement of children may be considered proper where it is in the interest of the individual child or children, and not for the sole purpose of providing an alternative to care in Germany and Austria.

(b) Temporary care will, generally speaking, be appropriate for the following types of child:-

- (i) Children requiring general building up pending repatriation.
- (ii) Sick children requiring special medical care.
- (iii) Infants needing to be looked after under good nursery conditions.
- (iv) Children and young persons for whom special educational or training opportunities are offered pending repatriation.

(c) Children who are stateless or of undetermined nationality would only be included under headings (b) (ii) and (iii). It is required that it be understood by all concerned that in due course such children might be transferred back to Germany or Austria for subsequent care, pending arrangements by the appropriate authority for their long-term care.

(d) For children of determined nationality the consent of the appropriate chief liaison officer would have to be obtained. It would be understood that unless otherwise arranged, responsibility for repatriation from the receiving country would rest with the government of which the children concerned are nationals.

(e) It is the responsibility of the Chief of Operations, or personnel designated by him, to ensure that representatives of the receiving country or any agents handling the scheme have full authority to act on behalf of the government of that country, have cleared all essential procedures and have the necessary official or voluntary support to carry the plan through effectively.

(f) It is the responsibility of the Chief of Operations, or personnel designated by him, to satisfy himself that the standards and conditions of care proposed by the government or voluntary body offering care are satisfactory and to obtain from that government or body a written statement embodying such proposals with respect to each invitation approved by him.

(g) Steps should be taken to ensure that any documentation or tracing procedures which are not completed before a child leaves Germany or Austria are carried through, and that specific arrangements are made for follow-up on this by the receiving country.

(h) Provision should be made for the maintenance by U.N.R.R.A. of liaison through child care staff with the country offering hospitality as may be deemed necessary.

IV. APPLICABILITY

This directive applies to the German and Austrian Operations. Questions on the interpretation of this directive should be referred to E.R.O. It will also serve as an informational statement of principles for the use of Missions in other countries where U.N.R.R.A. may be assisting in the care of displaced, unaccompanied children. If they are consulted about similar offers of care, the Missions should obtain specific directions from the E.R.O.

(Signed) CONRAD VAN HEYING,
Director, welfare & Repatriation Division.
for the Deputy Director General and Chief of
Relief Services.

R.H.R. FARMINTER, Brigadier,
Chief of U.N.R.R.A. Mission to Austria.

Distribution: UNRRA Zone and Area Offices
for distribution to teams and welfare
personnel.

25th April 1946.

COPY

U.N.R.R.A. TEAM 338
D. P. Settlement 701
Kasernestr.
Ried/I.

10th of April 1946.

TO: Miss Brownlee, Child Welfare Specialist, U.N.R.R.A. H.Q.
FROM: Dep. Dir. R. L. Bialuski, U.N.R.R.A., Team 338, Ried/I.
SUBJECT: Movement of Polish D.P. unaccompanied children from
Neuhaus near Geinberg, Upper Austria.

Confirming our conversation regarding the above I wish to add that on 9th of April I called the custodian of Neuhaus and was told that the Polish Red Cross from Salzburg had removed 24 children on Saturday, April 6th between 10 and 12 a.m. The ages of these children ranged from 6 to 16 years.

The custodian claimed that between 6 to 8 children were Polish Volksdeutsch. On Friday p.m. April the 5th the custodian Mr. Stiegler received a telephone-call, stating that these children would be taken the following day to Salzburg.

That same afternoon nurse Maria Urbanik from Neuhaus appeared with a Christina Cikora, Volksdeutsch child, who had an older sister in Germany and requested us to detain her from going with the Poles. Sister Martha from the Fürsorgeamt in Ried also accompanied the nurse and the child from Neuhaus emphasising that the Volksdeutsch children should remain ~~not~~ at Neuhaus and that Christina Cikora, the Volksdeutsch child, should be return to Germany to her older sister. Saturday she was moved to the Artillery barracks in Linz, before being transported to Germany.

Authority to remove the children by the Polish Red Cross was written in English and Polish and signed by Victor Mitrani, 2nd. Lt. Inf. H.Q. 232nd Inf. Rgt. Salzburg D.P. Section.

(signed) R. L. BIALUSKI

Deputy Director, UNRRA.

Enclosure.

(5)

OUT FILE

WE 150/36

WE 20/2/1

INCOMING CABLE.

ACTION: RELIEF SERVICES DEPT.
VOL. SOC. LIAISON UNIT.
Sir Michael Creagh.

WASHINGTON.....TO.....LONDON

No. 1409.
en clair

Dated: 25th. Feb. 1946.
Rec'd: 22.02. hrs.
25th. Feb. 1946.

For Sir Michael Creagh.

Reference our 9483. Have been advised theater permits Austria for Rev. Robert E. Hammer and Anton E. Hierzegger, War Relief Services, NWC Representatives denied on basis UNRRA Missions advice to effect they not needed since Fox already there could handle everything.

WRS intends conduct substantial relief program in Austria; 3,500,000 pounds supplied valued at \$1,000,000 now on hand for program. Considerable amount in transit. WRS discussed program with Colonel Hynes here.

Fox, Hammer Hierzegger constitute entire WRS staff planned for program relief to Austrian nationals. This staff comparable to that of same and other agencies in other countries. We regard it most desirable that clearance be obtained for Hammer and Hierzegger and request matter be re-opened urgently with Mission and Allied Control Commission.

FW/IH

D.P. 180

Des. to 155.

FILE
DESPATCHED BY
REGISTRY

19th January, 1946.

Dear Miss Brownlee,

We have not forgotten you and your Yugoslav material by any means. I saw by the agenda for the Frankfurt Child Welfare Meeting that you were there and am looking forward to the reports which Miss Vos will be bringing with her when she returns this weekend. You know therefore that I only got back from Germany about two weeks ago and these two weeks have been heavily occupied both in cleaning up, in merging the Welfare Division into the Displaced Persons Division (new title: Welfare and Repatriation - Van Hyning Director, myself Deputy), and in concern about the German situation. I have been alerted to go back there at a moment's notice and expect that to materialise soon.

Miss Turner has had your several manuscripts copied and is returning the originals herewith with various other items of which she will give you details as necessary.

I am holding the memo on my desk to be looked at, since my Yugoslav passport was released weeks ago and I am still hoping to make that trip depending on other developments.

It is even possible that one or another of us may be dropping in on you to see how you are enjoying Austria.

Yours sincerely,

G.F. Rabinoff.

Enc. 1 packet miscellaneous papers
Originals plus typewritten copies of 2 Memos on Yugoslavia.

Miss Aleta Brownlee,
Austria Operations,
Central H.Q., Vienna.

OUTGOING CABLE

INDEXED

WE 160/-/1.

Originated by: Relief Services Dept.
Vol. Socy. Liaison Unit
Mrs. P. Tiarks

80/2/1✓
LONDON TO VIENNA

No. 367
EN CLAIR

D. 12.30 hours 16th Feb., 1946.

Attention Mrs. West.

Your 317. Thomas J. FOX National Catholic Conference left for Rome
14th February en route Austria. Proposed stay Rome 1 to 2 weeks.

PW/IC

4

3
ACTION COPY

ACTION: RS DEPT

WELFARE & REPATRIATION DIV
SIR MICHAEL CREAGH

WE 50/2/1
Car WE. 150/30
160/-11
VIENNA.....TO.....LONDON

No. 317

INDEXED
D. 14th February 1946
R. 15th February 1946
09.10 hrs.

Following for Sir Michael Creagh. ERO cable 71 January 15th.

No further word Thomas J. Fox, U.S. National, representative National Catholic Welfare Conference who was to arrive Austria January 21st. Please expedite if possible his arrival ask him to report to Andreassen. We had called representatives from Frankfurt for discussion on receipt of your cable. We cancelled their movement orders.

KP/ID

Registry
No. .

Draft.

Telegram.

VIENNA

NO. 71

Originated:

Sir Michael Creagh
Vol. Socy Liaison Unit.

Michael Creagh
14/1/46.

Ho.

WE 80/21
Copy WE 150/36
Relief Bureau.
Sir M. Creagh.
R1030/5
15 JAN 1946

Despatched *1370/15* M.

INDEXED
125/118

Following for Mrs. West.

1. War Relief Services, National Catholic Welfare Conference is ready to inaugurate Child Welfare Programme Austria, including provision milk, soup concentrates, baby foods, Lactogen, Vitamins, medicines, infants and childrens clothing. Preliminary arrangements made with Caritas Agencies for use their facilities for operation programme. WRS advised by Representative recently in Austria Military approval granted.
2. WRS designates THOMAS J. FOX, U.S. National, as Representative for supervision programme. Theatre clearance granted. Fox desires arrive Austria prior 21 January for purpose attending general meeting presently scheduled.
3. In view necessity attend above meeting Fox going Austria via Rome.
4. Above for your information. Please give Fox every facility.

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

15 JAN 1946

M

OUTGOING CABLE.

Originated by:
Relief Services
Sir Michael Creagh

LONDON TO VIENNA

No. 71
En Clair

Dated: 15th January, 1946.
13.10 hrs.

Following for Mrs. West.

1. War Relief Services, National Catholic Welfare Conference is ready to inaugurate Child Welfare Programme Austria, including provision milk, soup concentrates, baby foods, Lactogen, Vitamins, medicines, infants and childrens clothing. Preliminary arrangements made with Caritas Agencies for use their facilities for operation programme. WRS advised by Representative recently in Austria Military approval granted.
2. WRS designates THOMAS J. FOX, U.S. National, as Representative for supervision programme. Theatre clearance granted. Fox desires arrive Austria prior 21 January for purpose attending general meeting presently scheduled.
3. In view necessity attend above meeting Fox going Austria via Rome.
4. Above for your information. Please give Fox every facility.

PW/LIH.

INCOMING CABLE

160/-/1
WE ~~150/36~~
copy - E.8012/1

ACTION: RS DEPT
WELFARE DIV
SIR M. CREAGH

WASHINGTON.....TO.....LONDON

No. 9483

Dated: 10th January 1946

Rec'd: 10th January 1946

-
1. War Relief Services, NCWC, Is ready to inaugurate Child Welfare Program, Austria, including provision milk, soup concentrates, baby foods, lactogen, vitamins, medicines, infants' and children's clothing. Preliminary arrangements made with Caritas Agencies for use their facilities for operation program. W.R.S. SAD advised by representative recently in Austria military approval granted.
 2. W.R.S. designates Thomas J. Fox, U.S. National, as representative for supervision program. Theatre clearance granted. Fox desires arrive Austria prior 21st January for purpose attending General Meeting Caritas Agencies presently scheduled.
 3. In view necessity attend above meeting Fox going Austria via Rome. Please communicate UNRRA Headquarters Austria.

PW/ID

DP180.

DBR

10th November 1945

Dear Mrs. Jackson,

I was glad to hear of your interesting and helpful plan for taking care of children in Austria; I should be glad to see you about this.

I have, however, taken up the matter with Miss Aves who is our Child Care Consultant. She would like to discuss the matter with you. If you are agreeable would you be good enough to ring her at Museum 6898, Extension 42 to make an appointment?

I have also brought this matter to the attention of Mr. Andreasson who is going out to Austria next week to take charge of relief services.

Yours sincerely,

S.A. Mathiasen
Chief of Austrian Section

Mrs. Rosemarie Jackson,
16 Hillside Gardens,
Highgate,
N.6.

c.c. Miss Aves
Mr. Andreasson

DP180 Soap
113 Canfield Gans. *Andrews*
N.W.6.
Maida Vale 6691

INDEXED

1st, 10. 1945.

Dear Mr. Mathiason,

sketches of
here are the questionnaires, I spoke about on
the telephone today. I hope they might be of use. I have purposely
omitted questions as to the health and hospital situation because
i think they might muddle up the issue. A few but clearly stated
facts would help us more, to begin with, i think.

Very good luck with all plans,

Yours sincerely

Marie Paneth

Marie Paneth.

Fragebogen

(Waisenkinderfürsorge)

Wieviele Waisenkinder oder Kinder die von öffentlicher Fürsorge abhängen
haben Sie in Ihrer Stadt In Ihrem District In Ihrer Anstalt im Land

	Buben				Mädchen		
	0-1	1-6	6-14	14-18	0-1	1-6	14-18
Nazi Opfer							
arisch							
jüdisch							
Opfer anderer							
politischer							
oder mili-							
tärischer Ereignisse							
Nicht oster-							
reichische							
Waisenkinder							

Brauchen Sie Hilfe

Um Obdach zu finden, für wieviele Kinder?	Buben				Mädchen		
	0-1	1-6	6-14	14-18	0-1	1-6	6-14
Mit der Verpflegung	"	"	"	"			14-18
Mit Betreuern	"	"	"	"			
Mit Erziehern	"	"	"	"			
Mit Kleidung	"	"	"	"			
Mit Wasche	"	"	"	"			
Mit Betten	"	"	"	"			
Mit Decken	"	"	"	"			
Sonst noch?	"	"	"	"			
	"	"	"	"			
	"	"	"	"			

Bitte schlagen Sie vor in welcher Form nach Ihrer Meinung die Hilfe am besten zu organisieren wäre:

Fragebogen (Kinderfürsorge)

Fr. wieviele Kinder die im Elternhaus leben
in Ihrer Gemeinde in Ihrem Bezirk in Ihrer Landeshauptmannschaft

brauchen Sie dringend Hilfe in Form von:

[illegible]

QUESTIONNAIRE.

Care of Orphans.

How many orphans or children dependent on public care have you:-

<u>In your town.</u>	<u>In your district.</u>				<u>In your institute.</u>	<u>In your country.</u>			
	<u>Boys.</u>					<u>Girls.</u>			
	0-1	1-6	6-14	14-18		0-1	1-6	6-14	14-18
Victims of Nazi persecution.									
Aryan.									
Jewish.									
Victims of other political or military happenings.									
Non-Austrian orphans.									

Do you need help?

<u>To find shelter.</u>	<u>Number of children.</u>							
	<u>Boys.</u>				<u>Girls.</u>			
	0-1	1-6	6-14	14-18	0-1	1-6	6-14	14-18
With food.								
With care.								
With Education.								
With Clothing.								
With linen.								
With bedding.								
With blankets.								
With what else?								

QUESTIONNAIRE.

Care of Orphans.

For how many children living in their parents home:-

In your town.	In your county.	In your District.

Do you urgently need help in the form of:-

	<u>Boys.</u>				<u>Girls.</u>			
	0-1	1-6	6-14	14-18	0-1	1-6	6-14	14-18
Food.								
Clothing.								
Underwear.								
Teachers.								
Kindergarten teachers (ladies)								

QUESTIONNAIRE.

Care of Orphans.

How many orphans or children dependent on public care have you:-

<u>In your town.</u>	<u>In your district.</u>				<u>In your institute.</u>	<u>In your country.</u>			
	<u>Boys.</u>					<u>Girls.</u>			
	0-1	1-6	6-14	14-18		0-1	1-6	6-14	14-18
Victims of Nazi persecution.									
Aryan.									
Jewish.									
Victims of other political or military happenings.									
Non-Austrian orphans.									

Do you need help?

<u>To find shelter.</u>	<u>Boys.</u>				<u>Girls.</u>			
	0-1	1-6	6-14	14-18	0-1	1-6	6-14	14-18
With food.								
With care.								
With Education.								
With Clothing.								
With linen.								
With bedding.								
With blankets.								
With what else?								

QUESTIONNAIRE.

Care of Orphans.

For how many children living in their parents home:-

In your town.	In your county.	In your District.

Do you urgently need help in the form of:-

	<u>Boys.</u>				<u>Girls.</u>			
	0-1	1-6	6-14	14-18	0-1	1-6	6-14	14-18
Food.								
Clothing.								
Underwear.								
Teachers.								
Kindergarten teachers (ladies)								

DP180. (58)

16 Hillside Gardens
Highgate

London N6

2/11/45.

INDEXED

Dear Dr Mathiasen.

I wonder if you could
give me an interview one day
next week, with regard to
the problem of orphan children
in Austria and in particular the
three hundred in ^(the British zone) Tyrol, whom you
mentioned at the International
Education Fellowship meeting last
week. I have a practical plan
which I think might be of some
use to you. Briefly, I am
British but I married an
Austrian in Aug 1939, he was
a member of the underground

movement, but is now, at our home in Gmunden Upper Austria we have a very large house which we ran as a hotel before the war, at present American officers are billeted there, but I and several other friends of mine would be willing to run a hostel for children voluntarily if UNIVRA or some other organisation could finance the scheme.

Our house would not accommodate a very large number of children, but there are several very large houses in the locality which could probably be taken over for this. I have helped run the hotel and have had a great deal of domestic experience especially with children.

I have a boy aged 5 years
myself. I am most anxious
to do relief work and have
applied to the Red X and other
organisations but they will not
accept me because of the boy.
I hear from my husband that
conditions in Gmunden are not
as bad as in some other districts,
so I imagine that would be a
good place to start. I speak
German fluently, and would
with the other voluntary helpers
be prepared to take entire charge
of the children until suitable
homes could be found for them.

I do hope you will consider
this idea as I know so many
people are anxious to relieve
the suffering especially among

children this winter, but
there is so little one can do
over here.

Hoping you will grant me
an interview to discuss it
further

Yours faithfully

Rosemarie Jackson.

Copy for Mr. Van Hyning.

To: Miss Wood.

From: Miss G.M. Aves.

Subject: DISPLACED PERSONS OPERATIONS IN AUSTRIA.

I haven't as yet seen any figures as to the approximate number of Displaced Children in Austria, although I have heard verbal suggestions that the proportion of children to adults is considerably higher there than in Germany. It seems very important that there should be Child Welfare staff at Zone level in the Austrian operation at the earliest possible moment. May I please know what the position is.

13.8.1945.

cc: Mr. Van Hyning.
Miss Younghusband.

CAH