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| Mr. Sherwood | 12.4.47. | | | | |
| Col. King | 14.4.47. | | | | |
| Mr. Aickin | | | | | |
| Mr. Guttman | 15.4.47. | | | | |
| Deloitte. | 15.4. | | | | |
| Chief Accountant. | 1/5/47 | | | | |
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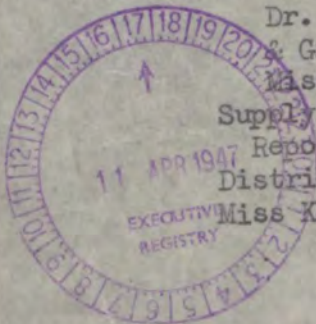
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U N R R A

MISSION TO AUSTRIA

MONTHLY REPORT IN ACCORDANCE WITH ERO ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER A-120

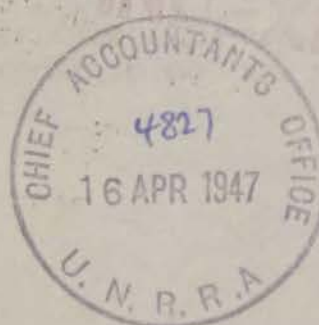
FEBRUARY 1947



PART I

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION PROGRAM FOR THE AUSTRIAN POPULATION

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A. SUPPLY PROGRAMME

A. I & II RELATIONS WITH GOVERNMENTAL AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES

A meeting of the Combined UNRRA Committee for Austria was held on 14 February at which the Chief of Mission made an important statement about the proposed expenditure of the additional \$20 million dollars for Austrian food supplies. The Combined UNRRA Working Party for Austria met on 5 and 19 February. Subjects discussed at these three meetings included: estimates of final crop collections, Austrian Government action to ensure continuing supplies of spare parts for vehicles delivered by UNRRA, problems connected with the transit of UNRRA supplies through Austria, delayed deliveries due to reduced railway traffic, especially as affecting agricultural machinery distribution, clearance of certain items in the programme of industrial supplies, enquiries into reports of unsatisfactory distribution, urgent need of completing supply accounting data, and problems of clearing heavy programmed shipments from Trieste.

Five meetings of the Quadripartite Sub-Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and several of the Quadripartite Food Sub-Committee were attended as usual during the month by members of the Department of Supply and Transport.

The Chief Movements Officer went to Paris for the monthly ECITO/BIDAC meeting on 18 February.

A. III BUDGET AND PROGRAMME

During February Washington notified us of the transfer of \$148,000 to the Food Budget from the Textiles and Clothing allocation. With the additional \$9 million dollars announced early in February (and reported in parenthesis in the Monthly Report for January) the Austrian Mission Budget has changed since 31 December 1946 as follows:

| | 31 December 1946 | 28 February 1947 | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------|-------------|
| | | UNRRA | | |
| | | Procurement | Military | Total |
| | (in U. S. | dollars) | | |
| Food | 59,530,000 | 79,978,000 | 23,632,000 | 103,610,000 |
| Clothing and Textiles | 2,000,000 | 1,942,000 | - | 1,942,000 |
| Medical Supplies | 1,660,000 | 1,570,000 | 188,000 | 1,758,000 |
| Industrial Rehabilitation | 7,137,000 | 7,137,000 | 1,000,000 | 8,137,000 |
| Agricultural Rehabilitation | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 680,000 | 20,680,000 |
| Military | 25,800,000 | | | |
| Frozen Reserve | 1,173,000 | 1,173,000 | | 1,173,000 |
| Total | 117,300,000 | 111,800,000 | 25,500,000 | 137,300,000 |

Arrivals still due after 20 February amount to about 174,700 gross long tons by sea and over 84,000 gross long tons by rail.

A. IV. FOOD

Budget

On the 8th February information was received from Washington to the effect that a further sum of approximately ~~\$22,500,000~~ would be made available for additional UNRRA food shipments to Austria. This sum is subject to certain reservations and to the possible necessity of accepting part in the form of payment in kind by Czechoslovakia from such surplus foodstuffs as might be available from that country.

Balance of Programme

The lack until 26 February of a detailed breakdown of the additional tonnage to be covered by the above credit made impossible a full statement for Washington of desired priorities for these commitments. On the basis of unofficial information received, however, numerous conferences were held during February with representatives of the Austrian Government and with the British and American Elements of the Allied Commission in an attempt to co-ordinate the commitment of this additional \$ 20,000,000 credit with the British and American credits potentially available for expenditure in whole or in part on additional food shipments to Austria. Agreement was reached on the following points: -

- a) that expenditure provisionally allocated for meat should be reduced, and that palm kernels and whale oil should be procured instead to permit the adequate processing of purchases of copra already made.
- b) that deliveries of potatoes from Czechoslovakia believed to be included in the programme should be cancelled in favour of additional pulses.
- c) that authority should be given to procure 1,000 tons of sunflower seed oil from Hungary for immediate delivery.

In view, however, of information received from Washington that even minor changes in commitments already made by them must be put into effect before the 1st March, it appears doubtful whether any effective action will be taken to implement these requests.

() The Washington statement of the balance of food to be shipped after 1 January, 1947, showed that several items believed to have been covered by the original programme are now to be charged against the additional \$ 19,500,000. The principal items concerned are 9,700 tons of pulses and 690 tons of fats. Because the old and new programmes have been merged it has been difficult to check this apparently serious over-estimate of expenditure against the old food budget.

Information received on 26 February notifies the following tonnages as available for shipment (against the new and old Programmes) after the 1st January 1947: -

| <u>Commodity</u> | <u>Gross Tonnage</u> |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| Grain & Grain Products | 136,210 |
| Soya | 2,274 |
| Dry Soup | 51 |
| Horsemeat | 2,683 |
| Other Meat | 3,178 |
| Fish | 1,756 |
| Pulses | 9,000 |
| Fats and Oils | 18,896 |
| Soap | 2,032 |
| TOTAL | 176,080 |

In addition, 25,160 tons of grain, 1,362 tons of meat, 1,500 tons of fish, 3,000 tons of pulses and 5,000 tons of sugar have been notified as likely to be available in part against possible shortfalls in the above quantities.

Comparison with shipments to date shows that about 120,000 tons of this 136,210 tons of grain has already been shipped or notified as berthing prior to 15 March.

Crop Collection Estimates

Prolonged discussions with the Ministry of Agriculture regarding the revised collection estimates for deliveries from the 1946 grain crop have given no satisfactory results. The principal point at issue has been whether collections actually made through January 1947 did or did not include some 30,000 tons of bread grains due for collection following a decision by the Allied Council to reduce the producers' retention rate for bread grains from the 1946 crop from 169 kgs to 143 kgs. There appears to be no doubt that this cut has not yet been put into effect. Convincing evidence of this was submitted by the Food Branch to the Ministry of Agriculture during February.

Food Distribution

The attention of the Food Ministry and the Quadripartite Food Committee was drawn to the fact that distribution of fat in Vienna from UNRRA stocks during the 23rd Ration Period had not been on an equitable basis. The normal consumer appeared to have received only 2/3 of the official ration, although total issues were considerably in excess of the Food Ministry estimates of the amount needed to meet the ration scale for all consumer groups. Consumers entitled to supplementary rations had in all cases, however, received an issue substantially above the official scale.

A request to the Food Ministry for information regarding the disposal of 4,500 tons of rye from the SS 'Altay' II produced an entirely unsatisfactory reply. No explanation appears to be forthcoming as to why this cargo was not included in any Distribution Plan, seeing that alternative arrangements were made for covering the potential deficit due to its non-arrival when it was originally scheduled for consumption last November.

An investigation has been begun into the misuse by the Carinthia Food Office of 120 tons of UNRRA wheat dispatched to Upper Austria South in January on their instructions, and subsequently returned to Carinthia in the form of 'Ersatz' coffee. Strong action has been requested against the officials responsible, and a report is awaited proposing effective steps to tighten up the present inadequate distribution system which can permit such a possibility.

A report received regarding apparent discrepancies in Austrian estimates of stocks of UNRRA condensed milk held in Vienna appears to indicate that these are less serious than was at first anticipated. Little effective action, however, has yet, been taken to arrange for the distribution of the 1,800 tons of condensed milk in question, only 163 tons being scheduled for distribution during the month of March.

Ground Fish Imports

A reply to protests against the deplorable quality of ground fish shipments received in December and January indicates that Austrian representatives in Washington were aware of the nature of this commodity. An undertaking has, however, been received that no further shipments of this product will be made.

Emergency Soap Shipments.

Following a request from the Austrian Government for emergency shipments of soap to meet the present critical shortage of this commodity, 2,032 tons of soap have been included by Washington in their procurements against the new \$ 20,000,000 credit. Confirmation has been received that this procurement does not prejudice the total allocation of fats available for Austria for human consumption, which remains unchanged.

UNRRA Contributions to the Feeding of Austria during the Month

Sailings during the month totalled 36,089 gross metric tons. The actual quantity of UNRRA foodstuffs consumed during February amounted to approximately 28,000 net metric tons.

A. V. AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION

Budget and Programme

The information repeatedly requested from Washington as to the exact status of the expenditure against the Agricultural programme has still not been received. A statement was recently obtained, however, of the agricultural programme up to and including October 31st, except for agricultural machinery.

Farm Machinery

Consignments of farm machinery from seven ships were unloaded at Trieste during February, which included a number of trailers, chaff cutters, fertilizer distributors, field cultivators, disc harrows, budding and pruning knives, pruning shares and sprayers. Of the 17 Allis Chalmers crawler tractors which were unloaded from the S.S. Fairport at the beginning of January, a few have now arrived in Vienna.

Distribution

A serious bottleneck in farm machinery distribution has continued partially due to the shortage of waggons, but mainly due to the shortage of coal. During January and part of February there was a complete prohibition of all goods transport except for coal and food, which seriously affected the distribution of farm machinery from Vienna to the provinces. As a result the stores and assembly shops of firms assembling the farm machinery have become overcrowded, and with the continued arrival of farm machinery from Trieste at the end of the month some of the firms have still had to store both assembled machines and unassembled machines in very unfavourable places. This has been forcibly brought to the attention of the Austrian authorities, with the warning that this hold-up on distribution of farm machinery will very seriously hamper preparation and harvest of this year's crop and also, due to the bad conditions of storage, is very liable to retard the production of crops in the next few years.

The shortage of waggons has further tended to retard the flow of machinery from Trieste to Vienna.

Technical Assistance

During February Mr. P. E. Miller, farm machinery specialist, held a series of schools through the provinces. Only three of five proposed schools were held, owing to the exceedingly bad weather having made the roads impassable. The other two schools were postponed. Those held were well attended and considerable interest was shown in the course of maintenance and repair of the Minneapolis Moline and Massey Harris tractors.

Delivery of supplies

ERO has promised an up-to-date statement on the fertilizer situation to permit us to make further plans.

600 tons of oat seed from Sweden have been delayed in transit from Denmark due to the bad weather conditions.

An urgent request to speed up the procurement and delivery of white rats and guinea pigs has been made to ERO. These are urgently needed for experimental purposes and for developing serum for combating the horse disease known as "dourine" before the start of the breeding season.

Miscellaneous

Prof. Amschler of the School of Agriculture in Vienna, who received an UNRRA Fellowship to the U.S., has held his first public lecture with slides illustrating agriculture in the U.S. Prof. Amschler gave a two-hour talk to an overflowing auditorium.

A. VI. INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

Budget

No change in the budget was notified from Washington during the month.

Bosch Spare Parts

Signature of the contract for the delivery of \$ 100,000 worth of spare parts is scheduled for 11 March. The cancellation of contracts unless delivery is completed by 31 March affects this procurement as it is payable in U.S. dollars.

Cancellation of Procurements

Notification has been received that no contract was ever concluded for the purchase of worn wheels for the Klagenfurt tramways. The Mission had previously anticipated delivery in June, 1947.

A contract for 10 tons of chrome metal placed in November has been cancelled owing to British Government export restrictions. The purchase of an additional quantity of safety fuse is to be made instead, though the total safety fuse procurement is still over 3 million feet less than the original 9 million feet requested.

Excessive price increases have caused cancellation of a contract authorised in December for 10 tons of glycerine from Holland.

Shipments Received

More industrial supplies have arrived at port during February than in any previous month, but bad weather and the coal shortage have retarded their arrival in Vienna. Port receipts included 5 tons of brass and 6 tons of aluminium sheets, 335 tyres and tubes, 5 tons and 440 cases of vehicle spares, 18 cases of electric light bulbs, 50 radio valves, 11.9 tons of red phosphorus, 38 tons of T.N.T., 1 ton of Blasting nitrocellulose, 96,000 coils of safety fuse and 7 lathes.

A protest has been made to Washington about the poor value of the total surplus supplies which have now arrived. Their maximum value is \$ 13,500 out of the budget allocation of \$ 25,000.

Delivery of a further contract of 27,000 tons of coal from Czechoslovakia has begun.

Shipments scheduled or outstanding

A total of over 2,300 tons of industrial supplies are now under shipment, of which 900 tons is copper from South Africa, 600 tons ammonium nitrate from U.K., 450 tons zinc from Australia. Outstanding items include 297 tons of

borax ore from U.S.A., the balance of 828 tons of electrodes, about 100 tons of rubber chemicals, 300 tons of tin from Malaya, $8\frac{1}{2}$ tons of Latex, an unknown balance of metal sheets and electrical repair material.

Distribution

All trucks have now been allocated and only six 15-cwt trucks have still to be assembled and collected.

Distribution plans for copper are as follows:

275 tons for heavy cable manufacture
800 tons for smaller cables and electric wires
225 tons for railway transmission lines and electrolocomotives
100 tons for alloys
500 tons for semi-products such as milk churns, equipment for chemical and agricultural industries.

The three different quantities of carbon black have been sorted and are being distributed. Most of it and 70% of rubber and buna was sent to Semperit for the manufacture of tyres and rubber soles.

Allied Council approval is awaited for the proposed allocations of red phosphorus.

Raw materials for explosives are delivered directly on arrival to the St. Lambrecht factory and safety fuse go through the Vienna distribution point to the mines. The ethylene glycol was received in such a bad condition that it had to be redistilled.

The quality of calcium carbide received is not suitable for the industries for which it was intended. A changed distribution plan has therefore been needed.

A. VII CLOTHING AND TEXTILES

Budget and Programme

Owing to difficulties in obtaining the requested raw cotton supplies by 31 March the uncommitted balance of \$ 148,000 on this programme has been transferred during February to the food budget.

It appears that no more clothing will be shipped to Austria.

Raincoats and rucksacks arrived in February.

Distribution

Most of the wool and part of the raw cotton has now been spun, and a distribution plan for the semi-products is now awaited.

Changes in the allocation of tanning materials distributed are still being made as smaller firms have experienced difficulty in procuring the other chemicals required.

A. VIII MEDICAL SUPPLIES

Budget and Programme

No fresh changes in the Budget were notified during the month but the value of medical supplies taken over from the Military was established at \$ 188,000. This reduced the sum allocated to this programme to \$ 1,848,000. Procurement difficulties have meanwhile caused heavy cuts in the list of Austrian requirements.

Receipts in Austria to date compared with this reduced programme are as follows, including the Military take-over (288 tons, \$ 188,000:-

| | | |
|---------------------|------------|--------------|
| Programmed | 2,479 tons | \$ 1,848,000 |
| Received in Austria | 2,056 tons | \$ 1,391,433 |
| Balance | 423 tons | \$ 456,567 |

Shipments

During February supplies of insulin, penicillin, caffeine, alkaloid, clinical thermometers, surgical instruments, syringes and needles, and hospital equipment have been received. Washington reports that medical supplies to the value of \$ 150,000 have been shipped or are awaiting shipment, while \$ 40,000 penicillin, \$ 25,000 insulin and \$ 75,000 arsenicals are authorised for March shipment. Some \$ 22,500 flannel and bed linen for hospitals is to be shipped from Mexico. A supply of shark liver oil from Cuba is expected to reach port in March.

Distribution

A complaint of high prices charged for UNRRA medicaments is under investigation. Many other complaints are partly due to failure to recognise that German proprietary medicines and drugs can no longer be obtained and a reluctance to prescribe equivalents from the basic drugs supplied.

Distribution proceeds according to the permanent plan. The following table shows the distribution of hospital equipment, dental, X-ray and laboratory materials cumulative to 31 January 1947:-

| | <u>January 1947</u> | <u>Cumulative to 31.1.47.</u> |
|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| Wein | 48,160 A.S. | 438,593 A.S. |
| Niederosterreich | 16,514 | 801,416 |
| Burgenland | 920 | 117,416 |
| Oberosterreich | 15,066 | 237,822 |
| Salzburg | 4,519 | 158,205 |
| Karnten | 21,053 | 86,241 |
| Steiermark | 16,746 | 201,058 |
| Tirol | 6,531 | 222,606 |
| Vorarlberg | - | 20,641 |
| | <u>129,509</u> | <u>2,284,109</u> |

A similar statement for drugs has been requested from the Austrian Government.

Co-ordination of Programmes

During the month meetings were attended at which Austrian Government representatives and British and American ACA Officials discussed co-ordination

of a plan for imports of medical supplies from U.S.A. and U.K. sources by means of the recent British financial assistance to Austria.

A. IX DISTRIBUTION

Checks

Investigations by Field Distribution Officers during the month have been handicapped by severe weather conditions. Particulars of Distribution Plans have been sent to Field Distribution Officers for investigation on the following subjects: Trucks, 3 ton and 15 cwt., Tractors, Tractor fuel, Seeds, Carbon Black (Aktivruß), Coal from Czechoslovakia. The results of investigations made during the period can be seen in the General Report for February 1947.

Following a report received from outside sources that UNRRA tanning agents were being used for fine leather for export and black market activities, a quantity of several tons of UNRRA sodium bichromate being held by the leather industry in reserve was frozen by this office pending further investigations. This enquiry was carried out and the evidence shows that the report received was not accurate and that the bulk of the leather produced in this country is going into local shoe manufacturing channels for distribution to the Austrian population. That there is some black market activity in such articles as handbags and other types of fine leather goods is indisputable but its volume is very small and there is no evidence whatever that the leather is being processed with UNRRA materials.

Results of an investigation of alleged discrimination against Displaced Persons is given in Part II of this report.

Instructions have been sent out to all Distribution Officers to carry out an investigation into the adequacy and method of farm collections in their Provinces prior to the conclusion of their duties. Some reports are already to hand and when they are all received a combined report on the efficacy of the present system throughout the country will be issued.

Reports

During the month the Food Report for the 23rd Ration Period has been issued as well as the General Report for February 1947.

There has been some delay in obtaining figures in the various Food Offices for the 23rd Ration Period ending 20th February 1947. This delay is partly due to the severe weather conditions obtaining throughout the country which have gravely interrupted communications and rendered road transport immobile.

A. X SUPPLY ACCOUNTING

Checking of Receipts by the Austrian Government

Further satisfactory progress was made during February in determining net receipts by the Austrian Government, and accurate figures for 93 ships in all have now been completed for inclusion in the Statistical Report as at 2 March 1947. Some efforts have been made by the Import Vereinigung to increase the speed of their own ship-settlements by employing additional staff, but there has been no improvement regarding rail receipts from out-lying areas in Austria.

A suggestion for exercising control over the amount accruing to the Proceeds of Sales Fund was put forward by the Chief of the Supply Accounts Division and approved by the Deputy Director of the Department of Supply and Transport during the month.

In view of the probable ultimate amount of this fund and the limited staff and time at our disposal, it was not considered possible to attempt to audit this amount with complete accuracy. The method to be adopted is one which it is thought will adequately meet the responsibility of the Chief of Mission to see that there is no undue loss to the Fund either by deliberate misuse or negligence on the part of the recipient Government in accounting for distribution and sales.

It is proposed that the Austrian Government submit to this Headquarters summaries of all commodities invoiced by them to their accredited distribution agents. The quantities shown in these summaries will be credited on the commodity sheets kept in the Supply Accounts Division showing the net arrivals in Austria, and total invoiced amounts will also be entered. It will thus be possible to ascertain at any time the quantitative amount of any commodity for which the Austrian Government have not invoiced their distributing agents. It is considered that by the close of the Mission's operations in Austria invoicing will have been completed by the Government and there should therefore be no such balances outstanding except in certain cases where special circumstances may make it impracticable to effect distribution until some future date.

The invoiced amounts shown on these summaries in local currency will be posted to a control account and will ultimately show the gross amount which the Austrian Government will put into the Proceeds of Sales Fund. Spot checks will be carried out in order to ensure that the Austrian Government are using the prices agreed between them and the Austrian Mission.

The Austrian Government will also provide such detailed information as may be required of all expenditure legitimately charged against the Fund as distribution expenses, such as UNRRA transit freight through Austria, and calls made upon the Fund by the Mission for local administrative expenses.

It will thus be possible before the close of the operation in Austria to ascertain sufficiently accurately the net amount of proceeds which will be available to the Austrian Government for relief and rehabilitation purposes. Also it will be possible to reconcile these figures with the monthly returns made by the Austrian Government on UNRRA Form E.F.2, which so far have been based on cash receipts and payments only.

A. XI PORT, SHIPPING AND RAIL MOVEMENTS.

Shipping

Nineteen ships docked at Trieste during February, carrying 39,380 gross long tons, seven from the Eastern Hemisphere and twelve from the U.S.A.

Port Movements

At 31 January 849 gross metric tons remained on ship and 364 tons in shed at Trieste. On one day during the month the cargo at port rose from that total of 1,213 gross metric tons to 21,666 tons, but it was again reduced to 10,217 gross metric tons on ship and 5,683 tons in shed, a total of 15,900 gross metric tons.

Rail Movements from Trieste

During February only 1,630 waggons loaded with 24,493 gross metric tons were dispatched from port. These low figures (2,447 waggons carrying 38,501 tons in January) were due to several short period political dock strikes and to rain, wind and heavy snow-storms. Shortage of cranes also caused delay in waggon loadings. Only 1,965 waggons out of 4,381 requested were received, and nearly 300 of these had to be returned to workshops in Italy or Austria for repair. The Italian State Railways supply replacements for such unfit waggons, but this unfavourable rise in the proportion of unusable waggons (17%) reversed the previous trend.

Apart from the month of November 1946, February saw the lowest number of waggons enter Austria from Trieste since last July - 1,605 waggons loaded with 23,842 gross metric tons, compared with 2,640 waggons carrying 39,156 tons in January. As reported above, the weather and shortage of empty waggons reduced loadings to a monthly average of 875 tons per day, a drop which was reflected in the slow movement of supplies across the Austrian border. The attention of the Allied Council has been drawn to the unsatisfactory position in the hope of improving loading facilities and waggon deliveries.

Traffic from Other Origins

The virtual completion of deliveries against the first contract for Czechoslovak coal resulted in a big reduction in the tonnage of supplies entering Austria from other origins than Trieste during February (7,452 gross metric tons) as compared with January (23,082 gross metric tons). Even so, coal amounted to 5,220 tons of this small figure. 3,154 tons more coal against the second contract are reported to have been loaded in Czechoslovakia for Austria at the end of February. 135 tons, making a cumulative total of 180 tons, of red clover seed has now been delivered from the same country. Some 1,785 tons of potash reached Austria from the U.S.S.R. Zone of Germany during the month, and 3,100 tons appear to be en route. About 7,270 tons of potash remain to be handed over. Oat seed deliveries from Sweden have been held up by ice in Denmark, so that only 31 tons out of 600 have so far arrived. All but 16 tons of canned meat has reached Austria during the month to complete delivery of 211 tons of canned meat and 83 tons of powdered milk from Luxembourg. Cable wire has also been received ex Surprop.

The first trainloads of basic slag from Luxembourg is known to be en route. Freight charges are being settled through payments by UNRRA Brussels up to the Austrian border. The remaining problem of prompt despatch of empties by the Austrian railways will determine the rate of delivery.

Transit Traffic through Austria

During February this traffic has consisted of coal from Poland for Italy, potash from the U.S.S.R. Zone of Germany for Yugoslavia, salt from Italy for Czechoslovakia and tyres from Bremen via Trieste for Yugoslavia.

A. XII FINANCE

Collection of Proceeds from Sale of UNRRA Supplies

By the end of February the sales of UNRRA supplies had yielded 492,934,557 Austrian Schillings and the Austrian Government was holding 466,920,403 Schillings in its blocked account. No expenditure for relief and rehabilitation

purposes has so far taken place, and no formal plans have yet been presented to UNRRA by the Government.

As in January, collections formed a small increment during February, and supplies handed over to the Government were similarly below average. The reduced value of deliveries during January and February, taking into account the time lag, is probably the cause of this low figure.

Distribution costs formed an exceedingly high proportion of the month's gross receipts into the Fund, amounting to 22.4%. The relationship between cumulative figures of gross receipts and distribution costs is thereby raised from 2.5% at the end of January to 3.6% at 28 February. The reason for this increase is the payment of 6½ million Schillings for accumulated warehousing and freight charges

| | <u>Distribution Costs</u> (Schillings) | <u>Percentage of Gross</u> <u>Proceeds</u> |
|-----------------|---|---|
| <u>Total</u> | <u>17,714,154</u> | <u>3.6</u> |
| March and April | 66,184 | 5.0 |
| May | 67,753 | .2 |
| June | 179,283 | .5 |
| July | 3,418,924 | 6.8 |
| August | 4,269,709 | 8.0 |
| September | 92,792 | .2 |
| October | 2,182,458 | 6.6 |
| November | 189,020 | .5 |
| December | 209,735 | .1 |
| January | 319,493 | 1.2 |
| February | 6,718,806 | 22.5 |

A further estimate of the amount of the Proceeds of Sale Fund, which will arise from the additional 20 million dollar programme, has also been prepared during the month. A total of about 740 million Austrian Schillings appears to be a reasonable expectation for the whole Fund against the \$ 137,500,000 UNRRA programme for Austria.

Proceeds of Sale Committee

During February the Bundeskanzleramt submitted a fresh draft of the principles for the creation of a control body and the utilisation of the Proceeds of Sales Fund, which amended the Mission's January proposals in a few particulars. The Legal Advisor was able to consult the General Counsel and Assistant General Counsel about this draft, and secured their general approval to all sections except one evading the obligation to provide a reasonable administrative fund for agencies successor to UNRRA.

A meeting of the Mission Proceeds of Sale Committee was held on 28 February and was attended by two representatives of the Bundeskanzleramt. Discussion focused chiefly on the clauses providing for covering the expenses of agencies succeeding UNRRA, as the Austrian Government representatives expressed considerable antagonism to accepting responsibility for any expenditure which might be required for D.P. Operations owing to the strong political feeling in Austria against D.P.s. Finally it was agreed that the Austrian Government should be urged

to accept this provision in view of the small absolute sum likely to be required by successor agencies, the intimate connection between the provision and the spirit and work of UNRRA as embodied in the agreement with the Austrian Government of 5 April, 1946, and the acceptance of the provision by other recipient Governments.

In view of the need for all formal agreements entered into by the Austrian Government to be presented to the Allied Council for approval, it was also agreed at this meeting to try to avoid this further delay. The Mission would forward the agreed principles to the Head of the Bundeskanzleramt for approval by the Federal Chancellor. When this approval was obtained the Chancellor would incorporate the draft in a letter addressed to the Chief of the UNRRA Mission to Austria. A reply from the Mission would then give full confirmation to the subject-matter of the Chancellor's letter. This procedure is now being fulfilled.

Should the present draft be accepted, it would provide for the appointment by the Federal Chancellor of a Board of Trustees by 1 March 1947. The Board is to consist of:-

- (a) a representative of the Ministry of Finance.
- (b) a representative of each Federal Ministry concerned with the formulation of plans for relief and rehabilitation.
- (c) three independent members not committed to any type of expenditure, one of whom will be designated Chairman of the Board by the Federal Chancellor.

(The Mission has expressed a preference, which awaits the Government's approval, that the President of the Republic should appoint these officers rather than the Federal Chancellor.)

The expenditures from the Fund should serve as a memorial of UNRRA assistance and be certified by the Federal Chancellery as projects which would not have been undertaken but for the availability of the Proceeds. Projects normally covered by Budget provisions should be excluded from such expenditures, which should be spread over not less than five years. The Board should select projects in accordance with principles incorporated in the understanding and after consultation with UNRRA and/or its successors. By 1 April 1947, the Board should submit to UNRRA its basic programme of expenditures, and establish before the close of UNRRA's operations in Austria the amount to be spent on specific types of services during 1947 and plans for a few definite projects. A portion of the Fund would be made available for the continuation of any of UNRRA's functions transferred to the United Nations or its agencies. Publicity, including a public quarterly report, is to be provided.

The principles governing the selection of projects include a safeguard against private gain or political ends appearing to be a primary benefit from such expenditure. Provision is made for the creation of a revolving fund from which productive loans could be made for agricultural and industrial rehabilitation purposes. A list of the approved headings under which special projects should be submitted to the Board includes scholarships and training courses, the re-establishment and rehabilitation of welfare services and institutions, the continuation by the Austrian Government of UNRRA's functions in Austria, as well as the administrative and operating expenses of any United Nations agencies set up to do so and grants to such bodies handling means for the relief and reconstruction of Austria. Governmental and private agencies and persons who can contribute to the work of the United Nations and its agencies are also eligible for assistance. The creation of autonomous foundations to use their capital or interest for relief and rehabilitation purposes is also envisaged.

A. XIII ORGANISATION

Nothing to report.

B. HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AUSTRIAN POPULATION

Relations with the Austrian Government

Liaison continues with Dr. Reuter of the Bundesministerium für Soziale Verwaltung, particularly concerning the expected assistance from the World Health Organisation.

Appointment of Nurse to carry on the Work of UNRRA

Continual pressure has so far failed to secure Miss Petschnigg's arrival in Austria. Domestic arrangements between the League of Red Cross Societies and the local Austrian Red Cross Society appear to be the main cause of the delay.

UNRRA Fellowships

Efforts are being made to secure through the World Health Organisation an extension of Miss Schermer's Fellowship, which ended in Switzerland on 28 February.

Candidates for Public Health Fellowships from Vienna and Innsbruck have been chosen and one from Graz will be approved next week ready to start their training in England early in April.

C. PUBLIC RELATIONS AND INFORMATION

Relations with Local Press and Radio

The announcement of the additional \$ 19,500,000 for Austrian food supplies could not be satisfactorily presented by the Public Relations Office owing to the lack of advance information about it. Garbled press reports preceded the Mission's official cable, so that the Austrian Government almost ignored it in their official statements, and the Government Press Officer had to be called in to secure a public expression of appreciation.

Local Press and Radio coverage of UNRRA activities remained good, and apprehension continued about the post-UNRRA period.

Photographs

An Austrian architect who had just returned from an UNRRA scholarship in the U.S.A., and the arrival of several hundred Jewish D.P.s repatriated from Shanghai by UNRRA, were photographed by the local Associated Press photographer and the British I.S.B. respectively.

Foreign Correspondents

The Chief Public Relations Officer in the UNRRA Mission to Czechoslovakia spent several days in Vienna at the beginning of the month. Other important visitors were R.H.C. Stead of the London "Daily Telegraph" and David Walker of the "Daily Mirror".

(Activities relating to D.P. Operations are reported separately in Part II of this report.)

D. ANALYSIS OF AUSTRIAN ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Printing of the summary report on the economic situation in Austria at the end of 1946 is proceeding slowly. Meanwhile material for an industrial monograph is being collected, and an article on "UNRRA in Austria" has been prepared for publication in the "Volkswirt". This weekly periodical specializes in general surveys of a variety of economic problems in Austria and world supply questions, and has a wide circulation in trade and commercial circles.

E. FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Payment to Military for Rent of Accommodation

Washington Headquarters have replied to the Mission's request for clarification on the signing of vouchers for buildings and services used by us that no further army bills for dollar cash reimbursement in Washington should be signed by us. U.S.F.A. and the Mission now await the agreement being negotiated by Headquarters with the War Department as to the items for which UNRRA must make reimbursement.

Payment by Voluntary Societies for Billets in Linz

Early in February the Director of the Department of Finance and Administration discussed with the U.S. Military the question of payment by the American Joint Distribution Committee and Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees for billeting of their personnel in Linz. These agencies have no agreement with UNRRA, but have been accommodated by us on U.S. Military insistence owing to the scarcity of billeting space in Linz.

Personnel Branch

A check of paybooks of all Austrian Mission personnel has been started. Recording of leave, leave entitlement, grade against budget line entitlement, overdrawing of field allotment and payment for rations for dependants have received particular attention.

The Second Quarter 1947 Personnel Establishment Budget has been prepared during the month for submission to E.R.O.

BAFSV for Married Families

A total fund of 2453 in BAFSV has been obtained for use at the discretion of the Chief of Mission for personnel maintaining dependants and requiring supplements to their £12.10 monthly drawing allowance.

Accounts and Finance

A thorough internal audit of the Mission accounts for the twelve months ending 31 December 1946, is being carried out by Auditors from E.R.O.

In Salzburg and Linz checks were made of Class II payrolls, and the general system of indenting for rations examined during the month.

Efforts are being directed to reduce the advances made against home allotment and clear up outstanding amounts. No further advances will be made after 1 March 1947, except in specially urgent cases.

Communications

Power cuts again limited teletype and telegraph services to the Zones, Radio Austria and to the Trieste Port Officer. Phonograms were used when necessary for urgent telegrams to the Zones, and it is hoped to alter the Trieste equipment from 1 March to permit continuous operation.

Mail connections with U.K. were considerably speeded up during the month through the doubling of air mail services. The withdrawal of British A.P.O. facilities for private UNRRA mail from 17 March has been notified, but a strong protest against this decision has been made to the War Office.

Personnel

The attached report - Comparative Statistics of Personnel, March 1946 - February 1947, contain all statistics of UNRRA Mission personnel in Austria.

Services for Personnel

Leather from a local source will be distributed on a zonal basis now that Army boot repair facilities have been withdrawn.

Food received from Groedig to supplement Class II employee rations has resulted in a large improvement in the food served in the staff kitchen.

Travel applications were again reduced during February by bad weather conditions. Military entry permits for Germany have now been replaced by visas. Though British and American personnel are being sent to home stations without difficulty, officers from South Africa, New Zealand and Australia can only be forwarded from E.F.O. at the end of May. A small amount of luggage and official mail was sent to U.K. by means of the UNRRA aircraft.

The typhoid epidemic is now subsiding, and no UNRRA Class I personnel have contracted the disease, their immunisation being now complete except for 23 cases.

F. LIST OF INFORMATION SERIES AND PRESS RELEASES
ISSUED DURING FEBRUARY, 1947.

Information Series

None

Press Releases

78. 41,238 Tons UNRRA-Food in January:
565,630 Tons to Date 7.2.1947
79. Vienna Factory Making Spare Parts for Albanian
Waterworks 8.2.1947

G. LIST OF ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS ISSUED
DURING FEBRUARY, 1947 (a)

Central Headquarters Series

50. Telephones: Trunk Calls

Austrian Mission Series

- 320 Clothing Coupons
321 Records Officer
324 Outplacement Procedure for Field Personnel
325 British Personnel going on leave to Switzerland
326 Purchase of Shoes
327 Accommodation in French Zone
330 American Express Co.
331 Baggage Allowance for UNRRA-Personnel
332 Living Allowance whilst on leave
333 Disposal of Staff Association Funds
335 Driving of vehicles during bad weather
336 Handing in of mail
339 Exchange rate
340 Control of Commitment of Funds
341 Personal Expense claims

(a) See Part II of this report for Administrative Orders which refer to D.P.Operations

H. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE MISSION

/a 1 MARCH 1947

| | |
|---|----------------------------|
| Chief of Mission | Brigadier R.H.R.Parminster |
| Deputy Chief of Mission | Col. C.S.Miller |
| Legal Adviser | Mr. W.W.Cox |
| Chief Public Relations Officer | Mr. R.F.Hoddinott |
| Historian | Miss H.R.Jeter |
| Chief Economist | Mr. E.Knobloch |
| Chief Tracing Officer | Mrs. F. W. Pomeroy |
| <u>Department of Supply, Distribution and Transport</u> | |

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Director | Col. K.V.Olkhovsky |
| Deputy Director | Lt.Col. H.G.Vidler |
| Chief Requirements & Distribution Officer | Mr. R.Helliwell |
| Movements Officer | Mr. M.V.M.Beraud |
| Supply Records Officer | Capt.D.W.J.Smith |

Department of Finance and Administration

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Director | Mr. A. Goldfeld |
| Chief Personnel Officer | Mr. W.A.Carot |
| Chief Finance Officer | Mr. K.E.Swindale |
| Chief Administrative Services Officer | W/C C.G. Vandyck |
| Security Officer | Major H.F. A'Brassard |

a/ See Part II for DP Operations Officer

MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT OF MISSION TO AUSTRIA

UNRRA
Form MSR-1
Sections A,B and C discontinued

Report for February 1947

| D. PERSONNEL OF MISSION | UNRRA Class I | Local Class II | Voluntary Class III |
|---|------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Employees on payroll end of month by service: | | | |
| <u>Total Austria</u> | a/ 328 | 654 | 36 |
| a. Central Headquarters, Vienna | 141 | 281 | 11 |
| Office of Chief of Mission | b/ 26 | c/ 67 | - |
| Dept. Supply & Distribution | 31 | 23 | - |
| Sept. Finance & Administration | d/ 45 | e/ 144 | - |
| Displaced Persons Operations /f | 39 | 47 | 11 |
| b. Central Headquarters Staff, | | | |
| Outside Vienna | 19 | 122 | - |
| DP Motor Transport Unit | 9 | 60 | - |
| DP Supply Centre | 8 | 56 | - |
| Port Traffic Office | 2 | 6 | - |
| c. Zone DP Headquarters | 48 | 243 | 8 |
| d. DP Assembly Centres | 120 | g/ 8 | 17 |
| 2. Employees on payroll end of month by country of citizenship: | | | |
| <u>Total Austria</u> | a/ 328 | 654 | 36 |
| U.K. | 155 | 2 | 4 |
| U.S.A. | 66 | 2 | 8 |
| Netherlands | 18 | 1 | 1 |
| France | 10 | 1 | - |
| Belgium | 13 | - | - |
| Canada | 11 | - | - |
| Poland | 15 | 28 | 2 |
| Australia | 12 | - | - |
| Czechoslovakia | 6 | 22 | 3 |
| Norway | 4 | 2 | - |
| Luxembourg | 2 | - | - |
| South Africa | 3 | - | - |
| U.S.S.R. | 3 | 24 | - |
| Colombia | 1 | - | - |
| Sweden | - | - | 1 |
| Switzerland | - | - | 1 |
| New Zealand | 1 | - | - |
| Palestine | - | - | 12 |
| Italy | - | 8 | - |
| Lithuania | 1 | - | - |
| Indo China | 1 | - | - |
| Venezuela | 1 | - | - |
| Austria | - | 445 | - |
| Yugoslavia | - | 49 | 2 |
| Hungary | - | 3 | - |
| Roumania | - | 2 | - |
| Esthonia | - | 4 | - |
| Turkey | - | 1 | - |
| Latvia | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Germany | - | 1 | - |
| Stateless | 4 | 23 | 1 |
| Citizenship not yet determined | - | b/ 34 | - |

- a/ Includes 5 persons terminated at end of month: by service
Finance & Administration 1; Distribution and Supply 1;
DP Supply Centre 1; Assembly Centres 2; by nationality
Australia 1; Belgium 1; Indo-China 1; U.K. 2.
- b/ Includes Tracing Bureau 8;
- c/ Includes Tracing Bureau 66;
- d/ Includes Personnel 11;
- e/ Includes Personnel 5;
- f/ Includes DP Motor Transport Division from 1 February 1947;
- g/ Vienna Area Team only;
- h/ Includes persons reported as Ukrainians and Volksdeutsche.

| | UNRRA Class I | Local Class II | Voluntary Class III |
|----------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| D. PERSONNEL OF MISSION (Cont'd) | | | |

3. Employees on payroll at end of month
by sex:

| | | |
|------------|-----|----|
| a/ 328 | 654 | 36 |
| a. Males | 185 | 19 |
| b. Females | 143 | 17 |

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

| <u>T o t a l</u> | a/ 328 |
|------------------|--------|
| 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 11 |
| 4 | 29 |
| 5 | 50 |
| 6 | 20 |
| 7 | 38 |
| 8 | 35 |
| 9 | 38 |
| 10 | 51 |
| 11 | 37 |
| 12 | 6 |
| 13 | 5 |
| 14 | 3 |
| 15 | 1 |
| U.S.P.H. | 2 |

a/ Includes 5 persons terminated at end of month:
by sex males 4; by grade five 1; nine 1; ten 3.

Date submitted: 8th March 1947
by: H. R. J.
For: Chief of Mission.

AMOUNT & UTILISATION OF PROCEEDS FROM SALE OF UGANDA SUPPLIES.

COUNTRY.....Oesterreich.....Serial No. 11.....Date.....28 February 1947.....Period.....February 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>492,934,557.-</u> | <u>29,867,419.79</u> |
| B. Distribution Costs | <u>17,714,153.63</u> | <u>6,718,806.17</u> |
| C. Currency transferred to Mission..... | <u>7,400,000.-</u> | <u>1,000,000.-</u> |
| D. Supplies & Services furnished to Mission..... | | |
| E. Supplies & Services furnished to other Areas | | |
| K. Reimbursable Administrative Expenditure | <u>771,917.82</u> | |
| L. Reimbursable Administrative Commitment | <u>128,082.18</u> | |
| F. Balance of Proceeds available (A. minus B,C,D,E,K, & L.) | <u>466,920,403.37</u> | <u>22,148,613.62</u> |
| G. Expenditure on Relief & Rehabilitation Projects | | |
| H. Commitments for Relief & Rehabilitation Projects..... | | |
| J. Balance available for future Expenditure | <u>466,920,403.37</u> | <u>22,148,613.62</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>20,000,790.27</u> |
| 1. Clothing,Textiles & Footwear | |
| 2. Medical Supplies & Equipment | <u>99,949.90</u> |
| 3. Industrial Equipment | |
| 4. Communication & Transport Equipment | <u>976,445.75</u> |
| 5. Other Equipment (except Agricultural) | |
| 6. Agricultural Supplies & Equipment | <u>1,408,098.43</u> |
| 7. Miscellaneous Manufactured Products | <u>7,382,135.44</u> |
| 8. Fuel,Lubricants & Petroleum | |
| 9. Miscellaneous Raw Materials..... | |
| TOTAL | <u>29,867,419.79</u> |

No goods free charge were issued. This statement is correct.

February 1947

B. Distribution costs = 6,718,806.17 detailed:

| <u>Kostenarts:</u> | <u>Betrag:</u> |
|---|----------------|
| Personal | 33,357.64 |
| Buro | 4,506.05 |
| Kontrollstellen in Bundesländern | 2,500.— |
| Auto | 5,269.40 |
| Reisen | 90,286.61 |
| Telefon, Telegramme | 4,582.88 |
| Instandhaltung des Verpackungsmaterials | 27,744.96 |
| Lagermiete und Frachten | 6,521,340.53 |
| Zollwachen | 21,219.20 |
| Kleine Fahrtauslagen | 181.50 |
| Zeitungen u. Zeitschriften | 217.30 |
| Verschiedene Kosten | 7,600.10 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 6,718,806.17 |
| | <hr/> |

Wien, am 3 März 1947.

U. N. R. R. A.
MISSION TO AUSTRIA

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF PERSONNEL
MARCH 1946 - FEBRUARY 1947

HISTORY UNIT
MARCH 1947

TABLE I

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

| | 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> | 1947 <u>February</u> |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| <u>T o t a l</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> | <u>1018</u> |
| Class I | 748 | 788 | 696 | 659 | 631 | 596 | 547 | 491 | 421 | <u>/c</u> 360 | 336 | 328 |
| Class II (Local) <u>/a</u> | 93 | 161 | 198 | 531 | 719 | 757 | 727 | 715 | 680 | 605 | 648 | 654 |
| Class III (Voluntary Agency) <u>/b</u> | 0 | 0 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 21 | 36 | 38 | 36 | 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

| | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | February |
|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| T o t a l | <u>748</u> | <u>788</u> | <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> | <u>328</u> |
| Central Headquarters, Vienna | <u>163</u> | <u>198</u> | <u>211</u> | <u>220</u> | <u>228</u> | <u>201</u> | <u>194</u> | <u>182</u> | <u>164</u> | <u>145</u> | <u>143</u> | <u>141</u> |
| Office of Chief of Mission /b | <u>a/</u> | <u>a/</u> | <u>44</u> | <u>50</u> | <u>51</u> | <u>45</u> | <u>43</u> | <u>38</u> | <u>34</u> | <u>27</u> | <u>26</u> | <u>26</u> |
| Dept. of Supply and Distribution | <u>a/</u> | <u>a/</u> | <u>85</u> | <u>84</u> | <u>90</u> | <u>79</u> | <u>73</u> | <u>66</u> | <u>60</u> | <u>47</u> | <u>46</u> | <u>31</u> |
| Dept. of Finance & Administration /c | <u>a/</u> | <u>a/</u> | <u>54</u> | <u>56</u> | <u>54</u> | <u>48</u> | <u>51</u> | <u>49</u> | <u>46</u> | <u>46</u> | <u>45</u> | <u>45</u> |
| Displaced Persons Operation /d | <u>a/</u> | <u>a/</u> | <u>28</u> | <u>30</u> | <u>33</u> | <u>29</u> | <u>27</u> | <u>29</u> | <u>24</u> | <u>25</u> | <u>26</u> | <u>39</u> |
| Central Headquarters Staff | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outside Vienna | <u>80</u> | <u>100</u> | <u>83</u> | <u>79</u> | <u>70</u> | <u>62</u> | <u>52</u> | <u>42</u> | <u>32</u> | <u>19</u> | <u>19</u> | <u>19</u> |
| Staging Centre /e | <u>80</u> | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| DP Motor Transport Unit /f | - | <u>56</u> | <u>51</u> | <u>46</u> | <u>43</u> | <u>38</u> | <u>31</u> | <u>22</u> | <u>15</u> | <u>9</u> | <u>9</u> | <u>9</u> |
| DP Supply Centre /g | - | <u>44</u> | <u>30</u> | <u>31</u> | <u>25</u> | <u>22</u> | <u>19</u> | <u>18</u> | <u>15</u> | <u>8</u> | <u>8</u> | <u>8</u> |
| Port Traffic Office | | | <u>2</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>2</u> |
| Zone and Area DP Headquarters /h | <u>111</u> | <u>147</u> | <u>122</u> | <u>121</u> | <u>101</u> | <u>115</u> | <u>100</u> | <u>75</u> | <u>77</u> | <u>68</u> | <u>56</u> | <u>48</u> |
| DP Assembly Centres | <u>394</u> | <u>343</u> | <u>274</u> | <u>239</u> | <u>232</u> | <u>218</u> | <u>201</u> | <u>192</u> | <u>148</u> | <u>128</u> | <u>118</u> | <u>120</u> |

a/ Figures not reported in this form for month 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. Also includes DP Motor Transport Division from 1. February 1947.

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 and 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.

TABLE III

UNRRA AUSTRIAN MISSION PERSONNEL

Class I, by Country of Citizenship

| | <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> | <u>February</u> |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| T o t a l | <u>748</u> | <u>788</u> | <u>690</u> | <u>659</u> | <u>631</u> | <u>596</u> | <u>597</u> | <u>491</u> | <u>421</u> | <u>360</u> | <u>336</u> | <u>328</u> |
| U.K. | 297 | 342 | 319 | 303 | 284 | 269 | 254 | 230 | 196 | 163 | 158 | 155 |
| U.S.A. | 196 | 190 | 160 | 153 | 148 | 136 | 115 | 104 | 89 | 76 | 72 | 66 |
| France | 49 | 41 | 26 | 28 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 12 | 9 | 10 |
| Netherlands | 41 | 41 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 28 | 26 | 23 | 18 | 17 | 18 |
| Belgium | 38 | 37 | 32 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 24 | 21 | 17 | 14 | 13 | 13 |
| Canada | 27 | 27 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 11 |
| Poland | 27 | 27 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Czechoslovakia | 10 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 6 |
| Australia | 18 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 |
| South Africa | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Brazil | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Luxembourg | 11 | 18 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Colombia | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| U.S.S.R. | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Iran | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bolivia | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Denmark | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| San Salvador | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Venezuela | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Palestine | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Latvia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Lithuania | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Italy | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Switzerland | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Yugoslavia | 1 | 0 | 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 | 3 | 12 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Indo China | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Malta | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Austria | 0 | 0 | 1/a | 1/a | 1/a | 1/a | 1/a | 1/a | 1/a | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stateless | 2 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 |

/a Physician recruited in London

TABLE IV

| | | UNRRA AUSTRIAN MISSION PERSONNEL | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | by Sex | | | | | | | | | |
| | | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | February |
| 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> | <u>328</u> |
| | Male | 430 | 401 | 383 | 359 | 318 | 275 | 234 | 203 | 191 | 185 |
| | Female | 260 | 258 | 248 | 327 | 229 | 216 | 187 | 157 | 145 | 143 |
| 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> | <u>654</u> |
| | Male | | | 413 | 435 | 412 | 403 | 386 | 346 | 328 | 351 |
| | Female | | | 306 | 322 | 315 | 312 | 294 | 259 | 320 | 303 |
| 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> | <u>36</u> |
| | Male | | | 21 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 16 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| | Female | | | 19 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 20 | 19 | 17 | 17 |

.....

TABLE V

| | | UNRRA AUSTRIAN MISSION PERSONNEL | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|--|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | Class I by Grade | | | | | | | | | |
| | | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | February |
| 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> | <u>328</u> |
| 2 | | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | | 126 | 109 | 94 | 81 | 62 | 42 | 33 | 23 | 11 | 11 |
| 4 | | 123 | 107 | 109 | 101 | 83 | 72 | 53 | 37 | 31 | 29 |
| 5 | | 54 | 60 | 57 | 60 | 65 | 57 | 51 | 51 | 54 | 50 |
| 6 | | 59 | 56 | 55 | 57 | 48 | 41 | 36 | 26 | 21 | 20 |
| 7 | | 44 | 41 | 39 | 26 | 33 | 37 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 8 | | 69 | 69 | 75 | 71 | 65 | 54 | 42 | 35 | 37 | 35 |
| 9 | | 56 | 52 | 54 | 56 | 60 | 57 | 49 | 42 | 39 | 38 |
| 10 | | 86 | 88 | 87 | 79 | 74 | 71 | 62 | 53 | 49 | 51 |
| 11 | | 37 | 38 | 34 | 40 | 37 | 38 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 37 |
| 12 | | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| 13 | | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 14 | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 15 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| U.S.P.H.S. | | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 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>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> | <u>February</u> |
|---|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| T o t a l | <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> | <u>654</u> |
| Central Headquarters, Vienna | <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> | <u>281</u> |
| Office of Chief of Mission <u>/a</u> | 9 | 9 | 11 | 59 | 67 | 77 | 76 | 77 | 69 | 69 | 68 | 67 |
| Supply, Distribution and Transport | 22 | 22 | 46 | 49 | 62 | 57 | 70 | 72 | 70 | 67 | 61 | 23 |
| Finance and Administration <u>/b</u> | 58 | 125 | 134 | 138 | 152 | 166 | 145 | 150 | 147 | 142 | 147 | 144 |
| Displaced Persons Operations <u>/c</u> | 4 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 16 | 14 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 47 |
| Central Headquarters Staff Outside Vienna | <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> | <u>122</u> |
| DP Motor Transport Centre <u>/d</u> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 62 | 95 | 111 | 101 | 107 | 87 | 66 | 58 | 60 |
| DP Supply Depot <u>/e</u> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 75 | 69 | 68 | 65 | 62 | 56 | 55 | 56 |
| Port Traffic Office <u>/f</u> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Zone & Area DP Headquarters | 0 | 0 | 0 | 157 | 251 | 253 | 236 | 221 | 226 | 186 | 239 | 243 |
| DP Assembly Centres <u>/g</u> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 |

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. Also includes Motor Transport Division from 1 February 1947.

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

| | <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> | <u>February</u> |
|--|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| <u>T o t a l</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> | <u>654</u> |
| Austria | 82 | 123 | 164 | 365 | 477 | 495 | 489 | 480 | 449 | 412 | 444 | 445 |
| Poland | 2 | 8 | 10 | 28 | 30 | 39 | 38 | 35 | 30 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| Czechoslovakia | 2 | 19 | 13 | 27 | 31 | 27 | 23 | 21 | 24 | 19 | 21 | 22 |
| Netherlands | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Norway | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Italy | 1 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| Yugoslavia | 0 | 2 | 3 | 22 | 35 | 45 | 49 | 53 | 53 | 46 | 50 | 49 |
| U.S.A. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Esthonia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Germany | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Iran | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hungary | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| U.S.S.R. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 13 | 17 | 17 | 21 | 22 | 27 | 24 |
| Turkey | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| U.K. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Canada | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Latvia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Lithuania | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Roumania | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| France | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Stateless | 0 | 1 | 6 | 18 | 44 | 33 | 26 | 31 | 28 | 26 | 22 | 23 |
| Citizenship no yet determined <u>/a</u> | 5 | 6 | 0 | 37 | 53 | 64 | 53 | 43 | 45 | 27 | 27 | 34 |

a/ 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> | <u>February</u> |
|------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| <u>T o t a l</u> | <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>36</u> |
| U.K. | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| France | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Poland | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Switzerland | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| U.S. | 0 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| Czechoslovakia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Stateless | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Palestine | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 12 |
| Sweden | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Yugoslavia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Latvia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 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> | <u>February</u> |
|------------------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| <u>T o t a l</u> | <u>15</u> | <u>16</u> | <u>21</u> | <u>36</u> | <u>38</u> | <u>36</u> | <u>36</u> |
| Vienna, Central Headquarters | 5 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 11 |
| Zone and Area Headquarters | <u>5</u> | <u>5</u> | <u>6</u> | <u>10</u> | <u>13</u> | <u>8</u> | <u>8</u> |
| American Zone | 3 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 13 | 8 | 8 |
| British Zone | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| French Zone | 0 | 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> | <u>17</u> |
| American Zone | <u>2</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>6</u> | <u>9</u> | <u>9</u> | <u>11</u> | <u>11</u> |
| British Zone | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Vienna Area Team | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN RECEIVING UNRRA ASSISTANCE IN AUSTRIA
E. French Zone

CUMULATIVE to 28 February 1947

| Nationality or country of Citizenship | Number located to date | Number Documented to Date | | | | | | | | | | Total Docu- mented | Number not yet documen- ted | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| | | Closed | | | | | Pending | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Repa- triated | Re- settled | Joined Rela- tives | Over 18 years | Died | Others | Total | UNRRA Camps | Mili- tary Camps | UNRRA Child- ren's Homes | | | Aust- rian Insti- tutions | Local Homes | Total |
| <u>GRAND TOTAL</u> | <u>137</u> | <u>6</u> | | <u>2</u> | <u>13</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>24</u> | <u>23</u> | <u>2</u> | | <u>15</u> | <u>54</u> | <u>94</u> | <u>118</u> | <u>19</u> |
| Belgium | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Czechoslovakia | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| France | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Germany | 49 | | | | 5 | | | 5 | | 1 | | 5 | 26 | 32 | 37 | 12 |
| Hungary | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Italy | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Norway | 2 | | | 2 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Poland | 16 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 4 | | | 4 | 4 | 12 | 13 | 3 |
| Turkey | 4 | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | 2 | 4 | 4 | |
| Yugoslavia | 9 | 2 | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | 6 | 7 | 9 | |
| Former residents of: Estonia | 3 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | | | | 2 | 3 | |
| Latvia | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Lithuania | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Undetermined Nationality /a | 44 | 1 | | 1 | 8 | | | 10 | 13 | 1 | | 6 | 12 | 32 | 42 | 2 |

^a/ Includes Ukrainians.

UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN RECEIVING UNRRA ASSISTANCE IN AUSTRIA
D. British Zone

| Nationality or country of Citizenship | Number located to Date | Number Documented to Date | | | | | | | | | | Total Docu- mented | Number not yet documen- ted | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------|---------|-------|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|-------|
| | | Closed | | | | | Pending | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Repa- triated | Re- settled | Joined Rela- tives | Over 18 years | Died | Others | Total | UNRRA Camps | Mili- tary Camps | UNRRA Child- ren's Homes | | | Aust- rian Insti- tutions | Local Homes | Total |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1,856 | 299 | | 15 | | 1 | | 315 | 51 | 41 | 66 | 19 | 60 | 237 | 552 | 1,304 |
| Belgium | 3 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Czechoslovakia | 232 | 118 | | 10 | | | | 128 | | | 2 | | 6 | 8 | 136 | 96 |
| Finland | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| France | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Germany | 100 | | | | | | | | | 24 | | | | 24 | 24 | 76 |
| Hungary | 88 | | | | | | | | | | 5 | | | 5 | 5 | 83 |
| Italy | 29 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 29 |
| Netherlands | 8 | 2 | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 2 | 6 |
| Poland | 117 | 50 | | | | | | 50 | | | 2 | | 4 | 6 | 56 | 61 |
| Roumania | 40 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 38 |
| Switzerland | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| U.K. | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| U.S.S.R. | 83 | 12 | | | | | | 12 | | 2 | 4 | | 2 | 8 | 20 | 63 |
| Volksdeutsche | 43 | | | | | | | | | 15 | 12 | | | 27 | 27 | 16 |
| Yugoslavia | 820 | 117 | | 5 | | 1 | | 123 | 51 | | 23 | 19 | 44 | 137 | 260 | 560 |
| Former residents of: Latvia | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| Lithuania | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 |
| Undetermined Nationality: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ukrainian | 7 | | | | | | | | | | 7 | | | 7 | 7 | |
| Stateless | 89 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 89 |
| Other | 173 | | | | | | | | | | 8 | | 3 | 11 | 11 | 162 |

UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN RECEIVING UNRRA ASSISTANCE IN AUSTRIA
C. American Zone

| Nationality or country of Citizenship | Number located to date | Number Documented to Date | | | | | | | | | | Pending | | | Total Documen- ted | Number not yet docu- mented |
|---|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------|-----------|------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Closed | | | | | UNRRA | | | | | Aust- | | | | |
| | | Repa- triated | Re- settled | Joined Rela- tives | Over 18 years | Died | Other | Total | UNRRA Camps | Mili- tary Camps | Child- ren's Homes | Insti- tutions | Local Homes | Total | | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1,128 | 109 | 53 | 20 | 41 | 9 | 15 | 317 | 56 | 2 | 52 | 58 | 43 | 211 | 528 | 600 |
| Austria | 4 | | 1 | 3 | | | | 4 | | | | | | | 4 | |
| Belgium | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Bulgaria | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Czechoslovakia | 55 | 16 | | 2 | | 1 | | 19 | 1 | | 1 | 7 | 3 | 12 | 31 | 24 |
| Denmark | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | |
| Finland | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| France | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Germany | 287 | 6 | 1 | | | | 8 | 15 | | | | 3 | 6 | 9 | 24 | 263 |
| Greece | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | |
| Hungary | 16 | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 | 4 | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 9 |
| Italy | 11 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | | 4 | 4 | 7 |
| Jews | 70 | | 31 | 8 | 19 | | 2 | 60 | 9 | | | | 1 | 10 | 70 | |
| Netherlands | 7 | 6 | | | | | | 6 | | | | | | | 6 | 1 |
| Norway | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Poland | 213 | 67 | 14 | 18 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 114 | 28 | | 13 | | 10 | 51 | 165 | 48 |
| Romania | 13 | | | 6 | 1 | | | 7 | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 3 |
| Switzerland | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| U.S.S.R. | 47 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | | 4 | 1 | | 25 | | 5 | 31 | 35 | 12 |
| Volksdeutsche | 209 | | | 36 | 6 | 1 | | 43 | | 2 | | 12 | | 14 | 57 | 152 |
| Yugoslavia | 45 | 12 | | 3 | 2 | | 1 | 18 | 1 | | 1 | 7 | 2 | 11 | 29 | 16 |
| Former residents of: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estonia | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Undetermined Natio- nality | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stateless | 26 | | 6 | 4 | 1 | | | 11 | 14 | | | | | 14 | 25 | 1 |
| Other | 106 | | | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 2 | | 9 | 19 | 9 | 39 | 51 | 55 |

UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN RECEIVING UNRRA ASSISTANCE IN AUSTRIA
B. Vienna Area

CUMULATIVE to 28 February 1947

[illegible]

a/ 10 Czechs and 5 Yugoslavians previously shown as resettled are now reported as having joined relations

b/ Includes Jews

c/ Includes Polish, Ukrainians and Stateless.

UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN RECEIVING UNRRA ASSISTANCE IN AUSTRIA
A. Total Austria

CUMULATIVE to 28 February 1947

| Nationality or country of Citizenship | Number located to date | Repa- triated | Re- settled | Number Documented to Date | | | | | Pending | | UNRRA Child- ren's Homes | Aust- rian Insti- tutions | Local Homes | Total | Total Docu- mented | Number not yet docu- mented |
|---|------------------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------|------|--------|-------|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|-------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | Joined Rela- tives | Over 18 years | Died | Others | Total | UNRRA Camps | Mili- tary Camps | | | | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 4,532 | 503 | a/ 57 | 332 | 105 | 19 | 16 | 1,032 | 130 | 79 | 118 | 209 | 398 | 934 | 1,966 | 2,566 |
| Albania | 2 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| Argentina | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 |
| Austria b/ | 88 | | 1 | 23 | 7 | | | 31 | | | | 8 | 7 | 15 | 46 | 42 |
| Belgium | 11 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 4 |
| Brazil | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Bulgaria | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | |
| Czechoslovakia | 617 | 146 | | 87 | 18 | 2 | | 253 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 37 | 98 | 147 | 400 | 217 |
| Denmark | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | |
| Finland | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| France | 17 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 8 |
| Germany | 746 | 43 | 1 | 5 | 9 | | 8 | 66 | | 35 | | 31 | 66 | 132 | 198 | 548 |
| Greece | 18 | 1 | | 4 | | | | 5 | | | 1 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 13 | 5 |
| Hungary | 161 | 2 | | 14 | 3 | | 2 | 21 | | | 5 | 6 | 17 | 28 | 49 | 112 |
| Italy | 46 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 38 |
| Jews n.o.s. | 129 | | 35 | 18 | 19 | 1 | 2 | 75 | 9 | | | 13 | 24 | 46 | 121 | 8 |
| Netherlands | 23 | 8 | | 3 | | | | 11 | | | | 2 | 3 | 5 | 16 | 7 |
| Norway | 7 | | | 2 | | | | 2 | | | | | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 |
| Poland | 420 | 129 | 14 | 33 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 197 | 32 | | 15 | 9 | 32 | 88 | 285 | 135 |
| Roumania | 88 | | | 12 | 4 | | | 16 | | 2 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 18 | 34 | 54 |
| Sweden | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Switzerland | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Turkey | 4 | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | 2 | 4 | 4 | |
| U.K. | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| U.S.S.R. | 174 | 14 | | 6 | 1 | 1 | | 22 | 1 | 2 | 29 | 7 | 22 | 61 | 83 | 91 |
| Volksdeutsche | 258 | | | 37 | 8 | 1 | | 46 | | 17 | 12 | 12 | | 41 | 87 | 171 |
| Yugoslavia | 1,042 | 157 | | 61 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 227 | 53 | 14 | 24 | 31 | 62 | 184 | 411 | 631 |
| Former residents | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| of: Esthonia | 7 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| Latvia | 9 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| Lithuania /c | 25 | | | 4 | 1 | 1 | | 6 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 7 | 18 |
| Undet. Nationality | 618 | 1 | 6 | 21 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 47 | 29 | 1 | 24 | 29 | 34 | 117 | 164 | 454 |

GENERAL REPORT

FEBRUARY 1947.

REQUIREMENTS AND DISTRIBUTION DIVISION.

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DISTRIBUTION OF UNRRA CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO.

(1)

MEDICAL REPORT

I. Lower Austria:

(a) Typhoid Epidemic.

In an investigation undertaken on the 5th February 1947 there were according to the Lower Austria Gesundheitsamt the following number of typhoid hospital cases in the Province:

| | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Neunkirchen | 100 |
| Baden | 53 |
| Wiener Neustadt | 6 (first cases reported). |

Neunkirchen has only 4 beds free; Baden is having to refuse cases; Wiener Neustadt has sufficient accommodation at present. The respective Bezirk authorities have requested that 25 additional beds should be provided at Neunkirchen and 26 additional beds at Baden immediately, with full equipment and medicines.

After visiting Neunkirchen and Baden the Distribution Officer for Lower Austria and Burgenland saw Dr. Stremnitzer, Sanitätsdirektor, Lower Austria on 30.1.1947, and Ministerialrat Heuberger of the Sozialverwaltungsministerium on 31.1.1947 and stressed the urgency of providing these beds, pointing out that there were reserves of UNRRA hospital equipment in Hainburg (Lower Austria) and Kittsee (Burgenland).

Baden was revisited on 3.2.1947 and it was found that no equipment had yet been received. On 5th February the Distribution Officer for Lower Austria and Burgenland once more spoke with Dr. Stremnitzer and with the office of Dr. Heuberger, who is ill. No definite action had been taken to provide the equipment. Dr. Heuberger promised however to ring the Chief Medical Officer of Burgenland to see what help could be obtained.

The appearance of typhoid cases in Wiener Neustadt, which has hitherto been unaffected, indicates that the peak of the epidemic may not yet have been passed (as at February 5th, 1947). Neither the Lower Austria Government nor the Federal Government however is tackling the problem energetically.

At Hainburg, within 50 miles from Baden, and under the same Provincial Government, considerable stocks of UNRRA hospital equipment have been stored to be used in a hospital which is not expected to be opened until May.

The Provincial Gesundheitsamt appears too frightened of the Hainburg Municipality to divert these stocks temporarily to Baden or Neunkirchen.

The position in Kittsee is obscure. A mobile UNRRA hospital was lent by the Ministry to Burgenland in spring 1946 for use in an epidemic at Mattersburg. Burgenland has since retained it to equip a new hospital at Kittsee. The Ministry seemed unable to state whether Burgenland had been authorized to do this or not.

contd.

There appear to be adequate stocks of typhoid vaccines in Vienna. Their distribution to the affected Bezirke has not been prompt and no spectacular inoculation campaign can be observed. On the other hand, inoculation can be had on application at the Bezirk towns. The danger of typhoid spreading through cases for which there is no hospital accommodation being nursed at home is however considerable in Baden.

II. Land Salzburg:

The Distribution Officer for this Province reports that investigation of delivery of UNRRA Medical supplies was made at the Provincial Hospital, the chief commercial distributing agency and at various chemists.

Deliveries were made under the approved "point" system last August and October. As the requirements of various hospitals varied, exchanges were approved by the Director of the Gremium with the agreement of the Federal Ministry.

The quality of the Medicaments received have been beyond complaint and the delivery of these UNRRA medicines has been a great alleviation as at present there are no other sources of supply. Deficiencies of course still exist, and chemists state the greatest need is for liver extract and asthma palliatives.

The prescribed prices are regarded as extremely high in comparison with those current in recent years. The wholesalers' and retailers' profits are on the same basis as in 1937: the former receives an average of 17% - 20%. The following items are considered to be too high by wholesalers and apothecaries, though in comparison with Swiss prices they are low:

| Item | Amount | Wholesalers' cost price: | Wholesalers' selling pr.: | Retailers' sale price: |
|------------------------|------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Vit.B.complex tablets | 1000 tabl. | 61.-- A.S. | 71.-- A.S. | |
| Camphor | 12 ampules | 1.10 " | 2.23 " | 5.50 A.S. |
| Activated charcoal | 1 kilo | 25.83 " | 32.29 " | 105.00 " |
| Mercury Ammonia ointm. | 1 lbs. | 3.30 " | 4.40 " | 13.59 " |
| Sulfa diozene | 1000 tabl. | 114.-- " | 142.50 " | 320.00 " |

III. Tyrol and Vorarlberg:

The shortage of medical supplies is still acute and one of the most pressing requirements at the moment is the lack of Barium salts used in X-Ray Laboratory technique (photography of the alimentary tract).

AGRICULTURAL REPORTI. AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY:(1) Carinthia:

The main distributors in Carinthia are the Landwirtschaftliche Haupt-Genossenschaft and the firm of Paternioner, both in Klagenfurt. The former have received up to 1st February 1947 the following items of agricultural machinery:

| <u>Machine:</u> | <u>Price paid in A.S.:</u> | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 5 Tractors "Minneapolis Moline" | 8,000 | Distributed | |
| 3 Garden Tractors "Trusty" | 2,800 | | in stock |
| 3 Ploughs | | | in stock |
| 3 small Tractors "Gravely" | | | in stock |
| 6 Tractor Ploughs "Fisher" MK 2.3. | 1,000 | Distributed | |
| 9 Disc-Harrows "Bentall" | 900 | Distributed | |
| 15 Disc-Harrows "Bisell" | 600 | Distributed | |
| 20 Spike Tooth Harrows | 137 | Distributed | |
| 20 Spring Tooth Harrows | | Distributed | |
| 10 Fertilizer Distributors "Robinson" | 400 | Distributed | |
| 46 Mowers "Cormick-Deering" | 750 | Distributed | |
| 1 Mower "Bamford" | | Distributed | |
| 14 Mowers "Bamletts" | | | 10 in stock |

Lists of the names of recipients of these Machines are available in the Distribution and Agricultural Branches.

Some machines have not been delivered yet owing to lack of transport and to snowbound roads.

Some of the comments, made by farmers visited and in receipt of UNRRA agricultural machinery, are given below:

(a) Minneapolis Moline Tractor: These tractors have a very high petroleum consumption. According to Paternioner this tractor consumes 8 litres an hour. Owing to the bad quality of the petroleum they have mixed in 40% petrol.

(b) Cormick-Deering Mowers: These mowers can be used for grain only and not for grass owing to the fact that the space between the teeth is 72 m/m and not 51 m/m.

(c) Hammer Mills: The price of A.S. 2,600 is too high and no one can afford to buy them. As a result the allocation for Carinthia is all still in the warehouse of the Landwirtschaft Hauptgenossenschaft.

contd.

(4)

(d) Harrows, Bentall and Bisell: The farmers' opinions vary in respect of these two types of harrows. Those with big farms prefer the Bentall Harrow and those with smaller farms the Bisell Harrow.

(e) Spare parts: No machines received have any spare parts.

II. SEEDS:

(1) Carinthia:

The Agricultural Branch have supplied information on certain changes in the original distribution plan of seeds which has accounted for the discrepancies found by the Distribution Officer for Carinthia when making his investigations.

III. FERTILIZERS, PESTICIDES, ETC.

(1) Carinthia:

The Agricultural Branch confirmed that the Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (which was stated in the last report to have been received in a much greater quantity than on the distribution plan) has been received from a source other than UNRRA. In explanation they state that Calcium Ammonium Nitrate is a fertilizer processed from Ammonium Nitrate which has been partly supplied by UNRRA.

INDUSTRIAL REPORT

I. NICKEL:

The 200 tons of nickel imported by UNRRA has been distributed as follows:

- 1) 96 tons to the plating industry of which 72 tons have been allocated for processing to the only big firm Langheim & Pfannhauser, Vienna XIV, and 24 tons to smaller firms.
- 2) 71 tons to steel industries for use in alloys.
- 3) 33 tons held in reserve.

The nickel is warehoused by Boschan & Co., Vienna III, and is released upon request by the firms concerned.

Langheim & Pfannhausen. This firm was visited on January 23rd. The nickel was unfortunately delivered in small blocks which have to be welded together to form the anodes. This is a slow process and so the cost of the anodes has been increased.

contd.

The only Austrian factory which could have resmelted and moulded the nickel - a cheaper method of making anodes - was the Berndorfer Metallwarenfabrik, Lower Austria. It is stated that this factory has been demolished by the Russian authorities.

The firm Langheim & Pfannhausen is also making nickel salts from the UNRRA supply and so covers the whole nickel-plating process. Their monthly capacity is approximately 8 tons and so sufficient has been delivered to supply the industry for the whole of 1947. Unfortunately there has been no work since the 20th December owing to the lack of electricity and the stoppage is likely to last the middle of February.

The anodes and salts are allocated by the Ministry and will mainly go to the manufacturers of medical instruments, auto parts, cycle parts, household fittings.

During the war the Nazi Government forbade the use of nickel for such domestic purposes. UNRRA has therefore been the agent for restoring an important industrial process to Austria, with adequate supplies for several months.

Further needs of the plating industry are:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Potassium cyanide | - 40 tons |
| Chromic acid | - 40 tons |
| Zinn-stanat | 5 tons |
| Stearin (a fats acid for polishing). | |

II. TRUCKS:

(1) Land Salzburg:

The seven firms visited who had received UNRRA trucks were found to cover various trades: Millar, Clothing firm, construction firm. One business, a butcher firm, refused the offer of a truck on the grounds that too much petrol of a high quality was required to run it. A hotel was also offered a truck, but refused it as being unsuitable for a hotel business. Another truck was available for the firm of Linde-Riedinger, Machine factory and Workshops. It was found that this firm had moved back to Vienna, and that it had only been temporarily situated in Salzburg during the war. It is felt, that the plan for the removal of quarters to Vienna of the firm of Linde-Riedinger was known by the Chamber of Industry and Commerce although the firm has been allocated a truck on the Salzburg quota.

In the opinion of the Distribution Officer for this Province, the distribution of trucks could bear some investigation. It seems that trucks are offered to local firms by Vienna distribution agencies on recommendation by the Land Salzburg Chamber of Industry and Commerce. Maldistribution seems likely for the following reasons:

1. Rumours of favourable recommendations made by the Chamber of Industry and Commerce for its close associates and friends.

contd.

(6)

2. Distribution without regard to economic exigencies (for example offer of a truck to a hotel).
3. Rejection by the Chamber of Industry and Commerce of applications for 12 three-ton lorries which were urgently required by legitimate enterprises.

(2) Styria:

The Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Grazer Automobilhändler received six 15 Cwt. Ford trucks for distribution. These were allocated to six firms for the price of A.S. 13,000 each, from which A.S. 600 is retained by the Arbeitsgemeinschaft as commission. One of the recipient firms was visited, Johann Langman, who is a wholesaler and retailer dealing in farm products, coal, wood and general groceries, and has an annual turnover of about A.S. 500,000.

(3) Upper Austria (South):

With reference to the 3 ton truck delivered to the firm of Franz Zehetner, which was referred to in the last report, an investigation has revealed that the firm in question are forwarding agents situated in the suburbs of Linz with a staff of seven employees. The truck has been received complete with outfit and tools and the price paid was A.S. 14,000.

Four other firms were visited all who had received 3 ton trucks:

| | <u>Price Paid</u> | <u>Business</u> |
|---|-------------------|---|
| Granitwerke Leopold Strasser, Sarnitzstein | A.S. 14,000 | Quarriers |
| Anton Kranzler, Traun | A.S. 14,000 | Forwarding Agent |
| Johann Fleckenthaler, Steyr | A.S. 14,000 | Wholesaler in fuel and forwarding agent. |
| Christof Piesslinger, Molln | A.S. 14,000 | Scythes & Curry-Combs. |

III. CARBON BLACK (AKTIVRUSS)

(1) Vienna:

Semperit Gummiwerke received 63,787 tons of carbon black during January, part of which is for further distribution.

There are three different types, of which No. 3 is the best quality. The breakdown of the amount is received by Semperit as follows:

| | | | |
|--------|-----------|----------------|------------------|
| Type I | Kosmos 40 | 13 tons | 505 kilos |
| " II | S.R.F. | 42 tons | 184 " |
| " III | Kosmotis | 8 tons | 096 " |
| | | <u>63 tons</u> | <u>785 kilos</u> |

No. III is particularly necessary for the manufacture of rubber heels.

IV. COPPER.(1) Vienna:

Consignments of UNRRA Copper have been received as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Felter & Guillaume | 292 tons |
| Wiener Kabel-u. Metallwerke | 90 tons. |

V. RAW RUBBER.(1) Vienna:

Six firms in Vienna out of 16 scheduled to receive raw rubber were visited and all but one had received their quota: this one had been advised but had not received his allocation. The use this rubber is being put to is chiefly for tyres, insulation for cables, rubber heels for shoes, rubber clothing and medical goods. Two different prices were paid: while Semperit and the Verband der Chemische Industrie charged A.S. 4.94 per kilo, the wholesale firm of Majunka charged A.S. 5.37.

VI. GLUE RESIN.(1) Upper Austria (South):

Danubius Holzplatten-Werksindustrie Windischgarsten in Upper Austria-South was visited and it was found that 868 kgs of glue resin had been received.

This firm experimented with this glue resin soon after receiving it on 5th November 1946 but they have found it is not suitable for plywood production and they have therefore been forced to return this consignment.

TEXTILE REPORTI. BLANKETS AND QUILTS.(1) Upper Austria (South):

980 blankets instead of the expected 1000 were received from Vienna and were checked in this Province. The following tables show particulars pertaining to the Vienna firms who have despatched blankets and quilts to Wenzl Hoffelner, Drapery wholesaler in Linz, for allocation in Upper Austria (South), and the prices received by the Import Vereinigung and wholesalers:

contd.

| Firm: | Quantity: | | Price in A.S. received by: | | |
|---|-----------|----------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| | | | Import Verein.: | Wholesaler Vienna: | Linz: |
| Fritz Seifert, Rudolfsplatz 13a, Vienna I. | 120 | Blankets | 13.50 | 14.85 | 16.20 |
| | 64 | | 11.50 | 12.65 | 13.80 |
| | 144 | Quilts | 16.-- | 17.60 | 19.20/65 |
| | 75 | | 9.50 | 10.45 | 11.40 |
| Wenzl Höffelner, Vienna | 400 | Blankets | 16.-- | 17.60 | 19.20/65 |
| Goetz, Theobaldstr. 19/21 Vienna | 51 | Blankets | 13.50 | 14.85 | 16.20 |
| | 104 | Blankets | 11.50 | 12.65 | 13.80 |
| Geroe, Rudolfspl. 3, Vienna | 22 | Quilts | 13.20 | 13.20 | 16.50 |
| | 980 | | | | |

Wenzl Höffelner, Linz (wholesaler) distributed the 980 blankets and quilts received as follows and stated that the prices and quality were satisfactory.

| | | |
|---------------|-----|------------------------------|
| Braunau | 132 | Firm Schoenhofer |
| Gmunden | 276 | " Braeu & Schwarzengel |
| Griesskirchen | 11 | " Reif, Linz, Landstrasse 15 |
| Kirchdorf | 134 | " Rettenbacher |
| Linz | 106 | " Reif |
| Ried | 28 | " Tumer |
| Schaerding | 29 | " C. Brinkmeyer |
| Steyr | 138 | " Dedic |
| Voecklabruck | 115 | " Eder in Mayn |
| Wels | 11 | " Reif, Linz |
| | 980 | |

Visits were made to:

- (a) the wholesaler and retailer in Steyr, Dedic Drapery, who had received 138 of the blankets and quilts. They charged 25% to consumers.
- (b) The wholesaler and retailer in Linoleum carpets and curtains, the firm Reif of Linz, had received 106 blankets and quilts.

These were all sold to consumers against Bezugschein issued by the local authorities.

contd.

II. SECONDHAND CLOTHING AND SHOES.

(1) Carinthia:

A check on the receipt of secondhand clothing and shoes by the Landeswirtschaftsamt in Carinthia showed that the correct quantity of shoes had been received, but that 20 bales of clothing were missing somewhere between Vienna and Carinthia. This has been taken up with the Import Vereinigung who confirm the correct quantity was despatched. The Distribution Officer for this Province is investigating the matter in Carinthia to ascertain if an explanation from the railways for the missing bales has been requested by the authorities in Carinthia.

(2) Upper Austria (South):

An article appeared in the Upper Austrian (South) press during February stating that the population were generally satisfied with the free distribution of UNRRA used clothing.

III. PRICES OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

(1) Tyrol and Vorarlberg:

Made to order shoes are selling at A.S. 450 - 500 on the Black Market, boots and ski-shoes are selling at A.S. 600 - 700. Black Market prices in general in both Tyrol and Vorarlberg are slightly higher than in December 1946.

IV. QUEBRACHO.

(1) Upper Austria(South):

The following firms were visited and were found to have received quebracho:

| <u>Firm:</u> | <u>Scheduled:</u> | <u>Received:</u> | <u>Price Paid:</u> | <u>End-use of leather:</u> |
|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|---|
| | | | <u>per 100 kg:</u> | |
| Eduard Strasser, Eferding | 1,250 kg | 1,250 kg | AS. 128.40 | Mostly sole leather, small quantity for uppers. |
| Fritz Leeb, Grieskirchen | 250 " | 250 " | " 128.40 | Sole leather. |
| +) Gustav Wurm, Neumarkt | 8,100 " | 9,700 " | " 126.-- | Sole leather & uppers. |
| Franz Duswald, " | 3,400 " | 4,000 " | " 126.-- | Sole leather. |
| Rudolf Mayerhofer, Linz. | 27,670 " | 10,000 " | " 126.-- | Sole leather. |

+) This leather factory is the third largest leather factory in Upper Austria and at the present time their production is 16,000 - 17,000 kgs of leather per month; they complain that in comparison with the production figures of other leather factories that they receive less quebracho in proportion. The total production figure of leather per month could be as much as 50,000 kgs.

contd.

(2) Styria:

The firms listed below as being scheduled to receive quebracho were visited:

| Firm: | Received: | Price Paid: | End-use of leather: |
|-------------------------|-----------|---|---|
| Robert Bieber, Graz | 12,550 kg | AS. 126.--per 100 kg | Prepares leather for all purposes for home consumption and export: sole leather, uppers, harness. |
| Steiner Bros., Graz | 18,700 kg | AS. 126.--per 100 kg | Uppers, sole leather, harness. |
| Franz Rieck & Son, Graz | 29,000 kg | Not quoted. | Sole leather. |
| Graier-Wagner, Graz | 22,000 kg | This firm is an industrial chemical manufacturing company, and at present receives UNRRA deliveries of quebracho and mimosabark which need to be processed for those leather factories who have not a processing plant of their own. A charge of A.S. 6.-- per 100 kg is made. | |

(3) Land Salzburg:

The firm of Schliesselberger received 6,100 kgs of quebracho in two deliveries up to 13th February 1947. The price paid was A.S. 128.40 per 100 kg. This firm has acted in the capacity of wholesaler for part of this delivery and has made allocations to recipients according to the distribution plan without any wholesalers' charges.

(4) Vienna:

The firm of W. Neuber A.G. is in charge of distribution of quebracho for Austria; they hold the quebracho in their warehouses in Vienna until order to release it to the various tanneries. The Verband der Leder-Industrie draw up the distribution plans for each consignment of quebracho.

Of the 24 tanneries in Vienna and outlying districts which received allocations of UNRRA quebracho, eight were visited; five of these 8 firms had received the quantity as allocated under the Plan, two received more and one less. All tanneries visited were producing leather for home consumption, mostly for shoes and industrial purposes.

The price paid per 100 kg was A.S. 128.--.

(5) Carinthia:

Hans Neuner and Christopher Neuner had received further allocations of their quota of quebracho. Christopher Neuner has a leather and a shoe factory. Until the leather factory commences work in February, 75% of the leather for the production of shoes in his factory is received from Hans Neuner, and the sole leather is received from Poeschl & Sohn of Rohrbach and from Vogl of Mattighofen

contd.

both in Upper Austria. The output of the shoe factory is 16,000 - 20,000 pairs a month. Almost all finished articles are despatched to W. Neuber in Vienna who is the main distributor in Austria.

Eichkitz & Pirch, Wolfsberg, also received a considerable quantity of quebracho. This firm produces rough upper leather and sole leather for the "Wolfa" shoe factory in Wolfsberg. The output of this latter factory is about 2,000 - 3,000 pairs per month.

V. SODIUM BICHROMATE.

(1) Styria:

The firm of Steiner Bros., Graz, had received 1,677 kgs of Sodium Bichromate up to 14th February 1947, out of a total scheduled of 2,000 kgs.

(2) Upper Austria (South):

The correct quantity as laid down under the Distribution Plan of 1,500 kg of Sodium Bichromate has been received by this firm.

The position, as stated in the November 1946 General Report, whereby goods were not permitted by the occupying Element to pass from the factory (Russian Zone) to the warehouse (U.S. Zone) is now normal.

(3) Vienna:

All tanneries in Vienna scheduled to receive Sodium Bichromate were visited and it was found in every case that the amount actually received was less than the quantity scheduled. The explanation for this given to the Distribution Officer for Vienna, was that the total amount received was less than supposed when the plan was made, so each distributee naturally received less. The total listed amount for Vienna in two deliveries was 17,100 kgs and the total distributed was 16,288 kgs.

The greater part of the Sodium Bichromate is being used for tanning leather for shoe uppers and industrial belting. Prices paid for the best quality raw hides by the Atzgersdorfer Lederfabrik are A.S. 2.70 per kg of cow leather, A.S. 3.40 for calf; the selling price for cow leather is A.S. 19.50 and for calf A.S. 21.-- per square metre. This factory produced 11,900 pairs of shoes during December:

| | |
|------------|---------------------|
| Men's | 2,500 pairs |
| Boy's | 300 " |
| Women's | 4,000 " |
| Children's | 3,500 " |
| Worker's | 1,600 " |
| | <hr/> 11,900 pairs. |

contd.

There were 2 reported cases of improper use being made of UNRRA deliveries:

(a) Altmannsdorfer Lederfabrik tanns exclusively leather for handbags and very fine calf uppers for shoes. The handbags are for export to Switzerland, Sweden, U.S. and South-Africa, through the Austrian Government export scheme. There is apparently no shortage of calf-skins. The buying price for raw salted skin is A.S. 0.60 - 1.24 per kilo according to quality while the selling price to the bag manufacturers is A.S. 23.-- per square metre. (Roughly 1 calf-hide). Two handbag manufacturers were visited: Wilhelm Melzer, Mariahilferstrasse 24, Vienna VII, and Leopold & Hans Suck, Mariahilferstrasse 58, Vienna VI. Melzer was just about to get 40 square metres from the Altmannsdorfer factory and Suck had received 80 metres in November 1946 and 25 in December 1946. Both these firms confirmed that they manufactured for export but Melzer said that he also made handbags to order for private individuals. If he is given 2 skins he makes one bag free and keeps the other skin.

Skins for this purpose have been obtained from Dr. Hans Neuner, Klagenfurt. (UNRRA total delivery of sodium bichromate to this tannery was 17,989 kilos, a third of the total import).

(b) "Ruso" Scheidlgasse 28, manufactures leather for gloves and clothes. (Only 45 kilos sodium bichromate was given to this firm.)

Investigation of (a) above was made by the Distribution Officer for Carinthia and he confirmed that Hans Neuner had received from UNRRA 17,989 kgs of sodium bichromate which is only 4% of the tanning agents used for the manufacture of fine leather, the other 96% is received from Switzerland. Since August of last year 2% of the total production of handbags for export have been sent to firms in Vienna. In January 1947 3% of the monthly production of export leather was sent to firms in Vienna. About 98% of upper leather has been despatched to shoe factories for internal consumption.

Taking into account that the monthly output of Neuner's factory is 17,000 - 18,000 metres it is difficult to say exactly how much UNRRA Sodium Bichromate has been used for the production of hand bag leather, but it would seem from this investigation that no complaints can be made as to the end-use of UNRRA tanning agents.

(4) Carinthia:

Two deliveries of Sodium Bichromate have been received by Hans Neuner, Klagenfurt:

| | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| 10,000 kg | scheduled and actually received. |
| 8,800 kg | " " 7,989 kg actually received. |

contd.

VI. MIMOSABARK.

(1) Land Salzburg:

The Distribution Officer reports that 4,518 kgs of Mimosabark have been delivered in Land Salzburg to the firm of Schliesselberger. The price paid per 100 kg up to 2 tons was A.S. 74.90 and above 2 tons A.S. 73.50.

(2) Styria:

14,998 kgs of Mimosabark was delivered to the firm of Robert Bieber and 14,998 kgs to Steiner Bros., both in Graz in October 1946; 38,272 kgs to Franz Rieck & Sohn, also of Graz; 117,044 kgs has been received by Graier-Wagner.

(3) Carinthia:

It is reported that the firm of Eichkitz & Pirch in Wolfsberg received 15,000 kgs of Mimosabark; the quantity to this firm was not on the original Distribution Plan. However, a new Plan is being drawn up in respect of the distribution of Mimosabark covering the whole of Austria.

DISTRIBUTION OF UNRRA CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO

The distribution at the end of December 1946 for UNRRA cigarettes and tobacco was as follows:

| | <u>Distribution</u> | <u>Stock</u> |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Cigarettes | 272,564,380 | 1,925,560 |
| Pipe tobacco | 551,853 packets | 2,970 packets |
| Chewing tobacco | 54,877 large | 19,800 large |
| | 54,234 small | 7,775 small |

This is the official statistic drawn up on the 17.1.47.

The distribution has been to all adults over the age of 18, giving a total of 5 million cards. The issue made was

| | <u>Men</u> | <u>Women</u> |
|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Cigarettes | 60 | 60 |
| Pipe tobacco | 1 packet + 10 A Cig. | 1 packet + 10 A Cig. |

The retail prices charged were

| | | |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Cigarettes | per packet of 20 | - 10 Schillings |
| Pipe tobacco | per packet | - 10 " |

The chewing tobacco is being mainly distributed amongst the miners and other heavy workers.

The basis of distribution according to age has meant that a vast number of people have received cigarettes who do not smoke. Government authorities estimate that there are altogether only about two million smokers. The result has been that a vast number of the UNRRA cigarettes have gone, after retail issue, on to the Black Market. The price for American cigarettes in Vienna has fallen from 1 Schilling 30 Groschen per cigarette at the beginning of December to 80 Groschen per cigarette in the middle of January. This fact is counted as advantageous by the Tobacco monopoly and by the Government, as tending to have a stabilising effect on the local currency.

There is little evidence of UNRRA cigarettes having reached the Black Market from wholesale or other sources except by a relatively small amount of theft from warehouses and during shipment.

In Vienna and Linz the supply of cigarettes was scarcely adequate, in Tyrol and Vorarlberg there is a surplus of one to two million cigarettes. This position is being adjusted by a Commission of four officers of the Tobacco monopoly who are now out in the Provinces.

Small supplements have been made to miners, forest workers, blind people and war invalids; the exact quantities are being established by the Commission.

DISTRIBUTION OFFICERS REPORT ON FOOD

FOR 23rd RATION PERIOD FROM

6th January 1947 - 2nd February 1947

CONTENTS:

- A. Calory scale chart showing Federal Food Plan official scale and the calories actually received throughout the Ration Period.
- B. Federal Ministry of Food Population figure chart, to which the calculation of the food requirement for the period is made.
- C. Federal Food Plan - Issued prior to each Ration Period showing allocations to each Province and source of supply.
- D. Distribution Officers Reports:
 - I. Vienna - Miss H. A. DUNCAN
 - II. Upper Austria (South) - Mr. J. MADSEN
 - III. Carinthia - Mr. V. YANUSHKEVITCH
 - IV. Lower Austria, Burgenland, Upper Austria (North) - Mr. J. R. SYMONDS
 - V. Tyrol & Vorarlberg - Mr. M. CARNEY
 - VI. Styria - Mr. H. KOSSICK
 - VII. Land Salzburg - Mr. D. LESSER

COMPARISON OF CALORIES ISSUED IN
THE 23rd RATION PERIOD
with the official Federal Ministry Plan

| Federal Ministry's basic calory standard | 1007 | 1332 | 1552 | 1546 | 1758 | 2194 | 2805 | 2508 |
|---|---------|---------|----------|---------------------|-----------|---------|------------------|---------|
| Categories of Consumer Groups | 0-3 yrs | 3-6 yrs | 6-12 yrs | Normal Consumers | Employees | Workers | Heavy Workers | Mothers |
| VIENNA (1) | 1007 | 1332 | 1552 | 1546 | 1758 | 2194 | 2805 | 2508 |
| BURGENLAND | 1307 | 1332 | 1552 | 1546 | 1758 | 2194 | 2805 | 2508 |
| LOWER AUSTRIA | 1007 | 1332 | 1552 | 1546 | 1758 | 2194 | 2805 | 2508 |
| UPPER AUSTRIA (NORTH) | 1007 | 1332 | 1552 | 1546 | 1758 | 2194 | 2805 | 2508 |
| UPPER AUSTRIA (SOUTH) | 1012 | 1336 | 1549 | 1546 | 1754 | 2190 | 2808 | 2455 |
| SALZBURG | 1010 | 1321 | 1532 | 1526 | 1747 | 2175 | 2783 | 2318 |
| STYRIA (2) | 987 | 1150 | 1304 | 1347 | 1495 | 1761 | 2294 | 2203 |
| CARINTHIA (3) | 989 | 1320 | 1492 | 1516 | 1728 | 2117 | 2761 | 2145 |
| TYROL | + 1066 | x 1295 | 1351 | 1495 | 1634 | 1991 | 2565 | 2362 |
| VORARLBERG | 1193 | 1394 | 1544 | 1540 | 1750 | 2188 | 2850 | 2645 |

(1) The calory figures for Vienna are based on "call-ups" and not on the actual issue, and therefore are not an accurate statement of "actual issue."

"heavy workers."

(2) In Styria there is a further category of "heaviest workers": this category is provided at the expense of the "workers" and

(3) In Carinthia 0 - 18 year-olds received "Emergency Ration Packets" which were not included in the calory scales quoted: these packets were a late Xmas delivery.

+ 0 - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.

x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 5 years.

POPULATION ON BASIS OF RATION CARDS

as at 8th December 1946

(21st Period, 4th Week)

| Province | NON - SELF-SUPPLIERS | | | | | | | | | PART- AND FULL-SELF-SUPPLIERS | | | | | Total Austria 9 + 14 |
|---------------|----------------------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------|---------|----------|------------------|----------------------------|
| | Children | | | Adults | Empl. | Workers | Heavy Workers | Exp.& Nurs. Moth. | Total 1 - 8 | Children | | | Adults | Total 10 - 13 | |
| | 0 - 3 | 3 - 6 | 6 - 12 | | | | | | | 0 - 3 | 3 - 6 | 6 - 12 | | | |
| | years | years | years | | | | | | | years | years | years | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Vienna | 49,402 | 60,889 | 80,167 | 606,391 | 221,617 | 358,533 | 142,320 | 23,791 | 1543,110 | 163 | 235 | 414 | 4,290 | 5,102 | 1548,212 |
| Burgenland | 5,160 | 5,850 | 12,462 | 46,711 | 3,128 | 10,396 | 9,414 | 3,884 | 97,005 | 5,097 | 7,113 | 18,541 | 135,174 | 165,925 | 262,930 |
| Lower Austria | 42,423 | 50,140 | 81,352 | 377,964 | 57,538 | 152,215 | 128,115 | 20,201 | 909,948 | 15,589 | 25,399 | 56,182 | 457,630 | 554,800 | 1464,748 |
| Up.Aust.North | 7,143 | 7,635 | 12,035 | 50,669 | 13,476 | 4,464 | 8,018 | 2,550 | 105,990 | 6,674 | 3,150 | 11,879 | 88,428 | 110,131 | 216,121 |
| Up.Aust.South | 37,783 | 39,148 | 62,260 | 217,590 | 78,159 | 149,913 | 62,221 | 15,204 | 662,278 | 5,992 | 10,910 | 26,809 | 216,823 | 260,534 | 922,812 |
| Salzburg | 13,807 | 14,651 | 23,634 | 104,941 | 52,627 | 42,008 | 5,138 | 6,517 | 263,323 | 4,115 | 4,295 | 10,508 | 63,960 | 62,878 | 346,201 |
| Styria | 43,110 | 46,345 | 69,776 | 312,029 | 55,571 | 96,826 | 112,023 | 13,464 | 749,144 | 11,111 | 16,319 | 38,356 | 288,896 | 354,682 | 1103,826 |
| Carinthia | 20,594 | 20,515 | 32,055 | 126,673 | 32,509 | 42,794 | 53,027 | 9,217 | 337,384 | 8,337 | 10,900 | 23,520 | 150,486 | 193,243 | 530,627 |
| Tyrol | 16,715 | 16,589 | 26,067 | 108,440 | 34,802 | 44,316 | 25,124 | 8,140 | 280,193 | 5,767 | 6,169 | 13,907 | 87,938 | 113,781 | 393,974 |
| Vorarlberg | 8,012 | 8,379 | 13,794 | 53,888 | 10,124 | 28,584 | 6,812 | 4,393 | 133,986 | 1,905 | 2,253 | 4,677 | 39,392 | 48,227 | 182,213 |
| Austria | 244,149 | 270,141 | 413,602 | 2005,296 | 559,551 | 930,049 | 552,212 | 107,361 | 5082,361 | 64,750 | 86,743 | 204,793 | 1533,017 | 1889,303 | 6971,664 |

2nd Edition

| Foodstuffs | Requirement (in tons) | Thereof (in tons) | Covered by: (in tons) |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| Flour | 14,540 | 575 903 290 1,251 1,200 324 394 1,769 2,867 3,000 1,967 <u>14,540</u> | 575 Wheat flour (UNRRA-Cocil B.Sellers) 903 " " (" Capo Kimukaki) 290 Soya flour (" Eugene Field) 1,251 Wheat flour (" Henry Lomb) 1,200 " " (" North Western Vict.) 324 Flour (Nährmehl)(UNRRA Macedonia) 394 Maize flour (UNRRA Winifred L. Smith) 1,769 Wheat flour (" Robert Hill) 2,867 " " (" Fairport) 3,000 Flour (Supplemented from Americ.Milit.Stocks) 1,967 Bread flour (Indig.prod.Lower Austria) |
| Meat | 1,814 | 19 100 13 150 323 415 2.5 43 749 <u>1,814.5</u> | 31 Meat & Veget. (UNRRA-Charles Wooster) 100 Horse meat tinned (UNRRA-Netherlands-Vict.) 51 Fish filet (Barter, Fa.Nordsee) 177 Fish tinned (UNRRA-Honduras Vict.) 380 " " (" Joshua Lippincott) 415 Horse meat tinned (UNRRA-North-Western Vict.) 5 " " (Indig.prod.Lower Austria) 43 Meat (Indig.prod. Salzburg) 749 " (" " Upper Austria South) |
| Fat | 1,155 | 257 118 778 2 <u>1,155</u> | 257 Lard (UNRRA-Escanaba Vict.) 118 " (" Carrier Dove) 778 " (" Macalister Vict.) 2 " (" Skagway Vict.) |
| Processed Cereals | 804 | 21 100 26 4 27 12 138 476 <u>804</u> | 21 Oat flakes (UNRRA-Knorr, Wels) 100 " " (" " " ") 26 Pudding powder (Firm Bonsdorp) 4 Nestle-Children's Food 27 30 Honey (Milk & Fat Economic Association) 12 12 Dough products (UNRRA-Mont Clair) 138 138 Maize groats (" Alfred Vict.2) 476 476 Potato starch flour from Gmünd |
| Pulses | 939 | 48 30 13 100 264 132 26 326 <u>939</u> | 48 Pulses (Barter, Internat.Grain-Trade-A.G.) 30 " (Old stocks) 13 Soup powder (Old stocks) /stocks) 100 Potatoes, dried & powder (UNRRA-W.Modley& old 264 322 Beans (UNRRA and provincial stocks) 132 111 Maize groats (UNRRA-Brown Vict.1)ex Up.Austr.N. 26 26 Pulses (Barter, Eisner & Bickenbach) 326 275 Potato starch flour from Gmünd |
| Sugar | 626 | 42 584 <u>626</u> | 212 Artificial honey (UNRRA) 584 Sugar (from Lower Austrian Factories) |
| Potatoes | 2,240 | | |

Province: LOWER AUSTRIA

FOOD DISTRIBUTION PLAN for the
23rd Ration Period (6.1.-2.2.47)

2nd Edition

| Foodstuffs | Requirement (in tons) | Thereof (in tons) | Covered by: (in tons) |
|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Flour | 9,056 | 9,056 | 9,056 Indigenous production |
| Meat | 1,139 | 800 | 800 Indig. prod. |
| | | 200 | 200 " " from Up.Austria North |
| | | 139 | 139 " " " Up.Austria South |
| | | <u>1,139</u> | |
| Fat | 759 | 91 | 91 Fat (Indig.prod.) |
| | | 13 | 15 Salted Bacon (UNRRA, already sorted <i>delivered</i>) |
| | | 655 | 740 " " (" Couer Dalene) |
| Processed Cereals | 482 | 150 | 150 Maize grits (Indig.prod.) |
| | | 100 | 100 Oat meal (" ") |
| | | 132 | 132 Potato starch flour from Gmünd |
| | | 100 | 100 " " " " " |
| | | <u>482</u> | |
| Pulses | 453 | 453 | 382 Potato flour (Kartoffelwalzmehl) from Gmünd |
| Sugar | 581 | 581 | 581 Sugar (Indig.manufacturing) |
| Potatoes | 5,498 | 5,498 | 5,498 Potatoes (Own stock) |

Province: BURGENLAND

FOOD DISTRIBUTION PLAN
for the 23rd Ration Period (6.1. - 2.2. 1947)

2nd Edition

| Foodstuffs | Requirement (in tons) | Thereof (in tons) | Covered by: (in tons) |
|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Flour | 868 | 868 | 868 Indigenous production |
| Meat | 157 | 157 | 157 Indigenous production |
| Fat | 115 | 1 114 <u>115</u> | 1 Indigenous production 129 Salted Bacon (UNRRA-Skagway Vict.) |
| Proc. Cereals | 46 | 25 21 <u>46</u> | 25 Maize groats (UNRRA-Brown Vict. I) 21 " grits (Indig.prod.) |
| Pulses | 30 | 30 | 25 Maize grits (Indig.prod.) |
| Sugar | 99 | 99 | 99 Sugar (Indig.Manufacturing) |
| Potatoes | 546 | 404 142 <u>546</u> | 404 Potatoes (Indig.prod.) 142 " (Own stock) |

Province: UPPER AUSTRIA NORTH

FOOD DISTRIBUTION PLAN

for the 23rd Ration Period (6.1.-2.2.47)

2nd Edition

| Foodstuffs | Requirement (in tons) | Thereof (in tons) | Covered by: (in tons) |
|--------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Flour | 1,119 | 1,119 | 1,119 Indig. prod. |
| Meat | 122 | 122 | 122 Indig. prod. |
| Fat | 72 | 19 | 19 Indig. prod. |
| | | 53 | (54 Salted Bacon (UNRRA-Cour Dalena) |
| | | | (6 " " (" Exe-anaba Vict.) |
| | | <u>72</u> | (already delivered) |
| Proc.Cereals | 65 | 65 | 65 Oat meal (Indig.prod.) |
| Pulses | 33 | 33 | (23 Oat flakes (UNRRA-Mont Sandra) |
| | | | (5 Maize groats(" Alfred Vict.II) |
| Sugar | 85 | 85 | 85 Sugar from Sugar-Factory Linns |
| Potatoes | 603 | 431 | 431 Potatoes (Indig.prod.) |
| | | 172 | 172 " (Own stocks) |
| | | <u>603</u> | |

Province: UPPER AUSTRIA SOUTH

FOOD DISTRIBUTION PLAN for the
23rd Ration Period (6.1.-2.2.47)

2nd Edition

| Foodstuffs | Requirement (in tons) | Thereof (in tons) | Covered by: (in tons) |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| Flour | 6,797 | 5,639 <u>1,158 +)</u> <u>6,797</u> | 5,639 Bread flour (Indig.prod.) 1,158 Wheat flour (UNRRA-Robert Hill) |
| Meat | 831 | 733 98 <u>831</u> | 733 Meat (Indig.prod.) 140 Cheese (" ") |
| Fat | 485 | 178 307 <u>485</u> | 178 Fat (Indig.prod.) 347 Salted Bacon (UNRRA-Skagway Vict.) |
| Processed Cereals | 415 | 415 | 415 Oat meal (Indig.prod.) |
| Pulses | 385 | 385 | 325 Proc.cereals (Own stock) |
| Sugar | 375 | 375 | 375 Sugar (Sugar-Factory Enns) |
| Potatoes | 4,048 | 864 <u>3,184</u> <u>4,048</u> | 864 Potatoes (Indig.prod.) 3,184 " (Own stocks) |

repayment of the

- +) Available because the loan from Oct/Nov 46, given by the American Occupation Forces, has been ~~put off~~ *postponed*.

Province: S A L Z B U R G

FOOD DISTRIBUTION PLAN FOR THE 23RD
RATION PERIOD (6th Jan. to 2nd Feb
1947)

2nd Edition.

| Foodstuff: | Requirement in tons: | thereof : in tons: | covered by: in tons: |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| FLOUR | 2,621 | 300 321 <u>2,000</u> 2,621 | 300 Bread flour (local production) 321 Wheat flour (UNRRA-Robert Hill) 2000 Flour (Supplement from americ. military stocks) |
| MEAT | 285 | 236 49 <u>285</u> | 236 Meat (local production) 70 Cheese (local production) |
| FAT | 174 | 21 153 <u>174</u> | 21 Fat (local production) 106 Salted bacon (UNRRA-Skagway Vict.) 67 Salted bacon (UNRRA-Brown Vict.2) |
| PROCESSED CEREALS | 151 | 151 | 151 Proc.cereals (local stock Upper Austria-South) |
| PULSES | 94 | 94 | 79 Proc.cereals (local stock Upper Austria-South) |
| SUGAR | 131 | 131 | 131 Sugar (Sugar factory Enns) |
| POTATOES | 1,425 | 1,425 | 1,425 Potatoes (local stocks) |

Province: S T Y R I A

FOOD DISTRIBUTION PLAN FOR THE 23RD RATION
PERIOD (6th Jan. to 2nd Feb. 1947).

2nd Edition

| Foodstuff: | Requirement: in tons: | thereof: in tons: | covered by: in tons: |
|---------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| FLOUR | 7,187 | 500 1,118 356 34 910 2,500 1,769 <u>7,187</u> | 500 Bread flour (local production) 1,118 Wheat flour (UNRRA-Cotton State) 356 Corn flour (UNRRA-American) 34 Wheat flour (UNRRA-American) 910 Wheat flour (UNRRA-Robert Hill) 2,500 Bread flour (local prod. Burgenland) 1,769 Bread flour (local prod. Lower Austria) |
| MEAT | 901 | 100 801 <u>901</u> | 100 Horse-meat tinned (UNRRA-North-Western Vict.) 801 Meat (local production) |
| FAT | 522 | 105 53 266 98 <u>522</u> | 105 Fat (local production) 60 Salted bacon (UNRRA-already supplied) 266 Oil-Margarine (UNRRA-Joshua Lippinc.) 111 Salted bacon (UNRRA-Brown Vict. 2) |
| PROC. CEREALS | 409 | 200 100 109 <u>409</u> | 200 Corn grits (local production) 100 Potato starch flour from Aschach 109 Potato starch flour from Aschach |
| PULSES | 350 | 10 340 <u>350</u> | 10 Pulses (local production) 287 Proc. cereals (local stocks Upper Austria-South) |
| SUGAR | 449 | 449 | 449 Sugar (from Lower Austrian Sugar-factories) |
| POTATOES | 4,311 | 28 4,283 <u>4,311</u> | 28 Potatoes (local production) 4,283 Potatoes (Local stocks) |

Province: C A R I N T H I A

FOOD DISTRIBUTION PLAN FOR THE 23RD
RATION PERIOD (6th Jan. to 2nd Feb. 1947).

2nd Edition

| Foodstuff: | Requirements: in tons: | thereof: in tons: | covered by: in tons: |
|---------------|---------------------------|--|---|
| FLOUR | 3,534 | 200 870 355 <u>2,109</u> 3,534 | 200 Bread flour (local production) 870 Wheat flour (UNRRA-Pacific V.2) 355 Wheat flour (UNRRA-John Sharp Williams) 2,109 Wheat flour (" -Robert Hill). |
| MEAT | 382 | 382 | 382 Meat (local production) |
| FAT | 239 | 39 10 <u>190</u> 239 | 39 Fat (local production) 10 Oil (Firm Schicht, Atzgersdorf) 215 Salted Bacon (UNRRA-Brown Vic.2) |
| PROC. CEREALS | 206 | 206 | 206 Corn grits (Local production) |
| PULSES | 164 | 5 <u>159</u> 164 | 5 Pulses (local production) 134 Proc.cereals (local stocks Upper Austria-South) |
| SUGAR | 221 | 221 | 221 Sugar (Sugar factory Enns) |
| Potatoes | 1,969 | 1,969 | 1,969 Potatoes (local stocks) |

Land: T Y R O L

FOOD DISTRIBUTION PLAN FOR THE 23RD RATION
PERIOD (6th Jan. to 2nd Feb. 1947).

2nd Edition

| Foodstuff: | Requirement: in tons: | thereof: in tons: | covered by: in tons: |
|---------------|--------------------------|--|---|
| FLOUR | 3,064 | 164 594 1,220 <u>1,086</u> 3,064 | 164 Wheat flour (UNRRA-John Sharp Wil.) 594 Wheat flour (UNRRA-Cotton State) 1,220 Wheat flour (UNRRA-Robert Hill) 1,086 Bread flour (local product. Upper Austria-North) |
| MEAT | 417 | 292 <u>125</u> 417 | 292 Meat (local production) 125 Meat (local production Up. Austr. S.) |
| FAT | 201 | 78 <u>123</u> 201 | 78 Fat (local production) 140 Salted Bacon (UNRRA-Brown Vict. 2) |
| PROC. CEREALS | 175 | 23 45 <u>107</u> 175 | 23 Corn groats (UNRRA-Expirra) 45 Corn groats (UNRRA-Brown Vict. 1) 107 Potato starch flour from Aschach |
| PULSES | 136 | 85 <u>51</u> 136 | 85 Pulses (UNRRA-Wallace Tyler) 43 Proc. cereals (local stocks Upper Austria-South) |
| SUGAR | 161 | 161 | 161 Sugar from Sugar Factory Enns |
| POTATOES | 1,672 | 1,672 | 1,672 Potatoes, local stocks |

Province: VORARLBERG.

FOOD DISTRIBUTION PLAN FOR THE 23RD RATION
PERIOD (6th Jan. to 2nd Feb. 1947).

2nd Edition.

| Foodstuff: | Requirement: in tons: | thereof: in tons: | covered by: in tons: |
|--------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| FLOUR | 1,667 | 96 495 641 435 1,667 | 96 Wheat flour (UNRRA-John Sharp Will.) 495 Wheat flour (UNRRA-Cotton State) 641 Wheat flour (UNRRA-Robert Hill) 435 Bread flour (Local production Upper Austria-North). |
| MEAT | 210 | 161 49 210 | 161 Meat local production 70 Cheese local production |
| FAT | 99 | 30 69 99 | 30 Fat, local production 6 Salted bacon (UNRRA-already supplied) 72 Salted bacon (UNRRA-Brown Vict.2) |
| PROC.CEREALS | 89 | 89 | 89 Corn groats (UNRRA-Brown Vict.1) |
| PULSES | 78 | 78 | 65 Corn groats (UNRRA-Brown Vict.1) |
| SUGAR | 75 | 75 | 75 Sugar from Sugar factory Enns |
| POTATOES | 827 | 827 | 827 Potatoes, local stocks. |

I. V I E N N A

23rd RATION PERIOD

1) FULFILMENT OF FOOD PLAN

Exceptions to the correct fulfilment of the Plan are as follows:

(a) Flour:

There was a deficit of 1557 tons, 1324 tons of which was from indigenous sources, 59 tons from U.S. stocks and the remainder from UNRRA. This deficit was covered by 463.7 tons from the "Altay" and 1.093.3 tons from the "Lucy Stone". The Food Office state the flour from the "Lucy Stone" will be repaid in the 24th period by flour from indigenous sources.

(b) Meat:

Of the 792 tons indigenous production 406.4 tons did not arrive by the end of the 23rd period. It has since however been distributed in the 24th period, counting against the 23rd period. 10.6 tons indigenous veal was consumed but not planned for the 23rd period. This was a carry over from the 22nd period.

(c) Maize groats:

The 111 tons programmed from UNRRA stocks in Upper Austria North did not arrive in Vienna. To cover 54 tons of this deficit, 54 tons of dried milk were issued. The remaining 57 tons, although called-up in the 23rd period, cannot be issued until the 24th period.

(d) Potato Starch Flour:

There was an uncovered deficit of 110 tons which the Food Office hope will be made up during the 24th period.

(e) Lard:

An extra 16 tons was issued to cover loss incurred between gross and net weight.

(f) Salted Bacon:

An extra 140 tons from UNRRA stocks were issued to make up

- (a) short milk delivery,
- (b) rise in population, 1889 head,
- (c) increase in heavy workers' ration cards (9219 cards).

2) RATION SCALES FOR THE 23rd RATION PERIOD

Appendix I shows ~~usage of calories issued per day in all consumers~~

~~(a) Comparison between Ministry of Food Plan and actual issue by Food Office~~

~~(b) Comparison between Ministry of Food Plans for 22nd and 23rd periods~~

~~(c) Comparison between actual issue 22nd and 23rd periods~~

~~(d) Comparison between foodstuffs in grams between Ministry of Food Plan for all Austria and actual issue in Vienna.~~

3) POPULATION FIGURES

The Food Plan is still based on the population figures of 10th November 1946 since when the rise in the population has been 1.889 persons.

| Consumer groups | Ministry of Food | Food Office | Difference | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| | | | plus | minus |
| 0 - 3 years | 49.426 | 49.687 | 261 | |
| 3 - 6 " | 60.488 | 61.320 | 832 | |
| 6 - 12 " | 79.223 | 80.824 | 1.601 | |
| Adults | 621.434 | 603.317 | | 18.117 |
| Employees | 218.911 | 224.712 | 5.801 | |
| Workers | 355.243 | 350.487 | | 4.756 |
| Heavy Workers | 139.823 | 154.794 | 14.971 | |
| Mothers | 21.599 | 22.895 | 1.296 | |
| | 1,546.147 | 1,548.036 | 24.762 | 22.873 |
| | | - 1,546.147 | - 22.873 | |
| | | 1.889 | 1.889 | Difference |

4) PRICES

(a) The total cost of food issued to the different consumer groups during the 22nd period and during the 23rd period.

| | Expenditures in Schillings | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| | 22nd Period | 23rd Period |
| Children 0 - 3 years | 18.34 - 21.55 | 19.16 - 21.33 |
| " 3 - 6 " | 20.75 - 24.00 | 22.58 - 25.62 |
| " 6 - 12 " | 18.88 - 21.63 | 17.14 - 20.19 |
| Youths 12 - 18 " | 16.62 - 20.11 | 14.49 - 18.09 |
| Consumers 18 - 69 years | 14.22 - 17.07 | 13.37 - 16.97 |
| Consumers over 69 years | 15.34 - 18.18 | 14.49 - 18.09 |
| Heavy Workers | 30.08 - 33.79 | 28.85 - 36.45 |
| Workers | 23.89 - 27.02 | 20.79 - 25.03 |
| Employees | 20.23 - 23.27 | 16.45 - 20.25 |
| Mothers | 34.62 - 39.16 | 34.41 - 39.56 |

(b) Comparison of prices between 22nd and 23rd periods (Copy attached at Appendix II).

5) GENERAL

(a) Flour:

The 1324 tons indigenous flour which was late arriving during the 23rd period has now arrived, therefore UNRRA flour (ex "Lucy Stone") borrowed in advance from the 24th period has been returned.

However the deficit of 2,034 tons incurred during the 22nd period has not yet been made good. Therefore there are still many bread coupons unhonoured.

There were 36 tons of flour from the "Tom Sellar" programmed for 23rd period which were diverted by order of the Ministry of Food to Lower Austria on promise of compensation. So far this has not yet received.

(b) Sugar:

There is a hold-up of indigenous sugar from Lower Austria, only 50 tons having arrived in Vienna since the end of the 22nd period. At the sugar-factory at Bruck are stored approximately 2,500 tons. Requirements are now larger than the bare amounts needed to cover the Food Plan. This is because beet-growers are now demanding their bonuses (i.e. 6 kilos per person per hectare per year). This is given out in Vienna and has so far amounted to 450 tons. If the balance is not soon distributed it will discourage sowing for next harvest.

The deal which is being negotiated regarding Czech sugar is still held up and is not likely to be settled until the terms of the Austrian peace treaty have been agreed. The remainder of the "old deal" Czech sugar is held-up because of non-delivery of salt by Austria to CSR. (See report for 22nd Ration Period).

(c) Potatoes:

A separate report is attached at Appendix III.

(d) Milk:

Again in the 23rd period the requirements of children and mothers were not covered while other groups not specified in the ration scale were given supplies.

The requirements for children (0-12) and mothers, per period are 3,511.844 litres of fresh milk equalling 1,861,277,32 calories. The actual issue was 2,223.004 litres of fresh milk and 564.228 litres skimmed milk equalling 1,386,956,48 calories. There was therefore a deficit of 474,320,84 calories. This deficit was covered by 131 tons 391 kilos. of semolina, dough products, maize groats and pudding, which has an average calory value of 474,321,51 calories. (The semolina, dough products, maize groats and pudding were in their turn partially covered by Salted Bacon.)

The Milk and Fat Economic Union gave 774.150 litres of fresh milk and 788.664 litres of skimmed milk to consumers outside those specified in the Ration plan. (Detailed statement is attached at Appendix IV).

(e) Issue of calories:

During the 23rd period distribution was uneven, some persons not getting their full amount of calories. This was due to the non-arrival of the following supplies:

406.4 tons of fresh meat
57 tons of maize groats
140 tons of potato starch flour.

Front's piece chart

~~Front's piece chart~~ shows that everybody got their full calories, but as this is based on "call-ups" and not on "actual issues" it gives a false picture. Although it has been forbidden by A.C.A. to have a carry-over from one ration period to another, it is intended that the persons who did not receive their full ration during the 23rd period will have it made up to them during the 24th period when the missing supplies, which were held up by bad weather, arrive.

As will be seen from Appendix I normal consumers got less meat and fat than on the plan, whereas workers and heavy workers got more. Normal consumers however received extra food such as processed cereals, pulses and jam which equalled the calories they lost on fats and meat. Workers received less pulses and jam. The Food Office state that this is done to give the normal consumer a more varied diet. Several normal consumers when questioned stated that they would much rather have their full fat and meat ration.

6) AUSTRIAN OFFICIALS

Food Office officials showed considerable reluctance in admitting that the full amount of calories had not been issued. When however they were pressed and the information under (e) above was given they expressed the opinion (off the record) that under present conditions the official calory level would soon have to be reduced.

Federal Govt. Plan and Actual Issue
for all Austria in Vienna

[illegible]

VIENNA

COMPARATIVE PRICES FOR FOODSTUFFS
BETWEEN THE 22nd and 23rd RATION PERIOD.

| Foodstuffs | PRICES in Austrian Schillings | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| | 22nd Period | 23rd Period |
| <u>MEATS, SAUSAGES</u> | | |
| Meat & Vegetables | 1 kg 1.80 | 1.80 |
| Horse meat tinned | 1 kg | 3.60 |
| Blood Sausage tinned | 1 kg | 2.00 |
| <u>FISH</u> | | |
| Fish fillet | 1 kg | 7.00 |
| Fish loaf | 1 tin 15 oz | 0.80 |
| Fish tinned | 1 tin 23 dkg | 1.10 |
| Codfish | 1 kg | 6.00 |
| <u>FATS</u> | | |
| Lard | 1 kg 2.16 | 2.16 |
| Tea Butter | 1 kg | 7.40 |
| Best Butter | 1 kg | 7.20 |
| Salted Bacon | 1 kg 1.70 | 1.70 |
| <u>SUGAR, SUGAR PRODUCTS</u> | | |
| Sugar, crystal, normal | 1 kg 1.80 | 1.80 |
| " " fine | 1 kg 1.82 | 1.82 |
| Honey, artificial | 1 kg | 2.20 |
| Honey, bees' | 1 kg | 7.20 |
| Marmalade, Orange | 1 kg | 2.80 |
| <u>CEREALS, DOUGH PRODUCTS, SOUPS</u> | | |
| Oat flakes, unpacked | 1 kg 0.80, 0.85, 1.10 | 1.10 |
| " " packed | 1 kg | 1.88 |
| Semolina | 1 kg 0.78 | 0.78 |
| Maize groats | 1 kg 0.51 | 0.51 |
| Noodles, Cornicles | 1 kg 1.04 | 1.34 |
| Macaroni | 1 kg 1.04 | 1.38 |
| Spaghetti | 1 kg 1.04 | 1.40 |
| Pudding powder | 1 pack. 50 g 0.45 | 0.26 |
| Soup powder | 1 kg 1.96, 2.30 | 1.90, 2.30 |
| <u>PULSES</u> | | |
| Peas | 1 kg 0.90 | 0.90 |
| Beans | 1 kg 0.60, 0.94 | 0.60, 0.94 |
| <u>POTATO PRODUCTS</u> | | |
| Potatoes, dehydrated | 1 kg | 2.30 |
| Potato flakes, dehydr. | 1 kg | 1.28 |
| Potato flakes | 1 kg | 1.21 |
| Potato flour (Walmehl) | 1 kg | 1.32 |
| Potato starch flour | 1 kg | 1.33 - 1.38 |
| <u>MISCELLANEOUS</u> | | |
| Eggs dehydrated | 1 kg 7.00 | 7.50 |
| Skimmed milk powder | 1 kg | 3.20 |
| Fresh Cheese 10 | 1 kg | 3.70 |
| " " 20 | 1 kg | 3.96 |
| Coffee beans | 1 kg 7.85 | 7.85 |
| Vegetables, tinned | 1 tin 20 oz | 0.78 (Tomatoes) |
| Beets, sour | 1 kg | 1.20 |
| Slovakian Cabbage, sour | 1 kg | 2.00 |
| Salt | 1 kg | 0.48 |

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To:- Mr. R. L. Helliwell, Chief Requirements & Distribution Officer
 From:- Miss H. A. Duncan, Distribution Officer Vienna
 Subject:- Potato Position Vienna and Berger Districts
for Year July 1st, 1946 to July 20th, 1947

The following information was obtained from the statistical and executive branches of the Vienna Food Office and the Kartoffel-Wirtschaftsverband:

I. REQUIREMENTS

The ration allowance per normal consumer per day is 200 grams (5.60 kilos per period). Workers and heavy workers receive 400 grams extra = (2.70 kilos per period). Children under 3 years are not included.

The population over 3 years of age taken on an average between the 18 and 20 periods is 1,599,733 persons; workers and heavy workers 415,486, children 0 - 3 years 54,182.

Therefore the requirements based on the above figures are as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| per period | 10,121 tons |
| per year (13 periods) | 131,573 tons |

The Ministry of Food however decided that in order to avoid waste, and transport and storage difficulties they would allocate lots of 50 kilos per head to all consumers to cover the 5 periods 22 to 26 inclusive (8 Dec till middle April). These were to be stored by the consumer and 1/2 above the Ration figure was allowed to cover spoilage while in store. This stock represents 79,987 tons. For the remaining 3 periods of the year 45,000 tons are planned to cover all consumers. They are expected to be collected from the farmers during April and May and will again be stored by consumers.

II. CONSUMPTION

(a) Current Requirements

During the periods 17 to 21 inclusive, a great many more potatoes were issued than the normal ration scale allowed.

These extra call-ups took place between 18 Aug and 8 Sept and amounted in all to 23,228 tons. The explanation given was that they were new and unfit for storage, and part, 3561 tons, as calory substitute.

(b) 50 Kilo Stock Quotas

Up to the end of the 23 period approximately 1,400,000 persons had received their 50 kilo stock quota. This represents approx. 70,000 tons. It is planned to cover the outstanding 9,987 tons for 200,000 people by dried potatoes and fresh potatoes which are still coming up very slowly from Lower Austria.

III. DELIVERIES AGAINST CONSUMPTION

180,002 tons of potatoes were sent to Vienna from beginning 17 period (8 July 1946) until the end of 23 period (2 Feb 1947). This was made up of

| | |
|---------------|----------------|
| Indigenous | 155,002 |
| UNRRA from CS | 25,000 |
| <u>total</u> | <u>180,002</u> |

14,000 of this is reckoned as waste in transport. Details of what happened to the rest 1,166,002 tons is as follows:

| | | Consumption | |
|--|---|-------------|------|
| Current requirements from beginning 17 period to end 21 period (not including children 0-3 yrs). | | 50,605 | tons |
| Extra call-ups 18 Aug till 8 Sept for all groups | | 15,304 | " |
| x | " " for workers & heavy workers (14.7 kilos in all) | 6,108 | " |
| x | " " for mothers (21,000 heads 4.9 kilos) | 103 | " |
| x | " " f.employees (217,000 head 4.9 kilos) | 1,063 | " |
| x | " " f.children 0-3 yrs (54,182 head 12kgs) | 650 | " |
| Stock for children (50 kilos per head) | | 2,709 | " |
| Werksküchen (till end 23 period) | | 14,503 | " |
| Stock quota (till end 23 period, approx.figure) | | 70,000 | " |
| Waste between retailer and consumer | | 3,500 | " |
| | | 164,545 | tons |

The difference between "consumption" and "delivery" (1,457 tons) is attributed to waste between wholesalers and retailers.

III. CONCLUSION

Unless one is prepared to make an exhaustive check on official call-ups before D.O. the Food Office consumption figures must be accepted. It seems strange however that in the figures which they first produced they accounted for approx. 17,000 tons more than they received, listing it as "waste".

Even though these extra supplies were called-up they did not necessarily all reach the consumer. The leak was probably between retailer and consumer: sometimes retailers giving only half the ration of potatoes but collecting the whole ticket. Official distribution also varied from period to period, one week an extra call-up and the next none at all.

The amounts stated to be spoilt by frost after reaching Vienna are certainly overestimated. A check on consumers showed that their 50 kilos stock quota were nearly all in excellent condition.

I estimate that the greater part of the population have had much more than the 200 gram ration per day, i.e. that during the early part of the winter they must have received more than the official calories.

As for further requirements approx. 10,000 tons plus 1,500 tons for Werksküchen are needed from now (end of 23 period) till middle April. After that time 45,000 tons are required till 20th July.

The Austrian officials appear confident that this could be collected from indigenous sources when the farmer stores are opened in the spring.

x Partly calory substitute.

H. A. DUNGL

Vienna,
15th February, 1947
HIE/SI

CONSUMPTION OF MILK IN THE 23rd RATION PERIOD
6.1. - 2.2.1947

APPENDIX IV

Delivery of Milk:

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Stock beginning 23rd R.P. | 112.220 litres |
| Russian Zone | 2,922.247 " |
| American Zone | 1,364.278 " |
| English Zone | 289.254 " |
| French Zone | 43.82 " |
| | 4,731.81 litres |
| Total Consumption of Milk: | 4,592.258 " |
| Stock: | 139.543 litres |

Consumption of Milk:

| | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| To Consumers | 2,900.730 litres | Whole Milk |
| " " | 1,407.434 " | Skimmed Milk |
| for Production of Curd | 17.254 " | Sour and Butter Milk |
| " " " Butter | 41.662 " | (kg) |
| Waste | 40.123 " | Whole Milk |
| " | 23.355 " | Skimmed Milk |
| Total Consumption of Milk: | 4,592.258 litres | Milk |

ISSUE OF MILK TO CONSUMER GROUPS

| Whole Milk | | | Skimmed Milk | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | No. of C. | | | No. of C. | |
| 0 - 3 yrs. | 1 1/2 lt 53.000 | 1,500.000 lt. | 6 - 12 yrs. | 1 1/2 lt 82.500 | 618.750 lt |
| 3 - 6 " | 1 lt 61.500 | 861.000 lt | 12 - 18 " | 1 lt 80.000 | 160.000 lt |
| Others | 1 lt 22.500 | 315.000 lt | Persons over 70 yrs. | 1 lt 104.000 | 260.000 lt |
| Patients | 1 lt 66.000 | 462.000 lt | Workers in unhealthy factories | 1 1/2 lt 24.000 | 144.000 lt |
| Workers in poison producing factories | 1 1/2 lt 1.600 +) | 9.000 lt | Other Consumers | | 201.684 lt |
| Other Consumers | | 203.130 lt | | | 1,407.434 lt |
| | | 2,900.730 lt | | | |

+) 6-times per week.

Other Consumers: (Hospitals, Homes for Children,
Refugees' Camps, Occupation Officials,
Laboratories.)

Remarks:

6 - 12 yrs on 17. and 18.1. 1 1/2 lt Skimmed Milk
12 - 18 yrs 18-times per period 1 lt " "
Pers. ov. 70 yrs 20-times per period 1 1/2 lt " "
Work in health 6-times per week.
infecting fact.

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II. UPPER AUSTRIA (SOUTH)

23rd RATION PERIOD

1) FULFILLMENT OF FEDERAL FOOD PLAN

The Federal Food Plan was fulfilled but some changes took place:

(a) Meat:

The arrival of UNRRA salted bacon was delayed until the third and fourth week of the Ration Period owing to the instruction issued by the Bundeskanzleramt-Oesterreichhilfe der Vereinten Nationen that all rind and salt crust must be removed before distribution.

The distribution of the butter quota allocated for the 22nd Ration Period and delayed owing to transport difficulties (see previous report) was not completely fulfilled to a part of the population in Linz.

(b) Cereals and Pulses:

It was only barely possible to fulfil the quota to the Upper Austria population by drawing on the resources of all retailers' stocks. Commitments of export to other Provinces as laid down in the Food Plan could therefore not be effected.

(c) Milk:

According to the Plan 1 litre of milk per person was to be issued for the Ration Period. Enquiries showed that in many districts an issue above this quantity had been made. A shortage of transport made it impossible to adhere to the exportable quota to Vienna this period.

(d) Vegetables:

From stocks, 200 tons of vegetables were released, plus 5 tons of imported onions and 60 tons of tinned vegetables. This enabled each person to have approximately 600 grams which cost on an average A.S. 0.90.

Indigenous stocks of 3 tons of apples were also distributed at a cost of A.S. 1.30 per kilogram.

2) POPULATION:

Since the Federal Ministry of Food figures of December 8th, on which the Federal Food Plan is based, the population in the 23rd Ration Period has gone down by 8,797 persons. It is of interest to note that the chief reason for reduction is the exodus of Displaced Persons.

3) RATION SCALES

See frontispiece chart for comparison of calory scale with other Provinces.

At Appendix V is a chart showing the rations issued in grams and calories during the period.

4) PRICES

At Appendix VI is shown a comparison of prices paid between October and February for various goods.

5) DISPLACED PERSONS' RATIONS

A letter from the D.P. Cessing Officer for the Province alleges that there is wastage of food in some of the Displaced Persons Camps. He reports that the wastage is in Jewish Camps only and not in other camps, the reason being that Jewish Camps receive from the U.S. Army rations equal to 450 calories a day plus an additional 300 calories from AJDC.

During January all persecuted Minorities of UNRRA static Camps (persons who had been in concentration camps for a minimum of 6 months subsequent to January 1942) received a 450 calory ration supplement from the Army.

All other Displaced Persons under UNRRA's jurisdiction received the basic 1550 calory ration.

6) MILK PRODUCTION

At Appendix VII is a chart showing "Deliveries of milk and milk products during January 1947."

7) PUBLICITY

The authorities, and those who realise the contribution UNRRA has made, are expressing an opinion of general regret that UNRRA will shortly be ceasing.

8) GENERAL

(a) Austrian officials:

Co-operation by the Austrian officials with the UNRRA representative is improving.

(b) Military Element:

Co-operation with the Military Government and the Army continues satisfactorily.

(c) Orders for export of food from the Province:

The execution of orders made to export food from the Province to other Provinces is not only hampered by shortage of transport but also by division of authority. For instance the Provincial Food Officer, due to shortages in Upper Austria, refused to endorse freight bills for a consignment of 150 tons of oatmeal from the Knorr factory at Wels, ordered to be sent to Vienna.

RATIONS FOR THE 23rd RATION PERIOD ■ GRAMS (MILK IN LITRES)
6th JANUARY TO 2nd FEBRUARY 1947

| Foodstuff | Groups of age | | | | | | Normal | | Employees | | Workers | | Heavy Workers | | Pulmonary Diseases | | Hospitals | | Childrens Hospital | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|------|---------|-------|---------------|-------|--------------------|-------|-----------|-------|--------------------|-------|
| | 0 - 3 | | 3 - 6 | | 6 - 12 | | Consumers | | Employees | | Workers | | Heavy Workers | | Pulmonary Diseases | | Hospitals | | Childrens Hospital | |
| | 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 | - | - | 5000 | 12375 | 8500 | 21037 | 9500 | 23512 | 1000 | 2475 | 4200 | 10355 | 8400 | 20790 | 6000 | 14850 | 6000 | 14850 | - | - |
| Wheat flour 1350 | 1000 | 3300 | 1000 | 3300 | 1000 | 3300 | 1000 | 3300 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1000 | 3300 | 1000 | 3300 | 1000 | 3300 |
| Leat | 400 | 800 | 400 | 800 | 1000 | 2000 | 1000 | 2000 | 400 | 800 | 1000 | 2000 | 200 | 4000 | 2400 | 4800 | 1600 | 3200 | 800 | 1600 |
| Butter | 430 | 3203 | 430 | 3203 | 315 | 2346 | 315 | 2346 | 100 | 745 | 400 | 2980 | 800 | 3960 | 1000 | 7450 | 500 | 3725 | 625 | 4656 |
| Cereals incl. Pasta | - | - | - | - | 425 | 1534 | 425 | 1534 | 200 | 722 | 200 | 722 | 200 | 722 | 1700 | 6137 | 600 | 2166 | 700 | 2527 |
| Cereals f. Children | 750 | 2707 | 1300 | 4693 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1000 | 3610 |
| Sugar | 700 | 2800 | 460 | 1840 | 460 | 1840 | 280 | 1120 | - | - | 160 | 640 | 320 | 1280 | 400 | 1600 | 400 | 1600 | 700 | 2800 |
| Marmalade | - | - | 250 | 500 | 250 | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Coffee | - | - | - | - | - | - | 75 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 600 | 1200 | 600 | 1200 | 600 | 1200 |
| Coffee substitute | 250 | - | 250 | - | 250 | - | 250 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 150 | - | 150 | - | - | - |
| Full milk (litres) | 21 | 11130 | 14 | 7420 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 80 | - | 160 | - | 250 | - | 250 | - | 250 | - |
| Skimmed milk " | - | - | - | - | 7 | 2380 | 1 | 340 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21 | 11130 | 7 | 3710 | 21 | 11130 |
| Soup extract | 50 | 150 | 50 | 150 | 50 | 150 | 50 | 150 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 2380 | 7 | 2380 | - | - |
| Potato | - | - | 4000 | 2600 | 8000 | 5200 | 8000 | 5200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 50 | 150 | 50 | 150 | 50 | 150 |
| Salt | 300 | - | 300 | - | 300 | - | 300 | - | - | - | - | - | 2000 | 1300 | 10000 | 6500 | 8000 | 5200 | 4000 | 2600 |
| Cheese | 62.5 | 125 | 62.5 | 125 | 62.5 | 125 | 62.5 | 125 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 300 | - | 300 | - | 300 | - |
| Soft cheese | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 600 | 1200 | 600 | 1200 | 600 | 1200 |
| Sweet stuff | 100 | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 | 300 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pulses | - | - | - | - | 120 | 360 | 360 | 1080 | - | - | 120 | 360 | 120 | 360 | - | - | - | - | 100 | 300 |
| Salted Bacon | - | - | - | - | 280 | 2181 | 280 | 2181 | 140 | 1000 | 120 | 934 | 120 | 934 | 1200 | 9348 | 500 | 3895 | - | - |
| Dried eggs | - | - | - | - | - | - | 50x | 287 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total amount of | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calories: | 28352 | | 37421 | | 43378 | | 43300 | | 5832 | | 18031 | | 35346 | | 84895 | | 61426 | | 44973 | |
| Calories p. day: | 1012 | | 1336 | | 1549 | | 1546 | | 208 | | 644 | | 1262 | | 3031 | | 2193 | | 1606 | |
| Stated calory amount per day: | 1007 | | 1332 | | 1551 | | 1546 | | 212 | | 648 | | 1258 | | - | | - | | - | |

REMARK: Expect. & Nursing mothers receive the same amount of ration as workers and additional $\frac{1}{2}$ litre of full milk daily. x) Consumer from 12 -18 yrs. receive 90 gr. of pulses, instead 50 gr. of dried eggs.

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UPPER AUSTRIA (SOUTH)

APPENDIX VI

P R I C E S

In general prices of food have not shown an increase since November, except in a few cases. The following prices show the amount paid to retailers per kilogram.

| Commodities: | Oct.: | Nov.: | Dec.: | Jan.: | Feb.: |
|-------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Kidney | A.S. 4.28 | 4.65 | 4.65 | 4.65 | 4.65 |
| Calf liver | 5.70 | 5.70 | 5.70 | 5.70 | 5.70 |
| Outlet | 3.42 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 |
| Calf breast | 3.23 | 3.23 | 3.31 | 3.31 | 3.31 |
| Calf shoulder | 3.99 | 3.99 | 3.99 | 3.99 | 3.99 |
| Steak | 7.22 | 7.60 | 7.60 | 7.60 | 7.60 |
| Beef | 3.90 | 3.69 | 3.69 | 3.69 | 3.69 |
| Lung | 5.20 | 7.10 | 7.10 | 7.10 | 7.10 |
| Sausage (average price) | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| Liver cheese | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 |
| Butter | 7.40 | 7.40 | 7.40 | 7.40 | 7.40 |
| Margarine | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Sugar | 0.81 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.82 |
| Eggs | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12½ | 0.12½ | 0.12½ |
| Flour (black) | 0.54 | 0.54 | 0.54 | 0.54 | 0.54 |
| Flour (white) | 0.69 | 0.69 | 0.69 | 0.69 | 0.69 |
| Pulses | 0.88 | 0.88 | 0.88 | 0.88 | 1.40 |
| Pasta | 1.-- | 1.-- | 1.-- | 1.-- | 1.-- |
| Coffee | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 |
| Coffee substitute | 0.77 | 0.77 | 0.77 | 0.77 | 0.98 |
| Bread | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 |

Office of the Upper Austrian Land Government
 - Food Section A -
 - Milk- & Fat Section-

APPENDIX VII

DELIVERIES OF MILK- & MILK PRODUCTS IN UPPER AUSTRIA-SOUTH

January 1947

in metric tons:

| | | | | |
|---|--------------|---------|----------|---------------------------|
| 1. Total milk production (estimated) | | | | 24,300 |
| 2. Consumption by self provider: | | | | |
| a) authorized consumption | 4,991.- tons | | | |
| b) 31.2 tons returned dairy butter (1:23.4) | 730.- " | | | |
| c) Over consumption in kitchen and stable incl. unauthorized delivery (estimated) | 1,454.6 " | | 7,175.6 | |
| 3. For feeding on cattle (authorized consumption) | | | 4,036.3 | |
| 4. Amount put at disposal for delivery | | | 13,088.1 | |
| 5. From the farmers delivered directly to the Non-Self-Providers: | | | | |
| a) Whole milk (covered by ration cards) | 1,399.3 tons | | | |
| b) 9.6 tons land butter (1:25) | 240.- " | | | |
| c) Alpen cheese | - | | 1,639.3 | |
| 6. From the farmers directly to the milk producing factories: | | | 11,448.8 | |
| a) Fresh milk consumption in the US-Zone | 1,120.2 | | | |
| b) Fresh milk to Vienna | 1,226.5 | | | |
| c) Production of dairy butter (1:23.3) | 8,817.4 | | | |
| d) " " " cheese (1: 3.6) | 249.7 | | | |
| Lost through production by a,b,c,d | 35.- | | | |
| e) Total amount | | | 11,448.8 | |
| 7. Dairy products produced from the above mentioned products: | | | | |
| a) Land butter | 9.6 | | | |
| b) Dairy butter | 377.- | | | |
| c) Total amount of butter production | 386.6 | | | |
| 8. Mountain cheese (produced from farmers) | - | | | |
| 9. Dairy cheese | 69.4 | | | |
| 10. Total production of cheese | 69.4 | | | |
| 11. Total amount of milk and milk products which has been put at disposal for non-self providers: | | | | |
| | a) | b) | c) | d) |
| | Full Milk | Butter | Cheese | value in fresh Whole milk |
| | | 360.7 | | |
| Requirement in the land | 2,519.5 | + 22.-x | 55.3 | |
| Delivery to other Zones | 1,226.5 | - | - | |
| | 3,746.0 | 382.7 | 55.3 | |
| Covered: | | | | |
| From indigenous production | 3,746.0 | 386.6 | 69.4 | 13,088.1 |
| The excess will be put on closed stocks | - | 3.9 | 14.1 | |
| x) The overdue (debt) from past month. | | | | |

III. C A R I N T H I A

23rd RATION PERIOD

1) Fulfilment of Federal Food Plan:

(i) In general the Food Plan for the ration period was fulfilled except for one item of non-arrival:

(a) Processed Cereals: The 134 tons of processed cereals scheduled to arrive from Upper Austria (South) was not received and was partly covered by issues of corn flour and milk from local production.

(ii) The non-delivery of flour due from Lower Austria and Burgenland in the 22nd Ration Period was effected during the 23rd Ration Period.

(iii) 214,000 "Emergency Ration Packets" were distributed as extra rations for children and adolescents (0 - 18 years). They were due for Christmas but owing to their late arrival they could not be distributed until the current Ration Period.

2) Ration Scale:

See frontispiece chart showing calories issued. At Appendix VIII is a chart showing the compilation of the Ration Scale in grams and calories.

3) Population Figures:

The population figures have remained static.

4) Crop Collection:

Information on crop collections is being amalgamated in a separate report.

RATION PLAN for the 23rd RATION PERIOD
6.1. - 2.2.1947

| Foodstuff | C H I L D R E N | | | | | | Normal Consumers | | Employees | | Workers | | Heavy Workers | | Exp. & Nurs. Mothers | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|-------|------------|-------|------------------|-------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|---------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
| | 0-3 years | | 3-6 years | | 6-12 years | | grams | cal. | grams | cal. | grams | cal. | grams | cal. | grams | cal. |
| | grams | cal. | grams | cal. | grams | cal. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bread | 1800 | 4500 | 5600 | 14000 | 8500 | 21250 | 11600 | 29000 | 12600 | 31500 | 16100 | 40250 | 18100 | 52750 | 11600 | 29000 |
| Wheat Flour | 750 | 2475 | 750 | 2475 | 750 | 2475 | 750 | 2475 | 750 | 2475 | 750 | 2475 | 750 | 2475 | 750 | 2475 |
| Meat | 400 | 800 | 600 | 1200 | 700 | 1400 | 800 | 1600 | 1400 | 2800 | 1600 | 3200 | 2000 | 4000 | 800 | 1600 |
| Fat | 336 | 2960 | 336 | 2960 | 570 | 5022 | 480 | 4229 | 620 | 5462 | 720 | 6343 | 1140 | 1204 | 1040 | 9162 |
| Tallow | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 100 | 881 | 100 | 881 | - | - |
| Cereals | 840 | 3032 | 840 | 3032 | 560 | 2022 | - | - | 280 | 1011 | 280 | 1011 | 560 | 2022 | 840 | 3032 |
| Whole Milk | 21000 | 11130 | 14000 | 7420 | 7000 | 3710 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14000 | 7420 |
| Skimmed Milk | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1000 | 370 | 1000 | 370 | 1000 | 370 | 1000 | 370 | 1000 | 370 |
| Potatoes | - | - | 5600 | 3640 | 5600 | 3640 | 5600 | 3640 | 5600 | 3640 | 5600 | 3640 | 5600 | 3640 | 5600 | 3640 |
| Sugar | 700 | 2800 | 560 | 2240 | 560 | 2240 | 280 | 1120 | 280 | 1120 | 280 | 1120 | 280 | 1120 | 840 | 3360 |
| Coffee pure | - | - | - | - | - | - | 100 | - | 100 | - | 100 | - | 100 | - | 100 | - |
| Calories per period | 27697 | | 36967 | | 41759 | | 42434 | | 48378 | | 59290 | | 77301 | | 60059 | |
| Calories daily | 989 | | 1320 | | 1492 | | 1516 | | 1728 | | 2117 | | 2761 | | 2145 | |

IV. LOWER AUSTRIA, BURGENLAND and UPPER AUSTRIA (NORTH)

23rd RATION PERIOD

1) FULFILMENT OF FEDERAL FOOD PLAN

The Federal Food Plans were fulfilled in Lower Austria, Burgenland and Upper Austria (North).

2) RATION SCALE

The calories issued adhered to the Federal Ministry of Food's official scale.

3) GENERAL

(a) Crisis in Burgenland:

As a result of its low collections and failure to deliver bread grains to Steiermark, Burgenland's Food Office Director, Oberregierungsrat Dr. Alzner is at present suspended by the Food Ministry. This is not a very satisfactory gesture. Dr. Alzner is less responsible for failure to deliver than the Landeshauptmann, who appears throughout the past two months to have felt that he is primarily responsible to the occupying power to bring his own Province through to the next harvest before he can export a surplus.

But the trouble goes deeper. Eisenstadt is largely staffed by non resident officials whose families and interests are in Vienna. Until quarters are found for them locally they will remain less energetic than they should be.

The Province itself is a difficult administrative unit, elongated, split by a mountain range and with a very poor telephone service. Transport and petrol for touring officers is extremely meagre. In the eighteen months since it was reconstituted as a Province Burgenland has made considerable progress, but not sufficient to meet a crisis.

Communications in Burgenland at present hardly exist. The Landeshauptmann has been snowed up in Mattersburg, 20 miles from his capital for the past ten days. The Landesregierung closes down and turns out en bloc, 1000 strong, from time to time to try and dig him out. Only the Landeshauptmann can dismiss or confirm Herrn Dr. Alzner.

The Food Ministry has partly itself to blame for assuming that the deliveries would be made at short notice. The grain due to be moved was scattered throughout the Southern Bezirke, and the loading was bound to take a considerable time under present conditions.

In these circumstances small hope can be held out for an immediate improvement of deliveries to Steiermark. In any case, as far as can be gathered, on the telephone, Burgenland maintains that its position is as follows:

| | | | |
|---|------|--------|---------|
| Estimated first collections of bread grains | Tons | 15,600 | |
| Estimated supply required to see the Province through to the next harvest | " | 11,600 | |
| Surplus already exported Lower Austria | " | 4,630 | (3.630) |
| Carinthia | " | | (1.000) |

Burgenland therefore argues that it has already exported more than its surplus. The real controversy is therefore this. The Ministry insists that the Province should export more, and share in the general uncertain fate of Austria in the last months before the harvest. The Provincial authorities feel that they must have sufficient stocks to see them through to the harvest before they export more.

(b) Transport difficulties:

Touring by the Distribution Officer for these Provinces has been severely restricted by heavy snow and unsuitability of available transport including no provision of chains.

V. TYROL AND VORARLBERG

- 23rd RATION PERIOD

1) FULFILLMENT OF FEDERAL FOOD PLAN

A. TYROL

The Federal Food Plan was not fulfilled in that lower calory scales were received in every consumer group except the 0-14 category. Substitutions in an attempt to adhere to the Food Plan were made as follows:

(i) Flour:

The Fulfilment Plan shows that 379 tons more flour than laid down under the Plan were consumed: the reasons given are (a) because of the repayment of a loan of 196,744 kg of flour to the French Element borrowed during the 19th Ration Period. This would appear to be completely unjustified owing to the fact that during that time there existed the largest quantity of undeclared stocks of flour, and therefore the need should never have arisen. (b) the Ministry of Food calculation on the population figures is incorrect as the workers' and heavy workers' categories have risen by over 6,000 above the figures which the Federal Ministry use to draw up their Food Plan.

During the last four days of the Ration Period only white bread was consumed owing to the non-availability of any other kind of flour. This condition also extended into the fourth week for the 24th Ration Period.

(ii) Meat:

125 tons of meat scheduled from Upper Austria (South) did not arrive, so the gap was filled by drawing on stocks and from Württemberg (French Zone, Germany).

B. VORARLBERG

The Federal Food Plan was fulfilled though certain changes and substitutions took place:

(i) Flour:

The flour requirement from UAPRA ships was available but was 100 tons short owing to the necessity of repaying a loan to the French Element incurred during the previous Ration Period. There was a short delivery from Upper Austria (North) as only 130 tons of flour arrived instead of the scheduled 435 tons. The greater part of the deficit of flour which occurred during the previous period owing to non-arrival from Lower Austria, was made good during the 23rd Ration Period.

Bread and flour ration cards for part self-providers in bread and flour were cancelled during the 22nd and 23rd Ration Period in order to save consumption space most people in this category had enough grain on hand to permit this action.

Flour and bread shortages were further made up by Maggi products, jam, skimmed milk and cheese.

(ii) Meat:

On account of the acute fodder shortage there was a higher slaughter rate of cattle, therefore the full meat requirement was covered without using the cheese planned to help cover the meat requirement. This cheese was used to achieve other shortages i.e. flour and potato requirements.

French stocks were used to cover a shortage from local stocks.

2) RATION SCALE

Tyrol and Vorarlberg

See frontispiece chart for the calories issued during the period.

3) POPULATION FIGURES

Tyrol and Vorarlberg

As pointed out above in connection with the flour deficit, the categories of population figures vary considerably with those figures used as a basis by the Federal Food Ministry. The line of demarcation between workers and heavy workers is very arbitrary and many workers have become heavy workers and so changed the balance.

4) FOOD SITUATION IN D.P. CAMPS

Tyrol and Vorarlberg

The food situation in D.P. Camps appears to be in order except for Camp Kufstein (Tyrol) who have been short of flour by 3 tons. The Director of this camp is taking steps to put the matter right.

5) PRICES

Tyrol and Vorarlberg

In previous reports it has been pointed out that prices continue to rise even where rationed items are concerned. The cumulative effect of this process after the elapse of a six months period of time is formidable insofar as the working classes are concerned because it appears that wages are brought to something near parity with prices only after the burden upon the worker becomes most heavy. Since last November prices have continued to rise at the same tempo as during the six months preceeding, during which period the prices of basic commodities almost doubled while wages and salaries remained almost constant.

6) BLACK MARKET

Tyrol and Vorarlberg

The only drop in black market prices is in the cost of cigarettes due largely to the influx of UNRRA cigarettes into black market channels. Prices have dropped by nearly half since shortly before Christmas. Essential items continue to rise. Prices are constantly higher in Tyrol than in Vorarlberg.

7) PUBLICITY

The only publicity has been in one or two articles published from Reuter's Associated Press and from Pravda sources.

It is of interest, however, to note that whereas formerly housewives were vexed because they did not consider UNRRA was doing its part, now they are most alarmed at what is going to become of them after the departure of the Mission.

C) GENERAL

(a) Execution of Food Plan:

Because of the late or non-arrival of planned commodities, and because of faulty planning due to the discrepancy between Federal Ministry population figures and those of the Provinces, insofar as special categories are concerned, the distribution mechanism, which is excellent, is constantly labouring under difficulties and continuous improvisation is necessary (vid. Vorarlberg during 23rd period). Unless plans are brought up to actual requirements through revisions of population figures and unless deliveries are carried out as planned, this confusion will continue to be the rule rather than the exception. More definite rules and qualifications should also be established in order to determine ration categories. Under the present system, the dividing line between categories is not definite and people succeed in infiltrating into categories to which they do not properly belong, especially in the worker and heavy worker ramifications. New population figures are coming into effect during the 24th period which should do much to iron out this difficulty.

(b) Relationships with Austrian Officials and Occupying Power:

Relations with Austrian officials are cordial and satisfactory. Relations between Austrian officials and French authorities also appear to be very good.

VI. STEIERMARK

23rd RATION PERIOD.

1) Fulfilment of Federal Food Plan:

The Federal Plan was not fulfilled.

(a) Flour and bread grains: There was a deficiency of 3,845 tons of flour and bread grains owing to:

- (i) calculation of flour requirement being made by the Federal Ministry on population figures other than the actual figures supplied by the Provincial Government. For this reason alone 263 tons of flour extra was required:
- (ii) short tonnages delivered according to stated allocation on the Food Plan from two out of the three UNRRA ships:
- (iii) deliveries from Lower Austria and Burgenland were not only delayed until the last week of the Ration Period, but were short by 3,558 tons. The blame for this non-delivery has been partly placed by local authorities on the Russian Commander in Burgenland who is alleged to have refused to allow export from his area. No Provincial stocks were available to fill the gap so stocks from UNRRA ships destined for the 24th Ration Period, amounting to 2,389 tons were drawn on.

As an immediate result of the above reasons the bread ration of normal consumers (over 12 years of age) had to be cut by 600 grams in the 4th week of the current Ration Period.

(b) Meat: Slightly more meat (19 tons) from indigenous sources and from the UNRRA ship became available.

(c) Fat: A deficiency of 17 tons of oil-margarine from the UNRRA ship "Joshua Lippincott" was covered from local resources.

(d) Sugar: No sugar was delivered from Lower Austria as scheduled under the Plan. Towards the end of the period sugar was obtained from Upper Austria (South) and from stocks of Czechoslovakian sugar.

(e) Potatoes: As potato stocks have been previously entirely used up by the winter storage scheme, and, as indigenous production in the previous period was only 247 tons, it was only possible to issue 1 kg to each person who had not already received potatoes under the winter storage scheme.

(f) Vegetables: The supply of vegetables was very low this Ration Period and the average issue per person per week in Graz was 85 grams and in the country 14 grams.

(g) Milk: $\frac{3}{4}$ litre per normal consumer was issued throughout the Period. Milk exported to Vienna was slightly above the previous period: 200,240 litres of full milk and 89,925 litres of skimmed milk.

(h) Eggs: An issue of 2 eggs per person was made in Graz only.

2) Ration Scale:

See Frontispiece chart showing issue of calories.

contd.

3) Population Figures:

The following table shows the difference between the Federal Food Ministry population figures in Styria and those supplied by the Provincial Food Office. It will be seen that the latter figures exceeded the Federal figures by 269,142 in the 23rd Ration Period.

| | Federal Population Figures: | Provincial Population Figures: |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 0 - 3 | 43,110 | 41,504 |
| 3 - 6 | 46,345 | 44,427 |
| 6 - 12 | 69,776 | 67,110 |
| Normal Consumers | 312,029 | 557,073 |
| Employees | 55,571 | 55,664 |
| Workers | 96,826 | 79,684 |
| Heavy Workers | 112,023 | 114,086 |
| Nurs. & Exp. Mothers | 13,464 | 15,143 |
| Total: | 749,144 | 974,691 |
| Part self-suppliers | | 82,591 |
| Full self-suppliers | | 274,886 |
| Hospitals & Institutions | | 25,148 |
| Displaced Persons | | 15,652 |
| Total: | 354,682 | 398,277 |
| GRAND TOTAL: | 1,103,826 | 1,372,968 |
| ===== | | |

4) Black Market Prices:

The following is a list of Black Market prices prevailing during this period:

| | | | | |
|----------------|-------|------|--------|---------------|
| Meat (various) | ..... | A.S. | 50.-- | per kilo |
| Sugar | ..... | " | 160.-- | " " |
| Wheat flour | ..... | " | 40.-- | " " |
| Eggs | ..... | " | 3.-- | each |
| Milk | ..... | " | 1.50 | per litre |
| Fats (various) | ..... | " | 150.-- | " kilo |
| Saccharin | ..... | " | 20.-- | " 100 Tablets |
| Fire wood | ..... | " | 100.-- | " m3. |

5) General:

(a) Egg production for 1946:

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|------------|--------|
| Total Production | ..... | 18,262,037 | pieces |
| Distribution | ..... | 16,804,740 | " |
| Put into Cold storage | ..... | 1,076,428 | " |

Total: 36,143,205 pieces
=====

contd.

(b) Foods issued to the over 70's and on Doctors' certificates:

| | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Bread | 9,779 kg |
| Meat | 6,813 " |
| Butter | 751 " |
| Cheese | 425 " |
| Full Milk | 456,048 litres |
| Processed Cereals | 26,135 kg |
| Eggs | 266 pieces |
| Fat | 255 kg |
| Flour | 84 " |
| Sugar | 8 " |
| Oil | 1 " |

(c) Crop Collection:

At Appendix IX is a chart showing crop collections for January 1947 and at Appendix X the total crop collection from 1st July 1946 to 31st January 1947.

(d) Relationships with the Military:

Relationships continue to be very good and mutual assistance is maintained in respect of many matters.

(e) Relationships with the Austrian officials:

Good relations are maintained.

DELIVERY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1947

APPENDIX IX

in Kilograms

Economic Year 1945/46.

| | Bread Grains | | | Barley | Oats | Maize | Pulses | Oil Seeds | Potatoes | Saved Pot. Cards kg | Hay | Straw |
|--------------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|--------|---------|
| | Rye | Wheat | Total | | | | | | | | | |
| Bruck | 5,468 | 3,031 | 8,499 | 2,953 | 2,151 | - | - | 1,456 | 49,652 | 282,500 | - | 2,500 |
| D.-Landsberg | 12,669 | 16,725 | 29,394 | 1,353 | 6,256 | 303.1 | 1,066 | 2,243 | 169,453 | 64,300 | 2,157 | 14,558 |
| Feldbach | 81,760 | 29,063 | 110,823 | 572 | 22,881 | 196.7 | 2,256 | 1,257 | 273,844 | 601,000 | 385 | 2,310 |
| Fürstenfeld | 5,408 | 2,647 | 8,055 | - | 11,973 | 111 | 2,753 | 44 | 72,075 | 67,200 | - | - |
| Graz | 92,800 | 46,948 | 139,748 | 12,351 | 18,006 | 256.1 | 2,536 | 4,089 | 688,673 | 967,200 | 26,122 | 53,885 |
| Hartberg | 73,475 | 10,783 | 84,258 | 3,049 | 7,774 | 13.4 | 38 | 1,355 | 133,093 | 1,153,300 | - | - |
| Judenburg | 97,513 | 14,992 | 112,505 | 26,470 | 37,187 | - | - | 1,295 | 94,845 | 406,300 | 620 | 3,478 |
| Knittelfeld | 5,685 | 1,228 | 6,913 | 2,330 | 3,142 | - | - | 258 | 155,159 | 67,600 | - | 450 |
| Leibnitz | 53,308 | 36,075 | 89,383 | 5,794 | 10,278 | 489.2 | 20,115 | 928 | 103,614 | 1,160,000 | - | - |
| Leoben a) | 13,267 | 7,716 | 20,983 | 4,754 | 995 | - | - | 228 | 86,688 | 120,700 | - | 4,250 |
| Liezen b) | 26,987 | - | 26,987 | 25,729 | 12,307 | - | - | - | 194,984 | 435,900 | 17,743 | 6,256 |
| Murau | 38,817 | 3,488 | 42,305 | 8,884 | 21,272 | - | - | 953 | 242,001 | 385,800 | 3,860 | 6,505 |
| Mürzzuschlag | 3,129 | 1,818 | 4,947 | 402 | 15,453 | - | - | 295 | 35,153 | 883,100 | - | - |
| Radkersburg | 21,623 | 8,347 | 29,970 | 686 | 6,575 | 106.1 | 11,163 | 908 | 22,293 | 218,500 | 1,275 | 8,059 |
| Voitsberg | 18,581 | 6,376 | 24,957 | 2,520 | 4,995 | 105.7 | 3,289 | 305 | 24,271 | 466,200 | - | 3,131 |
| Weiz | 75,524 | 28,487 | 104,011 | 2,899 | 19,583 | 157.5 | 4,199 | 1,664 | 446,035 | 1,000,000 | 4,194 | 21,638 |
| Styria | 626,014 | 217,724 | 843,738 | 100,746 | 200,828 | 1,740.8 | 47,415 | 17,278 | 2,791,833 | 8,279,600 | 56,356 | 127,029 |

a) In addition there is Seed Wheat against return delivery 12,450
b) " " " are Seed Goods for farmers 190
1,046,188

TOTAL DELIVERY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN THE TIME FROM 1.7.46 - 31.1.1947

in Tons

Economic Year 1945/46.

| | Bread Grains | | | Barley | Oats | Maize | Pulses | Potatoes | Saved Potato Cards | Potat. Total | Hay | Straw | Oil Seeds |
|--------------|--------------|-------|----------|--------|---------|---------|--------|----------|--------------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|--------------|
| | Rye | Wheat | Total | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bruck | 101 | 79 | 180 | 38.1 | 28.6 | - | - | 2,637 | 282.5 | 2,919 | - | 17.4 | 31.2 |
| D.-Landsberg | 167 | 242 | 409 | 10.3 | 28.5 | 354.4 | 2.2 | 3,171 | 64.3 | 3,235 | 10 | 35 | 71 |
| Feldbach | 1,063 | 507 | 1,570 | 20.3 | 201 | 365.1 | 5.1 | 5,008.3 | 601 | 5,609 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 318.3 |
| Fürstenfeld | 515 | 208 | 723 | 14.2 | 99.4 | 211.4 | 3.5 | 2,360 | 67.2 | 2,427 | - | - | 46.3 |
| Graz | 703 | 563 | 1,266 | 84.3 | 106 | 341.3 | 3.8 | 10,238.2 | 967.2 | 11,206 | 103.5 | 152.7 | 299.2 |
| Hartberg | 918 | 277 | 1,195 | 17.4 | 51.5 | 66.3 | 1.3 | 4,747 | 1153.3 | 5,900 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 66.7 |
| Judenburg | 338 | 109 | 447 | 64.3 | 88.8 | - | - | 2,606.3 | 406.3 | 3,013 | 0.6 | 3.5 | 8.1 |
| Knittelfeld | 192 | 52 | 244 | 38.2 | 53.1 | - | - | 1,861.2 | 67.6 | 1,929 | 13.3 | 24.3 | 6.3 |
| Leibnitz | 721 | 411 | 1,132 | 68 | 132.5 | 605.5 | 54.8 | 4,853.3 | 1160 | 6,013 | 0.9 | 59.3 | 160.4 |
| Leoben | 73 | 84 | 157 | 21 | 3 | - | - | 2,015.4 | 120 | 2,136 | 36.4 | 19.8 | 6.8 |
| Liezen | 254 | 4 | 258 | 58.1 | 21.5 | - | - | 2,578.2 | 435.9 | 3,014 | 17.7 | 6.3 | 0.1 |
| Murau | 255 | 46 | 301 | 44.7 | 52.2 | - | - | 1,738.8 | 385.8 | 2,125 | 3.8 | 6.5 | 2.3 |
| Mürzzuschlag | 27 | 12 | 39 | 26.6 | 43.7 | - | - | 1,392.3 | 883.1 | 2,276 | - | 0.2 | 35.6 |
| Radkersburg | 620 | 343 | 963 | 13.7 | 80 | 179.6 | 17.3 | 3,244.7 | 218.5 | 3,463 | 1.3 | 8.2 | 75.7 |
| Voitsberg | 135 | 118 | 253 | 19.6 | 18.4 | 126.7 | 3.3 | 1,927.4 | 466.2 | 2,394 | 3.8 | 44.7 | 93.4 |
| Weiz | 597 | 228 | 825 | 14.8 | 102 | 197.7 | 5.4 | 3,936.2 | 1000 | 4,936 | 11.2 | 35.6 | 299.2 |
| Styria | 6,679 | 3,283 | 9,962 x) | 553.6 | 1,110.2 | 2,448.0 | 96.7 | 54,315.3 | 8279.6 | 62,595 | 205 | 415.9 | 1,520.6 |

x) V.d.Kont.Erwartung = 12,936 = 77% 41.5% 31.7% 16.8% 32.2% 71.8% 82.8% 83.6% 13.8% -

VII. LAND SALZBURG

23rd RATION PERIOD

1) FULFILMENT OF FEDERAL FOOD PLAN

The Federal Food Plan was not fulfilled and general substitutions in the attempted fulfilment of the Plan occurred.

The U.S. Army fell short of delivery amounting to 81 tons of flour. Meat was over subscribed as always by 100 tons. Cheese was over subscribed by 22.5 tons (but 42 tons were skim-milk cheese). Butter was over subscribed by 16.6 tons. Of 230 tons of pulses due from Upper Austria 134 tons were supplied. Of 94 tons of pulses also due from Upper Austria South supplied were 91 tons of processed cereals. Also supplied from U.S. stocks in order to make up the deficit of potatoes were 203 tons of macaroni and 201 tons of flour. The last two items however were not used for the purpose for which they were supplied but were used to balance the other deficits.

2) STOCK POSITION

The stock position for the end of the 23rd Ration Period is very low indeed and shows almost no carry-over available for the 24th Ration Period. While the figures presented check with the Monthly Plan and actual issues it should be noted, that the Statistic Office of the Landesernährungsamt proved completely unable to render an accurate report. The figures have been checked by Field Distribution Officer who considers them an accurate analysis.

3) RATION SCALE

The frontispiece chart will show calories issued throughout Austria by Provinces.

At Appendix XI will be seen the grams and calories issued according to consumer categories during the Period.

4) BLACK MARKET

The current black market prices according to the Price Control Board are given below:

| | | <u>Austrian Schillings</u> |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Saccharine | 100 tablets | 15.00 |
| Sugar | per kilo | 95.00 (minimum) |
| Meat | " " | 25.00 |
| Flour | " " | 15.00 to 20.00 |
| Coffee beans | " " | 100.00 to 120.00 |
| Butter | " " | 120.00 to 150.00 |
| Cocoa | $\frac{1}{2}$ pound | 60.00 |
| Cigarettes (US brand) | each | 1.20 to 1.50 |
| Schnaps | per litre | 100.00 to 150.00 |
| Ruhr Coal | per ton | 600.00 |
| Firewood | per metre | 100.00 |

5) GENERAL

(a) Relations with occupying Power:

Liaison with the military continues to be excellent.

(b) Relations with Austrian Officials:

Liaison with Austrian authorities continues to be excellent in spite of food deliveries of UNRRA supplies being almost nil.

(c) Special Supplements:

In the past certain special supplements have been issued in Land Salzburg without ACA approval.

The supplements given to the Kaprun Power Works have the approval of USFA. All other supplements have been issued with at least the knowledge of the Bundesministerium if not their approval.

All special supplements which have not been approved by the ACA have been ordered to be discontinued in the 24th Ration Period by M.G. and until ACA reaches an agreement establishing standard special supplements for all Austria. In the meantime provisions are being made to supply the sick with necessary supplements from US Army Stocks through the Austrian Health and Welfare Bureau.

LAND SALZBURG

DAILY RATIONS AND CALORIES LISTED ACCORDING

TO CONSUMER CATEGORIES

on Basis of 1550 Calories Daily per normal Consumer

| | Children | | | | | | Normal Consumer | | Employees | | Workers | | Heavy Workers | | Exp. & Nurs. 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 | 156 | 390.0 | 231 | 577.5 | 304 | 760.2 | 352 | 880.2 | 423 | 1057.7 | 528 | 1320.2 | 713 | 1782.7 | 447 | 1117.7 |
| fat | 10.7 | 21.4 | 10.7 | 21.4 | 32.1 | 64.2 | 28.4 | 56.8 | 35.5 | 71.0 | 74.4 | 148.2 | 135 | 270.8 | 28.4 | 56.8 |
| fat | 14.2 | 105.8 | 14.2 | 105.8 | 17.7 | 135.6 | 5.8 | 223.8 | 25.8 | 223.8 | 29.8 | 253.6 | 40 | 319.6 | 36.5 | 303.5 |
| Proc. Cereals | 1.8 | 5.9 | 35.0 | 115.5 | 88.7 | 292.7 | 42.1 | 130.9 | 42.1 | 136.9 | 59.8 | 197.5 | 42.1 | 130.9 | 94.8 | 312.8 |
| Zwieback for Childr. | 2.8 | 9.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sugar | 17.7 | 70.8 | 19.8 | 79.2 | 19.8 | 79.2 | 10.0 | 40.0 | 10.0 | 40.0 | 10.0 | 40.0 | 10.0 | 40.0 | 16.8 | 75.2 |
| Potatoes | - | - | 214 | 139.1 | 214 | 139.1 | 214 | 139.1 | 214 | 139.1 | 214 | 139.1 | 214 | 139.1 | 214 | 139.1 |
| Milk (litres) | 0.75 | 397.5 | 0.5 | 265.0 | 0.125 | 42.5 | 0009 | 30.2 | 0089 | 30.2 | 0069 | 30.2 | 0089 | 30.2 | 0089 | 295.2 |
| Cheese | - | - | 11.1 | 17.6 | 11.1 | 17.6 | 11.1 | 17.6 | 15.3 | 25.8 | 15.3 | 46.2 | 28.8 | 52.0 | 11.1 | 17.6 |
| Cal. due per Land Salzburg | - | 1009.7 | - | 1321.1 | - | 1532.1 | - | 1526.4 | - | 1726.5 | - | 2174.9 | - | 2783.3 | - | 2317.9 |
| Cal. due per Federal Ministry | - | 1007.0 | - | 1332.3 | - | 1551.5 | - | 1566.4 | - | 1750.- | - | 2194.1 | - | 2804.5 | - | 2500.3 |
| Balance | - | 2.7 | - | 11.2 | - | 19.4 | - | 20.0 | - | 31.5 | - | 20.2 | - | 21.- | - | 190.- |

U N R R A

MISSION TO AUSTRIA

MONTHLY REPORT IN ACCORDANCE WITH ERO ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER A-120

February 1947

PART II

DISPLACED PERSONS OPERATIONS

- I Introduction
 - General
 - Repatriation
 - Eligibility
 - Relationship with Governments
 - Child Search Activities
 - Voluntary Societies
 - Health
 - Supply and Transport
- II American Zone
- III British Zone
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- V Vienna Area
- VI Tracing Bureau
- VII List of Press Releases Issued during February
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- IX Principal Officers Engaged in D.P. Operations in Austria
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 - 1. Form MSR-2 for February 1947
 - 2. Form MSR-3 for February 1947
 - 3. Displaced Persons Situation in Austria,
February 1947

DISPLACED PERSONS OPERATIONS IN AUSTRIA

I. INTRODUCTION

General

During February, the Displaced Persons Operations in Austria placed its principal emphasis on repatriation. Plans were developed for the Polish and Yugoslav spring drives, better care for T.B. cases was effected, and through reorganization a further saving in personnel was made. The Jewish Assembly Centre at Bad Gastein and the Hof Gastein Hospital were turned over to military control, and the D.P. Reception Centre at Salzburg was combined with the Hellbrunn Assembly Centre.

Repatriation

Repatriation was centred on the Polish and Yugoslav drives. For Polish DP's the steps initiated last fall were continued, but with intensified interest. These include radio broadcasts; projection of films; distribution of newspapers, leaflets and pamphlets; exhibition of photographs; displays of posters and placards; improvement of mail communication; reproduction and distribution of letters from repatriated DP's; round-table discussions; improvement of transport; enforcement of compulsory labour laws; prevention of anti-repatriation propaganda. The slogan adopted for all Polish repatriates was "Home by Easter". UNRRA personnel and the Polish Repatriation Mission are cooperating to make a signal success of this drive. The amnesty announcement of the Polish Government was publicized in all Polish D.P. camps. A train, accompanied by an UNRRA Medical Officer, Nurse and Welfare Officer, departed on 18 February for Poland, carrying repatriates from the British and the U.S. Zones.

Good progress is being made on the Yugoslav drive. Radio broadcasts were initiated in January; films showing conditions in Yugoslavia have been received; a good supply of newspapers is being distributed among DP's; agreements have now been reached with the U.S., British, and French Commanders authorizing a civilian repatriation mission to visit these Zones; and arrangements are being perfected for the storage and distribution of additional rations at Ljubljana. A series of questions and answers concerning conditions in Yugoslavia, prepared by the Yugoslav Government, has been furnished each Yugoslav D.P. In general, we are following the same repatriation pattern as was used for Polish DP's during the past few months with great success. The situation among the Yugoslav DP's in Austria at the present time is similar to that existing among the Polish DP's eight or ten months ago. It is hoped, therefore, to stimulate repatriation among Yugoslavs to the same extent as Polish DP's have been induced to return to their homeland.

Shanghai repatriates numbering 752 returned to Vienna during the month and were provided billets requisitioned by the Austrian Government.

Eligibility

During February further additional determination of eligibility of DP's in the French Zone was effected, those residents in camps but working outside camps being given a chance to prove their eligibility for UNRRA care. A number of these cases were re-heard where new evidence had been made available since the rejection of the first applications for eligibility. In the U.S. Zone, this work of determining eligibility was finished in Camp Glasenbach and begun in Camp Itzling. Next month it is hoped to complete Camp Itzling and Volksgarten in the U.S. Zone. St. Martin's (Villach), Spittal, and Judenburg Camps in the British Zone will also be visited again by the eligibility board.

Relationship with Governments

Cordial and cooperative relationship continued between UNRRA and Army authorities, the Austrian Government and Liaison Officers. Many conferences were held with representatives of the Austrian Government, Allied Elements, Polish and Yugoslav Repatriation Missions, and the Russian Military Mission with regard to various aspects of repatriation, child search and health activities.

At a meeting on 27 February with representatives of all elements of the occupying powers and the Austrian Government, agreement was reached on final arrangements for the transfer on 31 March of the voluntary agencies concerned with aid to Austrian civilians.

On 6 February a British Parliamentary delegation visited UNRRA OHQ where they were furnished information on repatriation and other DP matters. They spent several days in the British Zone.

Child Search Activities

Encouraging reports of the reception given to the 49 children of the Ramsau group recently repatriated to Yugoslavia have been received.

The joint certification of children's nationality by the Polish Political Mission and the Chief Repatriation Officer, ACA (Soviet Element) is proceeding satisfactorily.

Where Russian nationality had been established, the U.S. military authorities decided to repatriate the children immediately. Thirty-four children were accompanied from the UNRRA children's home at Bad Schallerbach in the US Zone to the Russian military camp at St. Valentine on 8 February.

On 13 February five Czechoslovak children were taken to Prague. Discussions with officials in Prague clarified the latest policy regarding the determination of Czechoslovak children displaced elsewhere. A list of non-Czechoslovak children known to the Czechoslovak authorities was obtained and arrangements made for lists to be given to UNRRA Austria of children required by Czechoslovak organizations and believed to be in Germany or Austria.

Voluntary Societies

Agreements with two more agencies were concluded in February, the Menonite Central Committee which distributes food packets to persons released from Viennese general hospitals and aid Menonite DP's, and the World Student Relief, an international society sending food and other supplies to students.

On 9 February, the World O.R.T. Union vocational training school was officially opened in Salzburg. 514 students, mainly residents of Jewish camps in the Salzburg area, enrolling for the various courses after selective aptitude and dexterity tests.

In the US Zone the following UNRRA-sponsored organizations are active:

| | |
|--|---|
| Polish Red Cross | repatriation and welfare work |
| World's YMCA/YWCA | recreational work |
| Jewish Agency for Palestine | welfare and educational work in Jewish refugee and DP camps |
| International Rescue and Relief Committee | immigration only |
| World O.R.T. Union | trade schools for Jewish refugees and DPs |
| US Committee for care of European Children | immigration of children to the U.S. |
| World Council of Churches | religious work in camps |
| Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society | immigration only |
| American Joint Distribution Committee | relief and welfare |
| National Catholic Welfare Conference | relief and immigration |

In the French Zone the World's YMCA/YWCA is the only voluntary society operating under UNRRA sponsorship; this agency furnishes some recreational supplies to the camps.

Health

The general health of DP's remains good. Tuberculosis treatment is progressing. A 112-bed hospital for TB treatment has been established in the British Zone and an UNRRA nurse and Administrative Officer appointed to this hospital and also to one in the U.S. Zone, which is being extended from 80 to 160 beds. It is hoped shortly to provide a Welfare Officer experienced in occupational therapy to supervise this type of treatment in each hospital. The diet is being supplemented to 3,500 calories. TB posters are being distributed to all assembly centres. Approval has been given for the Don Suisse Mass Radiography Team to operate in UNRRA assembly centres. The Director of Health is visiting Switzerland to make final arrangements for this team to complete the survey of UNRRA camps begun by Dr. Gomez, TB specialist.

Improvements were made during the month in supplementary feeding programs, the stock recording of narcotic drugs, the keeping of full records of the various camp clinics, and in physical examination of kitchen personnel.

A medical officers' conference was held at CHQ on 11 and 12 February, being attended by all UNRRA Medical Officers and Nurses in Austria.

Training of nurses' aides is regarded as the main objective of the third and final phase of the nursing services in assembly centres. A successful course has been completed for this training in the Vienna team and various requests have been received for a second course. Twenty-five of the thirty-two nurses who sat the examination following the first course in the Allgemeines Krankenhaus received certificates.

Training at the Krankenhaus has such advantages that it is desirable for nurses' aides to come to Vienna for this course. Approval has been given by the U.S. Army to allow girls from the U.S. Zone to do so. UNRRA nurses in that Zone have been too busy with their three or four assembly centres to give sufficient time to training. In the British Zone a course has begun and in practically all assembly centres there are nurses trained under Miss van Scheyk. Distance hampered progress in the French Zone but it is planned to train twenty candidates in Kufstein.

Supply and Transport

Transport continued a serious problem during the month. The arrival of twenty-five jeeps from London on 15 February will solve the present shortage as soon as these vehicles are placed in operation.

During February negotiations were undertaken with Messrs. Graef and Stift for the transfer to them of repair work on UNRRA vehicles. The agreement is due to be signed early in March, providing for transfer of this function on 1 April 1947. This will not only result in a financial saving on repairs, but will enable us to terminate eleven Class I and about 130 Class II employees.

Improvement was effected in the manner of storage during the month.

Providing adequate clothing for DP's continues to be a serious problem; the supply is still insufficient. This applies particularly to shoes and men's clothing.

On the basis of a report that some discrimination in the issue of food rations was being made against displaced persons in some assembly centres in the British Zone the food distribution officer for Carinthia investigated this matter. He reports no discrimination against D.P.'s as such. A possible basis for the statement was a Christmas issue of a certain type of ration packet to all children up to the age of 12 in possession of individual ration cards. Children fed on a community basis are considered to benefit more from their rations than small families, and did not participate in this small additional issue.

Preparations are being made in all Zones for the planting of garden seed to supplement food issues.

CHARLES E. MILLER
Deputy Chief of UNRRA Mission to Austria

UNRRA
U.S. ZONE HEADQUARTERS
SALZBURG

5 March 1947

To : Deputy Chief of Mission, CHQ., Vienna
Subject : Narrative Report for February 1947

I. INTRODUCTION

There was considerable activity in displaced persons operations in the American Zone of occupied Austria during the month of February. This activity included screening by the U.S. Army/Russian and UNRRA screening groups, planning and implementation of plans on one Polish repatriation train, routine efforts in the field of emigration and resettlement, exploration of matters on a policy level affecting eligibility for UNRRA/Army care, further reductions in the scope of Zone operations, and investigations into the question of food shortages and discriminations in food distribution as they affect displaced persons.

At the request of the US Army the Bad Gastein displaced persons camp and Hofgastein Hospital were returned to the Military on February 28th. With the release of Bad Gastein there are now seventeen displaced persons installations in the American Zone; four static Jewish camps, ten United Nations Displaced Persons camps, the Childrens' Home, and the D.P. Hospital and Sanatorium. Approximately 17800 persons were receiving UNRRA/Army care during the month in the installations under UNRRA supervision.

II. RESULTS AND DEVELOPMENTS IN ZONE OPERATIONS

(A) Screening

The Army/Soviet Repatriation Mission conducted screening of displaced persons at camps Volksgarten, Itzling, Lehen, Lexenfeld, Green, Ried and Asten. In the Ukrainian camps, Lexenfeld and Lehen, only the Army representatives of the team conducted screening. At a later date Soviet members of the Commission appeared to interrogate certain individuals who had been brought to their attention by the American members. The UNRRA screening team conducted screenings at camps Itzling, Glasenbach, Volksgarten and Lexenfeld. Notice has been received that this group will cease to function after March 31st.

(B) Repatriation

Approximately 215 Poles were repatriated from American Zone during the month; these were, for the most part, out-of-camp displaced persons. It is believed that a scheduled transport for the month of March will include a larger number of in-camp residents. There has been increased activity in plans for Yugoslavian repatriation and a Yugoslav Repatriation Mission is expected to arrive in the Zone in early March.

Through the efforts of the Soviet Repatriation Mission approximately 10 persons were voluntarily repatriated to USSR during February.

(C) Resettlement and Emigration

Resettlement plans relating to Morocco, Brazil, Sweden and Paraguay have been discussed during the month of February.

In these matters the Zone staff have cooperated with IGCR representatives on collection of data for resettlement purposes.

Approximately 90 persons were accepted for emigration to the U.S. during the month. Large numbers of applications continued to be handled by Welfare Officers throughout the Zone.

(D) Eligibility

Considerable discussion on the question of UNRRA/Army eligibility has taken place during the month owing to the existence of complicating policies and points of view outlined in UNRRA and Army directives. Recent screenings for eligibility have focused attention on a number of cases which can be handled only if the position is clarified.

(E) Reduction in scope of UNRRA activities

Save for the return of the Bad Gastein D.P. Camp to the Military there has been little diminution in the scope of UNRRA activities in the Zone during the month. The Military have proposed taking over one of our small installations, either Volksparten or Camp Green, because of their pressing need to house some 300 ex-enemy displaced persons. Camp Glasenbach has been suggested by the Military as one installation which might be able to absorb the residents of either of the aforementioned camps. An investigation into the possibilities for this transfer of camp residents will be made early in March.

(F) New instructions affecting camp operations

1. In a memorandum dated 1 February, Zone Command have established the responsibility of Area Commanders relative to the control of Displaced Persons Publications. This memorandum supersedes the letter of 6th January on the same subject.

2. In a letter dated 4 February Zone Command Hq. have established camp payroll allowances for administrative and operational overhead for permanent Jewish Displaced Persons camps. The allowable maximum are similar to those which have been established for United Nations Displaced Persons camps. It is understood that these payrolls will be paid by the Austrian Land Government. An item of note in this directive is the instruction that "non-Jewish persons will neither be employed under the above authorization nor will they be employed by inhabitants of the camp regardless of source or manner of payment".

3. On the 8th February Zone Command Hq. issued a summary of instructions on repatriation movements. The Memorandum outlines the responsibilities of the Area Commanders, the Train or Convoy Commanders and the Area Repatriation Officer. Specific instructions are given regarding baggage and personal property, and Polish Repatriation.

III. OPERATIONS

(A) Relationships with the Military

UNRRA/Army relationships continue satisfactorily.

(B) Housing

Several of the Team Directors in the vicinity of Salzburg have called attention to overcrowding in their camps and are attempting to meet problems growing therefrom by the construction of additional barracks.

The attention of the Military has been called to the necessity for moving ineligibles who have been brought to attention by recent screenings. It is believed that appropriate action will be taken in the immediate near future.

(C) Food, clothing and fuel

Demands for the issue of normal Austrian ration cards to Displaced Persons have increased to a marked extent during the month. Military authorities are considering the advisability of issuing such cards to all those who may wish to use them. There are, however, practical considerations which make a decision on this point difficult at the present time. Chief among these is the non-availability of cooking facilities in crowded living quarters and the dangers attendant on inadequate food storage, particularly in the warm spring and summer months.

Officials in both S.5. and Zone Command have given assurances that they will investigate carefully and take remedial action in cases of food shortages or discriminations in food distribution which are properly documented with factual data.

Supplementary rations for sick persons and T.B. patients were restored to displaced persons during the closing days of the month.

See report of Zone Supply Officer.

(D) Health and Sanitation

No major health problems during the month. There was an increase of cases the major part of which have been diagnosed generally as common colds.

Sanitary conditions are little changed from last month owing to the continuation of severe winter weather and resultant water and other utility problems.

See report of Medical Officer.

(E) Welfare Services

See report of Zone Welfare Officer.

(F) Transport

The transport situation remains unchanged and continues to be unsatisfactory. It should be noted that transportation deficiencies at the present time are limited almost entirely to staff transport. Fortunately load carrying facilities are adequate.

(G) D.P. Employment

See Labor Officer's report.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

(A) Major Organizational Changes

In an Administrative Order No. 337 dated 24 February 1947, the D.P. Reception Center, Salzburg, was combined with the Hellbrunn D.P. Camp administered by Team 316. Bad Gastein D.P. camp was returned to the Military on February 28th.

(B) Personnel and other F & A matters

See F & A Officer's report.

Robert J. Corkeby
ROBERT J. CORKEBY
Director, U.S. Zone.

DB/eb

UNRRA
US ZONE HEADQUARTERS
SALZBURG

NARRATIVE REPORT - MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1947.
F. AND A. DEPARTMENT.

PERSONNEL DIVISION:

With the elimination of odd posts here and there, the Zone continues to decrease in strength. It is notable, however, that resignations are rare, only one having been received since 1 January. The comparative strengths of the Zone as at the beginning and end of the month were as follows:

| Date | C L A S S I. | | C L A S S II. | |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| | US Zone Personnel | Attached CHQ. Personnel | US Zone Personnel | Attached CHQ. Personnel |
| 1 February | 100 | 9 | 192 | 2 |
| 28 February | 99 | 8 | 184 | 2 |
| DIFFERENCES | 1 | 1 | 8 | - |

All inoculation boosters that were required have been administered; all due annual increments have been awarded and, following a scrutiny of the December 1946 evaluation reports, the Zone Director awarded four increments for meritorious service.

The health and morale of the staff continue to be good.

FINANCE:

The Zone Cashier again experienced difficulty in keeping up to his schedule, mainly due to the fact that the transport provided for him was three days late in arriving. The arrangement for accounting to be done at CHQ. rather than in the Zone is working well and little difficulty is being experienced.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES:

Delays in Army Post Offices continue and it is stressed that if at all possible an UNRPA courier service between Vienna and Salzburg should be re-established as soon as weather conditions permit.

Leather supplies for the repair of shoes have not yet come forward and complaints on this delay are many. With the thaw leaky shoes are quite a problem.

Other Administrative Services are functioning smoothly.

ACCOMMODATION AND REAL ESTATE:

A re-allocation of the accommodation in the Hofwirt Hotel has been made with a view to setting aside certain rooms solely for the use of transients. Officers of Grade 9 and above who hold assignments in the Zone are being given single rooms, but everyone else will have to share. With the increase in Voluntary Society strengths our billeting problem is not lessened with the reduction-in-force - rather it seems to be increasing.

The Real Estate Officer has been informed that pending further instructions from CHQ. no further cash reimbursable vouchers will be signed by this office in respect of requisitioned properties.

MESSING/

MESSING:

The UNRPA mid-shift meal has been started in the Class II. Mess and the standard of the meal gives much satisfaction to these employees.

L.C. Dennis
L.C. DENNIS,
F. & A. Officer,
US Zone.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

AUSTRIAN MISSION

U.S. ZONE.

FEBRUARY 1947.

WELFARE REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1947.

STAFF.

There have continued to be nine Welfare Officers in addition to the Zone Welfare Officer. One Welfare Officer has continued on sick leave and is expected back by the middle of March. We have been notified that one Welfare Officer must be declared redundant at the end of March.

One Welfare Officer was among the four staff members in the Zone whose work was considered to be of such caliber as to warrant a meritorious increase.

It was arranged that the Welfare Officer covering Hellbrunn Camp would also assume responsibility for the Welfare duties at the Reception Centre.

The title of the one Welfare Officer was officially changed to Eligibility and Repatriation Officer.
X. (see end of report).

REPATRIATION.

For the first time literature was received concerning Yugoslavia for distribution to prospective repatriants; this literature was sent to Camp Asten, but its receipt has been too recent to determine how it was received.

There was one Polish Repatriation train during the month, plans for which were coordinated with the Repatriation Officer, Central Headquarters.

The train included approximately 115 Poles from Upper Austria and approximately 100 from Land Salzburg, only a small percentage were camp residents. The extremely cold weather was undoubtedly one factor operating against repatriation.

There are indications that there will be many more persons going on the next transport, and it is hoped that the transport scheduled for March 20th will not be postponed until April as has been indicated.

A rumour was started that there would be forced repatriation which caused considerable temporary unrest, similar rumours have arisen from time to time in other camps.

We have been attempting to get the Polish Film " The Way Home" to be shown in Hellbrunn, and it is hoped that this will be made available soon

The Soviet Repatriation Mission has continued screening during this month. Approximately 10 persons were voluntary repatriated to USSR.

There was considerable unrest in Ukrainian Camps prior to screening because the Ukrainians objected to appearing before a Soviet Screening Board on the grounds that with a very few exceptions they had never lived in USSR. A Committee of Ukrainians was given a hearing before an Army Colonel representing the Commanding General, to discuss their objections. Only the American Representatives on the screening team carried out the screening in the Ukrainian camps except that Soviet Officers later came to see a few persons whose status had been found to be questionable.

Continued :-

There have been a few individuals requesting repatriation, such as from a Greek and a Hollander who had postponed repatriation.

The Yugoslav transport during February included only out of camp Yugoslavs.

Polish Exhibit material which had been shown at Hellbrunn Camp has been sent to the French Zone to be shown at Kufstein Camp.

EMIGRATION AND RESETTLEMENT.

91 persons were accepted for emigration to the United States. Applications for such emigration continue to be made in large numbers and a good deal of time in this office must be spent on necessary steps around processing such applications.

For the first time, this month some resettlement plans began to take concrete shape. IGCR asked our cooperation in putting in touch with them candidates who are particularly qualified for the plan of resettlement in Morocco which called for a small number of engineers and construction workers. Our participation in this was discussed with CHQ, and it was agreed that we would confine such participation to camps in which there is no repatriation activity, so that this would not act as an interfering factor to repatriation in camps in which there is such activity.

Visits were made to each of the camps which would be participating in this way in order to explain what our part would be.

Following this, IGCR asked our cooperation in the same way in regard to the Brazilian resettlement plans through which 150 agricultural and Industrial workers from the U.S. Zone would be resettled there. A meeting was held of Land Salzburg Camp Directors (with exception of Jewish Camps) with Director on IGCR in which the plan was presented and discussed.

International Rescue and Relief has notified us that through their Organization approximately 1,000 labourers will be resettled in Sweden and that a Representative would come here soon to make arrangements.

ELIGIBILITY.

During the month it came to the attention of this office that UNRRA ruling concerning eligibility of dependents for UNRRA care differs from Military ruling for such eligibility. According to UNRRA's ruling dependents must themselves satisfy eligibility requirements whereas according to Military ruling, eligibility status of dependents is determined by status of head of family.

The Military in Upper Austria are admitting dependents on this basis and the Military here do likewise except in the case of Austrian wives whom they exclude.

A conference was held with the Welfare Officer Reception Centre and the DP Officer supervising camp admission, since that time the latter officer has made every effort to work cooperatively with us in regard to questionable camp admissions.

The question of eligibility of Soviet Citizens for UNRRA care was also referred to CHQ, inasmuch as the Chief of UNRRA screening Team had indicated in his report to the Military that such citizens are ineligible. The fact that they are eligible was established.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES.

Zone Command raised the question of attachment orders for Voluntary Societies personnel, a number of whom have not yet received such orders. This was reported to Central Headquarters.

United States Committee for Care of European Children representative was here twice during the month regarding childrens' cases.

American Christian Committee for Refugees representative was here once during the month and has not yet made arrangements for satisfactory Class II employee here. The fact that his Organization has not yet completed agreement with UNRRA in Austria was brought to his attention.

The ORT training school opened during the month, opening of which was attended by several UNRRA staff members. The school was exceptionally well equipped.

Representatives of World's YM/YWCA discussed with this office plans for a Leaders Training Course, which they hope to hold here during the Spring, and on which they will want our cooperation.

Representative of the World's Council of Churches was put in touch with the Zone Medical Officer to coordinate possible plans which his Organization is making for TBC sanatorium for children with plans made by UNRRA.

CARE in Vienna notified us that an Armenian Organization in America had sent 60 packages for Armenians at Camp Asten and asked that distribution of these packages be supervised by the Zone Welfare Officer.

Following a Directors meeting here the new AJDC Director met with UNRRA Jewish Camp Directors to plan toward effecting better coordination of AJDC-UNRRA supervision of use of supplementary food.

Suggestion was made to Zone Director that UNRRA sponsor a meeting in which representatives of Voluntary Agencies would be invited to describe to UNRRA staff their work, with a view toward closer cooperation and better understanding between UNRRA and Voluntary Agencies.

Announcement was received by several staff members of plans for Exhibit of Ukrainian Arts and Crafts to be held in London under auspices of Central Ukrainian Relief Society, to which they hope Ukrainian Camps will send exhibit material. Suggestion was made that this Organization communicate with Central Headquarters so that plans for sending material could be coordinated.

RECREATION.

Arrangements continue to be made for the showing of Movies through I.S.B. in DP Camps, this month it was also arranged that Movies should be shown in Parsch TBC Sanatorium once a fortnight. Several other Camps contributed money to meet this expense and have also agreed to put on Theatre performances in the Sanatorium.

Games were secured through World's YM/YWCA for workers on the Kaprun project.

EDUCATION AND RELATED ACTIVITIES.

Representative from World Student League was here to look into preliminary arrangements for Seminar under the auspices of Harvard University to be held during the summer. He promised 10 out of 100 places there for Displaced Persons. Information regarding this was circulated to camps.

Information was also furnished camps regarding language school in Salzburg who wished to give instruction either in or out of camp.

Continued :-

Information was secured and sent to Graz University regarding financial assistance given by Camp Committees to Students at Graz so that financial help given them by IGOR can be allocated with this in mind.

Inter- Camp Education Committee has collected money from various camp schools with which to purchase school record forms in Vienna. They have also collected data re students over 16 who should be given continued opportunity for education.

Several individual requests have come into this office for special help in various education plans either at schools here or at Universities.

The Upper School at Parsch presented an evening program which was especially good.

OTHER ACTIVITIES.

DP Agricultural group requested assistance in securing plot of land - arranged through Camp Hellbrunn. This group also started negotiations to get seeds.

A new newspaper was started at Camp Green after some delay - approval was given for its publication as the newspaper of Camp Green.

A new Military Directive restricts newspaper publications to camp residents forbidding such circulation to out of camp DP's. This raises a problem to be discussed with the Military inasmuch as in our opinion out of camp DP's should be entitled to a newspaper in their own language.

No further progress has been made in regard to effecting reunion of families, part of whom reside in Germany. It is still hoped something can be done about this.

Numerous individual problems are presented at this office daily, and if given proper handling would necessitate considerable time, but which must of necessity be handled somewhat superficially.

Visits.

At least one, and in most cases more than one, visits were made to the following camps :- Lehen, Lengenfeld, Green, Itzling, Volksgarten, Hellbrunn, Parsch, Glasenbach and Bindermichl. At the request of Zone Welfare Officer Badgastein was visited by Welfare Officer who had been acting Zone Welfare Officer. Zone Welfare Officer also attended Childrens program at Beth Bialik and childrens program at Parsch, also opening of ORT school.

X CHANGE OF BADGASTEIN CAMP.

When Badgastein went under Military control at the end of this month, the Welfare Officer was asked to remain there on loan to the Army.

27 February 1947

TO : Director US Zone
SUBJECT : Monthly Narrative Report for February 1947.
Ref. : H/5/1

February proved to be an exceptionally cold month and was responsible for further disruption of the already extended transport system (6 ambulances being put out of commission). Camp hospitals could not be kept adequately heated and further suffered thro electricity and gas cuts.

Camp Clinic attendances were reduced owing to weather conditions.

Whilst no major epidemic was reported an increased number of upper respiratory complaints was noted especially during the last few weeks. The disease is of a mild nature more suggestive of the 'common cold' than of influenza. Precautions are being taken to deal with the situation should it assume epidemic proportion. One case of paratyphoid was reported from camp Hellbrunn. Investigations did not reveal the source, food brought from without being suspected. Few cases of chicken pox and measles occurred.

Other items worthy of note are as follows:

Visits:

Visited all camps in Upper Austria, accompanying Col. Cottrell. Several improvements were suggested to camp Medical Officers especially in regard to

- a) Supplementary Feeding programme
- b) Stock recording of narcotic drugs
- c) Keeping full records of the various camp clinics
- d) Regular examination of kitchen personnel.

Camp Asten is functioning well a great deal of the credit is due to Dr. Zurek. Camps Braunau, Ried and especially Bindernichl leave room for improvement and it is hoped that the new Medical Officers posted there will bring these camps up to the required standard.

Several camps in Salzburg were visited during the month.

Meetings.

a) All Medical Officers attended a conference held in Vienna on 11th and 12th February and medical matters were discussed.

b) Salzburg team Medical Officers met during the month to discuss Medical problems pertaining to their camps. Precautions in case of an Influenza Epidemic were also discussed and proposed plan will be submitted later.

Hospitals.

Central DP Hospital is functioning at full capacity DP Hospital Hofgastein as well as camp Bad Gastein reverts to Army Control as from 1.3.47. UNRRA Medical Officer will continue to perform her present duties, and will be assigned on loan to the US Army team there.

TB Project.

The TB Sanatorium at Parsch is still overcrowded and pending evacuation of the annexe I have arranged for overflow to enter Parsch Camp Hospital. Camp Asten will accept a number of convalescent cases later if necessary.

No finality has yet been reached about the Don Suisse Team visit, Dr. Gomez is expected to recommence his survey in this zone during March.

TB posters were distributed to all camps and institutions.

A few Jewish TB patients have been sent by AJDC to Italy and Switzerland.

Nutrition

The Austrian special supplementary Rations for TB hospitalised and special sick cases were not supplied during February presumably due to inadequate food stocks. The Basic food level remained at 1554 calories for normal adults. Most camps drew on the reserve supply of Indian Red Cross parcels to replace rations short supplied. The supplementary rations have in part already been restored, the remaining categories will be restored as from 3rd March. No serious cases of malnutrition have been seen.

Transport.

The transport problem has not eased. 13 ambulances are functioning with 6 still out of commission mainly due to freezing up. There is little hope of these being readworthy in the near future.

The Austrian civilian car at present in use serves well for Salzburg, though is not free from minor mechanical defects.

Personnel.

4 Medical Officers are being lost on redundancy grounds, one being replaced by Dr. Dunayer. The Zone will operate with 5 assembly centre medical officers.

Greater responsibility has been delegated to the camp chief DP doctors in order to lighten the duty of the UNRRA Medical Officer.

Repatriation.

Dr. Dunne and Dr. Danby accompanied repatriation trains to Poland during the month the latter medical officer expected back within the next fortnight.

Nursing.

Nursing matters reported separately by Zone Nurse Miss W. Visscher.

Medical Supplies.

In the main still adequate. 125 vials penicillin arrived as well as dental expendable material.

Alcohol, thermometers, X-Ray films, contrast material still in short supply.

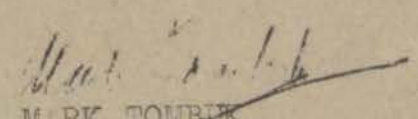
Childrens Convalescent Home

Negotiations have been instituted for extending Childrens Home Bad Schallerbach for use as convalescent home for selected cases.

Relationship with other organisations:

Cordial and cooperative relationship continued between this department and the US Army, Military Government, Austrian and AJDC authorities. Frequent visits were made.

Staff Immunisation - brought up to date during the month.


Dr. MARK TOMBRUK
Chief Medical Officer

MT/cu
Tel. 5178 - Salzburg

UNRRA
U.S. ZONE H.Q.
SALZBURG - AUSTRIA

Salzburg, 1st March, 1947

TO : Robert J. Corkery
Director, U.S. Zone, Austria

SUBJECT : Monthly Narrative Report of D.P. Supply Section

REF. : R. 13

GENERAL : February proved a month of continued interest and activity so far. Supply in the American Zone was concerned. New problems and new activity, such as the completion of technical trade-work, beginning of new projects; such as garden-planning on D.P. Camps; problems of food shortages; destruction of rats and other vermin; repatriation-train supply; welfare work in connection with Voluntary Agencies etc., presented themselves, and lent colour to the ordinary supply functions.

(1) FOOD : Many Camps were faced with food problems during the month. Food shortages, apparent discrimination in food delivered to our camps from the Austrian Land Issue, the withdrawal of supplementary food for certain categories of population, created difficulty which were in part solved by UNRRA food from Red-Cross Parcels. Shortages and exact conditions on camps were and are being investigated, and the fact that these problems are constantly kept before the eyes of the competent Military authorities, give rise to the hope that better conditions will be experienced in March.

(2) FUEL : The continued cold weather necessitated the uninterrupted flow of fuel to Camps and Hospitals. This was accomplished with Military Government and Army liaison, and all units received sufficient fuel to avoid hardship. The extra allotment of $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ more firewood received in January was again obtained through M.G. and helped considerably. Fuel was also received and distributed in ample quantities to all UNRRA team billets and Admin. Units such as Hofwirth Hotel, Zell am See M.T. Unit, UNRRA Motor Pool, Glass II Mess, and Supply Centre Groedig. Voluntary Agencies such as J.A.F.P. and the new O.R.T. Trade Schhol were able to operate with fuel which we obtained for them.

(3) CLOTHING : Through reserve stock and other liaison, we were able to distribute 31,000 articles of clothing to our camps and hospitals over the month. Although all were not in good condition, the distribution helped enormously in alleviating hardships due to lack of footwear and clothing.

(4) SANITATION : The Army Supply of sanitation materials dropped to a level that would have made hygienic conditions impossible to maintain on camps. Were it not for continued work and pressure of locating items from civilian sources, and the fact that we had built up an appreciable reserve during past months, all camps would have felt the need very acutely. As it was, reasonable quantities of all these supplies were distributed to camps, and good conditions are being maintained. The Army is being pressed to fulfill their obligations with regard to these needs.

(5) TRADE-SERVICES : During the month we were able to accomplish various important services to our units by virtue of our contacts with civilian tradesmen and civilian supply. An apparently irreparable furnace was repaired for one team billet; a complete pump and water system installed on one of the camps; and bed-bug and rat-disinfection was completed on four camps : Glasenbach, Itzling, Lehen and Lexenfeld.

(6) VOLUNTARY AGENCIES : We continue to furnish supplies and services to all sponsored Voluntary Agencies as requested and approved by Welfare Department. A.J.D.C., O.R.T., J.A.F.P., I.G.C.R., have been supplied with stationary and office supplies, furniture, fuel, lamp-bulbs, materials, etc., in order to carry on their work in connection with UNRRA. They have repeatedly expressed appreciation for the co-operation received from this section.

(7) GARDEN PROJECT : In the light of our experience of last year in the planning of gardens on all camps, we have decided to proceed on our own initiative with this project. Practically no assistance was obtained from Army last year, and because of unkept commitments much valuable time was lost for sowing and planting. We have already discussed the whole project with Military Government, Department of Fuel and Agriculture, and they are in entire agreement that in view of existing food conditions alone, the scheme would be very worthwhile. They have checked with their Vienna Central Headquarters, and the way should be clear for us to secure permission to buy the necessary seeds and tools from Civilian Supply, to be paid for by the Land Government at no UNRRA expense. We hope to report definite results in March.

(8) ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPLIES : We continue to furnish practically all admin. supplies to the Zone team and administrative units. Clarification of responsibility for this phase of work is again requested, as we have in our report of last month. If we are to procure Administrative Supplies, then the facilities, such as available funds, etc., should be definitely outlined for our guidance.

(9) RELATIONSHIPS : Relationship with Military, are excellent. Because of the time we have been on this operation and the experienced gained, we have been able to help them time again with advice on sources of supply and supplies as well. We have furnished Army Engineers on USFA request the wood-straw they have needed (on Army payment), and have helped S-5 with sources of camp maintenance materials they have needed. As a result we have secured Army help whenever they could assist us, such as in the permission to move three prefabricated barracks to our camps at no expense to us. This latter project, by the way is being undertaken to provide badly-needed additional housing, recreational and warehouse space in Camps Parsch and Volksgarten. Relationship with other Agencies such as Y.M.C.A., from whom we secured recreational supplies for our workers at Kaprun during the month are pleasant and mutually co-operative.

IB/MHK
Tel.: 1212-3, 5348
Salzburg
c.c. file

I. Bernstein
U.S. Zone Supply Officer
Salzburg Austria

U.N.R.R.A.
US Zone HQ, Salzburg

Narrative Report for February, 1947.

Transport Division.

1. The month of February has been exceedingly difficult for Transport Division, mainly due to the weather elements and the shortage of jeeps for passenger work. Some camps have been more or less isolated owing to impassable roads and a jeep is the only type of vehicle which could reach them but owing to the poor delivery of jeeps in Vienna for winterisation and the non-arrival of new jeeps, journeys have been attempted with old Utilities or Hired Car, with the result that much work has been forced upon the Garage.
2. Load carrying vehicles on all teams and formations are in good condition, and a pool of Class "A" vehicles is held at H.Q. and Linz to meet all additional requirements.
3. The drawing and allocation of petrol which over the period of the last months has been revised and tightened up, has now resulted in an average consumption of 21,500 gallons, including Grodig Supply Centre, resulting in a saving of approximately five to six thousand gallons a month, despite the fact that actually more UNRRA vehicles are being used.
4. The general position of Transport is satisfactory, with the exception of the jeeps which are urgently required and a suitable saloon car for the Zone Director should be supplied immediately. It is most evident from the records of allocation of cars of the type from C.H.Q., that his personal needs have never been taken into account and it cannot be too strongly emphasised that action should be taken in this matter forthwith.

C. E. TRUETT,
Zone Transport Officer.

CET/KEB
Tel: Salzburg 5280.

LABOR NARRATIVE REPORT FOR MONTH ENDING FEBRUARY 28th.

UNRRA LABOR OFFICE
2, Alter Markt

1. Relationship with Military and Austrian Authorities.

Very satisfactory.

2. Relationship with Austrian Labor and DPs.

Moderately maintained.

Patience and continuous encouragement is needed in order to persuade men to accept work with the Austrian firms, and it has been necessary on frequent occasions to adopt severe measures in order to obtain results. The main culprits are those who have previously been employed by Americans, who are still of the opinion that they are not to be expected to accept work with Austrian firms, but to be given an opportunity to be reassigned to other Military Unit or Government establishments, although it is explained to them that there are now practically no more vacancies.

A certain amount of hardship has been experienced by our DP workers during the cold spell, and the firms have shown every consideration by offering easier hours, with full pay, and where men have been temporarily released, a retaining fee, and the usual ration cards have been given to them.

3. Cause of Increase in Unemployment.

In the past month we showed an increase of unemployment due mainly to the Americans releasing a large amount of men, for which we were unable to reassign immediately, as firms were not accepting further labor until weather conditions improved.

In the past week, however, we show a vast improvement, and it is expected that every available unskilled workman will be employed this coming week, as we have now sufficient demands to absorb all available unskilled labor.

Camp Ried and Aston in Upper Austria also show an increase of unemployment, which is apparently due to the same reason, but I have now been informed, that Arbeitsamt are now getting busy in these camps to reassign the men. In the event that they are not able to find jobs, I am prepared to offer them work, and good accommodation in the Salzburg area. Actually I am now in the process in trying to procure 15 to 20 men from Camp Ried, who will be accommodated in good billets by the firm concerned.

4. Employment in Trades.

We have been exceptionally busy in dealing with men seeking jobs in their particular trade, and it has been a great help to us that the Ordnance Department, and Family Housing Estate have been able to offer several vacancies, for instance Ordnance Center for mechanics, driver mechanics, electricians, and car locksmiths, and Housing Estate for Carpenters, painters, plumbers, masons, and glaziers. The men were obviously very delighted, as they were employed by a Government Department, but a very different attitude is taken by others who have been offered the same trade with Austrian firms.

In addition to the numbers of men assigned by Arbeitsamt in their trades, we have found employment for the following:

| | |
|------------------------------|----------|
| Drivers and Driver Mechanics | 25 |
| Locksmiths | 10 |
| Electricians | 5 |
| Plumbers | 4 |
| Painters | 4 |
| Carpenters | 3 |
| Joiner | 1 |
| Glazier | 1 |
| Cooks | 2 |
| Housekeeper | 1 |
| Charwomen | 14 |
| | <hr/> 70 |

5. Kaprun Project.

I visited this project on two occasions this month, the first at the request of the Directors to attend a meeting, where points were raised regarding clothing, food, and general welfare.

There had been one or two complaints regarding a slight reduction in calories, which apparently only lasted for a short period, because there was no extra food for the men who had supplementary ration cards to buy in their own locality. ~~with~~

As regards to footwear, some of the men were not supplied with the boots which were promised, and after having checked the ~~Firm~~ clothing lodger,

a balance of 59 pairs was shown. It was after I had inspected the barracks, that I had discovered 8 men were badly in need of boots, and therefore requested that the firm should supply them, for which they promised to do.

I also asked that more space should be provided in a particular barrack, as in my opinion it was a little overcrowded. This was also agreed upon.

The men required more games for recreation purposes, for which I promised I would bring on my second visit.

I called again the following week without the knowledge of the Directors, as I wished to make it a surprise, in order to ascertain that all their promises have been carried out, and was satisfied that they had been complied with.

It was arranged to remove six men, and return them to their own camp as they were bad workers, troublemakers, and affecting the general morale of the group.

The number of DPs employed in Kaprun to date totals 110.

6. Clothing.

We have repeatedly been approached by men employed with Military who have been unsuccessful in obtaining clothing from the Unit concerned.

It is apparent that some Units are not acquainted with the present ruling, consequently we had to refer them to the proper channels where clothing can be obtained.

Generally speaking the clothing situation has improved, as we have been able to secure articles from our own sources, and also from firms employing DPs, who can now provide them on payment.

It had occurred that some men have not been able to obtain clothing from the firm, and after having investigated the reason, it has been found that the employer is rather reluctant to make the necessary application unless they have proved themselves to be good workers, and have at least worked for a period of three to four weeks. However, whenever a case proves to be bonafide and urgent, we make it a point to request the firm to comply with their request.

7. Groups of Men Employed by Local Firms.

Local firms where groups of men are employed on constructional firms, namely: Grun & Bilfinger, Grossenberger, Rieser, Polzl, Rella & Noffo, Carl Heinz, Universale.

8. Types of Problems Dealth with Daily.

We have men calling on us seeking advice and help regarding their social troubles, example: payment, ration cards, clothing, legal problems, insurances, trade licenses, and directing them to the proper authorities to answer their inquiries.

We now have a case in hand where a DP worker from Kaprun, who has had two of his fingers amputated, and is obviously entitled to compensation. We have taken the matter up with the Local Sickness and Insurance Fund, and it will be in our interest to see that he gets the full authorized claim.

9. Target for the Month.

a) To supply as many men as possible to the firms requesting urgent labor, namely: Riosor, Rolla & Neffe, Carl Heinz, Leitner.

b) To place men in their trades in suitable employment.

c) To continue our efforts to decrease the number of women unemployed, which is considerable.

d) To solve the problem of finding suitable employment for men eligible for light work only.

10. Assigned to jobs by Arbeitsamt for month ending February 28th:

| | | |
|------------|----------|-----------|
| | Men: 207 | Women: 27 |
| Reassigned | " 179 | " 5 |

11. We have transferred our Office from 2, Waagplatz to 2, Alter Markt as from the 26th of February. Telephone numbers: 1632, 5165.

3d of March 1947.

A.A. CAZEAUX
Labor Liaison Officer

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
AUSTRIAN MISSION

Headquarters British Zone

Klagenfurt, Austria
5th March, 1947.

Monthly Narrative Report for February 1947.

To: Chief of Mission
UNRRA Central Headquarters
V i e n n a .

1. UNSOLVED PROBLEMS.

(a) Screening for eligibility.

The completion of the screening of all D.P.'s in the British Zone will be completed on March 10th. The 13 persons declared ineligible in Villach Camp on Dr. Bedos last visit will be moved to a Military camp on March 7th. The 35 ineligibles from Judenburg Camp will be transferred to the Military camp on or before March 15th.

We have requested A.C.A. (BE) Movement Section to remove the 102 USSR citizens residing in Villach Camp. This action will take place sometime during the month of March.

(b) Removal of remaining 500 Post Hostility Refugees in Camp Judenburg.

The early part of this month we directed a letter to the Deputy Director A.C.A. (BE) requesting an early decision on the above. A proposal has been made that the solution to this problem, which is primarily one of camp accommodation, might best be solved by the removal of the balance of the remaining 1400 population to St. Martins Camp. The final action on this will be taken in the next few days.

(c) Yugoslav Repatriation.

The programmes for the repatriation of individuals of Yugoslav nationality still remains one of the major problems in this Zone. For some time we have been assured that a Civilian Yugoslav Repatriation Mission will be stationed in this Zone to assist in this programme, but to date this Mission has not arrived.

It is important at this time that definite information be secured on the programme of the distribution and availability of the 60 days rations for Yugoslav repatriates.

The recent literature in which the Committee for Social Welfare (Department for Repatriation) attached to the Cabinet of the Prime Minister of the Government of the Federative Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia replies to questions put by UNRRA Yugoslav Mission in connection with the problems of the Repatriation of Yugoslav citizens, received from C.H.Q. has been distributed to the camps. We are of the opinion that if the approach in such literature could be of a positive rather than a negative nature it would be more helpful in encouraging repatriation.

(d) Conflict between emigration and repatriation.

The conflict between emigration and repatriation still continues to be a problem. Recently Cotton Manufacturers from England visited UNRRA camps in the British Zone to secure the names of single women who might be interested in going to England as workers in the cotton industry. We have previously had visits from representatives of the British Labour Department requesting information on domestics, nurses aides, and other individuals with specialised skills.

Such surveys, especially where individuals are interviewed have a tendency to directly affect the program of repatriation of individuals in the camps.

(e) Calories.

Camp Directors from all camps in the British Zone have reported that during the 23rd and 24th ration periods the rations drawn for the normal consumers were as follows:

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| St. Martins Villach | 1200 |
| Spittal | 1200 - 1300 with certain items such as milk and butter unavailable. |
| Admont | 1100 - 1200 |
| Judenburg | 1200 |
| St. Marein | 1200 |

This information was given to the Field Distribution Officer for investigation. The following is a copy of the report received from the Field Distribution Officer for Land Karnten:

" Investigation was made regarding the food situation in UNRRA Camps at Villach and Spittal and it was found out that during the 23rd period displaced persons in UNRRA Camps received from Bezirks Food Office the food equal - 1516 daily - calories for normal consumers. All consumer groups as employees, workers, heavy workers, and exp. and nursg. mothers, as well as T.B.C. persons and Hospital personnel received extra rations according to the general rules. During the 24th period, up to 23rd February the camps have been supplied with all commodities which were distributed for normal consumers for Carinthia. During the 23rd period, exception was for "Maggi" uncalorical extract and "emergency ration packets" for children. This statement was confirmed by the Province Food Office and the Bezirks Food Offices at Villach and Spittal. Discrimination was not and is not existing in the Carinthian Province, regarding of persons in displaced persons camps."

The Field Distribution Officer from Land Steiermark has not as yet submitted a written report, However, in a telephone communication has stated that he was fully aware to the fact that during the month of February the calories for the normal consumer for Austrians as well as DPs was considerably lower than 1500. A report will be submitted at a later date.

(f) Clothing.

The position in regard to all types of clothing as well as boots and shoes still remains most unsatisfactory. At the present time we are unable to furnish the adult male population with any type of garments.

2. REPATRIATION

A Polish Repatriation Train consisting of 137 repatriates left the British Zone on February 18th. See copy of letter written by Polish Mission to A.C.A. (BE) Movement Section as well as letter written by the Polish Mission to UNRRA.

The Polish Mission are now carrying on an intensive campaign in an attempt to get as many of their citizens as possible home by Easter. The sense of their last broadcast was " Let Us Be Home By Easter ".

We have been informed by Capt. Pastuszyński, Chief of the Polish Mission in the British Zone that they are of the opinion that about 4000 Poles living in the British Zone will apply for repatriation in the next 3 - 4 months. They stated there are already quite a number registered for the train in March and they hope that before the train is scheduled they will have some 450 people.

We have been informed by A.C.A. (BE) Movement Section that if 800 repatriates can be registered a rolling stock will be made available for a train on or about March 20th.

As stated in our previous monthly report and in this report under Unsolved Problems the question of a programme for Yugoslav repatriation has been disappointing. We are hoping that the visit of the Director of the British Zone to Yugoslavia in the first week of March will be of assistance. We hope that additional UNRRA personnel assigned to camps with Yugoslav D.Ps will be able to accompany Yugoslav repatriates home in the near future.

It is gratifying to report that considerable progress is being made in the programme for Ukrainian repatriation. The Russian Mission now have definite weekly schedules established i.e. two days in St. Martins Camp and one day in Judenburg Camp. They are bringing in considerable literature as well as copies of letters from DPs who have returned home. At St. Martins Camp a Ukrainian school teacher who has decided to return home has been appointed Head of the Ukrainian Repatriation Committee.

The conducting Officer as well as Russian Mission representatives have stated they are of the opinion that the numbers desiring repatriation will increase as the weather improves.

We should like to make the suggestion that arrangements be made for UNRRA representatives to return home with these repatriates to further aid in repatriation. We are also wondering whether or not any programme could be worked out to furnish Russian repatriates with the 60 days rations.

The number repatriated from UNRRA camps in the British Zone was as follows:

Yugoslavs:

| | | |
|----------|-----------|----|
| Adults | 50 | |
| Children | <u>46</u> | 96 |

Poles:

79

Ukrainians:

2

Total: 177

3. EMPLOYMENT.

At our last Directors Conference on 13th February 1947 a major portion of the meeting was reserved to discuss the problem of within camp employment i.e. paid and voluntary. All camps had previously been asked to submit an occupational analysis of their camp as well as a detailed explanation of what they considered to be the minimum camp requirements.

The following suggestions were made on the types of personnel who should remain on the Bezirkshauptmanns payroll:

1. Individuals in charge of Centre Administration and Records for which the Director is responsible to Military and UNRRA Authorities.
2. Supervisors of Public Health and Welfare Services and necessary records relating thereto.
3. Individuals responsible for the procurement, use, maintenance and safe guarding of Military and UNRRA supplies and equipment.
4. General supervisors of Centre functions for which the Director is responsible e.g. Camp Leaders, Works and Maintenance foremen, Forestry Supervisor, Police Chief etc.

It was felt that the balance of the functions within the camps should be considered of a Communal nature and should therefore be voluntary.

Continued emphasis has been placed on outside camp employment and a close relationship is maintained at all levels on this problem. (See monthly Labour Reports).

4. ORGANISATION

As mentioned in the report for January and in previous monthly reports it has been considered that certain Staff changes should be effected to bring about a more complete utilisation of the remaining UNRRA personnel. Several changes have now been decided upon and will take effect in the first two weeks of March.

5. SUPPLIES

See report from Supply Officer.

6. MEDICAL

See report from Senior Medical Officer Dr. Barton.

Plans have been completed for the establishment of a 120 beds T.B.Hospital at Spittal Camp.

This Hospital will be staffed by the following Class I personnel:

Dr. Gomez - T.B. Specialist,
Mr. Corsellis - Admin. Officer,
Miss Bowman - Nurse.

See also Chief Nurse report attached.

7. VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES.

World-Wide Y.W.C.A.
World-Wide Y.M.C.A.
A.J.D.C.
J.R.U.
Polish Red Cross Villach
Polish Red Cross Villach
Yugoslav Red Cross-Leoben
Yugoslav Red Cross-Leoben

Miss Graham
Mr. Marchand
Miss Risker - Miss Davis
Mr. Fiedler and one Assistant
Mr. Wacław Komorowski
Miss Hanna Marks
Miss Milena Kos
Mrs. Francka Pecnik

8. OTHER REPORTS

For programming on Transport and Admin. Services see separate reports.

9. Child Welfare

See report from Child Welfare Supervisor.

We should like to state in this connection that the repatriation of unaccompanied children in the British Zone has made considerable progress in the past month. It is gratifying to know that A.C.A. (BE) are now satisfied with the facilities for the care of children in Yugoslavia and therefore all Yugoslav children can be repatriated.

10. D.P. STATISTICS:

as at 28th February 1947.

| Team | No. in Camp's previous return | Arrivals | Departure | No. remaining in Camp |
|------|----------------------------------|----------|-----------|--------------------------|
| 314 | 1389 | 2 | 14 | 1377 |
| 327 | 152 | 8 | 1 | 159 |
| 330 | 5116 | 23 | 75 | 5064 |
| 332 | 1163 | 4 | - | 1167 |
| 335 | 1940 | 13 | 6 | 1947 |
| 336 | 2691 | 70 | 103 | 2658 |
| | 12,451 | 120 | 199 | 12,372 |

11. UNRRA PERSONNEL

Class I Employees:

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| Zone H.Q. | 12 |
| Teams | <u>27</u> |
| Total | <u>39</u> |

Class II

Class II Employees:

| | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Zone H.Q. | 14 (clerical) incl. X-ray team |
| | 2 (cleaners) |
| | 15 (transport) |
| | <u>5 (mesa field)</u> |

Total: 36

Quarters: Plans are on the way to discontinue the UNRRA Mesa at Krumpendorf for the few remaining UNRRA personnel on March 31st. Arrangements will be made for individual billeting of the four people involved.

Health: satisfactory
Morale: satisfactory
Leave: satisfactory

Clothing etc.: We are still awaiting the arrival of leather for shoe repairs.

12. RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE MILITARY.

The relationship with the Military i.e. primary with A.C.A. (BE) continues to be very satisfactory.

C. D. CHAPMAN
Zone Director

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
AUSTRIAN MISSION

Headquarters - British Zone

Ref: E48/

MONTHLY NARRATIVE REPORT FOR FEBRUARY 1947 - ADMIN. SERVICES DEPT.

PERSONNEL The following changes have been effected during the past month:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Resignation | 1 |
| Reassignment outside the Zone ... | 1 |
| Transfers within the Zone | 3 |
| Reclassification | 1 |

Routine work in this Department has been kept up to date.

TRAVEL. Travel Orders issued by Zone Headquarters during the month are as follows:

Total 30

Duty

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| To Vienna | 18 |
| To Salzburg | 4 |
| To Innsbruck | 4 (YM-YWCA personnel) |
| To Grodig | 1 |
| To Geneva | 1 (YMCA) |

Leave

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| To Vienna | 2 |
|-----------------|---|

ACCOMMODATION.

Accommodation for Officers at the Hotel Moser is more limited than hitherto and prior notification of intended visits is essential. Accommodation at the UNRR. Billets, Krumpendorf, is easier, due to the continued reduction of Headquarters staff. It is essential that all Class II personnel visiting Klagenfurt should bring adequate rations; this is still not always arranged.

M. E. King

for
ADMIN SERVICES OFFICER.

NARRATIVE REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1947
=====

To: Zone Director, UNRRA H. Q. KLAGENFURT.
From: Zone Supply Officer, UNRRA H. Q. KLAGENFURT.

Bad weather conditions throughout the month made delivery of supplies difficult but with the co-operation of the Zone Transport Office supplies were brought down from Grodig by vehicles being allotted to this Zone from Zell am See.

On the 3rd inst. I visited Admont camp to investigate reports received concerning supplies. A very satisfactory report of this visit can be given by me for apart from a few minor details, the handling of all supplies were found to be very efficiently carried out.

On the 19th inst. I visited Judenburg camp and inspected the new stores and system recently set up. This is a vast improvement, and this camp now seems to have a very sound system, storage of supplies is very good, stores very neatly set out.

Electric wire and materials for camp heating, i.e. stove piping or tin for the making of same proved a very difficult problem owing to the shortage of power and coal.

Difficulty is experienced in submitting of returns to C.H.Q. and Salzburg on time owing to delays caused to mail by the weather elements.

Supply personnel changes through the month were:

Mr. N. McMillan from Judenburg to Admont,
Mr. J.A. Broadley from Admont to Judenburg

G.D. MILLWARD
ZONE SUPPLY OFFICER

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
AUSTRIAN MISSION

Ref: 2055

Headquarters, British Zone.

PROGRESS REPORT PERIOD ENDING 27 FEB 47

1. Conferences attended: Medical Conference at CHQ, Vienna, 11 Feb 47 - 12 Feb 47.
2. Interviews and discussions: Nil
3. Camps Visited - Team 327, 28 Jan 47 - 4 Feb 47, 14 Feb 47 - 19 Feb 47, 20 Feb 47.
Team 330, 8 Feb 47
Team 314, 17 Feb 47 - 18 Feb 47
Team 332, 15 Feb 47, 21 Feb 47 - 27 Feb 47.
4. Immediate Problems: The poor standard of Hygiene and sanitation in the camp at St.Marein. The assistance of Dr. KRON who has made direct contact with the camp inhabitants has been a very great asset. The 2 Jewish DP doctors are willing and anxious to work under his guidance. The nursing staff have been told that every effort will be made to procure the necessary articles to help them in their work. A visit to AJDC in Graz has been made by Dr. Kron and myself. Supplies such as nurses and doctors gowns, overalls and aprons for the kitchen staff, sheets, towels and kitchen utensils were given to us by AJDC. Also a quantity of white paint to paint as many rooms as possible in the camp hospital. We also approached AJDC in regard to having a Jewish trained nurse in St.Marein. We interviewed a Polish trained nurse who has had a great deal of experience including Public Health and District work in Poland. She will advise us within the next few days if she is willing to work at St.Marein.

Although the results of our efforts are somewhat slow we feel that the people realise that they have to raise the standards of hygiene and it is hoped that very shortly both St.Marein and Hafendorf Camps will be satisfactory.

5. Future Plans - Nil.

6. General

The camp hospital in Admont is excellent. Miss Spanjer works hard and much credit should be given to her in regard to the nursing administration.

Since 4 Feb 47 the Children's Centre, Leoben, has been without an UNRRA nurse except for three days, 14, 19 and 20 Feb 47, when I was there to assist the DP doctor to carry out the tuberculin tests on all inmates in both camps. Despite this fact I consider the Hygiene and nursing standards to be exemplary.

7. Attachments

Team Nurses Monthly Reports.

E. BUTLER
Chief Nurse
British Zone

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION.
AUSTRIAN MISSION

Headquarters - British Zone

NURSING SERVICES REPORT PERIOD ENDING 25 FEB 47 .

1. Number of Team Nurses - 4
2. New Assignments - Nil
3. Reassignments - Mrs. A. Tjon de Waart reassigned to US Zone as from 27 Feb 47.
4. Resignation - Nil.
5. Number of UNRRA Nurses without UNRRA doctors -

One UNRRA doctor supervises the two camps in Land Karnten. One doctor supervises the two Jewish Camps in Land Steiermark and the doctor in Judenburg who supervises the Children's Centre, Leoben.

6. Sickness among UNRRA nurses - Nil
7. Nurses on leave - Miss Spanjer, 14 days leave as from 1 Mar 47.
8. Future Nursing Requirements

Miss Van Schayk will supervise camps in Land Karnten, Miss Vincent the camps in Land Steiermark, and Miss Bowman I presume will supervise the TB hospital and take over the Zone Chief Nurse's duties as that position has been declared redundant.

9. Location of Teams-

Team 314 Admont - Miss Spanjer
Team 327 Leoben - Supervised by Zone Chief Nurse.
Team 332 St. Marein - Miss Van Urk
Team 335 Judenburg - Miss Vincent
Team 336 Villach - Miss Van Schayk
Team 330 Spittal - Miss Van Schayk

10. Nursing Problems in the Field - Transport etc.

The Zone Medical Officer received a few thermometers. These have been distributed to the various camps.

11. Progress in health teaching in clinics and schools and barrack visiting:-
Barracks are visited regularly. Health teaching is well organised.
12. Progress regarding training of DP hospital aids. - Courses are still in progress.
13. Nursing Personnel problems - Rubber boots have been issued during the past month to the UNRRA nurses.
14. General - Miss Van Urk left on the repatriation train to Poland on 18 Feb 47.

E. BUTLER
Chief Nurse
British Zone

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
AUSTRIAN DP OPERATION

Headquarters - British Zone

MONTHLY MEDICAL REPORT FOR BRITISH ZONE, AUSTRIA, FEBRUARY 1947.

ORGANISATION.

The state of camps in the Zone remains as at the end of January, i.e. 6 Centres, covering 10 Camps in all, with a total population of about 12,000 D.P.s.

POLICY.

The Administration also remains substantially the same, with three UNRRA M.O.s and two Nurses. The M.O. for Kainten Area acts as Senior M.O. for the Zone, leaving an Area M.O. for Steiermark and one M.O. for the Jewish camps in the Zone.

PERSONNEL.

After consultation with the Director of Health, Vienna and the A.M.O. Steiermark, Dr. Kron, who had been stationed at Admont was charged with the additional supervision of St. Marein and Hafendorf, thus combining the Medical Administration of the two Jewish camps.

During the absence of Miss Van Urk on duty with the Polish Repatriation train, Miss Butler has been temporarily stationed at St. Marein.

HEALTH.

In spite of severe weather conditions, and the difficulties in maintaining proper sanitation owing to the frost, the general health of the D.P. population has remained at a high level. Apart from a few cases of influenza no epidemic has been recorded.

TOUR OF THE ZONE.

In the last week of February the S.M.O. of this Zone visited all camps in the Steiermark Area and inspected hospitals and Medical Administration. With the exception of St. Marein and Hafendorf, where conditions are difficult, the Medical services were found to be working satisfactorily in all Assembly Centres.

A detailed report on this tour is being prepared and will be submitted.

TRANSPORT.

On the whole transport facilities have improved during the last month, but Dr. Kron is still not provided for. With the increase in his duties and the distance to be covered between Admont and St. Marein it is essential that a suitable vehicle be found for this officer.

OTHER MATTERS.

NIL to report.

Dr. D. E. Barton
Dr. D. E. Barton
Senior Medical Officer
British Zone - Austria.

NARRATIVE TRANSPORT REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1947

To : Zone Director, British Zone, Klagenfurt.

From: Zone Transport Officer, Klagenfurt.

The continued extra severe weather experienced in the Zone increased slightly the hazards experienced on the roads. The number of accidents fell below the number anticipated and were confined chiefly to 15 cwt trucks.

The programme of returning to the Army all 3 ton trucks and replacing by UNRRA - owned vehicles was continued to the extent of returning 29 trucks to the XB vehicle park at Graz and collecting 9 UNRRA vehicles from Zell-am-See and distributing to the teams.

An intensive check on petrol in January and a careful watch in February showed an all round drop in the petrol consumption. It is intended to continue this extra supervision which has shown such good results.

No additional Jeeps were received and this has meant operating the passenger carrying vehicles under difficulties, this has been partly met by using 15 cwt trucks but has also led to breaking of the instruction to the effect that only the driver and one passenger is allowed to travel in the cab.

The Assistant Zone Transport Officer attended the transport conference in Vienna and received instructions on the procedure to be adopted with regard to all vehicle repairs being carried out by civilian firms. Details were also given as to the disposal of tools and spares at present held in the zone.

C o p y

Polska Midja Repatriacyjna
w Austrji
The Polish Mission for Repatriation
in Austria

Villach, 22nd February, 1947

L - B -all

Subject: UNRRA's cooperation with Polish Repatr. Mission

To: HQ UNRRA British Zone Austria, Klagenfurt

Copy to: Mr. Chalmers, Director UNRRA DP Camp St. Martin,
Mrs. Cameron, Welfare Officer, UNRRA DP Camp
St. Martin,
HQ Polish Repatr. Mission, Vienna.

A repatriation train with Polish repatriates coming from
St. Martin Camp and from the surroundings of Villach and Graz
left for Poland on 18th February, 1947.

While organising that train the Polish Repatriation Mission
had the opportunity of establishing once more the great usefulness
of UNRRA in repatriation.

We have always appreciated this cooperation but when with
its friendly initiative and concern it exceeded what is expected
from a well-performed duty, it deserves special recognition.

Since these features well characterise good will and
willingness of UNRRA in the British Zone of Austria to cooperate with
the Polish Repatriation Mission, it gives us real pleasure to ex-
press these thanks to UNRRA through its Zone Director Major Chapman.

We also take this opportunity to thank the Camp Director
Mr. Chalmers for his friendly interest in our tasks and for his
help afforded to us.

And it is our exceptionally pleasant duty to thank Mrs.
Cameron for her sympathetic and ardent work resulting from an
understanding of the necessity of easing the lot of these real
victims of the war which are most of the DP-s.

Head of Branch Unit of Polish
Repatriation Mission in British Zone
Austria:-

(sgd)

S. PASTUSZYNSKI, Capt.

C o p y

The Polish Mission for Repatriation
in Austria

Villach, 20th February 47

K - B - 109

Subject: Polish Repatriation Train on 18th February 47.

To: Major Hornsby, PW & DP Divn. ACA (BE), c/o HQ BTA.

Copy to: Major C.D. Chapman, UNRRA Zone Director, Klagenfurt.

1. A repatriation train comprising 137 persons left Villach for Poland on 18th February 47.

2. Although there were about 215 persons registered, including people from Graz, the transport difficulties caused by heavy snow-falls during the last few days made it impossible for a certain number of persons to reach the train in time, and especially for those from the more remote parts of Villach and Graz districts.

3. Another reason which caused a certain number of repatriates, and especially those with children, to put off their departure, was the uncertainty till the very day of departure of the train whether train would be equipped with coal for the journey.

4. We wish to thank you for putting in the train a heated ambulance coach with 24 soft beds in which we were able to place comfortably in the last moments before the departure of the train children and old and weak people.

For the Chief of the Polish Mission
for Repatriation & of Polish Liaison
Officers in Austria:-
(sgd)
S. PASTUSZYNSKI, Capt.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION, AUSTRIAN MISSION
FRENCH ZONE

Innsbruck, 5th March 1947.

NARRATIVE REPORT FOR THE MONTH ENDED 28th. FEBRUARY 1947

1. Relation with Military and other Agencies.

Relationships continue in a quite satisfactory manner and in the last months the French Military Government has agreed to give effect to a much more satisfactory method of paying employees in camps which has been urged by this H.Q. The USSR-Repatriation Mission continues its work but as a result of a meeting between Col. ROGOZINSKI and myself and later a meeting between Governour VOIZARD, Col. THIBAUT, Col. ROGOZINSKI and myself several problems should be more easily dealt with in the future.

The I.G.C. has commenced to process the first group of persons under the Brazilian Immigration scheme.

Relations with the Austrian Authorities here do not improve. In spite of my meeting with the Landeshauptmann last month when he made certain promises little or no action appears to have taken place. Dr. PSENNER, Chief of the Ernährungsamt in Tyrol has produced unnecessary difficulties in the food-distributions to workers etc. The mental attitude of the Provincial Administration closely conforms to the Press' attitude of complete indifference to the Austrian responsibilities in the maintenance of Displaced Persons. This attitude has reached such a pitch, that in my opinion it is high time that some action is taken at a high level, even to the extent of reporting this attitude to the Foreign Ministers at the Peace Conference.

2. Major results and Developments.

- (a) Housing. There is no change to report in this situation in the camps, since weather conditions have prevented any active program to be carried out.
- (b) Food. Both camps have been maintained by the Austrian Authorities at the full quota of 1550 calories during the last period. The shortage of flour in Landeck reported last month has been made good. As result of balloting in both camps the central kitchens for normal consumers have been closed. Barracks-cooking has been substituted. Both camps are carrying out this program for an experimental period at the conclusion of which a further ballot will be taken. An interim Gallup-poll taken at Kufstein shows that this innovation is very popular.
- (c) Clothing. There is no clothing in UNRRA-stores in this Zone. The allotment of clothing-coupons has been exhausted and with the exception of certain old cloths being made into children's cloths no distribution is possible.
- (d) Fuel. The situation here is unfortunate but it is well known that the fuel situation in Tyrol is extremely difficult. With the best will in the world the Austrians can not give what they have not got but I am satisfied that the camps are being treated fairly in view of the overall situation.
- (e) Health. Rumours of typhus epidemics proved to be unfounded but all precautions against such an outbreak have been taken. A visiting French Military Government officer commented very favourably on the children's, sick and special group feeding programs.
- (f) Welfare. The Theatre groups in both camps continue to be active. Both camps show an increase in the activities of the adult evening classes. Welfare officers are still concerned over the dilatory methods of the various Allied Military Governments in joining separated families. With the approval of the French Military Government now being given to $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the camps strength permitted on the pay-roll and that those $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ should draw full wages one grave injustice has been removed. It remains now to arrange with the Austrian Authorities to issue without fuss and bother worker's ration-cards to those workers whose daily task falls within the work-groups as laid down by the Austrian Arbeitsamt. This matter should be settled

in the next few days as I have demanded an inspection of the work activities in the camps by the Arbeitsamt and Ernahrungsamt combined. Invitations to do this have been given over the last three months but have been studiously ignored by the Austrian Administration who characteristically go to any length to avoid facing the problem which demands "yes" or "no" for an answer.

In spite of the difficulties presented by the various departments of the Austrian Administration it is interesting and only fair to report that those departments which deal with education, culture and medicine are always extremely co-operative.

3. Repatriation and Resettlement.

- (a) Repatriation. During February only 8 Poles were repatriated. At the present moment approximately 50 are showing interest in repatriation and application has been made to French Military Government for transport. Mrs. LEWIS, Welfare Officer at Kufstein Camp has carried out an interesting and detailed survey among the Polish families with a view to finding out what exactly are the objections to repatriation. Details of this survey will be submitted separately.
- (b) Resettlement. The I. G. C. have commenced their processing of the first group of would-be immigrants to Brazil. After conversation with the I. G. C. representative it was agreed that they should carry out the work among the least likely repatriants.
- (c) Action on removal of collaborators. Mr. BEDO's recent visit has uncovered a small number of collaborators, who are now awaiting removal to a Military Government Camp.

4. Organisation.

- (a) Personnel requirements. Nil
- (b) Problems involving morale. Nil
- (c) Internal administrative problems.

- 1) Communications. Reasonably satisfactory.
- 2) Supplies. Food supplies are satisfactory. PX-supplies arrive and are thankfully received but the system of distribution completely baffles the intelligence of the members of this HQ. A very necessary innovation is a publication of an availability list.
- 3) Billets. These are now satisfactory. The UNRRA teams in Kufstein and Landeck are satisfactorily housed and HQ Personnel now completely in the flat above the office, which is comfortable and functions well. There is now accommodation for two Class II Personnel, provided they are of the same sex. During January and February the following accommodations were handed back to the French:

- 1. Accommodation Hotel Mariabrunn.
- 2. Kaiserjaegerstrasse 3.
- 3. Warehouse at Hall and in addition the garage at Hall has been handed back to the Austrians.

The Accommodation in Innsbruck now consists of :
Elisabethstrasse 3 (for office and billets).
Guttenbergstrasse 6 (Garage).

- 4) Transport. Satisfactory and in good working conditions. We are still awaiting jeeps from Vienna, but the admirable quality of patience is being practised to the full.
- 5) Financial. Quite satisfactory. Many problems with the new script have solved themselves. From a financial point of view it is embarrassing to have to carry out purchases of sleepers etc. for transients who do not pay cash since the float allowed to this HQ. is quite small.

P. H. WHITNEY-COATES
Director French Zone, Innsbruck

Innsbruck, Headquarters,
5th March 1947.

P. H. W-C/ AW.

U.N.R.R.A.
TEAM 350, U.S. ZONE
VIENNA AUSTRIA.

February 28, 1947.

SUBJECT : Narrative Report for February 1947.

TO : Deputy Chief of Mission, UNRRA C H Q, Vienna.

FROM : Director Vienna Spearhead Team 350, U.S. Zone.

REF. : UA/12/18.

I. GENERAL-

A total of 434 Jewish refugees from Eastern Europe were processed at the Rothschild Reception Centre during the month. The percentages by nationalities of these refugees were Polish 90%, Hungarian 3%, Rumanian 4% and miscellaneous 3%.

As can be readily seen from the statistics of new arrivals over the last 6 months there has been a continuing falling-off in the number of refugees, which can not merely be attributed to weather conditions. General indications are that, while the movement from Eastern Europe will not cease completely for some time the numbers involved will be small by comparison with 1946. Some of the factors contributing to this situation are

- a) the absence of any serious antisemitic outbreaks in Poland during the last 6 months, even including the election period, when anti-semitic outbreaks were particularly feared.
- b) The general stalemate in the Palestine situation.
- c) The fact that approximately 50,000 Jews have now settled - apparently under satisfactory conditions - in Lower Silesia.

In this intensely complicated situation there are naturally other implications, particularly from the aspect of Zionist politics, but the above factors are those which are immediately obvious in contributing towards the marked reduction in the flow of refugees.

II. IMPORTANT PROBLEMS AND TARGETS FOR THE SUCCEEDING MONTH-

- a) Facilities for orthodox Jews.

When the necessary supplies of beds and bedding can be procured, it is proposed to retain all orthodox refugees in a wing of the Rothschild camp, inasmuch as a properly staffed kosher kitchen is in operation at the camp and this will therefore eliminate the present necessity for transporting the kosher food to orthodox groups in the other camps. An additional stove is also being procured so that this kitchen may cope with larger numbers.

b) Feeding.

Effective March, 6 two cooked meals will be furnished to the refugee camps, as a result of increased pooling of Army and A.J.D.C. food supplies.

c) Mass X Ray survey.

This survey should be completed during the next month by the further examination and filming of all suspicious cases, disclosed by the miniature x ray. This work has been somewhat complicated by the fact that some of the suspicious cases have in the meantime left the camps, but every effort will be made to trace them and ensure that they are properly verified.

III. RELATIONS WITH THE MILITARY AND OTHER AGENCIES-

Satisfactory.

IV. MAJOR RESULTS AND DEVELOPMENTS-

a) Supply.

Difficulties were again encountered during the month as a result of the inadequate fuel supplies allotted by the Army, the situation naturally being aggravated by the extremely cold weather. The allocation of coke was reduced during the month by 12½ tons and an equal amount of lignite substituted therefor. This made it necessary to close down the central heating plant at the Arzberger-Camp and to install individual coal-burning stoves in the rooms. It is hoped that the advent of warmer weather in March will render the fuel allocations adequate as this has created great difficulties for the team throughout the winter.

Large supplies of clothing and footwear have been received from A.J.D.C. during the month, so that it was possible to arrange a blanket distribution for all camps, including Seegasse and in addition a percentage of this clothing was transferred to the Labor Points Store for sale.

b) Immigration Office.

Statistics for the operation of this office during the month of February are as follows:-

Total number of persons interviewed by UNRRA 72

Total number processed and passed to Consulate 31

Breakdown of religion^s:

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| Jewish | 18 |
| Roman Catholic | 11 |
| Protestant | 1 |
| Without religion | 1 31 |

Breakdown of Birthplace:

| | | |
|--------------------------|----|----|
| Austria | 7 | |
| Czechoslovakia | 3 | |
| Germany | 4 | |
| Hungary | 3 | |
| Poland | 12 | |
| Roumania | 1 | |
| Russia | 1 | 31 |

Total number registered by:

| | | |
|-----------------|----|----|
| UNRRA | 18 | |
| Joint | 2 | |
| HLAS | 11 | 31 |

c) Medical.

The Course for Nurses Aides, organized by the Team Nurse, in co-operation with the medical and nursing personnel of the Allgemeines Krankenhaus and the camps, was brought to a very successful conclusion on February, 20th. The 28 successful students were presented with their certificates at a ceremony in the Rothschild Camp, attended by representatives from UNRRA C H Q, the U.S. Army and the Allgemeines Krankenhaus. The complete success of this course, which was obvious to all the organizations and individuals interested, has created a demand for another one to be instituted and permission has been obtained from the U.S. Army authorities to bring selected students from camps in the U.S. Zone of Austria to Vienna, in order to take the course. The successful candidates of the previous course are now carrying on practical work in the Allgemeines Krankenhaus, under the supervision of the qualified Austrian nurses, so as to give them further practical experience. At the end of the practical work an individual evaluation will be forwarded to the Team Nurse by the supervising Austrian nurse.

No unusual incidence of disease has occurred during the month, but plans have been made to cope with an influenza epidemic, should one occur. These plans include instructions to the camp residents and to all D.P. medical staff, the conservation of certain necessary medical supplies which would be required in large amounts in an epidemic and the provision of additional isolation facilities.

The quarantine wards in the Rothschild Reception Centre have now been redecorated and are ready for occupancy and an additional nursing mothers ward has also been opened, in order to relieve the former overcrowding.

d) Welfare.

While the food supplied from the Arzberger kitchen still leaves a great deal to be desired, considerable improvement has been shown during the last month and the main problem remains that of variation in diet, which is extremely difficult, due to the lack of variety in the bulk supplies received from the U.S. Army. Every attempt continues to be made in conjunction with the mili-

tary authorities and A.J.D.C. to improve matters further and as previously reported it is planned to provide 2 cooked meals per day, effective March, 6.

As mentioned in last month's report greater attention has now been devoted to the development of recreational and cultural activity in the refugee camps, in view of the fact that the flow in and out of the camps is so much slower. A Welfare Committee has accordingly been established with an executive, consisting of one representative from each camp with a D.P. supervisor, who has had previous welfare and entertainment experience, plus the Team Welfare Officer and a representative of A.J.D.C. Lectures and discussions on topics of interest and use are to be given and dramatic and sporting clubs organized. In addition local theatre and concert hall managements are being contacted with a view to obtaining free tickets for plays, concerts and other presentations. It is understood that O.R.T. has now received approval from the American military to operate in Vienna and it is hoped that this organization will also be of great assistance in the welfare program.

e) Labor.

At the end of the month 134 D.P.s in the camps were on the payroll paid by the Austrian authorities, while 406 D.P.s were receiving labor points for use in the Labor Points Canteen.

V. INTERNAL ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION-

During the last few months the personnel transport situation has become even more critical, due to the continuous breaking down of the 3 CEM sedans, on loan from the U.S. Army. It has only been as a result of conscientious and efficient work on the part of the team mechanics and drivers that it has been possible to continue operations.

FREDERICK T. SILLETT
Director,
UNRRA Team 350.

FTS/AP.

11.3.47.

UNRRA TRACING BUREAU FOR AUSTRIA

MONTHLY REPORT

February, 1947.

SUMMARY.

1. While the total of new enquiries received during the month of February remains approximately the same as during the preceding month, there has been a decrease in the total of replies received. This decrease is particularly noticeable in the U.S. Zone, where there was a drop from 647 replies in January to 248 during February. This was partly counterbalanced by an increase in the British Zone from 307 replies in January to 609 in February.
2. The total number of enquiries closed has risen by nearly 18% from January's total.

U.S. ZONE.

3. During the past month strenuous efforts have been made by the U.S. Zone Tracing Bureau to clear up the back-log of cases, with the result that the cases now in process in the Zone number ~~1,294~~ ^{1,626} as opposed to ~~1,294~~ ^{1,626} during January.
4. It is anticipated that on 5 March the two Jeeps which were sent to Vienna in December 1946 for winterization will be returned to the Salzburg Office, thus easing the critical transport situation which has hampered the work in the Zone during the past two months.

REGISTRY, DOCUMENTS & LOCATOR FILE.

5. During the month of February Registry started on two major projects: a review of the card index and all lists, and a review of all files in order to separate open cases from obsolete and concentration camp cases. These reviews are progressing satisfactorily and it is hoped that they will be completed by mid-March. The daily average of cases processed in Registry, 376, reflects great credit on the staff, as two of the employees are working full-time on the reviewing team, and there have been several cases of illness necessitating long absences from work.
6. The value of the Documents Section is increasing steadily as Documents are received. During the month of February the Documents Officer obtained the photostatic copy of the nationality Death Lists of Mauthausen from the film previously secured. These lists contain more than 60,000 names of dead, and have helped to close a number of cases. On 19 February records concerning Russian prisoners of war were handed to the Soviet PW & DP authorities, and death certificates of Soviet nationals will be handed over as soon as we have office copies. Contacts have been established with the U.S. Graves Registration Commission, and a

number of death certificates of Americans were sent to Colonel Knox. During the month 1,351 names were submitted for search, and positive results given in 290 cases; this compares favourably with last month's figures of 202 positive results from 347 names.

7. The British Zone Locator File arrived at the end of the month, and will be ready for checking on 5 March. U.S. Zone DP.3 cards and index cards have now been separated into two indices, one for Upper Austria and one for Land Salzburg. It is to be noted that the Locator File is gradually losing its value as a tracing agent because of the lifting of postal restrictions, and the number of names found for CIC and War Department is many times that of the names found for the Tracing Bureau.

CORRESPONDENCE SECTION.

8. Both in the Correspondence Unit and Concentration Camp Unit difficulty has been experienced owing to illness among the Class II staff and the fact that one member of the Correspondence Unit is employed full-time on the review team. The review of open cases has necessarily brought a great increase in the work of the Correspondence Section, resulting in a back-log of 300 cases - less, however, than was anticipated. In the Concentration Camp Unit remarkable progress has been made on the Master List of Concentration Camp Deportees, which now contains over 10,000 names. Revision of statistical methods has been carried out within the Section during the month with good results.

VIENNA ZONE.

9. As in the Correspondence Section, the review of open cases has produced a strain on the Vienna Zone Bureau, both from the increase in work (160 cases arrived in the Zone in one day alone) and from the fact that the Zone Chief Typist has been seconded to the reviewing team. However, the review of cases has not been allowed to interfere with the current work of the Zone, and general progress during the month has been very good. In addition to his usual work, the Field Searcher has managed to procure a number of lists of Forced Workers from factories in Vienna, which will be of great value in tracing work.

PERSONNEL.

10. The standard of work for the Registry and Documents Sections improved materially during the month of February. This improvement has confirmed our belief that the actions taken in early January effecting certain replacements were entirely justified. Man days absence due to illness increased to 130½ days for the month of February.
11. A particular problem has developed with respect to leave for Class II personnel. A substantial number of people were recruited in June, July and August of 1946 and therefore become eligible for leave in January, February and March 1947. The work of the Bureau will not permit the absence of any substantial number of Class II personnel at the same time. We have, therefore, determined that a maximum of 12 weeks total annual leave per month will be allowed for Class II staff members.

Priority will be given to members of the staff who have had the longest period of service without leave, and a leave quota by sections has been established.

ADMINISTRATION.

12. Cabinets to house Documents and Registry files, ordered several months ago, were received at the end of the month. Some of them were found to be not usable because of an error in the size. However, the remainder of them have materially improved the space situation in Registry and Documents Sections.

GENERAL.

13. The Director of the Tracing Bureau left on leave on 20 February 1947. During this absence the staff carried on in an exceptionally fine manner. The most notable achievement during the last eight days of February was the completion of the review of 14,691 cases by the review staff. The review staff consisted of Frau Dr. Mrazek, Frl. Stolle, Frl. Neumayer and Herr Seemayer, Herr Rouschal being away on sick leave. Miss Bush devoted practically full time to the supervision of the review team, assisted only occasionally by the UNRRA members of the staff. This review has progressed more rapidly than was anticipated and the estimate for the completion date is 10 March 1947.

PLANS.

14. Upon completion of the review, two of the Registry staff members will be assigned to the separation of the obsolete cases into two groups; those which can be closed immediately, and the second category which will be cleared through the Documents and Locator File before closing. Registry is also working on the complete revision of the index, which will eliminate from the card file all cards which do not refer to existing cases, either open or closed. Discussions will be held during the month of March with various persons and agencies interested in the future of tracing in Austria.
- Franklin D. ...*

STATISTICS

A. ENQUIRIES:

| | Forwarded to Zone | Received from Zone | Total |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|-------|
| British | 41 | 61 | 208 |
| U.S. | 110 | 57 | 167 |
| French | 210 | 7 | 225 |
| Soviet | 52 | 2 | 54 |
| Vienna Zone | 603 + | 141 | 744 |
| | | | 1,232 |
| *Includes 446 enquiries returned by Austrian Red Cross, of which no previous record was held in Registry. | | | |
| New Mauthausen concentration camp cases | | | 402 |
| TOTAL: | | | 1,694 |

B. REPLIES:

| | Forwarded to Zone | Received from Zone | Total |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|-------|
| British | 51 | 558 | 609 |
| U.S. | 11 | 237 | 248 |
| French | - | 34 | 34 |
| Soviet | 2 | 58 | 60 |
| Vienna Zone | 64 | 326 | 390 |
| | | | 1,341 |
| **Information secured concerning persons deported to concentration camps from Vienna | | | 343 |
| TOTAL: | | | 1,684 |

C. ENQUIRIES CLOSED:

TOTAL: 688

D. DETAILS ON CLOSED ENQUIRIES:

| | British | U.S. | French | Soviet | Vienna | Total |
|-----------------|---------|------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Located Alive | 170 | 43 | 8 | 17 | 282 | 520 |
| Death Confirmed | 8 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 54 |
| Negative*** | 10 | 8 | - | - | 36 | 114 |
| TOTAL: | | | | | | 688 |

**The cases in this category are those where facts of deportation have been established, but where we are continuing our efforts to determine the fate of the persons deported.

***Enquiries closed as "negative" are those for which we have exhausted all possibilities for search and have so advised the enquirer.

VII LIST OF PRESS RELEASES ISSUED DURING FEBRUARY

80 759 Austrian Refugees Return from Shanghai

11 February

VIII LIST OF ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS CONCERNING DP OPERATIONS
ISSUED DURING FEBRUARY 1947

Austrian Mission Series

- 317 Security and Fire Prevention
- 318 Control of Narcotic and Dangerous Drugs
- 319 Commodity Accounting - DP Operations
- 32 Policy Regarding Repatriates Breaking Journey in Transit
- 323 Communications - Cables to French Mission & DP Headquarters, Paris
- 328 Postal Service - Misuse of APO Mail for DP's.
- 329 Addressees - French Mission and DP Headquarters, Paris
- 334 DP Operations Control
- 337 Integration of Teams 316 and 317
- 338 Statistical Health Reports

IX PRINCIPAL OFFICERS ENGAGED IN DP OPERATIONS IN AUSTRIA

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Deputy Chief of Mission and Chief of DP Operations | Col. C.S. Miller |
| Director, DP Operations US Zone | Mr. R.J. Corkery |
| Director, DP Operations British Zone | Major C.D. Chapman |
| Director, DP Operations French Zone | Mr. P.H. Whitney-Coates |
| Director, Vienna Area Team | Mr. F. Sillett |
| Chief, Eligibility and Repatriation Division | Mrs. N. West |
| Chief, Repatriation Branch | Mr. T.J. Lindsay |
| Chief, Child Search Branch | Miss A. Brownlee |
| Chief, Voluntary Societies Liaison Branch | Miss D. Easto |
| Chief, Welfare Branch | Mrs. M. Mitchell |
| Chief, DP Screening Team | Tr. A. Bedo |
| Chief Medical Officer | Col. J.H. Cottrell |
| Chief Nurse | Miss C. Grant-Glass |
| Chief, DP Supply Division | Mr. R. Adrian |
| Chief, Transport Division | Major A.W. Johnson |
| Statistician | Mrs. H. Clark |
| Chief Tracing Officer | Mrs. F. Pomeroy |

U N R R A

Mission to Austria

THE DISPLACED PERSONS SITUATION IN AUSTRIA

28 February 1947

Tables

- I Number reported by Military Authorities in Austria at end of each month June 1946 - February 1947.
- II Total number reported by Military Authorities in Austria to be repatriated, number repatriated from 8 May 1945 to 28 February 1947 and numbers remaining on 28 February in Military and UNRRA Camps, Austrian Civil Camps and outside Camps.
- III Repatriation from Austria during the period 8 May 1945 to 28 February 1947 -- cumulative to the end of each month.
- IV Repatriation from Austria by months, July 1946 - February 1947 and cumulative figures 8 May 1945 - 30 June 1946.
Military and
- V Number remaining in UNRRA Assembly Centres at end of each month, June 1946 - February 1947.
- VI Number remaining in UNRRA Assembly Centres at end of each month, June 1946 - February 1947.
- VII Number in camps in Austria operated by Austrian Civil Authorities at end of each month, June 1946 - February 1947.
- VIII Number outside camps in Austria at end of each month June 1946 - February 1947.
- IX Number of Jews in UNRRA Assembly Centres in Austria at end of each month June 1946 - February 1947, by country of origin.
- X Repatriation intentions of persons in UNRRA Assembly Centres in Austria 28 February 1947.
- XI Number remaining in Military and UNRRA Assembly Centres and number remaining in UNRRA Assembly Centres at 28 February by Zones.
- XII Number repatriated from Austria and number repatriated from UNRRA Assembly Centres during February by Zones.

History Unit

March

1947

S U M M A R Y

The total number of persons in Austria defined by the Military Authorities^a as "displaced" at the end of February was approximately 383,200. Of this number the Military Authorities reported that approximately:

| | |
|---------|----------------------------|
| 272,800 | were outside camps |
| 110,400 | were in camps ^b |

Among those in camps, 89,017 were in Military and UNRRA Camps, 21,355 were in camps in the American Zone operated by Austrian civil authorities for ex-enemy nationals and Volksdeutsche.

Among the 89,017 in Military and UNRRA camps also were 24,132 who cannot be considered by UNRRA technically to be displaced persons. These were:

| | |
|--------|---------------|
| 19,474 | Volksdeutsche |
| 1,724 | Germans |
| 2,490 | Hungarians |
| 8 | Austrians |
| 429 | Roumanians |
| 5 | Bulgarians |
| 2 | Finns |

The remaining 64,885 displaced persons who were presumably displaced in the UNRRA technical sense were distributed as follows:

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>UNRRA Camps</u> | <u>Military Camps</u> |
|------------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>T o t a l</u> | 64,885 | 33,919 | 30,966 |
| American Zone | 41,659 | 17,948 | 23,711 |
| British Zone | 17,838 | 12,309 | 5,529 |
| French Zone | 5,388 | 3,662 | 1,726 |

The general conclusion can be drawn that UNRRA is cooperating in the care of 52% of persons in camps in Austria who are displaced in the UNRRA technical sense, but only 32% of persons in camps who are defined by the Military Authorities as displaced. The proportions fluctuate from time to time because of the opening of new camps, transfer of individuals and camps to and from UNRRA, differences in reporting dates and methods of classification as between UNRRA and Military. Included in Military camps are 23,725 Jews recently arrived in Austria whose care has been assumed by the U.S. Army.

The figures for the end of February including Military, UNRRA and Austrian Civil camps and including the Volksdeutsche and ex-enemy population of these camps were as follows:

| | <u>All Camps in Austria</u> | <u>UNRRA Camps</u> |
|------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| <u>T o t a l</u> | 110,372 | 33,999 |
| American Zone | 64,353 | 17,996 |
| British Zone | 36,376 | 12,340 |
| French Zone | 9,643 | 3,663 |

a/ Differences between UNRRA and Military definitions of displaced persons were discussed in the Situations Report for December 1946.

b/ The terms "camp" and "assembly centre" are used interchangeably in this report.

The Situation in February 1947

Number of Displaced Persons

At the end of August 1946 there were 438,100 displaced persons in Austria. This number was larger than had been reported at any time since the liberation. By February 1947 the numbers had declined to 383,197.

In August 1945 it had been estimated that the total number to be repatriated would be 270,000 to 275,000 of whom perhaps 100,000 would be eligible for UNRRA assistance. At the end of February 1947 over 1,285,800 persons had been reported in Austria by the American, British and French Military as displaced. ^{a/} (See Table II)

At the end of February in UNRRA and Military Camps there were 89,017 and in Austrian Civil camps 21,355, a total of 110,372 in camps. In addition, the Military reported 272,825 outside camps.

Figures for both inside and outside camps showed a decrease from those reported at the end of January.

Repatriation.

Since 10 May 1945 over 859,900 displaced persons who had been in Military and UNRRA Assembly Centres or had otherwise come to the attention of the Military had been repatriated from Austria. (See Table II, III and IV.) Until very recently these figures represented the total number of departures since few arrangements were made for displaced persons to go to countries in which they had not already established a claim to citizenship. Since September, repatriation activity has been declining and the figures for February show marked decrease:

| | <u>Cumulative Number Repatriated</u> | <u>a/ Repatriated during month</u> |
|-----------------|--|--|
| To 28 February | 668,576 | not reported |
| To 31 March | 687,109 | 18,533 |
| To 30 April | 716,323 | 29,214 |
| To 31 May | 743,327 | 27,004 |
| To 30 June | 769,208 | 25,881 |
| To 31 July | 790,286 | 21,078 |
| To 31 August | 818,278 | 27,992 |
| To 30 September | 843,396 | 25,118 |
| To 31 October | 849,519 | 6,523 |
| To 30 November | 854,337 | 4,418 |
| To 31 December | 857,483 | 3,146 |
| To 31 January | 858,863 | 1,380 |
| To 28 February | 859,232 | 1,069. |

Among United Nations nationals and others whom UNRRA may assist the largest groups originally were Italians, Poles and Soviet citizens. All but a few of the Italians and Soviet citizens have been repatriated; 70% of the Poles have been repatriated. When final determinations are made concerning the repatriability of Ukrainians from Poland the numbers of Poles still to be repatriated probably will be very small. The Yugoslavs were the next largest group of whom only 46% have been repatriated.

^{a/} Revised figures have been received from French Military Authorities which account for differences in these figures and those previously reported.

The figures for the principal national groups are as follows:

| | Estimated total to be repatriated 8 May 1945-28 February 1947 | Percentage repatriated prior to February '47 |
|------------------|---|--|
| <u>T o t a l</u> | <u>1,285,800</u> | <u>66.9</u> |
| Czechoslovakia | 24,400 | 73.1 |
| Poland | 99,100 | 69.8 |
| Yugoslavia | 70,300 | 45.9 |
| U.S.S.R. | 86,000 | 91.1 |
| Italy | 113,200 | 95.3 |
| Germany | 363,200 | 86.3 |
| Hungary | 118,100 | 85.8 |
| All others | 411,500 | 34.0 |

Ex-enemy nationals have exceeded the number of United Nations nationals among displaced persons in Austria. A total of 493,331 persons of ex-enemy nationality have been reported, including 363,232 Germans, 118,141 Hungarians and 10,863 Roumanians. The Germans constituted the largest group of displaced persons of any one nationality, the Hungarians were exceeded only by Volksdeutsche. Although 86% of the Germans, 86% of the Hungarians and 43% of the Roumanians have been repatriated it is estimated that 58,554 displaced persons of ex-enemy nationality still remain in Austria, 52,571 of them outside camps. Most of those remaining in camps are Germans and Hungarians in military camps in the British Zone.

Among 1,069 repatriated during February, 687 were of United Nations nationality (a slight increase over the figure for January). These included 375 Poles and 221 Yugoslavs. 257 Hungarians also were repatriated.

Reports on repatriation from UNRRA Assembly Centres in Austria, available for the first time in June, showed a considerably increased repatriation activity during the late summer and early autumn but a decline during the winter month. The total numbers repatriated from UNRRA camps were as follows:

| | |
|----------|-------|
| June | 503 |
| July | 596 |
| August | 1,431 |
| Septemb. | 1,033 |
| October | 1,106 |
| Novemb. | 994 |
| Decemb. | 628 |
| January | 259 |
| February | 384 |

Repatriation intentions were again reported for residents of UNRRA Assembly Centres at the end of the month. The figures for the nine months, June 1946 through February 1947, were as follows:

| | Desiring Repatriation | Not desiring Repatriation | Undecided |
|-----------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| June | 2% | 89% | 9% |
| July | 3% | 83% | 14% |
| August | 2% | 82% | 16% |
| September | 2% | 84% | 14% |
| October | 2% | 86% | 12% |
| November | 2% | 82% | 16% |
| December | 2% | 80% | 18% |
| January | 1% | 80% | 19% |
| February | 1% | 78% | 21% |

Volksdeutsche

Among the displaced persons with whom the Armies have had to deal were approximately 224,000 Volksdeutsche. Of these, 52,689 have been removed from Austria, 19,474 now remain in Military and UNRRA camps, 18,316 in camps operated by the Austrian civil authorities in the American Zone, 133,513 are reported to be living in Austria outside camps and others are no longer counted as displaced persons since they have been turned over to the Austrian authorities. The 5,195 Volksdeutsche reported in camps operated with UNRRA assistance at the end of January 1946 have been practically eliminated from our camps.

Displaced Persons in UNRRA Camps

September 1946 showed the first marked decline in numbers of displaced persons in Assembly Centres in which UNRRA is participating and there were further decreases each month through February. The total had remained relatively stable throughout the eight month period January - August 1946, despite repatriation. (See Table VI) The fluctuations from month to month in the numbers for certain groups result from changes in classification and changes in auspices under which the Assembly Centre has been operated as well as from repatriation and new arrivals at camps.

The three groups of significant size remaining in UNRRA camps in Austria at the end of February were Poles, Yugoslavs, Jews and Ukrainians. The Jewish group has decreased considerably since August, when the largest number was reported in UNRRA camps. The Yugoslav group also shows marked decline but the numbers reported for Poles and Ukrainians remain relatively stable despite activity in repatriation to Poland.

New Jewish Refugees

During August, an agreement was reached concerning responsibility for the handling of United Nations Displaced Persons present in Austria at the time of liberation as distinct from the new mass movement of Jewish refugees. It was agreed that the new Jewish group entering Austria and passing through the U.S. Zone was the primary responsibility of the U.S. Army. The U. S. Army agreed to provide accommodation, food, other necessary supplies, transportation and administrative personnel for the care of this group of persons. UNRRA assisted in this operation at first by the provision of personnel on an individual basis to the U.S. Military authorities but now furnishes personnel for such camps in the Vienna area only. The numbers of these Jewish refugees entering Austria through the Rothschild reception centre in Vienna are shown below for the twelve months of 1946 and January and February 1947.

| | | |
|-------------|-----------|--------|
| <u>1946</u> | January | 2,409 |
| | February | 2,261 |
| | March | 2,078 |
| | April | 1,214 |
| | May | 2,030 |
| | June | 6,575 |
| | July | 15,748 |
| | August | 36,704 |
| | September | 21,299 |
| | October | 3,619 |
| | November | 2,358 |
| | December | 2,008 |
| <u>1947</u> | January | 1,106 |
| | February | 417 |

After the assumption of responsibility by the U.S. Army at the end of September, the situation concerning Jewish refugees had changed considerably and by February 1947 only 7,818 Jews were in UNRRA camps:

| | <u>May</u> | <u>June</u> | <u>July</u> | <u>August</u> | <u>Sept.</u> | <u>October</u> | <u>November</u> | <u>Dec.</u> | <u>Jan.</u> | <u>Feb.</u> |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <u>Total</u> | <u>8,498</u> | <u>10,814</u> | <u>13,839</u> | <u>18,704</u> | <u>10,400</u> | <u>10,383</u> | <u>9,728</u> | <u>9,953</u> | <u>9,768</u> | <u>7,818</u> |
| Poland | 5,233 | 7,102 | 10,267 | 14,525 | 6,846 | 6,637 | 6,396 | 6,434 | 6,368 | 5,329 |
| Hungary | 803 | 1,310 | 666 | 581 | 498 | 512 | 503 | 491 | 451 | 355 |
| Czechoslovakia | 507 | 448 | 471 | 463 | 408 | 442 | 406 | 392 | 394 | 270 |
| Roumania | 1,280 | 1,226 | 1,161 | 1,054 | 881 | 825 | 741 | 643 | 633 | 535 |
| Austria | 317 | 308 | 296 | 292 | 283 | 300 | 282 | 275 | 267 | 241 |
| All others | 358 | 420 | 978 | 1,684 | 1,484 | 1,667 | 1,400 | 1,718 | 1,655 | 1,088 |

For Austria as a whole, however, the problem of Jewish refugees had not been solved; at the end of September the total number in camps in Austria was 35,040. At the end of February there were still 31,543. Figures on Jewish refugees at the end of each month for seven months of 1946 and January and February 1947 will be found in Table V.

Emigration under Officially Sponsored Resettlement Plans

The total number leaving UNRRA camps under officially sponsored emigration schemes remains small. November showed the largest number resettled for the nine months reported.

| <u>Country of Destination</u> | <u>June</u> | <u>July</u> | <u>August</u> | <u>Sept.</u> | <u>Oct.</u> | <u>Nov.</u> | <u>Dec.</u> | <u>Jan.</u> | <u>Feb.</u> |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <u>Total</u> | <u>236</u> | <u>111</u> | <u>112</u> | <u>174</u> | <u>84</u> | <u>244</u> | <u>102</u> | <u>51</u> | <u>129</u> |
| Argentina | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Australia | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14 |
| Canada | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Chile | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Bolivia | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Brazil | - | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | 24 | - | 3 | - |
| Costa Rica | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Cuba | - | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| France | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 4 | - |
| Germany | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| Paraguay | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - |
| Palestine | - | 9 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| South America n.o.s. | - | - | - | 7 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sweden | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| Uruguay | - | - | 5 | 2 | - | 9 | - | - | - |
| U.K. | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| U.S.A. | 221 | 93 | 97 | 158 | 80 | 202 | 102 | 42 | 109 |
| Italy | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Not specified | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |

TABLE I

DISPLACED PERSONS: Number reported by Military Authorities in Austria at end of each month,
June 1946 - February 1947 a/

| Country of Citizenship or Nationality | 30 June | 31 July | 31 August | 30 September | 31 October | 30 November | 31 December | 31 January | 28 February |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| <u>GRAND TOTAL</u> | <u>404,209</u> | <u>412,128</u> | <u>438,080</u> | <u>432,175</u> | <u>423,018</u> | <u>411,741</u> | <u>385,639</u> | <u>388,708</u> | <u>383,197</u> |
| United Nations Total | 85,229 | 88,857 | 86,353 | 85,216 | 81,845 | 78,694 | 78,885 | 78,977 | 73,966 |
| Czechoslovakia | 7,545 | 6,934 | 6,858 | 6,789 | 6,461 | 3,263 | 881 | 912 | 867 |
| Greece | 286 | 388 | 314 | 314 | 316 | 524 | 125 | 39 | 38 |
| Poland b/ | 27,422 | 31,660 | 30,341 | 30,425 | 29,859 | 29,323 | 30,219 | 30,159 | 29,915 |
| Turkey | 543 | 609 | 586 | 906 | 500 | 590 | 446 | 451 | 439 |
| U.S.S.R. b/ | 5,647 | 5,654 | 5,710 | 5,366 | 5,798 | 6,608 | 7,392 | 7,685 | 7,211 |
| Western Europe | 762 | 699 | 713 | 701 | 745 | 518 | 11 | 29 | 70 |
| Yugoslavia | 40,326 | 40,025 | 38,965 | 38,118 | 35,578 | 35,737 | 37,982 | 38,179 | 33,985 |
| Other United Nations Countries | 2,698 | 2,880 | 2,866 | 2,597 | 2,588 | 2,131 | 1,829 | 1,523 | 1,441 |
| <u>Special Categories Total</u> | <u>43,853</u> | <u>50,147</u> | <u>63,535</u> | <u>69,932</u> | <u>68,212</u> | <u>66,812</u> | <u>64,668</u> | <u>62,139</u> | <u>59,284</u> |
| Italy | 5,582 | 5,907 | 5,293 | 5,295 | 5,290 | 2,273 | 184 | 221 | 184 |
| Former residents of: Esthonia | 1,061 | 1,073 | 1,044 | 1,051 | 1,014 | 982 | 943 | 923 | 905 |
| Latvia | 2,335 | 2,372 | 2,397 | 2,449 | 2,386 | 2,343 | 2,224 | 2,296 | 2,273 |
| Lithuania | 2,080 | 2,087 | 2,085 | 2,012 | 1,840 | 1,821 | 1,790 | 1,779 | 1,754 |
| Jews | 10,808 | 18,883 | 32,561 | 37,778 | 37,526 | 38,327 | 34,630 | 33,853 | 33,151 |
| Undetermined Nationality c/ | 21,587 | 19,825 | 20,155 | 21,347 | 20,156 | 21,066 | 24,897 | 23,067 | 21,017 |
| <u>Other Countries Total</u> | <u>595</u> | <u>584</u> | <u>581</u> | <u>584</u> | <u>572</u> | <u>434</u> | <u>10</u> | <u>38</u> | <u>35</u> |
| <u>Ex-Enemy Countries and</u> <u>Volksdeutsche Total</u> | <u>d/274,532</u> | <u>d/272,540</u> | <u>d/287,611</u> | <u>d/276,443</u> | <u>d/272,389</u> | <u>265,801</u> | <u>242,076</u> | <u>247,554</u> | <u>249,912</u> |
| Austria | 16,498 | 14,881 | 14,380 | 14,339 | 14,201 | e/20,210 | e/20,012 | e/20,844 | e/20,055 |
| Bulgaria | 536 | 553 | 610 | 611 | 419 | 577 | 551 | 533 | 708 |
| Finland | 7 | 7 | 7 | 16 | 10 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Germany | 71,522 | 74,411 | 77,851 | 74,630 | 75,122 | 56,527 | 44,283 | 41,629 | 38,100 |
| Hungary | 22,226 | 21,212 | 20,099 | 19,860 | 19,371 | 16,908 | 11,078 | 16,072 | 16,070 |
| Roumania | 7,606 | 7,184 | 6,390 | 6,309 | 6,302 | 4,046 | 4,164 | 3,901 | 3,673 |
| Volksdeutsche | 156,136 | 154,291 | 168,273 | 160,677 | 156,963 | 167,524 | f/161,985 | f/164,572 | 171,303 |

a/ These figures are from reports by the Military of numbers actually known to be in Austria at the time of the report. As persons already in Austria present themselves for registration it becomes obvious that the figures were incomplete, when reported. b/ All figures for Poland and USSR in this series of tables include Ukrainians many of whom are reported to be not acceptable to either country and therefore nonrepatriable. c/ Includes Stateless. d/ Includes 1 from Japan not shown below. e/ 20,000 reported as South Tyrol. f/ Yugoslav Volksdeutsche outside of camps in the British Zone have been taken over by Austrian authorities and are no longer reported as displaced persons.

TABLE II

DISPLACED PERSONS: Total number reported by Military Authorities in Austria to be repatriated, number repatriated from 8 May 1945 - 28 February 1947 and numbers remaining in Austria on 28 February 1947.

| Country of Citizenship or Nationality | Total number to be | Reported to have been repatriated | Reported to be still in Austria on 28 February 1947 | | |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------|
| | a/ Repatriated | 8 May 1945-28 February 1947 | In Military & UNRRA Camps | In Austrian Civil Camps | Outside Camps |
| <u>GRAND TOTAL</u> | <u>1,243,129</u> | <u>b/ 859,932</u> | <u>89,017</u> | <u>21,355</u> | <u>272,825</u> |
| <u>United Nations Total</u> | <u>345,064</u> | <u>271,098</u> | <u>24,493</u> | <u>1,399</u> | <u>48,074</u> |
| Czechoslovakia | 18,691 | 17,824 | 61 | - | 806 |
| Greece | 5,339 | 5,301 | 38 | - | - |
| Poland | 99,077 | 69,162 | 11,743 | 154 | 18,018 |
| U.S.S.R. | 85,538 | 78,327 | 2,602 | 153 | 4,456 |
| Western Europe | 66,911 | 66,841 | 70 | - | - |
| Yugoslavia | 66,211 | 32,226 | 8,990 | 1,080 | 23,915 |
| Other United Nations Countries | 3,297 | 1,417 | 989 | 12 | 879 |
| <u>Special Categories Total</u> | <u>175,065</u> | <u>115,781</u> | <u>40,383</u> | <u>307</u> | <u>18,594</u> |
| Italy | 108,061 | 107,877 | 7 | - | 177 |
| Former residents of: | | | | | |
| Estonia | 918 | 13 | 342 | 3 | 560 |
| Latvia | 2,292 | 19 | 1,247 | 23 | 1,003 |
| Lithuania | 1,795 | 41 | 780 | 12 | 962 |
| Jews | 33,303 | c/ 152 | 31,543 | - | 1,608 |
| Undetermined Nationality d/ | 28,696 | 7,679 | 6,464 | 269 | 14,284 |
| <u>Other Countries Total</u> | <u>468</u> | <u>433</u> | <u>5</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>26</u> |
| <u>Ex-Enemy Countries and</u> | | | | | |
| <u>Volksdeutsche Total d/</u> | <u>e/f/ 722,532</u> | <u>472,620</u> | <u>e/ 24,132</u> | <u>19,649</u> | <u>f/ 206,131</u> |
| Austria | 20,055 | - | 8 | - | 20,047 |
| Bulgaria | 1,219 | 511 | 5 | 4 | 699 |
| Germany | 351,422 | 313,322 | 1,724 | 1,112 | 35,264 |
| Hungary | 117,485 | 101,415 | 2,490 | 99 | 13,481 |
| Romania | 8,356 | 4,683 | 429 | 118 | 3,126 |
| Volksdeutsche | 223,992 | 52,689 | 119,474 | 18,316 | 133,513 |

a/ This figure does not include persons once recognized as displaced persons who have now settled in Austria.

b/ Revised figures have been received from French military authorities which account for increase in these figures and those previously reported.

c/ The repatriation of Jews has not been fully reported by Military Authorities although it is probable that a few have been included in the reports of numbers returned to Western Europe, Poland and other countries.

d/ Includes Stateless. e/ Includes 2 from Finland not shown below. f/ Includes 1 from Finland not shown below.

TABLE III

DISPLACED PERSONS: Repatriation from Austria during the period 8 May 1945 - 28 February 1947 a/

| Country of Citizenship or Nationality | To 30 June | To 31 July | To 31 August | To 30 September | To 31 October | To 30 November | To 31 December | To 31 January | To 28 February |
|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| GRAND TOTAL | 769,208 | 790,286 | 818,278 | 843,396 | 849,919 | 854,337 | 857,483 | 858,863 | 859,932 |
| United Nations Total | 257,745 | 259,935 | 262,529 | 264,749 | 267,385 | 268,800 | 269,897 | 270,411 | 271,098 |
| Belgium | 2,749 | 2,750 | 2,768 | 2,779 | 2,788 | 2,796 | 2,811 | 2,822 | 2,832 |
| Czechoslovakia | 16,735 | 17,415 | 17,516 | 17,757 | 17,800 | 17,803 | 17,807 | 17,816 | 17,824 |
| France | 18,017 | 18,039 | 18,102 | 18,258 | 18,266 | 18,300 | 18,327 | 18,350 | 18,353 |
| Greece | 5,037 | 5,070 | 5,070 | 5,071 | 5,072 | 5,074 | 5,074 | 5,501 | 5,501 |
| Luxembourg | 463 | 463 | 463 | 474 | 474 | 477 | 482 | 483 | 483 |
| Netherlands | 3,527 | 3,551 | 3,607 | 3,696 | 3,697 | 3,744 | 3,769 | 3,777 | 3,779 |
| Poland | 62,721 | 63,184 | 64,741 | 65,708 | 67,376 | 68,164 | 68,786 | 68,787 | 69,162 |
| U.S.S.R. | 77,893 | 77,988 | 78,064 | 78,128 | 78,171 | 78,209 | 78,242 | 78,267 | 78,327 |
| Western Europe n.s. | 41,297 | 41,297 | 41,297 | 41,297 | 41,394 | 41,394 | 41,394 | 41,394 | 41,394 |
| Yugoslavia | 28,064 | 28,875 | 29,594 | 30,215 | 30,961 | 31,443 | 31,805 | 32,005 | 32,226 |
| Other United Nations Countries b/ | 1,242 | 1,303 | 1,307 | 1,366 | 1,386 | 1,396 | 1,400 | 1,409 | 1,417 |
| Special Categories Total | 114,374 | 114,559 | 114,710 | 114,972 | 115,201 | 115,654 | 115,719 | 115,752 | 115,781 |
| Italy | 107,099 | 107,278 | 107,377 | 107,529 | 107,680 | 107,766 | 107,824 | 107,853 | 107,877 |
| Former residents of: Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania | 43 | 49 | 50 | 59 | 59 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| Jews c/ | 2 | 2 | 52 | 152 | 152 | 152 | 152 | 152 | 152 |
| Stateless c/ | 113 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 115 | 122 | 129 | 133 | 133 |
| Others and Unclassified d/ | 7,117 | 7,117 | 7,117 | 7,117 | 7,195 | 7,541 | 7,541 | 7,541 | 7,546 |
| Other Countries Total e/ | 376 | 388 | 395 | 403 | 413 | 416 | 428 | 433 | 433 |
| Ex-Enemy Countries and Volksdeutsche Total | 396,713 | 415,404 | 440,644 | 463,272 | 466,920 | 469,467 | 471,439 | 472,267 | 472,620 |
| Bulgaria | 478 | 482 | 488 | 494 | 501 | 503 | 508 | 511 | 511 |
| Germany f/ | 273,077 | 285,855 | 295,959 | 307,288 | 310,330 | 311,568 | 312,614 | 313,230 | 313,322 |
| Hungary | 89,018 | 91,668 | 93,112 | 98,469 | 98,937 | 100,042 | 100,950 | 101,158 | 101,415 |
| Roumania | 3,350 | 3,447 | 4,532 | 4,617 | 4,661 | 4,669 | 4,678 | 4,679 | 4,683 |
| Volksdeutsche | 30,790 | 33,952 | 45,553 | 52,404 | 52,491 | 52,685 | 52,689 | 52,689 | 52,689 |

a/ Revised figures have been received from French Military authorities which account for differences in these figures and those previously reported. b/ Includes Albania, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Egypt, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, U.K., U.S.A., and United Nations not specified. c/ Repatriation of Jews and Stateless persons normally reported under country of citizenship. d/ Includes both United Nations and other countries. Most of these were repatriated before 28 February 1946. No further breakdown available. e/ Includes countries neither United Nations or ex-enemy: Argentina, Afghanistan, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Switzerland and Syria. f/ Includes Sudetan Germans sent to Germany.

TABLE IV

DISPLACED PERSONS: Repatriation from Austria, cumulative figures 8 May 1945 - 30 June 1946
and monthly figures July 1946 - February 1947.

| Country of Citizenship or Nationality | 8 May 1945 - 30 June 1946 | 1 July- 31 July | 1 August- 31 August | 1 September- 30 September | 1 October- 31 October | 1 November- 30 November | 1 December- 31 December | 1 January- 31 January | 1 February- 28 February |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| <u>GRAND TOTAL</u> | a/ <u>769,208</u> | <u>21,078</u> | <u>27,992</u> | <u>25,118</u> | <u>6,523</u> | <u>4,418</u> * | <u>3,146</u> | <u>1,380</u> | <u>1,069</u> |
| <u>United Nations Total</u> | <u>257,745</u> | <u>2,192</u> | <u>2,594</u> | <u>2,220</u> | <u>2,636</u> | <u>1,415</u> | <u>1,097</u> | <u>514</u> | <u>687</u> |
| Belgium | 2,749 | 1 | 18 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 15 | 11 | 10 |
| Czechoslovakia | 16,735 | 680 | 101 | 241 | 43 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 8 |
| France | 18,817 | 22 | 63 | 156 | 8 | 34 | 27 | 23 | 3 |
| Greece | 5,037 | 33 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 227 | - |
| Luxembourg | 463 | - | - | 11 | - | 3 | 5 | 1 | - |
| Netherlands | 3,527 | 24 | 56 | 89 | 1 | 47 | 25 | 8 | 2 |
| Poland | 62,721 | 463 | 1,557 | 967 | 1,668 | 788 | 622 | 1 | 375 |
| U.S.S.R. | 77,893 | 95 | 76 | 64 | 43 | 38 | 33 | 25 | 60 |
| Western Europe n.o.s. | 41,297 | - | - | - | 97 | - | - | - | - |
| Yugoslavia | 28,064 | 811 | 719 | 621 | 746 | 482 | 362 | 200 | 221 |
| Other United Nations Countries | 1,242 | 61 | 4 | 59 | 20 | 10 | 4 | 9 | 8 |
| <u>Special Categories Total</u> | <u>114,374</u> | <u>185</u> | <u>151</u> | <u>262</u> | <u>229</u> | <u>453</u> | <u>65</u> | <u>33</u> | <u>29</u> |
| Italy | 107,099 | 179 | 99 | 152 | 151 | 86 | 58 | 29 | 24 |
| Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania | 43 | 6 | 1 | 9 | - | 14 | - | - | - |
| Jews c/ | 2 | - | 50 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Stateless c/ | 113 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 7 | 7 | 4 | - |
| Others and unclassified d/ | 7,117 | - | - | - | 78 | 346 | - | - | 5 |
| <u>Other Countries Total</u> e/ | <u>376</u> | <u>12</u> | <u>7</u> | <u>8</u> | <u>10</u> | <u>3</u> | <u>12</u> | <u>5</u> | <u>-</u> |
| <u>Ex-Enemy Countries and Volksdeutsche Total</u> | <u>396,713</u> | <u>18,691</u> | <u>25,240</u> | <u>22,628</u> | <u>3,648</u> | <u>2,547</u> | <u>1,972</u> | <u>828</u> | <u>353</u> |
| Bulgaria | 478 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 3 | - |
| Germany f/ | 273,077 | 12,778 | 10,104 | 11,329 | 3,042 | 1,238 | 1,046 | 616 | 92 |
| Hungary | 89,018 | 2,650 | 1,444 | 5,357 | 468 | 1,105 | 908 | 208 | 257 |
| Roumania | 3,350 | 97 | 1,085 | 85 | 44 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 4 |
| Volksdeutsche | 30,790 | 3,162 | 12,601 | 5,851 | 87 | 194 | 4 | - | - |

a/ Revised figures have been received from French Military Authorities which account for difference in these figures and those previously reported.

b/ Includes Albania, Denmark, Norway, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Egypt, Iceland, India, Iraq, Iran, Paraguay, U.K., U.S.A., Turkey and United Nations not specified.

c/ Departures of Jews and Stateless persons normally reported under Country of Citizenship.

d/ Includes both United Nations and other countries. Most of these were repatriated prior to 28 February 1946. No further breakdown available. After 28 February 1946 includes a few unclassified.

e/ Includes countries neither United Nations nor ex-enemy, Argentina, Afghanistan, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland and Syria.

f/ Includes Sudetan-Germans sent to Germany.

TABLE V

DISPLACED PERSONS: Number remaining in Military and UNRRA Assembly Centres in Austria at end of each month.
June 1946 - February 1947 a/

| Country of Citizenship or Nationality | 30 June (76 Centres) | 31 July (65 Centres) | 31 August (69 Centres) | 30 Sept. (69 Centres) | 31 October (67 Centres) | 30 Nov. (72 Centres) | 31 Dec. (71 Centres) | 31 Jan. (71 Centres) | 28 Feb. (72 Centres) |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <u>GRAND TOTAL</u> | <u>82,088</u> | <u>88,515</u> | <u>97,803</u> | <u>98,201</u> | <u>95,008</u> | <u>92,935</u> | <u>90,211</u> | <u>89,364</u> | <u>89,017</u> |
| <u>United Nations Total</u> | <u>31,405</u> | <u>32,199</u> | <u>30,479</u> | <u>29,073</u> | <u>26,540</u> | <u>25,888</u> | <u>25,408</u> | <u>24,973</u> | <u>24,493</u> |
| Czechoslovakia | 372 | 154 | 123 | 116 | 105 | 71 | 102 | 65 | 61 |
| Greece | 96 | 198 | 124 | 124 | 126 | 143 | 125 | 39 | 38 |
| Poland | 13,682 | 15,042 | 13,939 | 14,155 | 12,596 | 12,203 | 11,969 | 12,213 | 11,743 |
| Turkey | 468 | 528 | 481 | 738 | 431 | 421 | 411 | 413 | 403 |
| U.S.S.R. | 1,836 | 2,051 | 2,025 | 1,711 | 1,892 | 2,431 | 2,398 | 2,435 | 2,602 |
| Western Europe b/ | 94 | 31 | 45 | 33 | 77 | 43 | 10 | 25 | 70 |
| Yugoslavia | 13,876 | 13,404 | 13,019 | 11,722 | 10,600 | 9,867 | 9,757 | 9,175 | 8,990 |
| Other United Nations Countries c/ | 931 | 791 | 723 | 474 | 713 | 709 | 636 | 608 | 586 |
| <u>Special Categories Total</u> | <u>19,799</u> | <u>27,429</u> | <u>39,043</u> | <u>44,035</u> | <u>43,923</u> | <u>42,336</u> | <u>41,912</u> | <u>41,027</u> | <u>40,383</u> |
| Italy | 119 | 55 | 37 | 39 | 34 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 7 |
| Former residents of: Esthonia | 404 | 405 | 373 | 396 | 383 | 366 | 358 | 356 | 342 |
| Latvia | 1,122 | 1,149 | 1,171 | 1,209 | 1,226 | 1,231 | 1,246 | 1,232 | 1,247 |
| Lithuania | 873 | 890 | 824 | 816 | 798 | 797 | 796 | 799 | 780 |
| Jews d/ | 10,802 | 18,578 | 30,468 | 35,040 | 34,803 | 33,569 | 32,760 | 32,075 | 31,543 |
| Undetermined Nationality e/ | 6,479 | 6,352 | 6,170 | 6,535 | 6,679 | 6,366 | 6,746 | 6,555 | 6,464 |
| <u>Other Countries Total f/</u> | <u>12</u> | <u>10</u> | <u>12</u> | <u>15</u> | <u>10</u> | <u>11</u> | <u>10</u> | <u>11</u> | <u>9</u> |
| <u>Ex-Enemy Countries and</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Volksdeutsche Total</u> | <u>30,872</u> | <u>28,877</u> | <u>28,269</u> | <u>25,078</u> | <u>24,535</u> | <u>24,700</u> | <u>22,881</u> | <u>23,353</u> | <u>24,132</u> |
| Austria | 597 | 481 | 380 | 339 | 201 | 210 | 12 | 10 | 8 |
| Bulgaria | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 5 |
| Finland | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Germany | 6,398 | 5,967 | 5,237 | 2,520 | 2,003 | 1,729 | 1,533 | 1,735 | 1,724 |
| Hungary | 4,387 | 3,865 | 3,576 | 3,970 | 2,983 | 2,966 | 2,323 | 2,405 | 2,490 |
| Roumania | 1,105 | 496 | 626 | 650 | 534 | 404 | 405 | 412 | 429 |
| Volksdeutsche | 18,380 | 18,063 | 18,445 | 17,591 | 18,808 | 19,386 | 18,603 | 18,780 | 19,474 |

a/ These figures are reported by Military authorities. They include figures for UNRRA camps but the figures shown in Table VI are reported directly by UNRRA staff. This table excludes camps for ex-enemy nationals and Volksdeutsche operated in the American Zone by Austrian Civil authorities. b/ Include Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands. c/ Includes Albania, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, India, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Norway, South Africa, U.K., U.S.A., Near East, Venezuela. d/ Previous to January 1947 the British Army did not report Jews separately but classified them under country of origin. Prior to May 1946 therefore the number of Jews in UNRRA camps (Table VI) appears to be larger than the total number in Austria. Figures from May to December were adjusted to include estimates of Jews in the British Zone. e/ Includes Stateless. f/ Includes Afghanistan, Argentina, Eire, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Syria.

TABLE VI

DISPLACED PERSONS: Number remaining in UNRRA Assembly Centres in Austria at end of each month.
June 1946 - February 1947. ^{a/}

| Country of Citizenship or Nationality | 30 June (39 Centres) | 31 July (39 Centres) | 31 August (38 Centres) | 30 September (35 Centres) | 31 October (33 Centres) | 30 November (33 Centres) | 31 December (32 Centres) | 31 January (32 Centres) | 28 February (30 Centres) |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <u>GRAND TOTAL</u> | <u>47,143</u> | <u>48,201</u> | <u>49,346</u> | <u>40,196</u> | <u>37,881</u> | <u>35,963</u> | <u>35,838</u> | <u>35,566</u> | <u>33,999</u> |
| <u>United Nations Total</u> | <u>25,277</u> | <u>23,169</u> | <u>19,671</u> | <u>18,721</u> | <u>17,255</u> | <u>15,857</u> | <u>15,762</u> | <u>13,214</u> | <u>10,032</u> |
| Czechoslovakia | 127 | 114 | 95 | 78 | 66 | 62 | 44 | 46 | 45 |
| Greece | 45 | 117 | 130 | 129 | 113 | 101 | 81 | 9 | 11 |
| Poland ^{b/} | 11,550 | 10,529 | 9,816 | 9,239 | 8,680 | 8,482 | 8,692 | 6,253 | 2,694 |
| Turkey | 457 | 478 | 180 | 160 | 160 | 159 | 160 | 154 | 38 |
| U.S.S.R. | 412 | 626 | 505 | 505 | 661 | 667 | 676 | 642 | 530 |
| Yugoslavia | 12,506 | 11,166 | 8,825 | 8,479 | 7,440 | 6,273 | 5,999 | 6,023 | 6,630 |
| Other United Nations Countries ^{c/} | 140 | 139 | 120 | 131 | 135 | 113 | 109 | 87 | 84 |
| <u>Special Categories Total</u> | <u>21,558</u> | <u>24,739</u> | <u>29,520</u> | <u>21,307</u> | <u>20,452</u> | <u>19,993</u> | <u>19,990</u> | <u>22,288</u> | <u>23,879</u> |
| Italy | 38 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 17 | 15 | 13 | 13 |
| Former residents of: | | | | | | | | | |
| Estonia | 338 | 343 | 339 | 350 | 345 | 334 | 333 | 330 | 320 |
| Latvia | 1,093 | 1,113 | 1,120 | 1,165 | 1,187 | 1,182 | 1,194 | 1,181 | 1,184 |
| Lithuania | 747 | 753 | 750 | 755 | 756 | 745 | 746 | 746 | 729 |
| Jews | 10,814 | 13,839 | 18,704 | 10,400 | 10,383 | 9,728 | 9,553 | 9,768 | 7,818 |
| Undetermined Nationality ^{d/} | 8,528 | 8,670 | 8,587 | 8,618 | 7,802 | 7,987 | 7,749 | 10,250 | 13,815 |
| <u>Other Countries Total</u> | <u>13</u> | <u>12</u> | <u>11</u> | <u>10</u> | <u>6</u> | <u>7</u> | <u>7</u> | <u>8</u> | <u>8</u> |
| <u>Ex-Enemy Countries and</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Volksdeutsche Total</u> | <u>295</u> | <u>281</u> | <u>144</u> | <u>158</u> | <u>128</u> | <u>106</u> | <u>80</u> | <u>56</u> | <u>f/ 80</u> |
| Austria ^{e/} | 64 | 65 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 6 |
| Bulgaria | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| Germany | 17 | 16 | 2 | 3 | - | 6 | 6 | - | - |
| Hungary | 48 | 31 | 29 | 19 | 17 | 18 | 14 | 13 | 15 |
| Roumania | 27 | 35 | 18 | 34 | 24 | 20 | 17 | 19 | 36 |
| Volksdeutsche | 138 | 133 | 90 | 94 | 76 | 56 | 32 | 16 | 16 |

^{a/} These figures are reported directly by UNRRA staff members in Assembly Centres. Discrepancies between Tables V and VI are the result of differences in classification by UNRRA and the Military Authorities. ^{b/} Includes Ukrainians through December 1946. ^{c/} Includes 1 from Finland not shown below. ^{d/} Includes Belgium, France, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Albania, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Guatemala, Iran, Mexico, Norway, U.S., U.S.A., Venezuela. ^{e/} Includes Stateless. Also includes Polish Ukrainians from 1 January 1947. ^{f/} Includes former concentration camp victims and persons awaiting transportation to join families in Poland.

TABLE VII

DISPLACED PERSONS: Number in Camps Austria operated by Austrian Civil Authorities at end of each month,
June 1946 - February 1947

| Country of Citizenship or Nationality | 30 June | 31 July | 31 August | 30 September | 31 October | 30 November | 31 December | 31 January | 28 February |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <u>GRAND TOTAL</u> | <u>27,588</u> | <u>26,817</u> | <u>20,716</u> | <u>19,213</u> | <u>21,324</u> | <u>21,456</u> | <u>21,516</u> | <u>21,729</u> | <u>21,355</u> |
| <u>United Nations Total</u> | <u>81</u> | <u>44</u> | <u>145</u> | <u>433</u> | <u>557</u> | <u>804</u> | <u>950</u> | <u>949</u> | <u>1,399</u> |
| Brazil | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Poland | 16 | 15 | 15 | 20 | 182 | 23 | 32 | 98 | 154 |
| Turkey | - | - | 20 | 25 | 14 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 12 |
| U.S.S.R. | 4 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 14 | 58 | 109 | 37 | 153 |
| Yugoslavia | 56 | 25 | 101 | 386 | 347 | 705 | 792 | 798 | 1,080 |
| <u>Special Categories Total</u> | <u>357</u> | <u>420</u> | <u>433</u> | <u>475</u> | <u>335</u> | <u>499</u> | <u>510</u> | <u>519</u> | <u>307</u> |
| Italy | 9 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Former residents of: Esthonia | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Latvia | 22 | 26 | 222 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| Lithuania | 132 | 112 | 127 | 99 | 24 | 22 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Undetermined Nationality a/ | 192 | 270 | 281 | 352 | 289 | 455 | 473 | 482 | 269 |
| <u>Ex-Enemy Countries and Volksdeutsche Total</u> | <u>27,150</u> | <u>26,353</u> | <u>20,138</u> | <u>18,305</u> | <u>20,432</u> | <u>20,153</u> | <u>20,056</u> | <u>20,261</u> | <u>19,649</u> |
| Bulgaria | 10 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Germany | 1,424 | 1,518 | 1,235 | 1,195 | 1,263 | 1,223 | 1,135 | 1,138 | 1,112 |
| Hungary | 301 | 607 | 543 | 145 | 176 | 115 | 110 | 109 | 99 |
| Roumania | 259 | 596 | 123 | 116 | 113 | 110 | 181 | 113 | 118 |
| Volksdeutsche | 25,156 | 23,625 | 18,232 | 16,844 | 18,876 | 18,701 | 18,626 | 18,897 | 18,316 |

a/ Includes Stateless.

TABLE VIII

DISPLACED PERSONS: Number outside camps in Austria at end of each month,
June 1946 - February 1947.

| Country of Citizenship or Nationality | 30 June | 31 July | 31 August | 30 September | 31 October | 30 November | 31 December | 31 January | 28 February |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| <u>GRAND TOTAL</u> | <u>294,533</u> | <u>296,796</u> | <u>319,561</u> | <u>314,761</u> | <u>306,686</u> | <u>297,350</u> | <u>273,912</u> | <u>277,615</u> | <u>272,825</u> |
| <u>United Nations Total</u> | <u>53,743</u> | <u>56,614</u> | <u>55,729</u> | <u>55,710</u> | <u>54,748</u> | <u>52,002</u> | <u>52,527</u> | <u>53,055</u> | <u>48,074</u> |
| Czechoslovakia | 7,173 | 6,780 | 6,735 | 6,673 | 6,356 | 3,192 | 779 | 847 | 806 |
| Greece | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 381 | - | - | - |
| Poland | 13,724 | 16,611 | 16,387 | 16,250 | 17,081 | 17,097 | 18,218 | 17,848 | 18,018 |
| U.S.S.R. | 3,757 | 3,599 | 3,676 | 3,653 | 3,892 | 4,119 | 4,885 | 5,213 | 4,456 |
| Western Europe | 668 | 668 | 668 | 668 | 668 | 475 | 1 | 4 | - |
| Yugoslavia | 26,394 | 26,596 | 25,845 | 26,010 | 24,631 | 25,165 | 27,433 | 28,206 | 23,915 |
| Other United Nations Countries | 1,837 | 2,170 | 2,228 | 2,266 | 1,930 | 1,573 | 1,211 | 937 | 879 |
| <u>Special Categories Total</u> | <u>23,697</u> | <u>22,298</u> | <u>24,059</u> | <u>25,422</u> | <u>23,954</u> | <u>23,977</u> | <u>22,246</u> | <u>20,593</u> | <u>18,594</u> |
| Italy | 5,854 | 5,842 | 5,256 | 5,256 | 5,256 | 2,266 | 178 | 211 | 177 |
| Former residents of: | | | | | | | | | |
| Estonia | 655 | 666 | 668 | 653 | 629 | 614 | 583 | 565 | 560 |
| Latvia | 1,191 | 1,197 | 1,204 | 1,218 | 1,146 | 1,092 | 955 | 1,041 | 1,003 |
| Lithuania | 1,075 | 1,085 | 1,134 | 1,097 | 1,018 | 1,002 | 982 | 968 | 962 |
| Jews | 6 | 305 | 2,093 | 2,738 | 2,723 | 4,758 | 1,870 | 1,778 | 1,608 |
| Undetermined Nationality <u>a/</u> | 14,516 | 13,203 | 13,704 | 14,460 | 13,188 | 14,245 | 17,678 | 16,030 | 14,284 |
| <u>Other Countries Total</u> | <u>583</u> | <u>574</u> | <u>569</u> | <u>569</u> | <u>562</u> | <u>423</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>27</u> | <u>26</u> |
| <u>Ex-Enemy Countries and</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Volksdeutsche Total</u> | <u>b/ 216,510</u> | <u>b/ 217,310</u> | <u>b/ 239,204</u> | <u>c/ 233,060</u> | <u>b/ 227,422</u> | <u>d/ 220,948</u> | <u>e/ 119,139</u> | <u>e/ 203,940</u> | <u>e/ 206,131</u> |
| Austria | 15,901 | 14,400 | 14,000 | 14,000 | 14,000 | f/ 20,000 | f/ 20,000 | f/ 20,834 | f/ 20,047 |
| Bulgaria | 521 | 542 | 599 | 601 | 412 | 571 | 544 | 520 | 699 |
| Germany | 63,700 | 66,926 | 71,380 | 70,915 | 71,856 | 53,575 | 41,615 | 38,756 | 35,264 |
| Hungary | 17,538 | 16,740 | 15,980 | 15,745 | 16,212 | 13,827 | 8,645 | 13,558 | 13,481 |
| Roumania | 6,242 | 6,092 | 5,641 | 5,543 | 5,655 | 3,532 | 3,578 | 3,376 | 3,126 |
| Volksdeutsche | 112,600 | 112,602 | 131,596 | 126,242 | 119,279 | 129,437 | g/ 124,756 | g/ 126,895 | g/ 133,583 |

a/ Includes Stateless. b/ Includes 7 from Finland and 1 from Japan not shown below. c/ Includes 13 from Finland and 1 from Japan not shown below. d/ Includes 6 from Finland not shown below. e/ Includes 1 from Finland not shown below. f/ 20,000 reported as South Tyroleans.

g/ Yugoslav Volksdeutsche have now been taken over by the Austrian Authorities and are not reported as displaced persons.

TABLE IX

DISPLACED PERSONS: Number of Jews in UNRRA Assembly Centres in Austria at end of each month June 1946 - February 1947
classified by country of origin.

| Country of Origin | 30 June | 31 July | 31 August | 30 September | 31 October | 30 November | 31 December | 31 January | 28 February |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <u>T O T A L</u> | <u>10,814</u> | <u>13,839</u> | <u>18,704</u> | <u>10,400</u> | <u>10,383</u> | <u>9,728</u> | <u>9,953</u> | <u>9,768</u> | <u>7,818</u> |
| Albania | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Belgium | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 22 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Czechoslovakia | 448 | 471 | 468 | 408 | 442 | 406 | 392 | 394 | 270 |
| Egypt | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| France | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Greece | 12 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 8 |
| Netherlands | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Palestine | 73 | 68 | 64 | 62 | 49 | 47 | 47 | 32 | 27 |
| Poland | 7,102 | 10,267 | 14,625 | 6,846 | 6,637 | 6,396 | 6,434 | 6,368 | 5,329 |
| Turkey | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| U.K. | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| U.S.A. | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| U.S.S.R. | 7 | 6 | 5 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 17 | 7 |
| Yugoslavia | 32 | 31 | 29 | 28 | 35 | 37 | 35 | 36 | 32 |
| Italy | 7 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 |
| Latvia | 6 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 6 |
| Lithuania | 29 | 35 | 30 | 24 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 31 | 24 |
| Stateless | 4 | 24 | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Argentina | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Spain | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Austria | 308 | 296 | 292 | 283 | 300 | 282 | 275 | 267 | 241 |
| Bulgaria | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Germany | 70 | 56 | 60 | 61 | 56 | 52 | 50 | 32 | 26 |
| Hungary | 1,310 | 666 | 581 | 498 | 512 | 503 | 491 | 451 | 355 |
| Roumania | 1,226 | 1,161 | 1,054 | 881 | 825 | 741 | 643 | 633 | 535 |
| Not specified | 161 | 718 | 1,449 | 1,264 | 1,463 | 1,196 | 1,520 | 1,471 | 939 |

TABLE X

Displaced Persons: Repatriation intentions of persons
in UNRRA Assembly Centres in Austria on 28 February 1947

| Country of Citizenship or Nationality | Displaced Persons remaining in UNRRA Assembly Centres on 28 February 1947 | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | Total Austria | Desiring Repatriation | Not desiring Repatriation | Undecided regarding Repatriation |
| <u>GRAND TOTAL</u> | <u>33,999</u> | <u>464</u> | <u>26,478</u> | <u>7,057</u> |
| <u>United Nations Total</u> | <u>10,032</u> | <u>278</u> | <u>2,997</u> | <u>6,757</u> |
| Albania | 6 | - | 6 | - |
| Belgium | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| Brazil | 13 | 13 | - | - |
| Canada | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| China | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Cuba | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Czechoslovakia | 45 | 4 | 40 | 1 |
| Ecuador | 14 | 14 | - | - |
| France | 2 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Greece | 11 | 6 | 5 | - |
| Iran | 3 | 3 | - | - |
| Netherlands | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| Mexico | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| Luxembourg | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Paraguay | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Poland | 2,694 | 96 | 556 | 2,042 |
| Turkey | 38 | 32 | 4 | 2 |
| U.S.A. | 32 | 32 | - | - |
| U.S.S.R. | 530 | 18 | 493 | 19 |
| Venezuela | 3 | 3 | - | - |
| Yugoslavia | 6,630 | 46 | 1,891 | 4,693 |
| <u>Special Categories Total</u> | <u>23,879</u> | <u>165</u> | <u>23,415</u> | <u>299</u> |
| Italy | 13 | 6 | 7 | - |
| Former residents of: Esthonia | 320 | 2 | 303 | 15 |
| Latvia | 1,184 | - | 1,042 | 142 |
| Lithuania | 729 | - | 703 | 26 |
| Jews | 7,818 | 151 | 7,667 | - |
| Undetermined Nationality: | | | | |
| Ukrainian | 8,607 | 2 | 8,515 | 90 |
| Stateless | 145 | - | 143 | 2 |
| Claim Nansen Status | 1,386 | - | 1,386 | - |
| Other | 3,677 | 4 | 3,649 | 24 |
| <u>Ex-Enemy Countries and</u> | | | | |
| <u>Volksdeutsche Total</u> | <u>80</u> | <u>21</u> | <u>58</u> | <u>1</u> |
| Austria | 6 | 1 | 5 | - |
| Bulgaria | 16 | 15 | 1 | - |
| Finland | 6 | - | 6 | - |
| Hungary | 15 | 5 | 9 | 1 |
| Roumania | 36 | - | 36 | - |
| Volksdeutsche | 16 | 15 | 1 | - |
| <u>Other Countries Total</u> | <u>8</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>8</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Argentina | 7 | - | 7 | - |
| Spain | 1 | - | 1 | - |

TABLE XI

DISPLACED PERSONS: Number in Military and UNRRA Assembly Centres on 28 February 1947

| Country of Citizenship or Nationality | Military and UNRRA Centres <u>a/</u> | | | | UNRRA Assembly Centres | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | TOTAL AUSTRIA | American Zone | British Zone | French Zone | TOTAL AUSTRIA | American Zone | British Zone | French Zone |
| <u>GRAND TOTAL</u> | <u>b/89,017</u> | <u>b/42,998</u> | <u>36,376</u> | <u>9,643</u> | <u>33,999</u> | <u>17,996</u> | <u>12,340</u> | <u>3,663</u> |
| United Nations Total | 24,493 | 7,670 | 13,011 | 3,812 | 10,032 | 3,062 | 6,342 | 628 |
| Czechoslovakia | 61 | 2 | 11 | 48 | 45 | 22 | 4 | 19 |
| Greece | 38 | 5 | 33 | - | 11 | 6 | 3 | 2 |
| Poland | c/11,743 | 5,269 | 3,460 | 3,014 | 2,694 | 1,459 | 726 | 509 |
| Turkey | 403 | 120 | 283 | - | 38 | 2 | 34 | 2 |
| U.S.S.R. | 2,602 | 687 | 1,905 | 10 | 530 | 420 | 101 | 9 |
| Western Europe | 70 | - | 70 | - | 7 | 5 | 2 | - |
| Yugoslavia | 8,990 | 1,522 | 7,222 | 246 | 6,630 | 1,078 | 5,468 | 84 |
| Other United Nations <u>d/</u> | 586 | 65 | 27 | 494 | 77 | 70 | 4 | 3 |
| <u>Special Categories Total</u> | <u>40,383</u> | <u>33,982</u> | <u>4,825</u> | <u>1,576</u> | <u>23,879</u> | <u>14,878</u> | <u>5,967</u> | <u>3,034</u> |
| Italy | 7 | - | 7 | - | 13 | 6 | - | 7 |
| Former residents of: Estonia | 342 | 238 | 51 | 53 | 320 | 238 | 43 | 39 |
| Latvia | 1,247 | 825 | 345 | 77 | 1,184 | 822 | 304 | 58 |
| Lithuania | 780 | 565 | 135 | 80 | 729 | 561 | 108 | 60 |
| Jews | 31,543 | 28,554 | 2,522 | 467 | 7,818 | 5,338 | 2,480 | - |
| Undetermined Nationality | 6,484 | 3,800 | 1,765 | 899 | e/13,815 | 7,913 | 3,032 | 2,870 |
| <u>Other Countries Total <u>f/</u></u> | <u>2</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>8</u> | <u>8</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| <u>Ex-Enemy Countries and Volksdeutsche Total</u> | <u>24,132</u> | <u>1,339</u> | <u>18,538</u> | <u>4,255</u> | <u>80</u> | <u>48</u> | <u>31</u> | <u>1</u> |
| Austria | 8 | 8 | - | - | 6 | 6 | - | - |
| Bulgaria | 5 | - | 5 | - | 6 | 6 | - | - |
| Finland | 2 | - | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Germany | 1,724 | 19 | 1,653 | 52 | - | - | - | - |
| Hungary | 2,490 | 12 | 2,070 | 408 | 15 | 10 | 5 | - |
| Roumania | 429 | 16 | 84 | 329 | 36 | 25 | 11 | - |
| Volksdeutsche | 19,474 | 1,284 | 14,724 | 3,466 | 16 | - | 15 | 1 |

a/ These figures are reported by the Military authorities. b/ Excludes those in camps operated by Austrian Civil authorities. See Table VII. c/ Includes 8,988 Polish Ukrainians. d/ Includes Albania, Brazil, Canada, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Iran, Mexico, Paraguay, U.K., U.S.A., Venezuela, Near East, Iraq. e/ Includes 8,607 Ukrainians, 145 Stateless, 1,386 Claim Nansen Status and 3,677 other persons of undetermined nationality. f/ Includes Argentina, Spain.

TABLE XII

DISPLACED PERSONS: Number repatriated during February 1947.

FROM AUSTRIA ^{a/}

FROM UNRRA ASSEMBLY CENTRES

| Country of Citizenship or Nationality | Total Austria | American Zone | British Zone | French Zone | Total Austria | American Zone | British Zone | French Zone |
|--|------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| <u>GRAND TOTAL</u> | <u>1069</u> | <u>602</u> | <u>361</u> | <u>106</u> | <u>384</u> | <u>184</u> | <u>191</u> | <u>9</u> |
| <u>United Nations Total</u> | <u>687</u> | <u>309</u> | <u>313</u> | <u>65</u> | <u>365</u> | <u>181</u> | <u>175</u> | <u>9</u> |
| Albania | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Belgium | 10 | - | - | 10 | - | - | - | - |
| Canada | 6 | - | 2 | 4 | - | - | - | - |
| Czechoslovakia | 8 | - | 8 | - | 5 | 5 | - | - |
| Denmark | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| France | 3 | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| Iran | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| Netherlands | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| Poland | 375 | 199 | 137 | 39 | 165 | 77 | 79 | 9 |
| Turkey | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| U.S.A. | - | - | - | - | 13 | 13 | - | - |
| U.S.S.R. | 60 | 35 | 20 | 5 | 37 | 37 | - | - |
| Yugoslavia | 221 | 75 | 146 | - | 141 | 45 | 96 | - |
| <u>Special Categories Total</u> | <u>29</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>29</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>17</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>16</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Italy | 24 | - | 24 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Former residents of: | | | | | | | | |
| Latvia | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Jews-Hungary | - | - | - | - | 14 | - | 14 | - |
| Ukrainian | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - |
| Not specified | 5 | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | - |
| <u>Ex-Enemy Countries Total</u> | <u>353</u> | <u>293</u> | <u>19</u> | <u>41</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Bulgaria | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Germany | 92 | 80 | 1 | 11 | - | - | - | - |
| Hungary | 257 | 213 | 14 | 30 | - | - | - | - |
| Roumania | 4 | - | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |

^{a/} These figures are reported by Military Authorities.