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U N R R A

MISSION TO AUSTRIA

MONTHLY REPORT IN ACCORDANCE WITH ERO ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER A-120

JANUARY 1947

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A. SUPPLY PROGRAM

A. I & II RELATIONS WITH GOVERNMENTAL AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES

The Combined UNRRA Working Party for Austria met on 8 and 22 January. There was no Combined UNRRA Committee for Austria meeting during the month. Subjects discussed at these meetings included: barley collection and utilization in the United States Zone, speeding up of rail movements from Luxembourg and the Russian Zone of Germany and planning of rail transport of the remaining UNRRA imports distribution of cotton imports, the latest changes in the UNRRA Austrian budget, disposal of condensed milk imports the reduction in the tractor program and distribution of UNRRA grain imports.

Requirements Officers took part, in company with US Element representatives, in regular Sub-Committee discussions between the British Element and the Austrian Government to determine suitable expenditure on food, agricultural and industrial rehabilitation of the ten million pounds sterling British financial assistance to Austria. Uncertainty about the nature and date of shipment of the unshipped balance of UNRRA's program prejudiced considerably attempts to coordinate these proposed expenditures with UNRRA's outstanding supplies.

Meetings of the Quadripartite Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and on Food were attended by members of the staff of the Department of Supply and Transport.

A representative of the Mission attended as usual ^{the} Monthly ECITO/BIDA meeting in Luxembourg on January 20 and 21.

A. III BUDGET AND PROGRAM

As a decision by the UNRRA Central Committee in Washington was awaited on the proposal for pooling uncommitted funds from all country budgets for redistribution to areas of greatest need, including Austria, the changes in the Austrian supply budget which were under discussion early in the month were not pursued. Allocation of the \$117,300,000 therefore remained the same as at the end of December.

The balance of this program still to be delivered to Austria is estimated to amount to 152,400 tons (gross) including over 65,000 tons of food, about 35% of this total is expected to arrive in February, 43% in March, 9% in April and 13% in May.

(On 12 February notification of the Central Committee's decision was received stating that the Austrian Program had been increased to \$137,300,000. The extra \$20,000,000 is to be used exclusively to meet urgent food needs for the first quarter of 1947. The present allocation of the budget is therefore:

Food	\$ 79,829,800
Clothing	2,000,000
Medical	1,660,000
Agricultural	
Rehabilitation	20,000,000
Industrial Rehabilitation	7,137,200
Unclassified	
(Military Shipments)	25,500,000
1% Freeze	1,173,000
	<u>\$137,300,000</u>

This is expected to provide some 150,000 to 200,000 tons of additional supplies.))

A. IV FOOD

Budget

The apparent discrepancies between Washington's estimates of the cost of food shipments already received or programmed and the Mission's figures have not yet been resolved. In the light of Washington estimates for the cost of food shipments to Austria through November 1946 (received late in January and still being checked) it appears that either due to upward revisions of world average prices or to other factors outside the knowledge of this Mission, it is unlikely that any uncommitted funds will become available for procurement in addition to the program already notified, unless a further allocation of funds is made.

The final settlement of the French Military contribution to UNRRA at \$1,905,680 (payable in sterling) was agreed upon in January. This represents a saving of approximately \$150,000 on the sum provisionally allowed for this contribution. It is understood that this balance is being made available for farther procurement of food.

Balance of Program

Notification of the total tonnage expected to be shipped after 31 December 1946 has been received but inadequate information on the unshipped balance of the Food Program has made very difficult co-ordination with the procurement program for 1947 of the Allied Powers. The latest statement of items other than grain was received on 1 December 1946. Conflicting cables of unshipped grain, the bulk of outstanding shipments, made a detailed breakdown impossible. An estimate of the position is approximately as follows:

Balance of Food Program for Shipment after 22.1.47

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Gross Tonnage</u>
Grain and Flour	37,200
Pulses	9,700
Meat Products	1138
Canned Fish	460
Soya Products	333
Powdered Milk	80

T o t a l	47,911

Maintenance of Ration Scale

The revised official 1550 calorie ration scale introduced during December was maintained in force during January 1947. Preliminary reports show, however, that official distribution of food during January fell short of this scale in almost all parts of Austria. The deficit appears to have been due mainly to non-distribution of potatoes in Vienna, and to lack of any adequate substitute for the official ration of pulses in other areas. The principal UNRRA imports due for consumption to meet this scale during the 23rd Ration Period (6 January - 2 February) consisted of 19,000 tons of flour and 3,400 tons of fats (part of which was distributed as a substitute for meat to cover the deficit in that commodity).

Crop Collection Estimates

New crop estimates for the 1946 harvest, showing substantial reductions in the tonnage of bread grains and secondary grains expected to be available for consumption by the rationed population were notified to the Allied Council and to this Mission in January.

After attending inconclusive Quadripartite discussions on the estimates the Mission Food and Agricultural Branches raised accordingly their previous estimates both of the grain and flour stock position at the end of 1946, and of the prospective bread grain supply situation during the first quarter of 1947. The results were cabled to Washington in response to urgent requests that these data be provided for presentation to the International Emergency Food Committee to enable them to decide upon the necessity of recommending that UNRRA make another credit available to Austria for the purchase of food in addition to the program referred to above. Detailed information on these revised estimates is included in the Agricultural Branch Report.

Food Distribution

Preliminary checks on the distribution of food during January (23rd Ration Period) show that once again contributions of grain and meat from local production fall far behind schedule. Both in the French and British Zones the resulting deficit in grain was mainly covered by drawing on UNRRA shipments not intended for consumption during this Period. This question has been taken up with the Food Ministry in an attempt to ensure that if these overdue deliveries are not made good later they are not deducted from the official figures of local supplies available for consumption, which at present show as available for future collection from the local crop only the tonnage which has not been officially allocated for consumption in the various Food Plans to date. In Vienna the substantial deficit of bread grain deliveries during January was not met, so that the bread ration was not fully maintained.

The Distribution Plan for the 24th Ration Period beginning on 3 February was presented to the Allied Council for approval in mid-January. By the end of January it had still not been finalized owing to the difficulties in agreeing the revised crop estimates. During the discussions, the Food Requirements Officer pointed out that agreement to include in it more than a theoretical 1/13 of the indigenous crop of bread grains had apparently been made conditional upon 'repayment' of such an excess from future UNRRA grain shipments. Such a ruling conflicts with the undertaking that UNRRA imports should be distributed equitably, and no limitations on the distribution of UNRRA imports can be accepted if they mean that supplies will not be sent to the areas where they are most needed.

A decision was reached by the Allied Council during January that inter-Zonal food shipments intended for consumption during any given ration period should not be distributed against ration cards for the Period if they failed to arrive within 10 days of the end of the Period in question but should be written off. This was intended to eliminate the carry-forward from month to month of book deficits by the various Provincial Food Offices, which are often in practice covered by substitute issues, and which greatly complicate the preparation of Distribution Plans by the Food Ministry. At the suggestion of the Food Requirements Officer, however, it was agreed that shipments written off in this way should be carried forward as a debit against the producing area, in order to minimize the risk of deliberate delay in shipment.

No final report has been received from the Food Ministry regarding the protracted enquiry into undeclared grain stocks in the French Zone, despite two further official letters on the subject.

Agreement was reached during January with the Food Ministry that in future UNRRA imports of corn syrup should be distributed to children on the basis of a 35% sugar content. The 450 tons of corn syrup provisionally blocked at Trieste were therefore released to the Austrian Government.

Distribution of Condensed Milk

The Ministry of Food have been asked to explain why no plans had been made for the distribution of approximately 1,800 tons of condensed milk imported by UNRRA in July 1946, since the period of minimum local milk production was approaching. Information was also requested regarding the negligence with which these shipments had been stored, and the discrepancy amounting to approximately 500 tons between estimates of current stocks submitted by the Importvereinigung and the Milch-und-Fett-Wirtschaftsverband respectively.

Repayment of Loans

In order to meet the grain deficit for the 23rd Ration Period, it was agreed that 3,419 tons of wheat due for repayment by UNRRA to the U.S. Element should be postponed until the end of January. At the end of the month repayment on this basis had been 95% completed.

In order to meet a prospective fat deficit for the 24th Ration Period due to the unexplained delay in the arrival of the UNRRA ship, SS 'Volunteer State', arrangements were made for the loan of 935 tons of fat from U.S. Military stocks for consumption during this Period, against repayment on the ship's arrival.

The American Joint Distribution Committee replied to numerous enquiries that arrangements would be completed shortly for the repayment of the balance of 75 tons of a loan of 100 tons of food made from UNRRA stocks last August.

Barter Deal with Switzerland

Negotiations are still proceeding for the delivery of malted milk products from Switzerland in exchange for chewing gum and canned peanuts imported by UNRRA into Austria. Arrangements have now been made for the delivery of 50,000 boxes of malted milk not later than 15 February and for a further 50,000 boxes not later than 15 March.

Gift Cattle from Ireland

Arrangements have now been completed for the shipment of approximately 500 tons of meat in lieu of 2,000 head of live cattle contributed to Austria by the Irish Government, and E.R.O. have agreed to be financially responsible for the transport of this consignment. Delivery is expected during February.

Ground Fish Imports

Inspection of samples from UNRRA shipments of more than 1,000 tons of ground fish during December and January shows that these consignments are unfit for human consumption in anything except acute famine conditions. A protest has been cabled to Washington asking whether the Administration was aware of the deplorable quality of these shipments and requesting that a claim be made against the packers if the standard on which procurement was made has not been adhered to.

Shipping Advices

Great difficulty was experienced during January in correctly allocating individual UNRRA food shipments for inclusion in given Ration Plans, owing to the conflicting and inaccurate advices of sailings received from Washington. Two ships carrying 1,400 tons of canned bacon and 1,700 tons of flour for consumption during the 24th Ration Period failed to arrive in time due to faulty advices, although one sailing date had been confirmed after conflicting notifications.

A. V. AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION

Budget and Program

No exact and up-to-date statement of the status of expenditure against the budget nor of the agricultural program has been received from Washington. Information of the amount of unexpended funds for fertilizers and the final agricultural machinery program are particularly awaited.

Farm Machinery

The reduction in the tractor program for Austria from 1225 to 800 tractors has been confirmed by Washington. All but seven of this number have arrived in Austria. The Austrian authorities much regret this reduction as direct procurement to supplement the program will be very difficult.

Machinery unloaded at Trieste during the month from five ships included trailers, hay presses, fertilizer distributors, disc harrows, field cultivators, sprayers, dusters and 125 threshing machines. The precedence given to food supplies when railings had to be reduced in the second half of January resulted in an almost complete stoppage of farm machinery deliveries.

An incorrect cable figure of the cargo of the 'Eugene Field' led to erroneous reporting of the arrival of 160 Massey Harris 101 SR Standard tractors in December. The correct number of 80 are already being assembled by three firms in Vienna under the supervision of the tractor specialist. One of the Marshall threshers shipped in December was so badly damaged that it will have to be scrapped, the other was more lightly damaged and is now being repaired. The detailed report as to how this damage occurred during unloading at Trieste is awaited.

Distribution

Owing partly to weather conditions, but chiefly to waggon shortage, the delivery of farm machinery from Vienna to the provinces has ceased for the last month. A request that more favourable storage conditions than are at present provided for the

accumulation of machinery at the distributor has been made to the Austrian authorities, who are making every effort to empty the stores to make room for more consignments from Trieste.

Technical Assistance

As shown by Mr. P. Miller's report, forwarded to Washington, on his supervision of the unloading of Allis Chalmers tractors at Trieste up to 16 January, these 17 machines have been disembarked in fairly good condition. In the second half of the month Mr. Miller has supervised Massey Harris tractor assembly in Vienna and inspected all firms responsible for distribution of UNRRA machinery.

At a further conference on 25 January on fuel for UNRRA tractors it was stated that a thorough test and chemical analysis has confirmed that Ligroin is quite satisfactory fuel. The deficit not covered by the limited Austrian production of Ligroin will have to be covered by a 40:60 mixture of petrol and paraffin, which is also satisfactory for the running of the tractors. Five courses of three to four days by Mr. Miller, starting in February, on the maintenance and repair of the Minneapolis Moline and Massey Harris tractors have been arranged in the Laender with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Fertilizers

The first trainload of 707.5 tons of potash salt from the Russian Zone in Germany of the outstanding 9,769 metric tons has arrived, and it is hoped to complete delivery during February. Railing arrangements are settled to begin next month the delivery of the 17,000 metric tons of basic slag from Luxembourg and Belgium. An additional procurement of 10,000 tons of superphosphate from Holland will be delivered by sea during February and March. It is not clear if a further purchase of 600 tons of superphosphate from Belgium will cover Austria's total allocation of 6,000 tons, but it is hoped that the maximum quantity will be secured.

Pesticides

A great many of the 208 Knapsack sprayers received from Surprop in France have proved to be simply military fire extinguishers. Complete fittings for some and special repairs to others will be necessary before they can be used.

Seeds

The remaining 20 tons of crimson clover seed and 90 tons of red clover seed from France and Czechoslovakia respectively arrived during January. The Austrian Government are insistent that the 150 tons cut in red clover seed available from Czechoslovakia shall be secured for use in early Spring if at all possible. A reduction of 1400 tons of oat seeds from Sweden also leaves little time for direct procurement to permit fulfilment of the Spring sowing plan.

By mid-January stocks of seeds imported by UNRRA in 1946 were being delivered. The majority of germination tests upon them at the Austrian Government Seed Testing Station have shown quite satisfactory results. A full report will be forwarded to London as soon as available from the Austrian authorities.

Veterinary Supplies and Artificial Insemination

The 4,000 cu. cm. of Seamin for treatment of Dourine in horses has been received by air. Latest information reports that the Artificial Insemination Training Centre at Wels will start operating by the end of February.

Final 1946 Crop Figures and Collection Estimates

On 21 January the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported to A.C.A. and UNRRA the final figures of the 1946 harvest for bread grains and secondary grains. This report, with attached tables, was discussed at length at two meetings of the Committee of Agriculture and Forestry of A.C.A. and also at an extraordinary joint meeting of the Agricultural and Food Committees. The final figure for bread grains (wheat and rye) reported by the Ministry shows a total production of 479,000 tons as compared with 560,000 tons previously estimated. This figure was accepted by our agricultural experts as well as by representatives of the Four Elements with the greatest reserve. The present estimated collection of 173,000 tons of bread grains, as compared with 201,000 tons previously estimated, was transmitted by the Agriculture and Forestry Committee to the Economic Directorate of the Allied Council with the following remark: "At the same time the Committee believes that these figures on quantity of delivery represent a minimum because of under-estimation of production."

Since the first serious attempt was made to estimate the 1946 harvest in Austria (see report of Requirements Analyst Agriculture, Austrian Mission June 1946) great difficulties were encountered in revising this estimate and obtaining from the Austrian authorities final figures for the results of the 1946 harvest. The latest figures for bread grains and secondary grains were transmitted to Washington by cable No. 2011 (repeated London 239), dated 1 February.

Final figures for other crops such as potatoes, sugar beet, pulses and oil seeds are not yet available as the Ministry of Agriculture is still working on them.

A. VI INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

Budget

No change in the total allocation for the industrial program has been made during January but funds have been deducted from chemicals for the purchase of an additional 30,000 metric tons of coal. \$50,000 of the budget remains unexpended.

Bosch Spare Parts

Authorized expenditure on this item has been increased to \$123,500, but settlement of the terms of payment is proving complicated and difficult. It is understood that the contract has been drawn up between the firm and the United States Military Authorities. If it is signed promptly the first consignment of 14 tons should arrive in Austria by the end of February, the whole delivery covering a six months' period.

Coal

The 67,500 tons of lignite delivered from Czechoslovakia is expected to be completed by a shipment of 7,000 tons on 7 February 1947. Funds for an additional 30,000 tons have now been made available. A barter deal also exists for exchanging electric power for coal, the Austrian Government would prefer to defer this delivery until UNRRA supplies have been furnished. Should the Czechoslovak Government not agree to this, 10,000 tons of UNRRA lignite would be delivered in March and the remainder by the end of May.

Tyres and Tubes

1,400 tyres and tubes now remain to be shipped. A distribution plan for those taken over from the British Military has now been produced by the Austrian Government which attempts to equalize the issue of tyres to all Zones of Austria but still awaits Allied Commission approval.

Worm Wheels for Klagenfurt Tramways

News that no contract has been made for these spares has caused considerable dismay as the Mission believed the order was placed in October and the delivery period is eight months. This requirement is so urgent that alternative arrangements would undoubtedly have been made had UNRRA not promised procurement.

Vehicle Spare Parts

Checking of the consignments which continue to arrive has been taken over by the Transport Branch. 428 cases have been received and checked and notification given of 500 en route.

Procurement of UNRRA Supplies in Austria

To permit the fulfilment of the order placed for the delivery of spare parts for the Albanian waterworks by mid-March, the Mission has had to request, on behalf of the manufacturers, the Government for the use of electric current for production and fuel oil for factory heating when such supplies were cut off in Vienna for most of January.

Distribution

During the month 60 15-cwt and 3 3-ton trucks have been delivered. Assembly and delivery of the remaining 96 15-cwt and approximately 20 3-ton trucks (including cannibalized) should be completed in February if not hampered by lack of power.

Some correction of the distribution plans has occurred by the distribution during January of more of the 17,320 tons of Czechoslovakian brown coal to civil and industrial requirements as opposed to the preference given to the Railways in December. Owing to lack of knowledge of size and quality of supplies before arrival continuous corrections in distribution plans cannot be avoided.

Distribution of quebracho is now completed and of sodium bichromate is in progress. A reserve of the latter is being kept to correct any maldistribution notified when Field Observers reports are completed. Some allocation will be made to the wool industry for dyes.

All tool sets have now been distributed, mostly in Vienna.

A satisfactory change in the distribution plan now allocates more wool to civil requirements. Raw cotton is being sent for processing.

Changes in the original allocation of 80,370 Kg. of calcium carbide distributed were necessary on quality grounds.

Of the 303.89 tons of raw rubber distributed 75% is being used to manufacture tyres and tubes, most of the remainder for insulation materials, and a small quantity is allotted to the shoe industry.

A. VII CLOTHING AND TEXTILES

Budget

Uncommitted funds amounting to \$192,000 are held on this budget owing to the re-pricing of procurements and a decision not to purchase wool for the manufacture of felt conveyors for the paper industry.

Blankets and Shoes for DPs

Checks on receipts have shown that DPs have not received 10,000 blankets or more than 51,000 pairs of shoes out of 71,750 pairs which ERO claims to have shipped early in 1946. The matter is being investigated. Payment for these supplies from the Austrian budget is also being queried as they were shipped in the first quarter of 1946.

Clothing for Lumber Workers

When these outfits finally arrived and were sorted they were found to be torn, shrunken, worn and poor quality ex-army clothing, totally inadequate and unsuitable to the purpose intended. Samples of the clothing have been returned and Washington asked for a replacement of suitable outfits without charge to the budget. Free distribution of the present shipment, mainly as waste is proposed, and an enquiry requested.

5,397 mackinaw coats and 5,070 pairs of woollen mittens are new and in good condition and will be distributed as soon as a plan is approved. Raincoats and rucksacks have not yet reached Vienna.

Further Shipments

The remaining 46 tons of the complete cotton allocation to Austria of 820 tons is now being shipped. When the clothing problem is settled all items on this program will have been despatched.

VIII MEDICAL SUPPLIES

Budget and Program

The position at 31 January, including Military commitments, was as follows:

Programmed	2,356 tons	\$ 2,000,000
Received	1,481 "	1,156,555
Balance	875 "	843,445+

+(of which \$150,000 likely to be irrecoverable from purchase price of Military supplies.)

Shipments

Supplies received during January included surgical instruments, syringes, needles, catgut, 20 million units of insulin, 22,000 vials of penicillin and 17 cases of drugs from the British Element. The need for further drugs is urgent.

Distribution

Complaints received have been due to the non-arrival of items programmed. Washington has agreed to give high priority to drug shipments. Some nurses' uniforms and operating gowns are to be included in the supply program to relieve this shortage. Some further uniforms are being received for student nurses from the International Red Cross in Switzerland and other voluntary sources. The value of goods distributed, cumulative to 31 December 1946, was 2,154,600 Austrian Schillings.

IX DISTRIBUTION

Checks

Investigations during January have covered the following rehabilitation items: coal from Czechoslovakia, two deliveries of trucks, agricultural machinery, calcium carbide, raw rubber, quebracho, safety fuse, glue, resin, sodium bichromate and cotton. The resultant reports have been passed direct to Commodity Branches and will be incorporated in the General Report for January which will be issued early in February.

Reports

The General Report for December and the Food Reports for the 21st and 22nd Ration Periods have been completed (Report for 22nd Period attached) during the month. A Distribution Officer from Headquarters visited each Provincial Food Office to stress the necessity of obtaining Period returns as soon as possible. This attempt to speed up the Food Ration Period Reports has enabled the Report for the 22nd Period (9 December to 5 January) to be issued before the beginning of the 24th Period (3 February).

Report of the E.R.O. Distribution Control Unit

The report of the distribution control unit, which conducted a survey of Austria from 21 September to 19 October, was received.

Staff

The order to terminate the four Distribution Officers has again been revised and efforts are being made to retain all Distribution Officers until the end of March 1947.

A. X SUPPLY ACCOUNTING

Checking of Receipts by the Austrian Government

Accurate figures of receipts by the Austrian Government had by the end of the month been established and incorporated in the Mission's fortnightly Statistical Report in respect of forty-five ships, and information about another twenty ships obtained. Every effort is being made to improve this not unsatisfactory rate of progress by pressing the Bundeskanzleramt to speed up the transmission of these figures. Only when losses between port and receipt by the Government have been established can the probable amount of the Proceeds of Sales Fund be established and the urgency of doing so before the close of the UNRRA Mission activities in Austria has been frequently impressed upon the Government representatives. Insufficient Government control over some of its agents is apparent, especially where rail-waggons of bulk cargoes are delivered direct to millers in the Laender.

A. XI MOTOR TRANSPORT

Vehicles and Spares for the Austrian Government

The entire vehicle assembly program for Austria will be completed when the remaining 229 vehicles are finished by Messrs. Graef and Stift as expected by 15 February.

Forty-eight cases of spares for the Austrian Government were checked and handed over in January.

A. XII PORT, SHIPPING AND RAIL MOVEMENTS

Shipping

Twelve ships berthed at Trieste during January with a total of 31,708 gross long tons, three from the Eastern hemisphere and nine from the U.S.A.

Port Movements

Though 8,772 gross metric tons remained at port at 31 December, the tonnage on ship and in shed at 31 January was 1,213 gross metric tons. Lack of flat cars reduced the quantity of agricultural machinery railed on the last day of the month.

Rail Movements from Trieste

During January 2,640 waggons loaded in Trieste with 39,156 gross metric tons entered Austria. The comparative figures for December were 2,474 waggons carrying 38,313 tons. Holidays at the turn of the year delayed the transit of some trains

loaded in Trieste in December from entering Austria until January.

The average loading rate of 1,294 gross metric tons in December was well maintained at 1,283 tons during January, comparing with 802 tons in November. A satisfactory reduction in the percentage of waggons sent to Trieste for loading which are unusable due to unsuitability, military purposes or pure loss has also been achieved:

September	50%
October	30%
November	15%
December	14%
January	9%

2,689 empties were despatched to Trieste for loading UNRRA goods for Austria, of which 2,640 returned loaded during the month.

Supplies entering Austria from Italian Eastern ports since last August have been:

	<u>Waggons</u>	<u>Gross metric tons</u>
August	6,689	106,822
September	2,588	38,483
October	1,732	25,276
November	1,457	22,798
December	2,474	38,313
January	2,640	39,156
Cumulative total	17,580	270,848

Traffic from Other Origins

Heavy Czechoslovak coal movement (21,880 tons) again maintained a high tonnage of UNRRA supplies entering Austria from other origins than Trieste, figures for January being 25,082 tons in 1158 waggons and for December (after amendment) 21,562 tons in 1,098 waggons. 707 tons of potash from the USSR Zone of Germany, 350 tons of quabacho from Genoa, a free gift of 70 tons of bacon from Holland, 43 tons of red clover seed from Czechoslovakia and 20 tons of crimson clover seed from France were the other main consignments. Dry skim milk and canned meat from Luxembourg are expected early in February. Seed oats from Sweden and a small surprop tonnage from France are also en route.

The important shipment of 17,000 tons of basic slag from Luxembourg has been arranged for by an agreement at the ECITO meeting on 21 January. Two hundred waggons will be provided by the US Zone in Germany following the delivery by Austria of two hundred waggons. The Committee of Exchange of Waggons will arrange the provision of one hundred waggons for three weeks. Loading of the first hundred should have begun already.

Transit Traffic through Austria

The Mission has been concerned in ensuring the necessary supply of coal by the countries benefitting from the transit through Austria of about 15,000 tons of coal from Poland to Italy, ten trains of potash from the USSR Zone of Germany to Yugoslavia and trains loaded with salt from Piumo for Czechoslovakia via Maribor.

A. XIII FINANCE

Collection of Proceeds from Sale of UNRRA Supplies

Up to the end of January the Austrian Government had collected 463,067,137 Austrian Schillings from sales of UNRRA supplies and was holding 444,771,790 Schillings in a blocked account for future expenditure on relief and rehabilitation projects. Nothing had as yet been spent, and no formal plans had been presented to UNRRA by the Government. The funds collected constituted about 49.2% of the approximate value of supplies delivered to the Austrian Government, as opposed to 47.9% at the end of December.

The delivery of some three and a quarter million dollars' worth more supplies in this month was matched by an increase in the proceeds of over twenty seven and a half million schillings. Both increments were less than average, and though the percentage of dollar value covered by the proceeds is still rising, and now nears 50%, this percentage has never increased by much less than 4% in any one month before. The unusually large increases during December of nearly six million dollars in deliveries, over one hundred forty and a half million schillings in total proceeds and 13% in the percentage of dollar value may have partly accounted for the small change in January.

Distribution costs during January amounted to 319,492 schillings, a percentage of 1.2% of the increase in proceeds, comparing with 209,735 schillings in December, a proportion of only 0.1% of the rise in proceeds. The cumulative total of close on eleven million schillings is still only 2.4% of the gross proceeds (2.5% at the end of December.)

Some explanatory comments on the completeness of these figures, however, should be noted. They refer only to cash payments received into and paid out of the Proceeds Account, and a period of delay in reporting, therefore, occurs due to credit in both items. The amounts of proceeds from communication and transport and agricultural equipment include merely estimated prices for some machines. Payment for these items will be adjusted as soon as firm prices are fixed. The partial deduction of distribution costs occurring before collection of gross proceeds should also be remembered. Efforts are being made to remedy these defects and a more complete statement has been promised by the Austrian Government as at 28 February.

The Mission Proceeds of Sales Committee formed to consider how the net proceeds should be used had several meetings during the month following the return of the Chief of Mission from London where the question had been discussed. A draft of the terms of the agreement to be signed between the Austrian Government and UNRRA, dealing with the creation of a control body and the principles which should govern expenditure of the fund, was received from the two representatives of the Bundeskanzleramt who had attended a meeting of the Committee last month. The Mission Committee proposed a number of amendments to this draft, which sought to limit expenditure to projects which would not be considered suitable for budget financing. Modifications of the extreme standpoint of the Austrian draft were suggested which the Austrian Government is still considering.

A. XIV ORGANIZATION

A. At the end of January arrangements took effect separating the Motor Transport Branch from the Supply and Transport Division and making this Division responsible to the Deputy Chief of Mission. As the Motor Transport Division, D.P. Operations, this unit will continue to be responsible for supervising the arrival, checking and distribution of all motor transport vehicles and spares^{and} the provision of motor transport services for all Mission personnel, and will still act in an advisory capacity to the Supply and Transport Division on motor transport supplied to the Austrian Government.

The transfer of the responsibility for accounting for the DP Operations in the field from the Supply Accounting Branch to the DP Supply Division was effective from the beginning of January. The officer transferred to that Division for this work however, still clears for the Supply Accounting Branch out-turn reports for all DP Administrative and ^{Mission Stores} Supplies shipped to the Supply Centre at Grodig.

B. HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AUSTRIAN POPULATION

Austrian Authorities and the World Health Organization

Two meetings were held with Dr. Reuter, Chief Medical Officer in the Bundesministerium für soziale Verwaltung about Austria's requests for assistance from the World Health Organization and constant liaison has been maintained with Dr. Goodman, Field Supervisor, W.H.O. Briefly, the Austrian Government has been advised to ask for the following:

1. Twenty short-term medical fellowships, mainly clinical.
2. Six visiting lecturers.
3. \$500.00 to establish a fund to purchase microfilm reprints from Washington.
4. \$1,000.00 for the purchase of urgently needed specialist literature and journals.
5. The services of an international liaison nurse (Miss Petschnigg) to work for nine months with the Austrian Government to rehabilitate nursing services in Austria.
6. The services of a part-time liaison officer between the Austrian Government and W.H.O. when the UNRRR Chief Medical Officer is withdrawn.

Professors Schoenbauer and Von Lauda were also visited in connection with these requests and to discuss the use of penicillin and streptomycin in Austria.

Appointment of Nurse to the Government

Clearance for Miss Petschnigg to come to Austria from Germany has now been received and forwarded to the League of Red Cross Societies, with the request that she be brought here before the end of February.

UNRRA Fellowships

Copies of the full post-graduate course in England have been translated into German and sent to all the County Directors and Matrons of Training Schools. Requests are coming in slowly for a few copies of Evelyn Pearce's Text Book on Nursing (in English) given by UNRRA, to be translated into German for use in the Austrian Hospital Training Schools.

Many of the 20 UNRRA Nursing Fellows, recently returned from England, have already given talks to groups of their colleagues in Austria, on their experiences in England and on the knowledge gained. Also, many are being appointed as Sister Tutors and to other administrative positions.

One of the Fellows has written an account of her experiences in the various London hospitals visited.

Miss Schermer has at last gone to Switzerland to take a course in Industrial Nursing. This course will of necessity only last 6 - 8 weeks, unless the World Health Organization can be persuaded to give this Fellow a further opportunity to continue her studies elsewhere after 28 February.

The Women Public Health Officers Association agreed to the recommendation of the Austrian Mission Nursing Section that instead of training one Austrian student in Public Health Nursing, it would be preferable to arrange a post graduate course of three and one-half months study for three qualified Austrian Fuersorgerinnen.

The course will begin with the Spring School of Post Graduate Study for British Public Health Nurses at Southampton, and terminate with the Summer School for the same purpose at Newham College, Cambridge. The interim period will be utilized for studying in London all branches of Public Health.

C. PUBLIC RELATIONS AND INFORMATION

Again this month the Public Relations Office was chiefly concerned with Press relations, especially with the fifty or sixty foreign correspondents stationed in Vienna and others in transit. Work connected with DP Operations is surveyed separately in Part II of this Monthly Report.

Anxiety continues among the Austrian population because nothing is yet in sight to provide imports of food as the end of UNRRA's supplies approaches.

Local Press and Radio

Many of the local newspapers have written articles summarizing UNRRA's activities in Austria during the past year. For example, the "Arbeiter Zeitung" published in Vienna by the Socialist Party on 15 January carried a 1000-word leading article entitled "Austria without UNRRA." The article pointed out that UNRRA "has saved millions from starvation" in Austria.

Good coverage of UNRRA activities continues in the Austrian Press and radio network. A reflection of apprehension mentioned above as to the post-UNRRA situation is also prominent.

Foreign Correspondents

Several enquiries into the food situation in Austria were received during the month. Miss Molly McGee, representing the North American Newspaper Alliance and an English Roman Catholic Church publication "The Universe" was particularly concerned with it in reference to the present mortality rate and the health of children. Mr. John MacCormac of the "New York Times" interviewed the Mission's Requirements Officer about Austria's food prospects in the last days of the month. A resume of the food position was cabled to Rome to the Central European correspondent for "World Report," John W. Mowinkel, who had been unable to visit Austria as planned.

D. ANALYSIS OF AUSTRIAN ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

No monthly report on Austrian economic conditions was prepared for December as all attention was given during January to the production of a summary report on the situation at the end of the year 1946, which will be available shortly.

E. FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Payment to Military for Rent of Accommodation

Vouchers for signature committing the Administration to the payment in dollars in Washington of rent for the Central Headquarters building in Vienna have been presented to the Mission by USFA. In discussions with the Army the Mission took the view that UNRRA should not be asked to pay expenses incurred by the Army in Austria in Austrian Schillings. Moreover, we find that the directives of USFET (letter A.G.401 DGS-AGEA dated 8 January 1946, and USFET Circular 165 dated 8 November 1946) which guide the Army's actions contain nothing stating that UNRRA must pay in dollars for premises occupied. Meanwhile, it transpired that a former officer in Salzburg had been signing similar vouchers for properties occupied by teams in the U.S. Zone. A cable was sent to Washington explaining the position and requesting advice.

Accounts and Finance

One month's supply of £400 sterling worth of Occupation Francs, introduced as French Military Currency on 1 February 1947, has been arranged through the French Military Paymaster at Innsbruck. This necessitates the maintenance of a fourth set of books and monthly financial statements.

On 1 January the work of the Division was reorganized throughout the Mission. Work was centralized on the closure of the U.S. Zone Area I office at Salzburg, so that the Field Cashiers now operate under the Finance Officer direct from Vienna. The functions of finance have been separated, under the Finance Officer, from those of accounting, under the Deputy Chief Accountant, but both officers report to the Chief Accountant.

Communications

A four-day break in the direct teletype circuit to Trieste occurred due to flooding early in the month but normal commercial cable clearance covered the gap. Frequent stoppages in the Vienna direct electric current service has interrupted direct teletype to the Cable Company and the automatic subscriber system to the Zones.

Long distance telephone services continue very reliable, and the Military circuits into Germany, with the exception of poor conditions on calls to Hamburg and Bremer, are reasonably good. Relay work between the Yugoslav Mission and its Movement Officer working on the large potash movement from Germany has been considerable.

Warsaw mail is now routed by United States Army Special Messenger Service to Berlin for onforwarding instead of via Prague to which there is only a weekly air service. Official mail clearance with areas outside Austria is generally better than in December. Personal mail to UK during January has taken an average of 5 to 7 days but should improve in early February when a daily air service will begin. The forwarding of APO mail for the Yugoslav Mission, recently difficult, has been assisted by the re-opening by US APO 777 of its facilities for American UNRRA personnel in Yugoslavia.

Within Austria personal mail to the US Zone was unreliable early in the month. US APO authorities have stopped the privilege of carrying British and French mail to and from Central Headquarters, Vienna and the Zones. Other methods of handling this mail should prove adequate. A series of test letters were sent to the Zone Headquarters during the month.

Personnel

Statistics of UNRRA Mission personnel will be found in the attached report - Comparative Statistics of Personnel, February 1946 to January 1947.

Services for Personnel

NAAFI supplies for British employees again ceased on 31 January, but during this month a large stock of miscellaneous supplies have been bought and our own UNRRA Mission stores' supplies have now arrived from Washington.

The Schweizerhof Hotel has been de-requisitioned but the Mission has been allotted twenty-five extra beds for transients at the British Officers' Transit Hotels.

A considerable decrease in travel applications took place largely due to bad weather conditions. The UNRRA aircraft visited Vienna. Valuable use could be made of a more frequent service.

Health precautions were taken against a typhoid fever epidemic in Vienna. Terminal medical examinations have been discontinued except for personnel terminated in Austria.

F. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE MISSION/a

1 FEBRUARY 1947

Chief of Mission
Deputy Chief of Mission
Legal Adviser
Chief Public Relations Officer
Historian
Chief Economist

Brigadier R. H. R. Paminter
Col. C. S. Miller
Mr. W. W. Cox
Mr. R. E. Hoddinott
Miss H. R. Jeter
Mr. E. Knobloch

Department of Supply, Distribution and Transport

Director
Deputy Director
Chief Requirements & Distribution Officer
Movements Officer
Supply Records Officer

Lt. Col. K.V. Olkhovsky
Lt. Col. H.G. Vidler
Mr. R. Helliwell
Mr. M.V.M. Beraud
Capt. D.W.J. Smith

Department of Finance and Administration

Director
Chief Personnel Officer
Chief Finance Officer
Chief Administrative Services Officer
Security Officer

Mr. A. Goldfeld
Mr. W.A. Carot
Mr. K.E. Swindale
W/C C.G. Vandyck
Major H.F. A'Brassard

a/ See Part II for DP Operations Officers

G. LIST OF INFORMATION SERIES AND PRESS RELEASES ISSUED DURING
JANUARY 1947

Information Series

149	UNRRA the Greatest Humanitarian Enterprise in History	6.1.47
150	UNRRA Nutritionist on Conditions in Vienna	13.1.47
151	Report of the Director General to the Sixth Session of the UNRRA Council	14.1.47

Press Releases

76	Austrian Nurses with UNRRA Fellowships Return to Austria	2.1.47
77	UNRRA Gave Austria 56,746 Tons Supplies in December: 1946 Deliveries Summarized -- 524,392 Tons Food	14.1.47

H. LIST OF ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS ISSUED DURING JANUARY 1947^a

Central Headquarters Series

- 87 Private APO Mail
- 88 Travel on British Train
- 89 Personal Expenses Claims

Austrian Mission Series

- 297 POL Supplies in Belgium
- 298 Greetings from Director General Lowell W. Rooks
- 301 Appointment of Surplus-Disposal Officer for the Austrian Mission
- 302 Motor Transport - Drivers' Instructions -
Use of UNRRA Vehicles
- 304 Greetings from E.R.O.
- 305 Funds of Staff Association
- 306 BAFVS and Scrip Money
- 308 Ex-UNRRA Class I Employees
- 309 Location of Typewriters
- 310 Leave in Italy
- 311 Advances against Home Allotment
- 312 Payment of Rations for Dependents of UNRRA Employees
- 313 Change of Address - French Mission
- 314 Security of UNRRA Pro-formas -- rubber stamps HQ.

^{a/} See Part II of this Report for Administrative orders which refer to D.P. Operations

MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT OF MISSION TO AUSTRIA

UNRRA

Form MSR-1

Report for January 1947

Sections A, B and C discontinued

	UNRRA Class I	Local Class II	Voluntary Class III
<hr/>			
D. PERSONNEL OF MISSION			
<hr/>			
1. Employees on payroll end of month by service:			
<u>Total Austria</u>	<u>336</u>	<u>648</u>	<u>36</u>
a. Central Headquarters, Vienna	145	281	11
Office of Chief of Mission	a/ 26	b/ 68	-
Dept. Supply, Distribution and Transport	c/ 48	e/ 61	-
Dept. Finance & Administration	d/ 45	e/ 147	-
Displaced Persons Operations	26	5	11
b. Central Headquarters Staff, Outside Vienna	17	119	-
DP Motor Transport Unit	9	58	-
DP Supply Centre	8	55	-
Port Traffic Office		6	-
c. Zone DP Headquarters	56	239	8
d. DP Assembly Centres	118	f/ 9	17
2. Employees on payroll end of month by country of citizenship:			
<u>Total Austria</u>	<u>336</u>	<u>648</u>	<u>36</u>
U.K.	158	2	4
U.S.A.	72	2	8
Netherlands	17	1	1
France	9	1	-
Belgium	13	-	-
Canada	11	-	-
Poland	15	28	2
Australia	12	-	-
Czechoslovakia	6	21	3
Norway	4	2	-
Luxembourg	2	-	-
South Africa	3	-	-
U.S.S.R.	3	27	-
Colombia	1	-	-
Sweden	-	-	1
Switzerland	-	-	1
New Zealand	1	-	-
Palestine	-	-	12
Italy	-	8	-
Lithuania	1	-	-
Indo China	1	-	-
San Salvador	1	-	-
Venezuela	1	-	-
Austria	-	444	-
Yugoslavia	-	50	2
Hungary	-	4	-
Roumania	-	2	-
Esthonia	-	4	-
Turkey	-	1	-
Latvia	1	1	1
Germany	-	1	-
Stateless	4	22	1
Citizenship not yet determined	-	g/ 27	-
<hr/>			
a/ Includes Tracing Bureau 8; b/ Includes Tracing Bureau 66; c/ Includes Trieste Port Traffic Officer; d/ Includes Personnel 11; e/ Includes Personnel 3; f/ Vienna Area team only; g/ Includes persons reported as Ukrainians and Volksdeutsche.			

D. PERSONNEL OF MISSION (cont)	UNRRA Class I	Local Class II	Voluntary Class III
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e. Employees on payroll at end of month by sex:	336	648	36
a. Males	191	328	19
b. Females	145	320	17

4. Employees on payroll at end of month
by grade:

<u>T o t a l</u>	<u>336</u>
2	2
3	11
4	31
5	54
6	21
7	38
8	37
9	39
10	49
11	36
12	7
13	5
14	3
15	1
U.S.P.H.	2

Date submitted: 17 February 1947

by: 

for: Chief of Mission

AMOUNT & UTILISATION OF PROCEEDS FROM SALE OF UMLRA SUPPLIES.

COUNTRY... AustriaSerial No. 10Date.... 31 January 1947Period.... January 1947

Currency Unit.....

TABLE I. GROSS PROCEEDS OF SALES AND RENTALS WITH SUMMARY OF UTILISATION.

	Column 1. Cumulative Total to date.	Column 2. Current Period.
A. Gross Proceeds of Sales and Rentals.....	<u>463,067,137.21</u>	<u>27,478,207.60</u>
B. Distribution Costs	<u>10,995,347.46</u>	<u>319,492.51</u>
C. Currency transferred to Mission.....	<u>6,400,000.--</u> .....	.....
D. Supplies & Services furnished to Mission.....	.....	.....
E. Supplies & Services furnished to other Areas .....	.....	.....
K. Reimbursable Administrative Expenditure	<u>771,917.82</u>	<u>216,917.82</u>
L. Reimbursable Administrative Commitment	<u>128,082.18</u>	<u>216,917.82 Cr.</u>
F. Balance of Proceeds available (A. minus B,C,D,E,K, & L.) ..	<u>444,771,789.75</u>	<u>27,158,715.09</u>
G. Expenditure on Relief & Rehabilitation Projects .....	.....	.....
H. Commitments for Relief & Rehabilitation Projects.....	.....	.....
J. Balance available for future Expenditure	<u>444,771,789.75</u>	<u>27,158,715.09</u>

TABLE II. GROSS PROCEEDS OF SALES AND RENTALS DURING CURRENT PERIOD ACCORDING TO COMMODITY GROUP.
(Breakdown of Table I Line A Column 2).

Commodity	Amount.
0. Food, Fats, Oil & Soap	<u>17,000,799.50</u>
1. Clothing, Textiles & Footwear .....	.....
2. Medical Supplies & Equipment .....	.....
3. Industrial Equipment .....	.....
4. Communication & Transport Equipment	<u>267,000.--</u>
5. Other Equipment (except Agricultural) .....	.....
6. Agricultural Supplies & Equipment	<u>2,708,024.51</u>
7. Miscellaneous Manufactured Products	<u>7,502,383.59</u>
8. Fuel, Lubricants & Petroleum .....	.....
9. Miscellaneous Raw Materials.....	.....
TOTAL	<u>27,478,207.60</u>

goods free charge were issued. This statement

January 1947

B. Distribution costs = S 319,492.51 detailed:

<u>Kostenart:</u>	<u>Betrag:</u>
Personal	27,182.83
Buro	4,921.13
Kontrollstellen in den Bundesländern	4,000.--
Autos	4,461.41
Reisen	113,156.05
Telefon, Telegramme, Fernschreiber	3,744.95
Instandhaltung d. Verpackungsmaterials	33,277.44
Lagermiete und Frachten	9,023.66
Kleine Fahrtauslagen	28.50
Zeitungen und Zeitschriften	54.90
Verschiedene Kosten	5,249.64
Begleitpersonal (Gendarmerie) zur Sicherung der UNRRA-Transporte	114,392.--
Summe:	<u>S 319,492.51</u>

Wien, am 31 Januar 1947.

U. N. R. R. A.

MISSION TO AUSTRIA

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF PERSONNEL

February 1946 - January 1947

History Unit

February 1947

TABLE I

UNRRA AUSTRIAN MISSION PERSONNEL
Number at end of each month by Class

	1946 <u>February</u>	1946 <u>March</u>	1946 <u>April</u>	1946 <u>May</u>	1946 <u>June</u>	1946 <u>July</u>	1946 <u>August</u>	1946 <u>September</u>	1946 <u>October</u>	1946 <u>November</u>	1946 <u>December</u>	1947 <u>January</u>
<u>T o t a l</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>841</u>	<u>949</u>	<u>906</u>	<u>1203</u>	<u>1363</u>	<u>1368</u>	<u>1290</u>	<u>1227</u>	<u>1137</u>	<u>1003</u>	<u>1020</u>
Class I	672	748	788	696	659	631	596	547	491	421	<u>364</u>	336
Class II (Local) ^{/a}	48	93	161	198	531	719	757	727	715	680	605	648
Class III (Voluntary Agency) ^{/b}	0	0	0	12	13	13	15	16	21	36	38	36

^{/a} The Mission began to place Class II employees on the payroll at Central Headquarters Vienna in February 1946 but at the end of May there were still no Class II employees in the Zones as all DP and/or local personnel were still paid by the Burgermeisters. During June, 325 Class II personnel in Zones and Central Headquarters, Vienna Tracing Bureau and Supply Centres were added to the UNRRA payroll. No Class II are in Assembly Centres except in the Vienna Area Team. By definition, a Class II employee is one who is locally recruited, serves only in the country where he is recruited, is not subject to the terms and conditions of international employment, and whose salary is derived from local contributions.

^{/b} No voluntary ^{agency} personnel could be accredited to UNRRA prior to the signing of the Agreement for Relief and Rehabilitation with the Austrian Government in April. Voluntary agencies began to work under UNRRA agreements in May. By definition, Class III personnel are employees of voluntary agencies who are administratively responsible to UNRRA. They do not include personnel of voluntary agencies engaged on approved supplementary projects.

^{/c} Revised to include redundant personnel awaiting transportation previously not reported.

TABLE II

UNRRA AUSTRIAN MISSION PERSONNEL
Class I by Departments and Location

	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January
T o t a l	672	748	788	690	659	631	596	547	491	421	367	336
Central Headquarters, Vienna	98	163	198	213	222	230	203	196	184	166	149	145
Office of Chief of Mission ^b	a/	a/	a/	44	50	51	45	43	38	34	27	26
Dept. of Supply, Distribution and Transport	a/	a/	a/	87	86	92	81	75	68	62	49	48 ⁱ
Dept. of Finance & Administration ^c	a/	a/	a/	54	56	54	48	51	49	46	46	45
Displaced Persons Operation ^d	a/	a/	a/	28	30	33	29	27	29	24	26	26
Central Headquarters Staff												
Outside Vienna	67	80	100	81	77	68	60	50	40	30	17	17
Staging Centre ^e	67	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DP Motor Transport Unit ^f	-	-	56	51	46	43	38	31	22	15	9	9
DP Supply Centres ^g	-	-	44	30	31	25	22	19	18	15	8	8
Zone and Area DP Headquarters ^h	106	111	147	122	121	101	115	100	75	77	68	56
DP Assembly Centres	381	394	343	274	239	232	218	201	192	148	128	118

a/ Figures not reported in this form for months prior to May.

b/ Includes Public Relations, Legal Adviser, Tracing Bureau, Economic Analysis Reports, History Unit. Also includes Security Office through November.

c/ Includes Security Office after November.

d/ The Department of Relief Services was abolished 9 October; figures include divisions connected with DP Operations reporting directly to the Deputy Chief of Mission. . . Welfare and Repatriation, Health Division, DP Supply Division and Tracing Bureau.

e/ Staging and Supply Centre at Salzburg, January through March; staging operations transferred to Central Headquarters, Vienna, in April.

f/ Located at Zell am See, responsible to Department of Supply & Transport prior to February 1947, to DP Operations thereafter.

g/ Located at Grodig responsible to Department of Supply & Transport prior to December 1946, to DP Operations thereafter.

h/ In January and February 3 Zone Headquarters Offices and 4 Area Headquarters Offices were maintained. In May the two Area Headquarters Offices in the British Zone were abolished. In June, Zone Headquarters Office in the American Zone was abolished. On 4 September the two Area Headquarters Offices in the American Zone were abolished and the Salzburg Area Office became the American Zone Headquarters.

i/ Includes Trieste Port Traffic Officer

TABLE III

UNRRA AUSTRIAN MISSION PERSONNEL
Class I, by Country of Citizenship

	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January
Total	607	748	788	690	659	631	596	597	491	421	360	336
U. K.	271	297	342	319	303	284	269	254	230	196	163	158
U.S.A.	146	196	190	160	153	148	136	115	104	89	76	72
France	52	49	41	26	28	27	25	25	20	15	12	9
Netherlands	44	41	41	33	32	32	32	28	26	23	18	17
Belgium	41	38	37	32	28	27	26	24	21	17	14	13
Canada	28	27	27	22	22	21	17	16	15	12	13	11
Poland	27	27	27	19	20	109	10	18	17	16	15	15
Czechoslovakia	10	10	13	13	12	13	12	10	10	8	8	6
Australia	17	18	16	15	16	14	14	14	11	11	14	12
South Africa	5	5	6	5	6	5	5	6	4	4	3	3
Brazil	6	3	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	0
Luxembourg	3	11	10	4	6	6	6	6	5	4	2	2
Colombia	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
U.S.S.R.	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
Eire Eire	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	0	0	0
Bolivia	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0
San Salvador	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Venezuela	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Palestine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Italy	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Switzerland	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	0
Yugoslavia	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Norway	0	3	12	0	5	7	8	7	6	5	4	4
Indo China	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malta	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Austria	0	0	0	1/a	1/a	1/a	1/a	1/a	1/a	1/a	1/a	0
Stateless	3	2	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4

/a Physician recruited in London

TABLE IV

UNRRA AUSTRIAN MISSION PERSONNEL

by Sex

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
Class I: T o t a l	<u>690</u>	<u>659</u>	<u>631</u>	<u>596</u>	<u>547</u>	<u>491</u>	<u>421</u>	<u>360</u>	<u>336</u>
Male	430	401	383	359	318	275	234	203	191
Female	260	258	248	237	229	216	187	157	145
Class II: T o t a l			<u>719</u>	<u>757</u>	<u>727</u>	<u>715</u>	<u>680</u>	<u>605</u>	<u>648</u>
Male			413	435	412	403	386	346	328
Female			306	322	315	312	294	259	320
Class III: T o t a l			<u>40</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>36</u>
Male			21	7	8	10	16	19	19
Female			19	8	8	11	20	19	17

.....

TABLE V

UNRRA AUSTRIAN MISSION PERSONNEL

Class I by Grade

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
T o t a l	<u>690</u>	<u>659</u>	<u>631</u>	<u>596</u>	<u>547</u>	<u>491</u>	<u>421</u>	<u>360</u>	<u>336</u>
2	1	3	2	1	0	2	2	2	2
3	126	109	94	81	62	42	33	23	11
4	123	107	109	101	83	72	53	37	31
5	54	60	57	60	65	57	51	51	54
6	59	56	55	57	48	41	36	26	21
7	44	41	39	26	33	37	39	38	38
8	69	69	75	71	65	54	42	35	37
9	56	52	54	56	60	57	49	42	39
10	86	88	87	79	74	71	62	53	49
11	37	38	34	40	37	38	36	36	36
12	9	9	9	9	8	8	7	6	7
13	5	7	7	7	6	6	5	5	5
14	1	1	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
U.S.P.H.S.	3	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2
Ungraded	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE VI

UNRRA AUSTRIAN MISSION PERSONNEL
Class II by Department and Location

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
T o t a l	<u>48</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>161</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>531</u>	<u>719</u>	<u>757</u>	<u>727</u>	<u>715</u>	<u>680</u>	<u>605</u>	<u>648</u>
Central Headquarters, Vienna	<u>48</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>161</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>290</u>	<u>316</u>	<u>305</u>	<u>305</u>	<u>292</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>281</u>
Office of Chief of Mission/a	4	9	9	11	59	67	77	76	77	69	69	68
Supply, Distribution and Transport	11	22	22	46	49	62	57	70	72	70	67	61
Finance and Administration/b	29	58	125	134	138	152	166	145	150	147	142	147
Displaced Persons Operations/c	4	4	5	7	5	9	16	14	6	6	4	5
Central Headquarters Staff Outside Vienna	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>119</u>
DP Motor Transport Centre/d	0	0	0	0	62	95	111	101	107	87	66	58
DP Supply Depot/e	0	0	0	0	50	75	69	68	65	62	56	55
Port Traffic Office/f	0	0	0	0	8	8	8	8	8	4	6	6
Zone & Area DP Headquarters	0	0	0	0	157	251	253	236	221	226	186	239
DP Assembly Centres/g	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	9	9	9

a/ Includes Tracing Bureau

b/ Includes two hotels in Vienna prior to 31 December 1946, one thereafter

c/ The Department of Relief Services was abolished 9 October; three divisions connected with DP operations report directly to the Deputy Chief of Mission; Welfare, Eligibility and Repatriation, Health Division, DP Supply Division.

d/ Located in Zell am See, responsible to Department Supply & Transport prior to February 1947, to DP Operations thereafter.

e/ Located at Grodig, responsible to Dept. Supply & Transport prior to December, to DP Operations thereafter

f/ Located in Trieste, responsible to Department of Supply & Transport

g/ Vienna Area Team only.

TABLE VII

UNRRA AUSTRIAN MISSION PERSONNEL
Class II by Country of Citizenship

	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January
<u>T o t a l</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>161</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>531</u>	<u>719</u>	<u>757</u>	<u>727</u>	<u>715</u>	<u>680</u>	<u>605</u>	<u>a/ 648</u>
Austria	43	82	123	164	365	477	495	489	480	449	412	444
Poland	2	2	8	10	28	30	39	38	35	30	28	28
Czechoslovakia	1	2	19	13	27	31	27	23	21	24	19	21
Netherlands	0	0	0	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
Norway	0	1	1	1	?	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Italy	0	1	1	0	10	10	10	12	10	13	9	8
Yugoslavia	0	0	2	3	22	35	45	49	53	53	46	50
U.S.A.	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	2
Esthonia	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4
Germany	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
Iran	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	7	12	9	3	3	2	2	4
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	5	9	13	17	17	21	22	27
Turkey	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
U.K.	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Roumania	0	0	0	0	0	5	8	4	9	3	2	2
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stateless	0	0	1	6	18	44	33	26	31	28	26	22
Citizenship not yet determined ^{b/}	2	5	6	0	37	53	64	53	43	45	27	27

a/ Includes 133 displaced persons: Zell am See 30 Grodig 9 American Zone Headquarters 79, British Zone Headquarters 13, French Zone Headquarters 2

b/ Includes persons reported as Ukrainians, White Russians, Volksdeutsche.

TABLE VIII

UNRRA AUSTRIAN MISSION PERSONNEL
Class III by Country of Citizenship

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
T o t a l	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>36</u>
U. K.	2	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4
France	5	0	0	0	0	●	0	0	0
Netherlands	1	0	0	0	0	●	1	1	1
Poland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Switzerland	3	0	0	0	0	●	1	1	1
U. S.	0	7	7	7	7	7	8	9	8
Czechoslovakia	0	0	0	2	3	3	3	3	3
Stateless	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Palestine	0	0	0	0	●	5	8	11	12
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	●	1	1	1
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	2
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

TABLE IX

UNRRA AUSTRIAN MISSION PERSONNEL
CLASS III by Department

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
T o t a l	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>36</u>
Vienna, Central Headquarters	5	6	6	11	10	11
Zone and Area Headquarters	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>8</u>
American Zone	3	3	4	10	13	8
British Zone	2	2	2	0	0	0
French Zone	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assembly Centres	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>17</u>
American Zone	2	2	6	9	9	11
British Zone	3	3	3	6	6	5
Vienna Area Team	0	●	0	0	0	1

GENERAL REPORT

JANUARY 1947:

REQUIREMENTS AND DISTRIBUTION DIVISION.

INDEX:

MEDICAL REPORT:

- I Kärnten
- II Lower Austria & Burgenland
- III Steiermark
- IV Upper Austria (South).

AGRICULTURAL REPORT:

- I Agricultural Machinery
 (1) Land Salzburg
- II Tractors
 (1) Lower Austria & Burgenland
- III Fertilizers, Pesticides, etc.
 (1) Upper Austria (South)
 (2) Land Salzburg
 (3) Kärnten
- IV Seeds
 (1) Kärnten
 (2) Upper Austria (South)
 (3) Land Salzburg
- V. Cattle Census
 (1) Land Salzburg

INDUSTRIAL REPORT:

- I Coal from Czechoslovakia
 (1) Lower Austria & Burgenland
 (2) Kärnten
- II Trucks:
 (1) Lower Austria & Burgenland
 (2) Upper Austria (North)
 (3) Steiermark
 (4) Upper Austria (South)

TEXTILE REPORT:

- I Raw Wool
 (1) Kärnten
 (2) Steiermark
- II Quebracho
 (1) Upper Austria (South)
- III Mimosabark
 (1) Upper Austria (South)
- IV Sodium Bichromate
 (1) Upper Austria (South)
- V Quilts
 (1) Upper Austria (South)

MEDICAL REPORT

JANUARY 1947

I. KAERNTEN

Medical supplies were brought into Kärnten mostly from Vienna and were distributed not only to the main distributing agent P. Hauser in Klagenfurt, but also direct to pharmacists and hospitals. Some of these supplies were obtained by the chemists from B.T.A. Therefore it is difficult to distinguish UNRRA drugs. However, out of a total of 38 pharmacists, 13 hospitals with their own chemists, and 26 small shops selling medical supplies, Hauser has distributed drugs to 25 chemists and 4 hospitals. Up to 30.11.1946 Hauser had received 40,875.40 A.S. worth of UNRRA supplies and all drugs were distributed according to the "point" system.

The Distribution Officer has been in consultation with the head of the Board of Health in Kärnten, with the Chemists Society and with the Director of the hospital in St. Veit and they all stated that prices for UNRRA drugs were equitable and conformed with the general prices current at the present time.

All chemists visited in Klagenfurt, Voelkermarkt and St. Veit required urgently different kinds of drugs. A list was obtained and it has been passed direct to the Medical Branch.

II. LOWER AUSTRIA & BURGENLAND

The greatest need in all hospitals visited is for heart preparations. In Waidhofen a.d. Thaya (Lower Austria) the Chief Surgeon of the hospital stated that although UNRRA syringes had been received no needles to fit them had been sent, and the stock of old German needles could not be used.

III. STEIERMARK

Hospitals were visited in this Province and general shortages previously reported were found. A list of prices paid for UNRRA supplies has been provided by the Distribution Officer, which has been passed direct to the Medical Branch.

IV. UPPER AUSTRIA (SOUTH)

Visits were made to the Schaerding Hospital, the Krankenhaus Wels and the Krankenhaus der Elisabethinnen, Linz. The following items were in short supply: Penicillin, X-Ray film, liver preparations, bed linen, Doctors' and Nurses' uniforms, Vitamin C for child patients, etc. etc.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT

JANUARY 1947

I. AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

(1) Land Salzburg:

The Agricultural Co-operative of Land Salzburg have received up to 10th January 1947 the following machines:

2 Tractors 18/20 H.P.	"Minneapolis-Moline"
5 Disc Harrows	"Bentall"
15 Hammer & Mills	"Feedmore"
40 Seed Drills	"Pierce"
7 Grass Cutters	"McCormick-Deering"

and they still expect to receive:

40 Diesel Motors
11 Tractors (including small garden tractors of English make).

This is the only agency in Land Salzburg who are concerned with the distribution of UNRRA agricultural machinery.

Classes for the instruction of the purchasers in the maintenance and operation of the tractors are due to begin shortly under the supervision of an expert from Vienna.

Recipients have commented:

(a) That the wide rear wheel base and narrow front wheel base of the tractors is not suitable for the narrow, hilly roads in Land Salzburg.

(b) The petrol consumption of 6 litres per hour of the tractors is considered too high.

(c) The Bentall disc harrows, which weigh 750 kilos, are considered too heavy except for large farms.

(d) The Hammer Mills need 35 H.P. to drive them and cannot be driven by most tractors: they are therefore being distributed to stationary sources of heavy power output.

(e) Prices are considered high but reasonable.

II. TRACTORS

(1) Lower Austria & Burgenland:

Most UNRRA tractors in the Russian Zone are inactive owing to lack of fuel. The Distribution Officer has had discussions with the Lower Austrian Landwirtschaftskammer and with the Bundeskanzleramt Oesterreichhilfe der Vereinten Nationen, and, Dr. Leopold of the latter organisation has written to the Chief of Mission requesting UNRRA's assistance and intervention.

III. FERTILIZERS, PESTICIDES, ETC.:

(1) Upper Austria (South):

The result of investigations at the Oberoesterreichischer Warenmittlung the following position with regard to deliveries of Fertilizers and Pesticides was found:

	Actually Received	Amount Scheduled under Plan	Price (A.S.)
Mercury Seed dressing	10,004 kg	15,000 kg	not given
Arsenate Calcium	25,075 "	25,100 "	" "
Copper Sulphate	29,940 "	none	70.00 per 100 kg
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	2,900,000 "	1,031,875 "	not given
Potash (1st delivery)	872,000 "	872,000 "	22.48 per 100 kg
Potash (2nd delivery)	1,787,030 "	2,419,000 "	14.96 " 100 kg
Superphosphate	1,559,000 "	1,559,000 "	11.42 " 100 kg

The only comment has been on the small quantity available for each recipient farmer.

(2) Land Salzburg:

As a result of investigations made, the Distribution Officer reports that deliveries of pesticides and fertilisers have been allocated exactly according to the distribution plan.

The price of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate is threetimes the pre-war price which has caused farmers to grumble, but it has not stopped them purchasing it.

(3) Kärnten:

The Distribution Officer's investigations show that deliveries have on the whole followed the distribution plan: the only pesticide which has been received in considerably greater quantity than that planned is Calcium Ammonium Nitrate. It is possible that this quantity includes some from local Austrian sources.

Name of Commodity:	According to the list:	Actually received:	Distribution Agency:
	tons	tons	
KALI SALZ (57%-60%)	582	582	Cooperativa, Klagenfurt
Potash Salts 1.&2.delivery	78	75 +)	Handel
Total	660	657	
SUPERPHOSPHAT	652	652	Cooperativa, Klagenfurt
Fertilizer	30	28 +)	Handel
Total	682		
KALKAMON SALPETER			
Calcium Ammonium-Nitrate(Pesticide)	475.25	2,120.84	Cooperativa, Klagenfurt
	45.--	none received	
Total	520.25		
OIL CAKE			
Oelkuchen	302	289.78	Cooperativa, Klagenfurt
KUPFER VITRIOL			
Copper Sulphate	10	10	Cooperativa, Klagenfurt
KALK ARSENAT			
Arsenate Seed Dressing (Pesticide)	5.3	5.34	Cooperativa, Klagenfurt
AGROSAN			
Mercury Seeds Dressing (Pesticide)	3	3	Cooperativa, Klagenfurt
	1	1 +)	Handel
Total	4	4	
ZINKPHOSPHIDE			
Zinc Phosphide (Pesticide)	0.18	not received	Wolf & Blahna, Klagenfurt
OKULIERMESSER			
Budding Knife	300 St.	300	Landw.Kammer, Klagenfurt

+) = The figures were received from the "Landwirtschaftskammer" Klagenfurt.

IV. SEEDS

(1) Kärnten:

It seems that the distribution of the seeds was effected according to the plan with a few exceptions:

Bluegrass	-	no delivery has been made and the Co-operative in Klagenfurt state they have no knowledge of this seed.
Wheat	20,000 kg)	
Oats	100,000 ")	These seeds have been received by the
Buckwheat	15,291 ")	Co-operative in Klagenfurt but were not
Summer rape	990 ")	on the distribution plan.
Meadow Panicle	776 ")	
	138 ")	(delivered to: Otto Streit, Villach).

200 kg of onion seed was delivered to Otto Streit, Villach and has not been further distributed owing to the bad quality of the seed.

(2) Upper Austria (South):

Seeds were sold by retailers to farmers on permits (Bezugscheine) issued by the Bezirksbauernkammer. Smaller quantities of vegetable seeds for use in private gardens were issued without a permit.

The distributing agent, Franz Beppler & Co., Linz was visited and it was found that there were a number of discrepancies between the quantities actually received and those planned to be received. A profit of between 1 - 5% was charged to retailers and for farmers.

Vegetable seeds were distributed through the firm Franz Beppler & Co., to August Auginger at Wels. The quantities received appear to be in accordance with the distribution plan. Complaints were again received in respect of the onion seed and the quality varied considerably: therefore the quantities were mixed in order to even out the bad and the good. The spinach seed was also treated in the same way.

The opinion given by this firm was that storage had been bad.

The Oberoesterr. Warenmittlungsverband der Landwirtschaftlichen Lagerhausgenossenschaften in Linz was visited and they reported that the field seeds received were in good condition and the quantities except for minor differences were delivered according to plan.

They charge from 1 - 7 % when selling to retailers and farmers. No complaints have been received from recipients about the quality of these field seeds.

(3) Land Salzburg:

Seeds have been distributed in Land Salzburg on the basis of hectorage formerly under cultivation and on delivery quotas of the crops. According to the local Agricultural Chamber there are substantial stocks awaiting distribution now and they state the same principle of allocation is being adopted. The Distribution Officer points out that in Land Salzburg it is planned to send carrot and tomato seeds of which this Province has more than enough, while it is deficient in oat seeds, summer wheat and summer rye seeds. He suggests the distribution principle be revised and based on requirements.

V. CATTLE CENSUS:

(1) Land Salzburg:

A livestock stock census as at 3rd December 1946, has been supplied and it shows a detailed breakdown by Bezirke of all livestock in the Province. The head count was made by the local farmers' committee. The figures on this have been passed to the Agricultural and Food Branches.

INDUSTRIAL REPORT

JANUARY 1947

I. COAL FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(1) Lower Austria & Burgenland:

The greater part of the deliveries of UNRRA Czech coal arrived in November and December were diverted to railways and industry.

(2) Kärnten:

Up to 13th January 1947 the Kärnten Railways had received 286,55 tons of UNRRA Czech coal. This has been used for the running of the trains and for heating of railway offices.

II. TRUCKS

(1) Lower Austria & Burgenland:

The Distribution Officer reports that the general principle of distributing trucks only to those firms connected with essential goods, such as food, building materials, coal, etc. has been adhered to on the whole. The only exception quoted is of the allocation of a truck to the Vienna Boys' Choir.

The method of obtaining a truck is for the firm to apply to their nearest Landesstrassen-Verkehrsbüro who decide whether they are eligible for a truck or not.

It is reported that in Moedling the Russian authorities appear to have taken possession in November of an UNRRA lorry as part of a German firm. This is being investigated.

(2) Upper Austria (North):

Lorries allocated to the Muehlviertel are still being assembled by Graf & Stift but delivery is due to commence at the beginning of February.

(3) Steiermark:

Two checks were made on 15 Cwt Ford trucks delivered in this Province. The first owner runs two Grocery businesses, one a retail shop and one a combined wholesale and retail establishment. In July 1946 their truck was received and the sum of A.S. 12,000 was paid. The petrol consumption is about 50 litres per 100 km and an allowance of 25 litre per month is permitted by the authorities.

The second truck is with the owner of two hotels and a Cafe in Graz. A.S. 12,000 was paid. It seems that this truck is not contributing so much to rehabilitation of Austria as to the private profits of the owner, as it is being used for transporting vegetables from his small holding to the Cafe, and to transporting materials for repairing the Hotel Leeb. The other Hotel is taken over by the Military and the Hotel Leeb has been badly bomb damaged, therefore leaving the Cafe as the only running concern, and that a private business.

The truck's petrol consumption averaged 30 - 35 litres per 100 km and 25 litres is allowed per month.

(4) Upper Austria (South):

On checking the receipt of a 3 ton truck at the firm of Franz Zehentner, Linz, it was found that they had received notification last October that a truck should have been delivered from the Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Automobilhändler from Graz. Appropriate notification is being made to the Distribution Officer for Styria and to the Austrian Government in an endeavour to trace this omission.

Franz Hackenbuchner of Linz, a wholesaler in farm products received in December 1946 a 3 ton truck from the Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Automobilhändler in Graz. The price paid was A.S. 14,033. The side windows, dashboard instruments and most of the tools were missing.

The Vero-Betonet Works in Linz were allocated a 3 ton truck from the same source in Graz as the two instances above. Graz would not supply any petrol, so the truck had to be brought by rail to Linz: this cost the firm approximately A.S. 2,000 in addition to the purchase price of A.S. 14,000. The truck was delivered without side windows, the right hand seat, the middle seat, the pump for blowing up tyres, both mirrors and all tools and instruments on the dashboard.

Robert Bugno of Linz, a contractor and builder, received a 3 ton truck also from Graz. He paid A.S. 14,000 complete with tools. In addition he had to pay A.S. 101.50 for 75 litres of petrol to get the truck over from Graz to Linz. He stated he thought the price reasonable and he is very satisfied with the vehicle. "Geliefert durch die UNRRA" is painted on the side of the truck.

C. Sammerhuber, Linz, a food wholesaler received a 3 ton truck. He paid A.S. 14,000.--.

Linzer Fruchthof, Linz, a fruit and vegetable firm, received an UNRRA 3 ton truck: he also paid A.S. 14,000 and was satisfied with it.

Oskar Lutz, Linz, a Transport Company, was allocated a 3 ton lorry for which he paid A.S. 14,000: the owner of the firm stated he was satisfied with the truck and that he found the price reasonable.

TEXTILE REPORT

JANUARY 1947

I. RAW WOOL

(1) Kärnten:

All the firms scheduled to receive UNRRA raw wool were visited and it was found that up to 8th January 1947 they had not received their full quantities:

Firm:	Scheduled amount:	Actually received:
Gebr. Morro	30 tons	17.24 tons
Brüder Reichmann	60 "	46.2 "
M. Hopfgartner	40 "	29 "
J. Penker	30 "	8.2 "
S. Bargleitner	10 "	15.47 "
R. Lindner	10 "	9.14 "

All firms stated that the wool is dirty and after cleaning there is a 50% loss. The price of UNRRA raw wool is A.S. 5.40 per kg and the price of local raw wool is A.S. 3.-- per kg.

No instructions had as yet been issued to the firms as to the disposal of the wool: this is accounted for by the fact that no approval of the final distribution plan had yet been given by UNRRA.

(2) Steiermark:

The firm of Anton Prasch in Graz received their correct quantity of 30 tons of raw wool in December, and the other firm, Jakob Rathleitner & Sohn has only received a part of their allocation. Neither firm has received instructions as to disposal of the finished product.

Complaints are also made that the wool is very dirty and that 50% is lost in the cleaning process.

II. QUEBRACHO

(1) Upper Austria (South):

Friedrich Reichardt, leather factory at Wels has received 4,700 kg of Quebracho in May, June and August 1946 in three consignments. They have paid A.S. 126.-- and 128.40 per 100 kg for this quebracho. This firm produces leather machine belts, leather uppers for shoes amongst other articles. They have difficulty in getting workers for the tannery owing to competition with the occupying Element who offer higher paid positions and easier work. The tannery's working capacity at present is about 50% of the pre-war level.

III. MIMOSABARK

(1) Upper Austria South:

Friedrich Reichardt, Wels, has received in August and September 1946 7,555 kg of Mimosabark. A.S. 73.50 per 100 kg was the price paid.

IV. SODIUM BICHROMATE

(1) Upper Austria (South):

Friedrich Reichardt, Wels, received in September 307 kg of Sodium Bichromate. A.S. 165.-- per 100 kg was paid for it.

V. QUILTS:

(1) Upper Austria (South):

The Krankenhaus at Schärding, Wels and the Krankenhaus der Elisabethinen at Linz have all received their correct quotas of quilts; 25, 100 and 32 pieces respectively. A.S. 20.-- were paid for each quilt. The complaints made were

- (a) that the price was high for the poor quality material, and
- (b) they were too large for hospital use and therefore had to be adapted before being put into use.

DISTRIBUTION OFFICERS REPORT ON FOOD

FOR 22ND RATION PERIOD

FROM 9TH DECEMBER 1946 - 5TH JAN. 1947.

CONTENTS:

- | | | |
|------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| I. | Upper Austria (South) | - Mr. J. Madsen |
| II. | Carinthia | - Mr. V. Yanoushevitch |
| III. | Vienna | - Miss H.A. Duncan |
| IV. | Lower Austria & Burgenland | - Mr. J.R. Symonds |
| V. | Land Salzburg | - Mr. D. Lesser |
| VI. | Styria | - Mr. H. Kossick |
| VII. | Tyrol & Vorarlberg | - Mr. M. Carney. |

I. UPPER AUSTRIA (SOUTH)

22nd RATION PERIOD

1) FULFILMENT OF FEDERAL FOOD PLAN

The Plan was fulfilled though there were some alterations in the scheduled deliveries:

(a) Flour:

The normal consumer received less bread than the amount scheduled owing to 25 tons too little flour being available from indigenous production. But in spite of this no complaints of shortage of bread have come to the notice of the Distribution Officer.

(b) Fat:

The required amount of fat was available, but owing to the Christmas holidays and lack of transport consumers were not able to buy their quota of butter for the last week of the Ration Period. Therefore the fat coupons were made valid until a later date.

(c) Milk:

3 litres of milk have been issued to all consumer groups during the period instead of the planned $1\frac{1}{2}$ litres. In fact in many Bezirke the issue of milk has been higher. It is to be noticed that according to the Upper Austria (South) Food Plan the expectant and nursing mothers are getting less than the Plan allows.

(d) Eggs:

Each consumer received 2 eggs and, in addition, 100 grams of dried egg.

Additional to the plan, issues were made of jam, soup products, coffee substitute, coffee, salt and vegetables.

2) RATION SCALE

At Appendices I, II and III will be seen:

(a) Rations for 22nd Ration Period in grams (milk in litres).

(b) The Federal Ministry Food Plan for daily rations and calories according to consumer categories.

(c) A comparison of the Federal Ministry's Plan and the Upper Austrian Food Plan for three consumer groups.

3) PRICES

Attached at Appendix IV is a cost of living plan for a poor family earning A.S. 180.- per month. It is of interest to note that in order to supplement their income Christmas fare bought under a legitimate issue was re-sold and thereby a profit of A.S. 110.- was made.

4) FOOD COLLECTIONS AND EXPORTS FROM THE PROVINCE:

Attached at Appendices V, VI and VII are charts showing:

- (a) Fat and dairy products exported from the Province during December 1946.
- (b) Export of slaughter and breeding cattle during December 1946.
- (c) Indigenous production of vegetables in the 22nd Ration Period.

5) MILK PRODUCTION

Set out in Appendices VIII, IX and X is information showing:

- (a) Delivery of milk and milk products during December 1946.
- (b) Total amount of milk and milk products made available to non-self-providers.
- (c) List of deliveries from Bezirks to Dairy Geinberg.

6) DISPLACED PERSONS' RATIONS:

The UNRRA Land Supply Officer of the U.S. Zone, Linz reports that 450 calories supplementary to the 1550 ration scale was issued to all Jewish displaced persons and to all persecuted minorities living in static camps. This consisted of: wheat, sugar, meat products and pulses from the Army. All other displaced persons under UNRRA's jurisdiction received the basic 1550 scale.

7) FOOD PROCESSING PLANTS:

(a) Sugar Factory, Enns:

During 1946 the following quantity of beets have been received and processed:

Amount of beet received	86,528 tons
Refined sugar produced	11,194 "
Second quality sugar produced	98.5 "
Molasses	3,002 "

Approximately 60% of the total beet received was made into fodder for cattle.

(b) Knorr Factory, Wels:

The following statement was made by Dr. Krauss, Director of the Knorr Factory.

"I received instructions from the Bundesministerium in Vienna in July 1946 that we were not allowed to distribute any oatmeal unless we received permission from the Bundesministerium to do so. In December we were informed by our Vienna agent that all oats which have been supplied to us by the Land Food Office could not be disposed off to anyone unless the Bundesministerium had given orders to release them. Orders were received that 120 tons of oatmeal in December and 150 tons of oatmeal in January should be distributed to Vienna.

The Food Office has informed us that a letter was written on the 19th December 1946 in which it was stated that from the 600 tons of Upper Austrian oats, 180 tons of oatmeal should be processed and delivered at once to Upper Austria. This letter was not received.

On the 9th January 1947 I pointed out that the delivery of 180 tons of oatmeal to Upper Austria would be against the instruction of the Bundesministerium.

On the 10th January 1947 I received another letter from an officer of the Military Government, Mr. Dauce, in which it was stated that half of our production should be for Upper Austria and Salzburg in the following proportions:

40	Salzburg
60	Upper Austria

the other half could be sent to the other Zones."

It would seem that these conflicting orders received by the Knorr Factory do not assist in smooth and equitable distribution of processed goods: this is the more important in view of the shortage of supplies at the present time.

8) PUBLICITY

It is to be noted that only 8 lines have appeared in the Upper Austrian newspaper during the month of December, showing the tonnage UNRRA has brought in for distribution amongst the population in 1946.

The Knorr Factory at Wals has started to advertise their oatmeal products with "made of UNRRA oats", which is to be seen on the packages.

9) GENERAL

(a) Transportation of Supplies:

The distribution of the required goods for the 22nd Ration Period had been hampered due to the lack of transport. Therefore many districts were not able to buy their rations for the last week of the period. The authorities were therefore forced to prolong the availability of the ration tickets for the last week. A special shortage has been notified in the distribution of fat.

(b) Austrian Officials:

Relationship with the Austrian Officials is improving, and they are willing to explain and to produce figures needed more than hitherto.

(c) Military Element:

The cooperation with the Military Government and the Army is also satisfactory.

(d) Prevention of pilfering:

Many firms, for example wholesalers in food, agricultural products and fruits, are issuing additional food to their workers and employees. It is believed that the reason for this is to prevent employees from pilfering food from trucks during transportation.

RATIONS FOR THE 22nd RATION PERIOD IN GRAMS (MILK IN LITRES)

9th December 1946 to 5th January 1947

Foodstuff	Groups of age						Normal Consumers		Employees		Workers		Heavy Workers		Pulmonary Hospitals		Hospitals		Childrens' Hospitals	
	0-3 yrs		3-6 yrs		6-12 yrs		gms	cal	gms	cal	gms	cal	gms	cal	gms	cal	gms	cal	gms	cal
	gms	cal	gms	cal	gms	cal														
White Bread	1500	3712	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6000	14850	6000	14850	4000	9900
Black Bread	-	-	5700	14107	8900	22028	10200	25245	1250	3093	4200	10395	8400	20790	6000	14850	6000	14850	-	-
Flour (Wheat flour 1350)	1000	3300	1000	3300	1000	3300	1000	3300	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	3300	1000	3300	1000	3300
Meat	400	800	400	800	1000	2000	1000	2000	400	800	1000	2000	2000	4000	2800	9600	1600	3200	800	1600
Butter	367.5	2738	367.5	2738	437.5	3295	437.5	3295	130	968	400	2980	800	5960	2000	14900	850	6332	625	4656
Cereals (incl. Pasta)	-	-	-	-	300	1083	300	1083	200	722	600	2166	500	1805	1700	6137	800	2888	700	2527
Cereals for childr.	750	2707	750	2707	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	3610
Sugar	600	2400	400	1600	360	1440	420	1680	-	-	160	640	320	1280	400	1600	400	1600	600	2400
Marmalade	-	-	250	500	250	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	1200	600	1200	600	1200
Coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	150	-	-	-
Coffee subst.	250	-	250	-	250	-	250	-	-	-	80	-	160	-	250	-	250	-	250	-
Whole Milk (lit.)	21	11130	14	7420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	11130	7	3710	21	11130
Skim. " "	-	-	-	-	7	2380	1.5	510	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2380	7	2380	-	-
Soup extract	50	150	50	150	50	150	50	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	150	50	150	50	150
Potatoes	-	-	4000	2600	8000	5200	8000	5200	-	-	-	-	2000	1300	10000	6500	8000	5200	4000	2600
Salt	300	-	300	-	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	300	-	300	-
Cheese	625	125	625	125	625	125	625	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	1200	600	1200	600	1200
Sweetstuff	100	300	100	300	100	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	300
Artific. Honey	500	400	500	400	500	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	400
Soft cheese	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresh eggs (each)	2	200	2	200	2	200	2	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	200	2	200	2	200
Dried eggs	-	-	100	574	100	574	100	574	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	574	100	574	100	574
Total calories:	28087		37646		43000		43487		5583		18181		35135		84571		61634		45747	
Calories daily:	1003		1344		1535		1553		1994		649		1254		3020		2201		1633	
Stated calory amount per day:	1000		1340		1540		1550		200		650		1250		3050		2200		1650	

REMARK: Pregnant and nursing mothers receive the same amount of ration as the workers and an additional $\frac{1}{2}$ litre whole milk daily. All consumers receiving ration cards, incl. self-provider receive further $\frac{1}{4}$ litre of vinegar, an amount of Maggi soup extract, a package of Haas baking powder. Children from 0-3 yrs receive also 30 gr. almond and 2 pieces cereals (NAEHRBLOCKS) children from 3-6 yrs, 30 g almond and 3 pieces NAEHRBLOCKS, children from 6-12 yrs receive also 30 gr almond and 2 pieces NAEHRBLOCKS. Workers receive $\frac{1}{4}$ litre, heavy workers $\frac{3}{8}$ litre, very heavy workers (Schwerstarbeiter) $\frac{1}{2}$ litre of brandy.

Federal Ministry for Food
StatisticsDAILY RATIONS AND CALORIES ACCORDING TO
CONSUMER CATEGORIES

APPENDIX II

on basis of 1550 calories daily per normal consumer.

Foodstuff	Children						Normal Consumers		Employees		Workers		Heavy Workers		Exp. & Nursing Mothers	
	0 - 3 yrs		3 - 6 yrs		6 - 12 yrs.											
	gms.	cal.	gms.	cal.	gms.	cal.	gms.	cal.	gms.	cal.	gms.	cal.	gms.	cal.	gms.	cal.
Bread	100	247.50	200	495.00	300	742.50	450	1113.75	450	1113.75	500	1237.50	650	1608.75	450	1113.75
Meat	15	30.00	20	40.00	25	50.00	30	60.00	50	100.00	60	120.00	70	140.00	60	120.00
Fat	12	105.72	12	105.72	22	193.82	23	202.63	25	220.25	35	308.35	40	352.40	42	352.40
Processed Cereals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	108.30	25	90.25	40	144.40	65	234.65
Proc. Cer. f. children	35	126.35	60	216.60	25	90.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	45.75	60	183.00	80	244.00	-	-
Sugar	25	100.00	20	80.00	20	80.00	10	40.00	10	40.00	15	60.00	30	120.00	40	160.00
Potatoes	-	-	200	130.00	200	130.00	200	130.00	200	130.00	300	195.00	300	195.00	200	130.00
Whole milk	750	397.50	500	265.00	500	265.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	397.50
Skimmed milk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1007.07		1332.32		1551.57		1546.38		1758.05		2194.10		2804.55		2508.30	

537. 7.12.46.

FOOD PLAN COMPARISON

APPENDIX III

MONTHLY ISSUE IN GRAMS (MILK IN LITRES)

	NORMAL		WORKERS		MOTHERS	
	Upp. Austria	Federal	Upp. Austria	Federal	Upp. Austria	Federal
Bread	10,200	12,600	14,400	14,000	14,400	12,600
Flour (1350)	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	-
Meat	1,000	840	2,000	1,680	2,000	1,680
Butter	437.5	644	837.5	980	837.5	1,120
Proc. Cereals	300	-	900	700	900	1,820
Sugar	420	280	580	420	580	1,120
Coffee	150	-	150	-	150	-
Coffee substitute	250	-	330	-	330	-
Whole milk	-	-	-	-	14 lit.	21 litres
Skimmed milk	1.5 lit.	-	1.5 lit.	-	1.5 "	-
Soup extract	50	-	50	-	50	-
Potatoes	8,000	5,600	8,000	8,400	8,000	5,600
Salt	300	-	300	-	300	-
Cheese	62.5	-	62.5	-	62.5	-
Soft cheese	125	-	125	-	125	-
Eggs (fresh)	2 pieces	-	2	-	2	-
Dried eggs	100	-	100	-	100	-
Pulses	-	-	-	4,680	-	-
	x) 1553	x) 1546.38	x) 2202	x) 2194.10	x) 2202	x) 2508.3

x) = Daily calory value.

FEEDING AND COST OF LIVING PLAN FOR A POOR FAMILY
INCOME ABOUT S 185.-- A MONTH

22nd Ration Period from 9th December 1946 to 5th January 1947.

Number of Persons: two

Name:

Address:

Age: 36 yrs. 34 yrs. old

COMMODITIES:	ENTITLEMENT:	OBTAINED:	PRICES PAID FOR:
Bread	20,400 grams	20,400 grams	S 12.25
Meat	2,000 "	2,000 "	" 9.--
Flour (1350)	2,000 "	2,000 "	" 1.38
Butter	875 "	875 "	" 6.47
Cereals	600 "	600 "	" -.66
Sugar	840 "	840 "	" 1.41
Coffee	300 "	300 "	" 3.--
Coffee substitute	500 "	500 "	" -.78
Skimmed milk	3 litres	3 litres	" 1.92
Soup extract	100 grams	100 grams	" -.50
Potatoes	16,000 "	16,000 "	" 3.52
Cheese	125 "	125 "	" -.68
Soft cheese	250 "	250 "	" -.90
Salt	600 "	600 "	" -.26
			S 42.73

ADDITIONAL RATION CARD-A (HEAVY WORKER)-22ND RATION PERIOD:

Bread	8,400 grams	8,400 grams	S 5.--
Meat	2,000 "	2,000 "	" 9.--
Butter	800 "	800 "	" 5.92
Cereals	500 "	500 "	" -.50
Sugar	320 "	320 "	" -.61
Potatoes	2,000 "	2,000 "	" -.44
			S 21.47
			+ " 42.73
			S 64.20

TOTAL AMOUNT ON RATION CARDS:

Rent	S 18.--
No heating (Gas)	" --
Light	" 5.--
Wood (the supplementary wood he is cutting in the wood)	" 12.--
Vegetable	" 15.--
Soap on cards (2 pieces)	" -.20
Cigarettes B	" 2.50
Shoe repairs	" 10.--
Newspapers (bought sometimes)	" 2.--
Christmas tree (cut by himself in the wood)	" --
" gifts	" 20.--
Hairdresser	" 2.--
Beer	" 7.--
Cinema	" 4.80
Fares (using mostly a bicycle)	" 2.--
	S 100.50
	+ " 64.20
	S 164.70

Wine on Ration card bought 2 bottles a 13.50 A.S. = S 27.--
sold it to S 100.--, as well as 6 packets of UNRRA Cigarettes
a S 60.--. He kept two packets for himself and sold 4 packets,
each packet a S 25.-- = 100.--; therefore he had a profit from
Wine and Cigarettes about S 110.--.

Upper Austrian Land Food Office
Linz, Promenade 37.

14th January 1947.

FAT AND DAIRY PRODUCTS EXPORTED FROM UPPER AUSTRIA (SOUTH)

DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1946.

Deliveries to:	Full milk tons	Cheese tons	Soft cheese tons	Raw tallow changed into pure fat tons	Rapeseed tons	Eggs piece
Vienna	1,089.4	--	33.2	9.77	55.11	1,330,200
Styria	--	37.42	--	--	--	--
Total Amount:	1,089.4	37.42	33.2	9.77	55.11	1,330,200

Upper Austrian Land Food Office
Linz, Promenade 37

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DELIVERIES OF SLAUGHTER- AND BREEDING CATTLE FROM

APPENDIX VI

UPPER AUSTRIA-SOUTH INTO OTHER PROVINCES DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1946.

Deliveries to:	Cattle for slaughtering:			Cattle	Breeding cattle					Horses		
	Cattle	Calves	Hogs		Cattle		Breeding Boar	Hogs		Young Pigs	Breeding Horses	Horses
					Bulls	Calves		Breeding Sows				
Lower Austria	1,370	-	-	1,502	30	10	20	40	-	19	455	
Carinthia	-	-	-	8	4	9	-	-	-	2	-	
Tyrol	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Muehlviertel	-	-	-	-	5	15	15	10	813	-	-	
Salzburg	2	476	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Burgenland	-	-	-	-	10	10	10	-	-	-	91	
Vienna	864	200	512	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Styria	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	
Total amount:	2,286	676	512	1,510	49	44	75	60	813	22	546	

Office of the Upper Austrian Land Government
- Food Section A -
Horticulture

APPENDIX VII

Linz, 13th January 1947.

TO UNRRA HQS
L i n z /Donau
9, Promenade.

SUBJECT: Supply Report of the 22nd Rationing Period from 9th December 1946
to 5th January 1947.

The indigenous production of vegetables for the past Rationing Period
amounted to: 587 tons
of which are for winter cellaring 287 "
In hand: 300 tons
plus Import of onions (from stocks) approximately 42 "
Tinned vegetable (from stocks stored for a short time: 80 "
Total amount in hand: 422 tons
=====

These vegetables supplied about 900 grams per person in this Rationing
Period at an average price of A.S. 1.--.

The indigenous production of apples in the 22nd Rationing Period amounted
to 32 tons. This amount was distributed for children in homes and hospitals at an
average price of A.S. 1,30 per kilo.

Signed: GIACOMO.

DELIVERY OF MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS IN UPPER AUSTRIA-SOUTH
IN DECEMBER 1946.

in metric tons:

1.	<u>Total milk production:</u>		23,700.-
2.	<u>Consumption of self-provider:</u>		
	a) authorized consumption	5,206 tons milk	
	b) 37 tons returned butter		
	from the dairy (1:24.4)	902.8 "	
	c) Over-consumption in the kitchen		
	and stable; including		
	unauthorized delivery	<u>2,517.0 "</u>	8,625.8
3.	<u>For feeding of cattle (authorized consumption)</u>		<u>2,627.-</u>
4.	<u>Amount put at disposal for delivery:</u>		12,447.2
5.	<u>From the farmers delivered directly to the Non-Self-Provider:</u>		
	a) Milk (fresh) (covered by ration cards)	1,412.5	
	b) 8.4 tons Land butter (1:25)	210	
	c) Alpen cheese	<u>0</u>	
	d) Total amount		<u>1,622.5</u>
6.	<u>From the farmers directly to the milk producing factories:</u>		<u>10,824.7</u>
	a) Fresh-milk consumption in the US Zone +	1,070.8	
	b) Milk (fresh) to Vienna	1,089.4	
	c) Production from dairy butter (1:24.4)	8,371.0	
	d) " " dairy cheese (1:3.6)	243.5	
	Lost through production at a,b,c,d	<u>50.--</u>	
	e) Total amount:		10,824.7
7.	<u>Dairy products produced from the above mentioned products:</u>		
	a) Land butter	8.4	
	b) Dairy butter	<u>342.6</u>	
	c) Total amount of butter production	351.0	
8.	<u>Mountain cheese (produced from farmers)</u>	<u>0</u>	
9.	<u>Dairy cheese</u>	<u>67.6</u>	
10.	<u>Total amount of cheese production</u>	<u>67.6</u>	

TOTAL AMOUNT OF MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

WHICH HAS BEEN MADE AVAILABLE TO NON-SELF-PROVIDERS.

	a) Full milk	b) Butter	c) Cheese	d) Value in fresh full milk.
Requirement in the Land	2,942.2+)	417.--	54.3	12,858.6
Delivery into other Zones	1,089.4	--	37.4	1,188.--
Total Requirement:	4,031.6	417.--	91.7	14,046.6
<u>Covered:</u>				
From indigenous production	4,031.6	351.--	77.6	12,447.2 ++)
From stocks	--	44.--	14.1	1,062.6
Total amount:	4,031.6	395.--	91.7	13,571.6
The shortage will be taken from the production of next month	--	22.--	--	536.8
The excess will be put on closed stocks	--	--	--	--

+) 1,412.5 tons fresh full milk (3.5%) 5a) and

1,529.7 tons full milk for drinking (2.5%) consisting

of 1,070.8 tons fresh full milk
(3.5%) 6a)
and 458.9 " skimmed milk.

++) = 5 d) and 6a.

Linz, 17th January 1947.

MOLKEREI GEINBERG UND KREIS G.M.B.H. IN GEINBERG
UPPER AUSTRIA.

List of Delivery from October 1946/1945.

Community	Farmers who have		Deliveries per cow		List of Deliveries in order of yield:
	delivered:	not delivered:	daily in litres Oct. 1946:	Oct. 1945	
St. Georgen	85	4	5.24	5.58	1
Weilbach	95	9	4.51	4.65	2
Kirchheim a.I.	9	-	4.20	4.12	3
Gurten	122	12	4.19	4.31	4
Moerschwang	31	5	4.09	4.91	5
St. Veit i. Innkreis	13	1	3.88	4.07	6
Altheim	204	49	3.38	3.35	7
Muehlheim a. Inn	68	8	3.34	3.42	8
Eng	65	11	3.33	3.29	9
Geinberg	129	26	3.32	3.57	10
Kirchdorf a. Inn	72	15	3.21	3.09	11
Wippenham	63	10	3.18	3.78	12
Polling	116	23	3.14	3.08	13
Rosbach	35	9	3.13	3.65	14
Mining	107	26	2.72	2.77	15
Obernberg	40	23	2.40	3.34	16
Moosbach	3	1	2.37	2.88	17
St. Peter a.H.	17	4	2.18	2.81	18

II. C A R I N T H I A

22nd Ration Period

1) FULFILMENT OF FEDERAL FOOD PLAN

The Plan was fulfilled but there were various changes:

(a) Flour

In view of the non-delivery of flour into the Province from Lower Austria and Burgenland the amount was made up from flour from SS "Altay II", SS "Cecil Sellers", SS "Pacific Victory", and from BTA and US Stocks in Vienna. The 846 tons of wheat flour from the SS "Pacific Victory", which was intended for distribution in the 23rd Ration Period, but having been delivered in mid-December, was drawn on to cover the 283 tons deficit as shown in the Federal Food Plan.

(b) Fat

A deficit of 40 tons of fat was covered by an additional 105 tons of meat from local production.

(c) Pulses

In accordance with instructions issued by the Food Office the 165 tons deficit in the Plan was covered by stocks maintained in the retailers' shops.

(d) Potatoes

The potatoes for the most part were covered by the Winter Storage Plan which had been put into effect during the 20th Ration Period.

2) RATION SCALE

The calories issued during the period were:

<u>Consumer Group:</u>	<u>Actual issue in calories:</u>	<u>Calory Target:</u>	<u>Difference:</u>
0 - 3	1010	1007	+ 3
3 - 6	1330	1332	- 2
6 - 12	1496	1551	- 55
<u>Normal Consumers</u>	1551	1546	+ 5
<u>Employees</u>	1700	1750	- 50
<u>Workers</u>	2078	2192	- 114
<u>Heavy Workers</u>	2721	2800	- 79
<u>Exp. & Nurs. Mothers</u>	2205	2509	-304

Below is a comparison of rations in grams and calories between the planned Ration scale and that actually received.

Commodity	Acc.to the off. scale f.22 per.		Actually received			Balance
	grams	cal.		grams	cal.	calories
Bread	12,600	31,184	Bread	8000		
			Wheat flour	2000	28,250	- 2,934
			Maize flour	500		
Meat	840	1,680	Meat	1300		
			*Meat tinned	340	3,430	+ 1,750
Fat	644	5,674	Fat	480	4,229	- 1,445
Cereals	-	-	Cereals	280	1,011	+ 1,011
Pulses	-	-	Pulses	350	1,068	+ 1,068
Sugar	280	1,120	Sugar	280		
			Chocolate	60	1,430	+ 310
Potatoes	5,600	3,640	Potatoes	5600	3,640	-
Skimmed milk	-	-	Skim.milk	1000	370	+ 370
Calories per period		43,298			43,428	+ 130
Calories daily		1,546.3			1,551	+ 47

It will be observed that the caloric deficit in bread and fat was covered by meat, cereals, pulses and skimmed milk.

Appendix XI shows details in grams and calories of foodstuffs issued during the period.

3) POPULATION FIGURES

There was an increase of 781 persons from the 20th Ration Period. In addition the "Employees" and "Heavy Workers" category had increases. Also, under "Full Self-Suppliers" whose total is 139,535 persons, a figure of 9,648 were shown as receiving extra ration cards for bread.

4) GENERAL

The authorities in Carinthia are anxious about the food problem in the future after UNKRA ceases. The food situation is very delicate. Grain and flour are not being exported from other Provinces. The Food Office is endeavouring to secure greater supplies from indigenous resources but the farmers' stocks are limited especially in respect of grain, and only very small stocks are available in warehouses of wholesalers and some wholesalers are without any stocks at all.

/SD

Foodstuff	Children						Normal Consumers		Employees		Workers		Heavy Workers		Nurs. & Exp. Mothers	
	0-3 yrs		3-6 yrs		6-12 yrs		gms	cal	gms	cal	gms	cal	gms	cal	gms	cal
	gms	cal	gms	cal	gms	cal										
Bread	1800	4500	3000	7500	5000	12500	8000	20000	8000	20000	10000	25000	15000	37500	6000	20000
Wheat flour	750	2475	2000	6600	2000	6600	2000	6600	2000	6600	2000	6600	2000	6600	2000	6600
Meat	400	800	600	1200	700	1400	800	1600	1000	2000	1200	2400	1600	3200	800	1600
Meat tinned	-	-	-	-	340	830	340	830	340	830	340	830	340	830	340	830
Blood Sausage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	340	680	340	680	340	680	340	680
Fat	280	2467	280	2467	420	3700	280	2467	420	3700	420	3700	840	7400	840	7400
Cereals	840	3032	840	3032	560	2022	280	1011	560	2022	560	2022	840	3032	1120	4044
Pulses	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	1068	350	1068	350	1068	350	1068	350	1068
Milk whole	2100	11130	14000	7420	7000	3710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14000	7420
Milk skim.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	370	1000	370	1000	370	1000	370	1000	370
Potatoes	-	-	5600	3640	5600	3640	5600	3640	5600	3640	8400	5460	8400	5460	5600	3640
Sugar	700	2800	560	2240	560	2240	280	1120	280	1120	280	1120	280	1120	840	3360
Chocolate	113	585	113	585	-	-	60	310	60	310	60	310	60	310	60	310
Coffee subst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	125	-	125	-	125	-	125	-
Coffee pure	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	150	-	150	-	150	-	150	-
Maize flour	-	-	500	1650	750	2475	500	1650	750	2475	750	2475	750	2475	500	1650
Meat	-	-	200	400	500	1000	500	1000	500	1000	500	1000	500	1000	500	1000
Fat	56	493	56	493	150	1322	200	1762	200	1762	300	2643	300	2643	200	1762
Bread	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	2500	1000	2500	-	-
Confectionery	-	-	-	-	113	452	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cal. p. Period	28282		37227		41891		43428		47577		58178		76188		61732	
Cal. daily	1010		1330		1496		1551		1700		2078		2721		2205	
Cal. Target	1007		1332		1551		1546		1750		2192		2800		2509	

/SD

III. VIENNA

22ND RATION PERIOD

1) Fulfilment of Federal Food Plan:

The Plan was not fulfilled and the following differences occurred:

(a) Flour: The period started with a deficit of 1,126 tons and a further deficit occurred during the period owing to non-delivery of 908.3 tons of indigenous wheat flour from Lower Austria.

(b) Meat: Instead of the 171.5 tons of pork shown in the Plan, only 146.1 tons arrived. The difference was made up by 25.4 tons of veal, but owing to late arrival only 14.8 tons was available for issue leaving again a deficit of 10.6 tons. Other deficits which were not made good were: 3 tons horse meat, 1 ton Game and 2 tons Carp.

(c) Pulses: There was a deficit of 3 tons of tinned peas which was due to a mistake on the part of the Ministry of Food as 3 tons of the planned 24 tons were mixed vegetables, not peas, and they were sent to the Provinces in part exchange for fresh meat received during the 21st period.

(d) Potatoes: Only 2,983 tons of potatoes were delivered from Lower Austria from the scheduled 9,656 tons. This was due to frost which prevented the potatoes being moved from the country by train to Vienna.

(e) Salted Bacon: 140 tons of salted bacon were issued as an extra from URRL stocks to help make up other deficiencies.

(f) Eggs: 54,000 more eggs than on the Plan arrived from Upper Austria (South) and were distributed to hospitals.

(g) Milk: 4,335,504 litres of whole and skimmed milk were distributed.

Ration Scales:

According to the chart issued by the Vienna Food office, the Ministry of Food calory scale was adhered to (see Appendix XII). But, in view of the deficits shown in the fulfilling of the Federal Food Plan and the statement by the Vienna Food Office that the issue has been in accordance with the official scale, it seems an explanation is required to show how even with a deficit the calory scale appears to have been issued. The Vienna Food Office state that they can only supply figures of the actual issue of calories planned to be available under the Federal Food Plan; no machinery exists to record how many people were short during any given period, as, the system worked on is that rations not actually issued to a consumer should be made up in the subsequent period. For example, the 2,034 tons flour deficit represents approximately 4 days' bread ration too little per person if equally divided between all the population of Vienna; in practice some people received their full ration while others have more than four days' supplies owing to them. This 4 days' bread ration represents 4,655 calories. Vouchers have been issued permitting consumers who did not draw their full ration in the 22nd period to draw the balance in the 23rd period. Whether or not these vouchers can be honoured is extremely uncertain and there has already been considerable unrest among housewives.

It is also to be noted that the Allied Council order of early December that heavy workers and workers rations should be cut by 19.9% and 3.9% respectively is disregarded and the Ministry of Food continue to plan on the old scale.

Appendices XIII and XIV are attached showing:

(a) Comparison between Ministry of Food Plans for 21st and 22nd periods and between actual issues in the same periods.

(b)

(b) Comparison of basic foodstuffs in grams between the Federal Government Plan for all Austria and the actual issue in Vienna.

3) Population Figures:

The dateline used by the Federal Ministry of Food on which they base their plan is, 10 November 1946. Since that date the population has risen by 2,062. Comparative figures in the various consumer groups are shown below:

	Ministry of Food	Food Office	Difference	
			+	-
0 - 3 years	49,426	49,565	139	
3 - 6 "	60,488	61,124	636	
6 - 12 "	79,223	80,581	1,358	
Normal Consumers	621,434	611,671		9,763
Employees	218,911	221,617	2,706	
Workers	355,243	358,533	3,290	
Heavy Workers	139,823	142,320	2,497	
Exp. & Nurs. Mothers	21,599	22,801	1,202	
	1,546,147	1,548,212	11,828	
		- 1,546,147 M. of F.	-9,763	
		2,065 Diff.	2,065	Difference
		=====	=====	

4) Prices:

(a) Total cost of food issued during the 21st and 22nd periods to the different consumer groups.

	Expenditure in Schillings	
	21st Period	22nd Period
Children 0 - 3 years	25.63 - 26.51	18.34 - 21.55
3 - 6	26.64 - 28.19	20.75 - 24.00
6 - 12	26.72 - 28.42	18.88 - 21.63
Youth 12 - 18	22.96 - 25.05	16.62 - 20.11
Consumers 18-69	21.96 - 24.05	14.22 - 17.07
Consumers over 69	21.96 - 25.05	15.34 - 18.18
Heavy Workers	37.42 - 40.03	30.08 - 33.79
Workers	23.55 - 31.22	23.89 - 27.02
Employees	24.25 - 26.58	20.23 - 23.27
Mothers	41.23 - 43.66	34.62 - 39.16

(b) Comparison of prices between 21st and 22nd Period (see App. XV).

(c) Black Market prices in Austrian Schillings:

		16 - 22 Dec.	5th Jan.
Bread	1 kg	15.00	10.00
Flour	1 kg	30.00 - 40.00	25.00
Sugar	1 kg	110.00	120.00
Lard	1 kg	220.	200.00 - 250.00
Butter	1 kg	180.00 - 200.00	160.00 - 170.00
Meat (according to type)	1 kg	60.00 - 70.00	50.00 - 70.00
Potatoes	1 kg	1.50	2.00
Eggs	each	5.00	5.00
Fresh milk	1 litre		5.00

5) Collection of indigenous supplies:

(a) Meat: According to the Food Plan the higher provision of indigenous meat in this Ration Period is accounted for by the Cattle Wirtschaftsverband with the following reasons:

- (i) The fodder shortage which compels farmers to slaughter their animals.
- (ii) Lowering of the allover meat ration from 50 to 30 grams per day.
- (iii) Generous spirit of farmers towards townspeople during festive season plus collection of pigs by police.

The Vich-Wirtschaftsverband consider that the higher delivery will not be maintained after the end of February when green foodstuffs start to be available.

The shortage of Nahrungsmittel and pulses in the provinces also makes it necessary that meat be called up to fill the gap.

(b) Sugar: The Zucker-Wirtschaftsverband estimate that indigenous production plus a new deal which is about to be concluded with Czechoslovakia will comfortably cover the sugar programme until the next harvest. The remainder of last year's harvest which amounts to approximately 8,000 tons is warehoused at the sugar factories in Lower Austria and Enns. Of the 8,000 tons 4,000 are in Lower Austria and the remainder in Enns (U.S. Zone). There are approximately 1,000 tons of Czech sugar from the old deal still due to arrive while a new deal for 20,000 tons is being negotiated. Delivery of this is expected to begin in February, depending on agreement in method of payment, which is thought will be a Bank guarantee, calculated on a basis of 12 Czech crowns per kilo.

(c) Potatoes: Only 2,983.5 tons came into Vienna during the period, and as will be seen from the following table, the Soviet Zone of Vienna received more than all the other Zones put together:

Date	Russian Zone	American Zone	English Zone	French Zone	Internat. Zone	Border Distr. & New Vienna
9.12.-22.12.46	591.1	148.4	133.0	141.5	49.5	231.6
23.12.-29.12.46	1113.4	128.3	79.1	36.6	35.8	104.9
31.12.- 5.1. 47	52.2	55.9	43.5	17.2	12.0	9.5
	1756.7	332.6	255.6	195.3	97.3	346.0

=====
Total: 2,983.5 tons.
=====

The reason given for this is that during the "ban" only wholesalers in the Soviet Zone had permits to fetch potatoes by truck from Lower Austria. It takes approximately 2 weeks after the permits are issued to collect trucks, petrol, etc. during which time the "ban" was lifted, but wholesalers in other Zones had not time to arrange transport. By approximately January 20th, a check will have been made in Lower Austria to ascertain where potatoes can still be collected. These will then be used to make up deficits in the other Zones of Vienna.

Vienna is still 24,013 tons behind in her collection programme. It is not yet known exactly how much of this is missing from the 50 kilos stock quota, how much from current consumption, and how much from the "Werksküche". An approximate figure is that 207,000 persons have not yet received their 50 kilos stock quota. Exact figures will be known at the beginning of the 24th period.

Attached at

Attached at Appendix XVI is a table showing the potato position for the whole of Austria during the current potato season up to December 31st, 1946.

(d) Milk: 4,355,504 litres of fresh and skimmed milk were imported into Vienna: 2,925,436 litres of whole milk and 1,201,094 litres of skimmed milk were issued for consumption, the remainder being used for production of curd and butter, and loss in transit and in the dairies. Details of these figures and of the issue according to consumer groups can be seen in Appendices XVII and XVIII.

At the end of the period there was a stock of 112,200 litres which is lying at 5 different "Melkerei's" in Vienna.

6) Austrian Officials:

There appears to be little coordination between the statistical Departments of the Vienna Food Office and the Federal Ministry of Food. The result of this is that while the Federal Ministry base their plan on out-of-date population figures and orders from the Allied Council, (such as the recent ration cut for workers and heavy workers), the Vienna Food Office, finding that the plan will not cover requirements, regularly request and invariably receive supplements. These amounts vary from period to period but a fair example is the 126 tons of salted bacon given in the 22nd period. Therefore in calculating needs over several months ahead these supplements should be taken into consideration.

Another weak link is that between the Vienna Food Office and the "Wirtschaftsverbaende". The Vienna Food Office do not always know the total amount of goods brought to Vienna by the Verbaende, and as distribution is entirely in the hands of these Verbaende the only way a check can be made is through them. The Food Office simply asks for the amount specified in the plan, and if this amount is not forthcoming, as in the case of milk in the 22nd period, they do not question it, nor do they ask why other groups, not specified in the plan, should be given preferential treatment.

As Austria comes to rely more and more on local production the Wirtschaftsverbaende may need more supervision than they get at present.

COMPARISON

BETWEEN "PLAN" AND "ISSUE" 22ND RATION PERIOD

Calories per Day

Category	Ministry Plan	Food Office Actual Issue	Difference	
			+	-
0 - 3	1007.07	1007		0.7
3 - 6	1332.32	1332		0.32
6 - 12	1551.57	1552	0.43	
Normal Consumers	1546.38	1547	0.62	
Employees	1758.05	1759	0.95	
Workers	2194.10	2196	1.90	
Heavy Workers	2804.55	2805	0.45	
Exp. & Nurs. Mothers	2508.30	2508		0.30

C O M P A R I S O N
BETWEEN THE 21ST AND 22ND RATION PERIOD
Calories per day.

Ministry of Food Plans					Food Office Issues				
Category	21st Period	22nd Period	Difference		Category	21st Period	22nd Period	Difference	
			+	-				+	-
0 - 3	1006.65	1007.07	0.42		0 - 3	1007	1007		
3 - 6	1344.35	1332.32		12.03	3 - 6	1345	1332		13
6 - 12	1541.35	1551.57	10.22		6 - 12	1542	1552	10	
Normal Consumers	1550.09	1546.38	.7	3.71	Normal Consumers	1551	1547		4
Employees	1701.90	1758.05	56.15		Employees	1703	1759	56	
Workers	2201.65	2194.10		7.55	Workers	2203	2196		7
Heavy Workers	2801.20	2804.55	3.35		Heavy Workers	2801	2805	4	
Exp. & Nurs. Mothers	2401.55	2508.30	106.75		Exp. & Nurs. Mothers	2403	2508	105	

DAILY ISSUE OF FOOD BY GRAMS 22ND RATION PERIOD

COMPARISON BETWEEN

Federal Govt. Plan
for all Austria

and

Actual Issue in
Vienna

[illegible]

COMPARATIVE PRICES FOR FOODSTUFFS

BETWEEN THE 21ST & 22ND RATION PERIOD

Foodstuffs	Prices (in Austrian Schillings)	
	21st Period	22nd Period
<u>MEATS ETC.</u>		
Meat & Vegetables	1 kg 1.80	1.80
Ham & Eggs	1 " 2.70	2.70
<u>FISH</u>		
Fish, tinned	14 oz 1.23	1.23
	15 " 1.30	1.30
	16 " 1.38	1.38
	15 dkg	0.72
	32 "	1.50
	45.4 "	2.20
Fish marinades	1 kg	4.50
Sardines	15 dkg	0.72
	23 "	1.05, 1.10
	45.4 "	2.20
<u>FATS</u>		
Lard	1 kg 2.16	2.16
Margarine	1 "	3.72
Salted Bacon	1 " 1.70	1.70
<u>SUGAR</u>		
Sugar, crystal, normal	1 " 1.80	1.80
" " fine	1 " 1.82	1.82
<u>COFFEE</u>		
Coffee, beans	1 " 7.55	7.85
" substitute	1 " 1.50, 1.56	1.50, 1.56
<u>CEREALS, DOUGH PROD. ETC.</u>		
Oat flakes	1 kg 0.85	0.80, 0.85, 1.10
Semolina	1 " 0.78	0.78
Maize groats	1 " 0.51	0.51
Dough products	1 " 0.98 - 1.04	0.98 - 1.04
Pudding powder	1 pack.	0.45
<u>PULSES</u>		
Beans	1 kg 0.60, 0.94	0.60, 0.94
Peas	1 " 0.90	0.90
Peas, tinned	20 oz	0.78
<u>FLOUR, BEANS, SOUP PROD.</u>		
Barley flour	1 kg	0.51
Pea meal	1 " 1.00	1.00
Bean meal	1 " 1.04	1.04
Soup powder	1 " 1.96, 2.30	1.96, 2.30
Soup cubes	each 0.03	0.03
<u>EGGS</u>		
Eggs	each	0.26
Eggs dehydrated	1 kg 7.00	7.00

POTATO POSITION AS PER 31/12/1946

(Quantity in tons)

	Vienna	Lower Austria	Upper Austria North	Burgen- land	Upper Austria South	Salz- burg	Styria	Carin- thia	Tyrol	Vorarl- berg
Total delivery target	22,900	338,216	47,000	27,000	89,500	6,000	89,100	45,000	8,500	2,600
Collection till 31.12.1946	13,486	226,704	30,732	17,972	93,222	8,679	51,557	37,474	17,479	1,478
U S E :										
a) in the own Province	11,486	60,918	8,395	10,218	71,265	8,679	50,789	34,938	17,479	1,478
b) delivered into Vienna	-	122,848	10,447	3,671	768	-	638	-	-	-
c) " " Provinces	-	4,808	6,430	3,953	13,457	-	130	2,536	-	-
d) " " Starch-Factory	2,000	37,200	5,400	130	7,732	-	-	-	-	-
e) Supplement	138,372	3,943	-	342	676	9,134	849	100	9,876	5,519
Remainder still to be collected:	9,414	111,512	16,268	9,028	-	-	37,543	7,526	-	1,122
Estimated delivery in January:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consumption in the various Zones till 31/12/1946:

Soviet Zone	83,816 tons
American Zone	89,754 "
British Zone	87,276 "
French Zone	34,352 "
Vienna inclusive Border Distr.	149,858 "

Issued by Kartoffelwirtschaftsverband.

V I E N N A

APPENDIX XVII

CONSUMPTION OF MILK IN THE 22ND RATION PERIOD (9.12.46 - 5.1.47)

Stock at Beginning of Period (litres)	Current Week	Issue to Consumers Whole Milk Skimmed (litres)	For producing Curd (litres)	Butter produced (kg)	Loss in transit & Dairies (litres)	Total (litres)	Stock at End of Period (litres)
17,168	9.-15.12.1946	726,150	291,982	43,284	7,531	14,358	
	16.-22.12. "	708,845	300,251	14,544	4,771	14,070	
	23.-29.12. "	751,679	227,058	12,458	5,782	15,073	
	30.12.46-5.1.47	738,762	381,803	49,574	10,988	16,544	112,220
17,168		2,925,436	1,201,094	119,857	29,072	60,045	4,335,504
							112,220

Issue to Consumers	2,925,436 litres	Whole Milk	
	1,201,094 "	Skimmed Milk	4,126,530 litres Milk
For producing Curd	119,857	"	(Sour and Butter milk)
Butter produced	29,072	"	(kg)
Loss in transit and Dairies	60,045	"	
Total :	4,335,504	litres	Milk

Vienna, 16th January 1947
Milchwirtschaft K/H.

ISSUE OF MILK IN THE 22ND RATION PERIOD (9.12.46 - 5.1.47)

ACCORDING TO CONSUMER GROUPS

Whole Milk

0 - 3 yrs	$\frac{3}{4}$ litre	50,000 heads	1,050,000 litres
3 - 6 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	62,000 "	868,000 "
Mothers	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	22,700 "	317,800 "
Patients	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	66,500 "	465,500 "
Workers engaged with poisonous materials	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	1,700 "	10,200 " (6 times per week)
Other consumers			213,936 "
			<hr/>
			2,925,436 litres
			<hr/>

Skimmed Milk

6 - 12 yrs	$\frac{1}{4}$ litre	83,000 heads	601,750 litres (on 5.1.47 $\frac{1}{2}$ lt.)
12- 18 "	$\frac{1}{8}$ "	82,000 "	102,500 " (10 times within a period)
70 yrs old persons	$\frac{1}{8}$ "	105,000 "	131,250 " (do.)
Workers in dangerous employment	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	22,000 "	132,000 " (6 times within a week)
Other Consumers			233,594 "
			<hr/>
			1,201,094 litres
			<hr/>

Other Consumers: (Hospitals, Children's Homes, Refugees' Camps, Laboratories).

IV. LOWER AUSTRIA & BURGENLAND
22ND RATION PERIOD

1) Fulfillment of Federal Food Plan:

A. Lower Austria:

The Food Plan was fulfilled but the following deviations from the Plan occurred:

(a) Flour: The deficit of 421 tons was covered from local reserves of indigenous production.

(b) Meat: There was a deficit of 81 tons, but in fact this was larger owing to a shortage by 40 tons on the delivery from Upper Austria (South).

(c) Pulses: Bezirks were instructed to meet the deficit of 404 tons with processed cereals or whatever else was available.

(d) Processed Cereals: There was a 261 ton deficit on the plan. 427 tons of barley from indigenous resources was used and assisted in covering this deficit and the pulse's deficit.

B. Burgenland:

The Plan was fulfilled with the exception of:

(a) Pulses: Only 10 tons of pulses were delivered instead of the scheduled 32 tons.

2) Ration Scale:

A. Lower Austria: For normal consumers the average deficit throughout the period was 45 calories per day per person.

B. Burgenland: The ration scale was according to plan.

3) Provincial Export:

A. Lower Austria: According to the Getreidewirtschaftsverband the following scheduled deliveries of flour were not made during the period:

To Vienna	2,000 tons flour
Kärnten	150 " "
Vorarlberg	300 " "

Deliveries to Tyrol (1,606 tons according to the Plan) were fulfilled.

One reason for the poor collection of flour in certain parts of Lower Austria, according to the Getreidewirtschaftsverband, is that the grain is milled in small quantities in many scattered mills: these provide local villages. In order to recover the flour for export it would need a very large police force and considerable coercion.

B. Burgenland: The Burgenland Government informed the Federal Food Ministry that only 1,000 tons of flour could be exported to Kärnten instead of the scheduled 1,200 tons; delivery of the 1,000 tons even by January 17th (well into the 23rd Ration Period) is still incomplete.

Considerable difficulties are being experienced in milling flour through shortage of electricity in Wiener Neustadt (Lower Austria) and Eisenstadt (Burgenland).

4) Potatoes:

4) Potatoes:

30-

A. Lower Austria: There seem ^{to be} considerable variations in the quantity of potatoes given out for winter storage e.g. Wiener Neustadt has issued 112 kg per head, MÖdling 50 kg per head.

B. Burgenland: Poor potato collections in Burgenland are attributed by the local representatives of the Kartoffelwirtschaftsverband to:

- a) Transport difficulties
- b) early frost
- c) Poor control of the farmers
- d) In Neusiedl Bezirk, late planting of UNRRA seed potatoes which were otherwise satisfactory.

5) General:

(i) Hospital Feeding: A comprehensive survey of hospital diet has been made in Lower Austria and Burgenland. A main criticism of the Lower Austria Food Office is that it is too obsessed by calories. The hospital patient receives a worker's additional ration, usually consisting of extra bread and flour. Only in one Bezirk (St. Pölten Stadt) does it appear that the Food Office maintains the calories, but varies the food.

The greatest need is for more milk. An agricultural Bezirk with a population of between 50,000 and 100,000 usually has a Bezirk hospital with 100 to 300 beds. To provide an extra 25 - 30 litres a day, which would make a vital difference for diet cases, affects the Bezirk's overall milk economy very little, but few Bezirks-hauptmänner are prepared to take the initiative in doing this.

(ii) School Feeding: In St. Pölten the Danes have withdrawn. St. Pölten hopes to start a school feeding programme on 20.1.1947 to replace the Danish scheme. There appears little method or reason for the selection of the areas in which school feeding programmes are run.

6) Exports from the Russian Zone:

Export quotas of grain both from Lower Austria and Burgenland were seriously behind in the 22nd period and seem likely to be even worse in the 23rd period. There are a variety of causes which have been discussed with UNRRA Food Distribution Officer. Burgenland maintains, plausibly enough, that their harvest has been assessed far too high by the Agriculture Ministry. But the fundamental question is whether the surplus Provinces are to be allowed first to provide themselves for the whole year before they export, or whether they must export what is requested by the Federal Food Ministry, and share the general bankruptcy in grain of the whole country in spring.

It seems that the new Food Minister will fight the Landeshauptmänner on this question more vigorously than did his predecessor.

It may be added that whereas the distributive food machinery in the Russian Zone is not unsatisfactory, the machinery of collection is inadequate and needs reorganization before the next harvest.

7) The districts bordering on Vienna (Randgemeinden):

The suburban areas (Bezirk MÖdling, Klosterneuburg, Gross Enzersdorf etc.) are at present administratively responsible to the Gemeinde Wien, but their food offices are responsible to the Lower Austria Government. Their complicated transition status sometimes means that they are forgotten in relief programmes.

V. LAND SALZBURG

22nd RATION PERIOD

1) FULFILMENT OF FEDERAL FOOD PLAN

The Federal Food Plan was only executed with great difficulty in this period. Shortages in the Plan were in wheat flour, meat, corn meal and potatoes.

(a) Flour:

arrived so very late in the period that the order previously issued by the Military (not to carry deficits from one period to the next) was allowed to lapse; in order to allow a call-up on the 4th January on flour arriving from Upper Austria.

(b) Meat:

The 8 tons of meat due from Upper Austria (South) were not received but 397.6 tons from indigenous sources was issued instead of the 287 tons called for in the monthly Plan.

(c) Potatoes:

Since the potato winter reserve programme has not been fulfilled the potato ration has been cut in order to supply all consumers at least with some potatoes.

2) STOCK POSITION

The carry-over of stocks for the 23rd Ration Period are smaller than ever before: reserves are very low. There is a balance of 500 tons of Grain from indigenous production, the use of which has been blocked by the Federal Ministry.

3) RATION SCALE

The official calory scale was not adhered to as will be seen by the chart below:

	Planned Issue acc.to Fed.Min.	Actual Issue by Land Salzburg	Difference:
0 - 3	1007.7	1074.2	+ 66.5
3 - 6	1332.32	1181.9	- 150.4
6 - 12	1551.47	1285.9	- 265.6
12 - 18	1546.38	1373.8	- 172.5
Normal Consumers	1546.38	1332.3	- 214
Employees	1758.05	1530.4	- 227.6
Workers	2194.10	1872.8	- 321.3
Heavy Workers	2804.55	2491.3	- 313.2
Exp.& Furs.Mothers	2508.30	1936.7	- 571.6

4) CROP COLLECTION

At Appendix XIX is a chart showing "Deliveries of Agricultural Products during December 1946", and at Appendix XX is a chart showing "Production & Distribution of Agricultural Products" covering the estimated crop collection up to June 1947.

5) FOOD SITUATION IN D.P. CAMPS

There is no change in the food position in D.P. Camps from that reported in the 21st Ration Period.

6) SPOT CHECKS

Several spot checks were made on UNRRA foodstuffs received by the Importvereinigung. Railroad cars of foodstuffs were examined as they came in from Trieste. The cars were inspected for any signs of tampering. Comparison was also made of the amounts stated in the freight-bills with the reports later made by the Importvereinigung and the wholesalers which received the goods.

Several conferences were held with the chief of the Federal Food Inspectors in Land Salzburg. Some advice and aid was rendered by this officer including intercession with the Military. At present Federal Food Inspectors are concentrating upon the irregularities concerning the issue and the use of ration coupons. Systematic robbery of ration coupons at the printing office has already been stopped. The work and the office records of the Chief Food Inspector was inspected. Some of the activities which this office has been engaged in the month of December are:

- (a) Checking inventory of wholesalers, retailers, dairies, mills and bakers.
- (b) General participation in the affairs of the Local Chamber of Agriculture and Food and the local Food Offices.
- (c) Inspection of Municipal Food Offices and Ration Coupon Offices.
- (d) Inspection of local sugar issued for beehives, road control activities with the police.
- (e) Confiscation of unauthorized food supply (in December 2,200 kg rice, 200 kg apples and 2 oxen were confiscated).

7) PUBLICITY

The Christmas ration of candy and cigarettes was greeted by public and Press with acclaim. A great deal of satisfaction with the Christmas ration is still often expressed.

It has been suggested by representatives of the local Press, that the fault for the poor Press showing of UNRRA does not lie with the Press but is due to the lack of information from UNRRA.

It has been further suggested, that the Press be provided with information such as the fulfilment of the monthly Food Plan.

/SD

DELIVERIES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
MONTH DECEMBER

A) <u>Field Crops:</u>	<u>Kilogram:</u>	
Wheat	261,122	10,693 Wheat-Seed
Rye	411,000	26,970 Rye-Seed
Barley	30,562	
Oats	200,026	
Potatoes	1,538,467	
Vegetables	250,000	
Hay	437,004	
Straw	128,920	
Honey	4,695	
Wool	748	

B) <u>Animal-Stocks</u>	<u>Animal No.</u>	<u>Living-Weight</u>	<u>Slaughter-Weight</u>	
		<u>Kilogram</u>	<u>Meat</u>	<u>Fat</u>
Cows	1226	583,533	288,861	11,759
Calves	1512	110,157	67,801	-
Pigs	23	2,464	1,710	213
Sheeps	27	980	251	-
Poultry	-	-	-	-
Game	392	12,632	5,458	-

C) <u>Milk</u>	<u>Kilogram</u>	<u>Return Deliveries</u>
Total Deliveries	3,326,941	-
Fresh Milk	963,507	-
Milk to Vienna	217,098	-
Milk for Cheese Production	130,288	-
Milk for Butter Production	2,016,056	-
Cheese delivered (produced)	72,386	6,244
Butter delivered (produced)	92,598	24,539
Land Butter delivered (produced)	10,451	-
Alpine Cheese delivered	3,298	-
Skimmed milk	1,833,740	114,661
Skimmed cheese	2,325	1,269

D) Eggs 6,191 pieces

+) Milk loco Farmer to Consumer	kg	154,813
Skimmed Freshmilk to Consumer	"	764,059
Skimmed milk for Cheese Production	"	974,211
Skimmed Milk to Vienna	"	95,470

<u>Emergency Slaughtery:</u>	<u>Kind:</u>	<u>Heads:</u>	<u>Slaughter-Weight:</u>
		101	4,521

+) This milk of the local farmer is included in the above mentioned fresh milk.

Signed: Ing. Trabauer.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN LAND SALZBURG FOR PERIOD OF DECEMBER 1946, IN TONS.

Products	Estimate of Total Product.	For Self-Supplies				Quantities to be delivered	Deliveries already made					Monthly Delivery Allotments						
		Seed	Fodder	Wasted	Food		July	1946				Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	1947			June
								August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.				March	April	May	
Wheat	4,698	1,100	-	235	2,943	420	-	-	9	35	115	261	20	-	-	-	-	-
Rye	6,433	1,364	-	322	3,817	930	-	-	73	120	440	411	15	-	-	-	-	-
Barley	1,133	280	674	57	2	120	-	-	-	2	7	31	5	-	-	-	-	-
Oats	3,700	800	2,315	185	-	400	-	-	3	15	33	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potatoes	43,020	7,820	8,000	1339	17,200	8,661	88	158	353	4311	2213	1538	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetabl.	20,150	-	-	3023	13,127	4,000	80	156	291	192	80	250	200	-	-	-	-	-
									159	608	920							
Fruits	1,500	-	-	225	1,211	64	-	-	61	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wild-Game	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	5	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beef +)	4,440	-	-	-	1,317	3,123	267	304	314	343	356	253	237	200	210	210	210	219
Veal +)	960	-	-	-	230	730	55	73	81	74	75	68	52	40	50	50	56	56
Pork +)	1,000	-	-	-	986	14	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Mutton +)	90	-	-	-	76	14	-	-	5	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Milk	112000	-	20000	-	45,000	47,000	4970	4745	4358	4482	3618	3078	3000	2800	3100	3500	4700	4910
Fresh "	-	-	-	-	-	12,825	1182	1215	1171	1222	1166	1180	1135	-	-	-	-	-
Butter	2,160	-	-	-	860	1,300	146	135	129	136	102	78	71	-	-	-	-	-
Cheese	2,040	-	-	-	640	1,400	129	151	150	193	87	70	72	-	-	-	-	-
Eggs	6,480	-	-	-	3,240	3,240	216	213	152	30	6342	6191	30	-	-	-	-	-
	ooo				ooo	ooo	173	838	758	736			ooo					
Hay	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	6	10	94	222	184	437	400	-	-	-	-	-
Animal fat	150	-	-	-	20	130	10	11	9	14	16	17	10	-	-	-	-	-
Straw	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	22	54	129	150	-	-	-	-	-

Remark +) = The butchers weight is meant here.

VI. STYRIA

22nd RATION PERIOD.

1) FULFILLMENT OF FEDERAL FOOD PLAN

Once again the Federal Plan shows many changes. The Plan was not fulfilled.

(a) Flour:

Lower amounts than those scheduled were received from the SS. "Pacific Victory", the SS "John Sharp Williams" and from local production. The deficiency was partly made up by deliveries from the SS "Cecil B. Sellars" and the SS "Eugene Field", but even then a deficit of 1938 tons of wheat flour was still outstanding.

(b) Meat:

The 85 tons of meat due from Kärnten was not delivered; the deficiency was filled from local production. 135 tons of meat were despatched to Vienna as ordered under the Federal Plan.

(c) Eggs:

An allocation of 5 fresh eggs per person was issued.

(d) Milk:

The normal consumer received only $\frac{3}{4}$ litre during this Ration Period. Yet Styria exported to Vienna 179,303 litres full milk and 92,272 litres skimmed milk.

(e) Potatoes:

No potatoes were issued during the period. It seems that the 100 kg per head for winter storage was an over-estimate which means many people are without any potatoes at all. The Provincial Food Office are to be blamed for this. The figures show that from 1.7.46 to 31.12.46 51,523 tons of potatoes were collected; the monthly requirement for the Province is just over 4,000 tons, so it seems that in six months more than ten months' supply has been consumed.

(f) Vegetables:

The average vegetable distribution has been about 413 grams per week.

2) RATION SCALE

It will be seen that the calory scale was not adhered to:-

Consumer Groups	According to Fed. Ministry	Actually issued	Difference + -
0 - 3	1007.07	962	45.07
3 - 6	1332.32	1205	127.32
6 - 12	1551.57	1352	199.57
over 18	-	1498	-
Normal Consumers	1546.38	1498	48.38
Employees	1758.05	1647	111.05
Workers	2194.10	1050	235.10
Heavy Workers	2804.55	2401	403.55
Heaviest Workers	-	2513	-
Exp. & Nurs. Mothers	2508.30	2192	316.30

3) PRICES

(a) Current vegetable prices are given below:

(in Austrian Schillings)

Commodity	Unit	Producer's Price	Consumer's Top-Price
Carrots, without leaves	kg	0.30	0.40
Kohlrabi	kg	0.26	0.34
Savoy-Cabbage	kg	0.34	0.46
Chinese-Lettuce	kg	0.26	0.36
Brussel -Sprouts	kg	0.90	1.20
Cabbage, white	kg	0.24	0.34
Cabbage, red	kg	0.32	0.44
Horse-Radish	kg	0.80	1.08
Parsley, (in bundles)	10 dkg	0.10	0.14
Parsley, roots	kg	0.50	0.68
Leek	kg	0.30	0.40
Radishes, all kinds	kg	0.20	0.28
Red-Beets	kg	0.30	0.40
Turnips, all kinds	kg	0.10	0.14
Lettuce, Endive, bleached & clipped	kg	0.60	0.80
Lamb's Lettuce	kg	1.50	2.00
Celery, roots	kg	0.40	0.54
Soup-Greens, in bundles	4 dkg	0.05	0.07
Onions	kg	0.50	0.68

4) GENERAL

(a) Provincial Food Office:

A general complaint from the Provincial Food Office is that the monthly requirements for food, as submitted by them and worked out on the current population figures and according to ration cards held, is ignored by the Federal Food Ministry who are basing their calculations on different statistics. In all periods this has meant a deficiency and all consumers consequently have not been able to obtain his just ration. At Appendix XXI is a chart showing how the deficiencies have mounted through the 19th to the 23rd Ration Period.

(b) Crop Collection:

At Appendix XXII is a chart showing the crop collection for December 1946 and at Appendix XXIII the total crop collection from 1st July to 31st December 1946.

(c) Milk Production:

Appendix XXIV shows the milk collection and details of dairy products effected during the month of December 1946.

/SD

STATEMENT SHOWING DEFICIENCIES IN FOOD SUPPLY FOR PROVINCE OF STYRIA

Foodstuff		Actual Require- ment	Plan by Fed. Ministry for cov. the requirem.	Difference	Fulfilment of Plan for covering the requirem.		Deficit:	Deficit total:
					Indig. Prod.	Supplements		
Flour:	18th R.P.	6,198	5,548	- 650	-	5,548	-	650
	19th "	6,168	5,503	- 665	-	5,346	157	822
	20th "	6,194	6,193	- 1	1,000	5,103	90	91
	21st "	7,847	7,847	-	1,964	5,773	110	110
	22nd "	7,571	7,374	- 197	3,424	4,094	(+ 144)	53
	23rd "	7,450	7,187	- 263	500	6,888	-	-
								1,726
Meat:	18th R.P.	1,485	1,273	- 212	485	788	-	212
	19th "	1,498	1,399	- 99	550	684	165	264
	20th "	1,524	1,496	- 28	550	189	746	774
	21st "	1,550	1,467	- 83	550	55	862	945
	22nd "	975	905	- 70	650	-	255	325
	23rd "	981	901	- 80	801	3,586	-	-
								2,520
Fat:	18th R.P.	315	250	- 65	250	-	-	65
	19th "	316	290	- 26	234	56	-	26
	20th "	318	317	- 1	210	107	-	1
	21st "	344	302	- 42	135	50	117	159
	22nd "	580	531	- 49	112	419	-	49
	23rd "	588	522	- 66	105	1,046	-	-
								300
Processed Cereals	18th R.P.	553	468	- 85	-	468	-	85
	19th "	556	547	- 9	110	385	52	61
	20th "	557	560	+ 3	-	560	-	-
	21st "	558	565	+ 7	-	565	-	-
	22nd "	465	418	- 47	359	39	20	67
	23rd "	458	409	- 49	200	669	-	-
								213

		Actual	Plan by red.	Difference	Fulfilment of Plan for		Deficit:	Deficit total:
Foodstuff		Require- ment	in. for cov. the requirem.		coverg the requirem.			
					Indig. Prod.	Supplements		
Pulses:	18th R.P.	670	506	- 164	-	463	43	207
	19th R.P.	675	642	- 33	482	160	-	33
	20th R.P.	670	683	+ 13	-	683	-	-
	21st R.P.	620	622	+ 2	-	622	-	-
	22nd R.P.	424	362	- 82	1	-	361	443
	23rd R.P.	418	350	- 68	10	493	-	683
Sugar:	18th R.P.	457	399	- 58	-	399	-	58
	19th R.P.	457	447	- 10	-	447	-	10
	20th R.P.	457	451	- 6	-	438	13	19
	21st R.P.	458	454	- 4	-	454	-	4
	22nd R.P.	468	453	- 15	-	447	6	21
	23rd R.P.	468	449	- 19				112

Graz, the 14th January, 1947

COLLECTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN DECEMBER 1946
(in kilograms)

APPENDIX XXII

Economic year 1945/46

Area	Bread Grain			Barley	Oats	Maize	Pulses	Oil Seeds	Potatoes	Turnips) Vegetb.) x)	Fruits x)	Hay	Straw
	Rye	Wheat	total										
Bruck	14.596	15.953	30.549	7.872	17.757	-	-	1.419	144.535	-	50.783	-	12.188
D-Landsberg	34.997	56.313	91.310	2.193	7.505	50.462	801	2.327	258.130	-	25.958	11.055	-
Feldbach	110.660	44.971	155.631	3.258	32.184	76.739	1.052	7.796	657.865	-	12.786	26.630	-
Firstenfeld	16.003	5.587	21.590	10	46.803	79.966	338	1.085	72.595	-	?	-	-
Graz	88.722	156.054	344.776	27.169	31.484	74.281	1.038	5.073	904.673	Turn. 858.958	?	69.677	82.385
Marktberg	126.699	24.218	150.917	4.053	9.910	24.325	411	5.422	527.519	-	?	-	-
Judenberg	107.946	39.504	147.450	15.036	30.728	-	-	1.361	89.058	-	11.856	-	-
Knittelfeld	43.398	11.182	54.580	14.667	22.021	-	-	1.294	513.222	-	38.311	3.125	20.969
Leibnitz	145.047	74.377	219.424	22.596	46.661	108.488	16.821	1.627	750.816	-	36.969	20.601	34.002
Leoben	7.362	9.260	16.622	1.490	392	-	-	229	22.142	-	-	-	4.228
Liezen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143.655	-	?	-	-
Lurau	88.586	9.329	97.915	16.120	20.360	-	-	239	149.560	-	?	-	195
Marzschl.	1.586	500	2.086	3.520	7.286	-	-	348	24.885	-	-	-	-
Radkersburg	42.439	20.904	63.343	591	7.153	64.786	1.663	602	228.401	-	?	-	-
Voltsberg	36.418	51.007	87.425	10.177	9.644	14.385	-	3.464	224.423	-	?	3.817	41.606
Weiz	91.778	29.585	121.363	4.501	23.966	22.616	360	67.244	591.163	-	?	7.030	14.025
Styria, total	1056.237	548.744	1604.981	133.316	313.854	516.048	24.484	99.550	5302.612	-	1035.621	58.206	209.598
											4660.195		
											4718.481		

x) The delivery is to be made to the collection officials (Sammelstellen) who can only supply the figures later.

TOTAL COLLECTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DURING THE PERIOD

1.7.46 - 31.12.1946

(in tons)

Area	Bread Grain			Barley	Oats	Maize	Pul- ses	Potatoes	Hay	Straw	Oil Seeds	Fruits	Vegetables
	Rye	Wheat	Total										
Bruck	96	76	172	35	27	-	-	2.587	0	14.9	29.8	x)	x)
D-Landsberg	155	225	380	9	22.2	51.3	1.1	3.001	7.8	20.4	68.7	"	"
Feldbach	981	478	1,459	20	178	168.4	2.8	4.734	2	0	317	"	"
Furstenfeld	510	205	715	14	87.3	100.4	0.8	2.288	0	0	46.2	"	"
Graz	611	516	1,127	72	88	85.2	1.3	9.550	77.3	98.8	295	"	"
Hartberg	845	266	1,111	14	44	53	1.2	4,614	0.1	0.1	65.4	"	"
Judenburg	240	94	334	38	52	-	-	2,512	0	0	6.8	"	"
Knittelfeld	186	51	237	36	50	-	-	1,706	13.3	23.9	6	"	"
Leibnitz	667	375	1,042	62	122.2	116.3	34.7	4,750	0.9	59.3	159.5	"	"
Leoben	60	64	124	16	2	-	-	1,929	36.4	15.6	6.6	"	"
Liezen	37	4	41	33	9.1	-	-	2,383	0	0	0.1	"	"
Murau	216	42	258	36	31	-	-	1,497	0	0	1.4	"	"
Mürzzuschlag	24	10	34	26	282	-	-	1,557	0	0.2	35.3	"	"
Radkersburg	598	335	933	13	73	71.4	6.1	3.222	0	0.1	74.8	"	"
Voitsberg	116	112	228	17	13	21	0	1,903	3.8	41.6	93.1	"	"
Weiz	522	199	721	12	82	40.2	1.3	3,490	7	14.1	297.6	"	"
All Styria:	5,864	3,052	8,916	453	909	707.2	49.3	51,523	148.6	289	1503.3	45.886	18.496

x) The deliveries are to be made to the collection officials (Baststellen) who can only supply the figures later.

DAIRY PRODUCT DELIVERIES FOR MONTH OF DECEMBER 1946

STEIERMARK

Dairy:	Milk & Cream Delivery	Butter Delivery (from farms)	P r o d u c t i o n		
			Butter	Cheese	Curd
Bad Gleichenberg	56.680	-	1.769	-	-
"Landforst" Bruck	422.369	1.504	7.224	50	-
Feldbach	193.931	-	6.571	-	966
Frohnleiten	68.048	209	1.666	-	-
Milchhof Graz	969.379	139	2.505	-	1.078
Grosswilfersdorf und Fürstenfeld	209.229	-	6.970	-	229
Hartberg	168.279	-	6.347	-	-
Mirnsdorf	210.481	-	8.771	-	-
Knittelfeld	698.833	2.332	17.106	-	-
Leibnitz	84.915	-	1.524	-	32
Leoben	385.201	1.019	5.857	-	158
Marau	110.236	350	3.136	-	10
Mureck	200.809	-	6.553	-	-
Murzschlag	125.451	512	3.124	-	619
Neumarkt	170.520	19	6.263	-	172
Rohr	241.718	-	9.336	-	1.121
Stainach	625.526	3.352	19.085	-	-
Stainz	125.003	26	6.718	-	-
Turnau	46.619	84	1.963	-	309
Voitsberg	209.057	46	3.573	-	-
Weiz	363.376	1.497	10.167	-	-
Arnolds	26.603	10	282	-	6
Habersdorf	88.764	- 2	2.198	-	-
Total:	5,893.027	11.151	138.708	50	4.700

V.I. TYROL & VORARLBERG

22ND RATION PERIOD

1) Fulfilment of Federal Food Plan:

In view of the non-arrival of all the flour from Lower Austria as scheduled under the Plan, changes in Tyrol and Vorarlberg had to be made, though it appears that fulfilment of the Plan for Tyrol was effected.

A. Tyrol:

(i) Flour: The deficit for flour not received from Lower Austria was made up by drawing on UNRRA supplies.

(ii) Meat: The Food Plan showed a deficit of 105 tons of meat out of a requirement of 405 tons. A total of 452 tons was made available (from various sources including 20 tons imported from Wuerttemberg - French Zone in Germany), but only 385 tons was consumed (at the rate of 500 grams per person).

(iii) Fat: There was a deficit of 7 tons of salt pork on the fat ration.

B. Vorarlberg:

(i) Flour: Out of the 922 tons of flour due to be received from Lower Austria only 223 tons arrived and that during the 23rd Ration Period. Therefore bread and flour requirements were not fulfilled in the 22nd Period and all unused ration tickets remained valid until the following period.

(ii) Meat: The meat deficit of 43 tons according to the Plan was made up from indigenous sources.

(iii) Pulses: Contrary to the Plan, 38 tons of pulses were purchased from Switzerland to cover this item. It appears that Vorarlberg have permission from the Bundesregierung to use credits resulting from compensation deals with Switzerland, for the purchase of necessary foodstuffs. So far only potatoes and pulses have been thus purchased.

(iv) Potatoes: 500 tons of potatoes were supplied from French Stocks: requirements were only 798 tons, but all stocks on hand, 1,054.7 tons, were distributed, in order to save loss due to frost. This over-issue will be accounted for in the 23rd Period.

2) Ration Scale:

A. Tyrol:

The Ration Scale was underissued, but a supplementary Christmas ration was supplied.

	According to Plan:	Actual Issue:	Difference:
0 - 1½ years	1007	1064	+ 57
1½ - 6	1332	1209	- 123
6 - 12	1551	1371	- 180
12 - 18	--	1663	--
Normal Consumers	1546	1519	- 27
Employees	1758	1710	- 48
Workers	2194	2072	- 122
Heavy Workers	2804	2634	- 170
Exp. & Nurs. Mothers	2508	2364	- 144

The Christmas supplement was:

<u>Meat</u>	200 grams	to normal consumers of all ages and to agricultural self-providers holding meat ration tickets.
<u>Sugar</u>	300 "	to all normal consumers and all self-providers.
<u>Saccharin</u>	1 package	to all normal consumers and agricultural self-providers.
<u>Lemons</u>	1 lemon	to all normal consumers and agricultural self-providers.
<u>Coffee</u>	200 grams unroasted coffee or 160 " roasted coffee	to adult normal consumers and agricultural self-providers.
<u>Jam</u>	250 "	to all normal consumers up to 18 years of age.
<u>Biscuits</u>	100 "	to all normal consumers and agricultural self-providers up to 18 years of age.
<u>Rice</u>	250 "	to children of normal consumers and agricultural self-providers up to 3 years of age (Kleinstkinder).
<u>Naehrblocks</u>	2 blocks	to children under 12 yrs of normal consumers and agricultural self-providers (Kleinst-, Klein- & Kinder).
<u>Chocolate</u>	2 bars (Nestle)	to children of normal consumers and agricultural self-providers from 3 - 6 yrs (Kleinkinder).
<u>Chocolate</u>	2 pieces of 1 oz each or 1 piece of 2 oz	to all normal consumers and agricultural self-providers.
<u>Sweets</u>	1 package 480 grams	to normal consumers and agricultural self-providers up to 18 years of age.
<u>Honey</u>	250 grams	to normal consumers up to 18 years and over 70 years.
<u>Brandy or Rum</u>	$\frac{1}{2}$ litre $\frac{1}{2}$ "	to workers over 18 yrs of age to heavy workers over 18 yrs of age.

B. Vorarlberg:

The ration scale was adhered to. In addition a supplementary Christmas ration was available.

	According to Plan:	Actual Issue:	Difference:
0 - 3 years	1007	1158	+ 151
3 - 6 "	1332	1320	- 12
6 - 12 "	1551	1521	- 30
Normal Consumers	1546	1550	+ 4
Employees	1758	1766	+ 8
Workers	2194	2214	+ 20
Heavy Workers	2804	2806	+ 2
Exp. & Nursing Mothers	2508	2654	+ 146

contd.

The Christmas supplement was:

Item:	0 - 3		3 - 6		6 - 12		Normal Consum.		Employees		Workers		Heavy Workers		Exp. & Nurs. Mothers	
	gr. cal.	gr. cal.	gr. cal.	gr. cal.	gr. cal.	gr. cal.	gr. cal.	gr. cal.	gr. cal.	gr. cal.	gr. cal.	gr. cal.	gr. cal.	gr. cal.	gr. cal.	gr. cal.
Candies	100	14	100	14	100	14	100	14	100	14	100	14	100	14	100	14
Suchard-	100	11	100	11	100	11										
food extract																
Caramels	100	11	100	11	100	11										
Dextrose-																
Sweets	100	11	100	11	100	11										
Candies																
(tins)	480	47	480	47	480	47	160	14	160	14	160	14	160	14	160	14
	880	94	880	94	880	94	260	28	260	28	260	28	260	28	260	28

3) Food Situation in Displaced Persons' Camps:

The situation in Camps continues satisfactorily. The threat of a supply breakdown in early January through lack of petrol has been overcome by negotiation, with the French authorities.

4) Prices:

Prices continue gradually to rise in respect of food commodities.

5) Black Market:

A. Tyrol:

One of the most lucrative forms of Black Market in the Tyrol is said to be the smuggling of Cattle from the Tyrol to Italy. This form of illegal activity is said to be very well organized and relatively easy due to the myriad ways of crossing the border and the small number of frontier guards on either side of the line. During the past few months it is estimated that more than 1000 head of cattle have been disposed of in this manner. The smugglers are well armed and will tolerate no interference from frontier guards, who, believing discretion to be the better part of valour, do not look too closely into the matter.

This form of Black Market will be exceedingly difficult to "break".

B. Vorarlberg:

On the 3rd of January an article appeared in the "Salzburger Nachrichten" which stated that UNRRA Supplies, reported to be coming from Trieste in UNRRA transport had been sold on the black market in Dornbirn (Vorarlberg).

A considerable amount of sugar and flour were said to be involved as well as further quantities of flour said to have been brought from Switzerland. The article continued accusing unnamed "highly placed officials" of being involved in the transaction.

Investigation of the accusations by the Kontrollstelle indicated that the commodities in question were not UNRRA goods but French Military stocks, and arrests have been made by the French "Sureté". Denial of the accusations contained in the Salzburger paper was published in the "Vorarlberger Nachrichten". Immediately after this denial was published a threatening letter was received by the Landes-Ernährungsamt, declaring that the denial as published by the "Vorarlberger Nachrichten" had nothing to do with the case involved. The letter gives the Landes-Ernährungsamt until 20th January to publish the truth of the matter, otherwise the writer (a group of twenty anonymous "insurgents") threaten to set off a bomb, "where the explosion will announce." So far, no bombs.

contd.

6) Publicity:

There is nothing new to announce as far as UNRRA publicity is concerned. The only realistic measure of publicity was the announcement on the ration cards to the effect that UNRRA was the donor of the supplies involved. This practice has also been discontinued, but endeavours are being made to have it renewed.

7) Relationship with the Military Government:

In both Tyrol and Vorarlberg relationship with Military authorities continues to be good. Military Government is most cooperative and helpful and do not in any manner interfere with Austrian authorities in the discharge of their duties.

8) General:

(a) As already mentioned in previous reports the mechanics of distribution function very well in this zone, when they are not impaired by late arrivals of planned commodities. However, late or non-arrivals of foodstuffs, especially of grain and flour, are continually impeding the smooth operation of distribution plans.

(b) There appears to be no foundation to a widely circulated rumour to the effect that Vorarlberg cattle stocks are being exported to Switzerland in exchange for potatoes, or at least, no proof can be obtained from the Austrian food authorities that any such official transactions have even been contemplated. However, the rumour continues to circulate and has even found its way into the public press. Further investigation may definitely reveal the truth of this matter and is therefore continuing.

REPORTS BRANCH

Received: 28.2.47

Copy to: Central Registry:

OA Section for Dr. Sutch, Miss
Todd

Executive Section for Col. King,
Mr. Aickin, Miss Gutman,
Bellette, Plender & Griffiths,
Chief Accountant, Miss Pearlson

Relief Services Section for
Dr. Topping, Miss Kernohan

Supply Registry for Country Reports
Section

Distribution Control Unit

