

## UNRRA (EUROPEAN REGION).

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1. According to our information and reports no problem exists re issuance of D.P. identity cards in *Austria*
2. These identity cards are merely the regulation D.P. identity cards issued by military to all D.P.s in all Zones Germany and Austria
3. Identity Cards are issued after D.P. is determined eligible by UNRRA and military and merely serve as identification of D.P. status so that person will not be picked up by police
4. Not only D.P.s but all persons in Germany and Austria have some sort of identity card stop Cannot see any special problems in relation to possible misuse stop

NO DISTRIBUTION.

D.P.

Consultants

R. Radin

14.1.47.



Selene, Oxford.



WR. 4/2/1  
Oct. IV



U N R R A

MISSION TO AUSTRIA

MONTHLY REPORT IN ACCORDANCE WITH ERO ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER A-120

DECEMBER 1946

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DEC. 1946.



ROUTING SLIP

UNRRA

D.P.H.Q.

## A. RELIEF AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMME FOR THE AUSTRIAN POPULATION

### A. I & II RELATIONS WITH GOVERNMENTAL AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES

Meetings of the Combined UNRRA Working Party for Austria were held on 4 and 18 December and of the Combined UNRRA Committee for Austria on 11 December. Subjects discussed at these meetings included: reports of exportation of UNRRA grain from the French Zone of Austria to Switzerland, receipt and distribution of tyres taken over from the British Element, provision of railcars for movement of potash from Germany, assembly of UNRRA vehicles by Austrian Government, resale of trucks by purchasers, distribution of industrial and textile imports, crop collection estimates, lack of cooperation by Austrian governmental agencies to make UNRRA programme effective.

Members of the staff of the Department of Supply and Transport participated as usual in Quadripartite Committees on Agriculture, Forestry and Food.

Representatives of the Mission attended the monthly ECITO/BIDAC meeting in Brussels on 17 December.

### A. III SUPPLY, DISTRIBUTION AND TRANSPORT

#### Budget

At the end of December the allocation of the budget of 117,300,000 dollars was as follows:

	<u>Budget</u>
Food	\$ 83,309,800
Agriculture	20,680,000
Medical	2,000,000
Industrial	8,137,200
Clothing & Textile	2,000,000
Reserve	<u>1,173,000</u>
	\$117,300,000

It is estimated that the balance still to be delivered to Austria amounts to about 200,000 tons (gross weight) including 71,530 tons of food. It is expected that 80 per cent of these supplies will have arrived in port by the end of March and that the remainder may arrive in small quantities up to the end of June.

#### F o o d

#### Budget

Notification was received from Washington during December that an additional amount of \$1,093,000 would be made available for the Food Budget as a rebate from the 2% of the overall Austrian Budget previously 'frozen', and now in part released. It was indicated, however, that virtually the whole of this amount would be needed to cover the cost of shipments already programmed, and that no substantial additional procurement was to be expected as a result of these additional funds being made available.

Notification was also received that Washington were prepared to recommend the Programme Sub-Committee to release a further \$1,000,000 to the Austrian Food Budget from the UNRRA General Reserve, for the procurement of foods other than grain, provided that an additional amount of approximately \$1,000,000 could be diverted to the Food Budget from the Agricultural and Industrial Budgets. The majority of the proposed diversions having since been agreed to, it is therefore expected that this \$1,000,000 will in fact be available for additional procurement.



No satisfactory explanation has yet been received regarding discrepancies between our estimates of the cost of food shipments already received or programmed, and Washington estimates indicating that all available funds have already been committed. A visit was paid to ERO during December by the Food Officer in order to clarify the question of EASTERN HEMISPHERE FOOD SHIPMENTS, in view of the discrepancy between tonnages in fact received from this source and tonnages notified by Washington as having been charged against the Food Budget. As a result of these investigations, it appears that a balance of approximately \$665,000 should be available for further procurement, as the results of over-estimates by Washington of the cost of food shipments from the Eastern Hemisphere.

#### Balance of Programme

An additional procurement of 6,000 tons of pulses has been notified. Confirmation has not yet been received, however, as to whether this shipment will involve the cancellation of other items previously programmed. Assuming that this is not the case, the balance of the Food Programme unshipped at the end of December is 71,530 tons including 59,000 tons of wheat equivalent.

The attention of Washington has been drawn to the fact that the balance of the UNRRA Programme consists almost entirely of grain, and urgent requests have been made that any further funds which may be disclosed following the final check on expenditure should be used to procure pulses and meat, since these are the two items which are in most critical short-supply locally.

Attention has also been drawn to the fact that the very high percentage of flour in the balance of the UNRRA Programme involves a substantial loss in food value, as compared with that which could be obtained from the milling at the current Austrian extraction rate of grain shipped in lieu of this flour. A reply has been received to the effect that the ratio of flour to grain will be calculated on a basis of 90% for forthcoming shipments, and that every effort will be made both to adhere to this figure, and to replace flour with grain as far as possible.

#### Settlement of Military Contributions

A final decision is still awaited as to whether the cost of 1,654 tons of wheat, exported to Switzerland during April 1946 from the French Zone from UNRRA shipments to Austria, in repayment of a previous loan by the Swiss Government to the French Military Government, shall be deducted from our payment for the French contribution to UNRRA, or whether this tonnage will be made good by further imports by the French Element.

#### Maintenance of Ration Scales

The official ration scale was 1550 calories daily for normal consumers during the 22nd Ration Period (9th December to 5th January 1947.) The scale provides for a lower percentage consumption of meat and pulses and a higher consumption of fat than the ration scale for the preceding Period. This scale was introduced after the rejection by the Allied Council of another 1550 calorie ration scale for the 22nd Ration Period which provided for a lower consumption of bread, but which would have maintained consumption of meat and pulses at a level which could not possibly have been fulfilled. Preliminary reports from Field Distribution Officers suggest that it has not been possible fully to maintain even the revised 1550 calorie scale throughout Austria during December, although in some areas the deficiency in meat and pulses has been largely offset by increased issues of potatoes and processed cereals.

An analysis of food distribution in Vienna for the four weeks ended 29th December shows an average issue of only 1495 calories daily to normal consumers, the deficit below 1550 being mainly due to non-distribution of potatoes in certain districts.

#### Collection of Indigenous Produce

Conflicting reports regarding final figures for the tonnage of bread grains estimated to be available to non-self-suppliers from the 1946 harvest have been received and this question has been taken up with the Austrian Ministry of Agriculture. No satisfactory answer has, however, been obtained, since the estimates of the Austrian



Central Statistical Office and the Ministry of Agriculture show a substantial difference. It appears however that previous estimates of 201,000 tons for wheat and rye, and 108,000 tons for barley, oats and maize, must be regarded as too high, either because this tonnage was in fact based upon an unduly high estimate of yield per hectare, or because it will not in fact become available as the result of administrative weakness and political manoeuvring. Attempts have been made through Field Distribution Officers to check real yields from the 1946 harvest in different Provinces, in view of the vital importance of this question in relation to advance planning and the distribution of the balance of UNRRA imports.

#### Food Distribution

The decision by the Soviet Element to prohibit all further exports of indigenous food from the Soviet Zone was suspended early in December to allow for the movement of shipments provided for in the Distribution Plan for the Ration Period beginning on the 9th December. In practice, however, a number of these shipments have not been made, or have been made only after delays and uncertainties which have seriously dislocated the normal distribution machinery. In particular, a critical shortage of flour developed during the month both in Vienna and Styria as the result of the non-arrival of shipments from Lower Austria. Little progress was made during December with special advance distribution of food to outlying districts normally inaccessible during severe winter conditions, in view of the failure of the Allied Council to agree that sufficient resources should be released from local production to meet these requirements.

The Distribution Plan for the 23rd Ration Period, prepared at the end of December, shows a prospective deficit of 25,000 tons of flour which cannot be covered unless the previous decision of the Allied Council to limit consumption of local production in each Ration Period to 1/13 of the total 1946 crop collection estimates, is rescinded.

An interim report received during December from the Bundeskanzleramt, Oesterreichhilfe der Vereinten Nationen, in reply to our enquiries instituted at the end of September regarding undisclosed UNRRA grain stocks in the French Zone, suggests that an undisclosed stock of approximately 6,000 tons of flour held in this area in mid-September, was in fact consumed during the subsequent three months. The decision to suspend further deliveries of UNRRA grain to the French Zone was therefore reversed. It is, however, clear that had this investigation not been made this substantial stock would have been carried forward indefinitely as an undisclosed reserve, whilst imports continued to be made to this Zone on a scale in excess of their requirements and unjustified by critical shortages in other parts of Austria.

The distribution of an UNRRA shipment of 4,752 tons of Turkish rye from the SS 'Altay' has been complicated both by an unexplained delay in the arrival of this ship, and by severe damage by sea water to a substantial proportion of the cargo. Representations have been made to ERO and Washington to secure a further shipment as a replacement for the unusable portion of this cargo. Attention has also been drawn to the poor quality of all shipments of Turkish rye received to date in Austria, and the high percentage of foreign matter which they contain.

Following reports that UNRRA imports of corn syrup were being distributed on a 20% sugar content basis, steps have been taken to block at Trieste a further 450 tons of corn syrup which arrived during December, pending a satisfactory explanation by the Bundeskanzleramt, Oesterreichhilfe der Vereinten Nationen, which has not yet been forthcoming.

#### Loans of Flour from British and U.S. Elements

Agreements were reached that the loan of flour from the British Element during November should be repaid from UNRRA December shipments by the 15th December, and this has already been done. A further 3,419 tons of wheat due for repayment to the U.S. Element has been scheduled for delivery not later than the 15th January 1947 from UNRRA shipments due early in January.



### Barter Deal with Switzerland

Delivery of malted milk products from Switzerland in exchange for chewing gum and canned peanuts imported by UTRRA into Austria has been held up owing to the failure of the negotiators to secure an export license from Switzerland before concluding the deal. It is hoped, however, that delivery will be possible during January.

### Gift Cattle from Ireland

Notification has been received from ERO that the long-drawn-out negotiations for the delivery of canned meat from the U.K. in lieu of 2,000 live cattle contributed to Austria by the Irish Government which transport difficulties made it impossible to accept are reaching a conclusion. It is expected that approximately 500 tons of meat will ultimately be available from this source.

## Agricultural Rehabilitation

### Budget and Programme

The exact status of expenditure against the budget has not been clarified in any way since the last report. On the contrary, we have had several cables which are rather confusing and which do not give us any clear information to enable us to state the exact position regarding expenditure on various commodity groups. From the last Washington cable No. 1570 dated 28 December, one can see that the position is not clear as regards 1,015,168 dollars over-charged on fertilizer procurement which, however, according to that cable are not available for expenditure on other commodities. The promised statement on the programme has not yet been received from Washington.

### Farm Machinery

In spite of our request cabled to Washington for clarification of the number of tractors finally programmed for Austria, we do not yet know what is the exact number and type of tractors to be expected. 160 Massey Harris Model 101 SR Standard Tractors have arrived at Trieste on SS "EUGENE FIELD" and are being railed to Vienna. 375 crates of Gravelly garden tractors have been unloaded from the same ship. 17 Allis Chalmers crawler tractors with dozers have just arrived in Trieste on SS "FAIRPORT". Quite a large number of other farm machinery such as trailers, threshers, grain drills and chaff cutters have been delivered from six ships berthed in Trieste during December.

The railing of this machinery from Trieste to Vienna is encountering some difficulties because of shortage of trucks and waggons.

### Distribution

The bottleneck noted during the previous months among the distributors of farm machinery in Vienna has almost disappeared. Practically all the machinery allocated to various provinces in the month of December has been sent away and distributors are busy now in assembling the newly arrived tractors and other farm machinery.

The 250 Minneapolis Moline tractors have all been allocated, and the majority are at present usefully engaged on farms in threshing and transport work, as the ploughing season has been stopped by frost.

The 50 Massey Harris tractors which arrived in November are still being assembled, the assembly being handled by an experienced firm, which was a pre-war agent of the Massey Harris Agricultural machinery in Austria.

### Technical Assistance

Mr. P. McDonnell, the tractor specialist, has finished his work with us and left on 18 December. Mr. P. Miller has taken Mr. McDonnell's place, and started working with us on 9 December. He has now been sent to Trieste to supervise the unloading of tractors which have arrived there and to speed up the forwarding of other farm machinery which has accumulated at port.



No change is to be noted as to the ralling of the remaining 9,769 metric tons of potash salt from the Russian Zone in Germany. No delivery of this fertilizer has been made during the month of December nor the 7,000 tons of basic slag from Luxembourg, which is still outstanding. This is due to difficulties encountered by the Austrian Government in providing empty waggons for the transport of these fertilizers. Great pressure has had to be put on the Austrian railway authorities regarding these shipments, but no progress can be noted so far.

Approximately 4,000 tons of ground rock phosphate have arrived in Austria ex SS "Snar" from North Africa. This has had to be stored together with the previous consignment of 5,634 tons of the same rock phosphate, in the superphosphate producing plant at Deutsch Wagram, near Vienna. The manufacture of superphosphate out of that rock phosphate has not, however, started yet, as the superphosphate plant is not ready yet for processing.

#### Pesticides

A further consignment of Pyrethrum flowers has arrived but this, of course, will have to be used in the next season. Consignments of knapsack and compressed air sprayers have been delivered to the Austrians, some of which came from the Surprop procurement in Belgium.

#### Seeds

50 tons of crimson clover seed arrived from France out of the 100 tons procured for Austria. Delivery of the Czechoslovakian red clover, oats from Sweden, Perennial rye grass and spring vetches from the U.S.A. has not yet been notified.

#### Veterinary Supplies and Artificial Insemination

No change is to be noted regarding veterinary supplies for Austria. The consignment of laboratory animals (rats and guinea pigs) requested by us is still outstanding and also the very much needed Soamin to combat the horse disease "Dourine".

A considerable amount of artificial insemination equipment has arrived ex SS "Netherlands Victory", but unfortunately these supplies were mixed up with some medical supplies in ralling from Trieste, and are now being sorted out in the medical stores in Vienna.

#### General Remarks

It can be noted that due to rather favourable weather conditions this year's autumn ploughing season in Austria has been exceptionally long. During the first part of December ploughing was still going on farms in Lower Austria and Burgenland, which may in some way speed up next spring's cropping season and consequently favourably affect the 1947 harvest. It is also hoped that the short spell of hard frost which came rather unexpectedly just before Christmas will not have any damaging effect on the Autumn sown bread grains.

Final official figures on the results of the 1946 harvest are still awaited, and it is hoped that they will be made available to us at the beginning of next month.

#### Industrial Rehabilitation.

#### Budget

There is a possibility of further reduction of the Industrial Rehabilitation budget. In order to bring more food for Austria Washington has suggested following cuts of 621,000 dollars including tin and industrial chemicals.

The Austrian Government has asked that the tin allocation remain in the programme as the shortage in Austria is most critical, but has agreed to the other reductions. The Industrial Budget would then stand at \$ 6,669,200 plus \$ 876,584 spent on Military Supplies. It is not yet established that there will be any necessity to make these changes.



If the reductions do occur the decision of the Austrian Government is based on the loans that are being arranged between U.K., USA, and Austria. These enable the country to buy industrial supplies from which production and profits result and can be mortgaged against other foreign credits. It is therefore more in the interests of Austria to use UNRRA funds for food purchases.

#### Coal

A total of approximately 36,845 tons has arrived in Austria by December 27th. This covers a transport period of about 42 days. Nearly 30,000 tons will have to be moved during January if shipment is to be completed by the end of the month as scheduled.

#### Safety Fuse

In response to our emergency call forewarning of a total shut down of the mines by mid-December, 72,000 feet were sent out by plane to Vienna at the beginning of the month, and immediately distributed.

#### Surprop

Two waggon loads of miscellaneous supplies arrived from Liege and Le Bourget surprop depots. The contents were rubber, brass and copper tubing, wheel barrows and spare-parts thereof, and paper-wrapping. The condition of these items is reported to be such that they are useless. Investigation is now being made and a report will follow.

#### Spare Parts for Canadian Trucks

14 tons of spare parts arrived in Vienna and were sent to the Graef & Stift Works for checking and listing. Considerable difficulty has been encountered in finding the personnel necessary to carry out the check of the parts arriving. The unpacking and sorting of the cases involves full-time employment, in order that an accurate check can be kept. The Industrial Section has been greatly helped by the Motor Transport Division in carrying out this work.

#### Tyres and Tubes

A total of 1810 have been received in Vienna and a further 125 are now in port. These tyres are from U.K. and USA, and are separate from those bought from the British Element of ACA. The question of the latter is still undecided. This Mission has informed the British Element that UNRRA will pay for 25,000 tyres and tubes handed over to Austria and distributed according to a plan approved by all four Elements of ACA and based on the principles governing the allocation of UNRRA supplies. The matter now rests with the Austrian Government to prepare such a plan with the help of the British Element, who will decide how many of the tyres already handed over can be included in the programme.

#### Bosch Spare Parts

A Credit of 50,000 dollars has been proposed for this purchase, and a representative of the Austrian Government is going to Stuttgart to select parts to this value. This Mission still awaits authorisation for a further purchase to the value of \$ 73,500 which would bring into Austria the quantity originally planned, of spare parts.

#### Procurement of UNRRA Supplies in Austria

Enquiries have been received from ERO and Washington regarding the purchase of refactories in Austria for Yugoslavia and Italy. It would appear that Austria's export firms are already committed to the capacity of their production of these goods and little enthusiasm to sell to UNRRA has been shown by the Government.



UNRRA has, however, placed an order with the firm Kittlerwerke in Vienna, for the delivery in March of spare parts for the Diesel Engines of the Albanian Waterworks. The value is £1478. The price is high in comparison to U.K. prices but the parts are not manufactured under mass-production; special castings must be made for the various parts required.

### Distribution

695 x 3-ton trucks have been delivered to date, 34 still being assembled. Of the 15 cat trucks, 266 have been delivered and 200 are still being assembled. There seem to be no difficulties in the delivery of the vehicles, except a few cases in which the recipients are not satisfied and changes have to be made. The assembling of the remaining trucks goes on slowly, but good reports have come in on the status of the trucks delivered by Graef & Stift.

The brown coal from Czechoslovakia has mostly been distributed to the Railways, but during December the other recipients also got a part of their quota. However the actual delivery has not been according to the original distribution plan, although the distribution agent assured that this will be corrected in the next deliveries.

For the shipment of Quebracho and Sodiumbichromate now arriving, distribution plans have been submitted and will be carried out on arrival of the goods. However, reports from the field observers show several irregularities in the actual distribution especially of Quebracho. Action is being taken to correct these with the new arrival of these materials.

Distribution of the 200 tons nickel has been carried out so far that the foundries have got their allocation. This is only 70 tons however, the rest has to be remade into grid anodes for the electrolytic industrie. This is being done by one firm in Vienna which can handle only 8 tons a month. There is no other special firm available. Distribution of the finished anodes is not yet organized, discussions with the industries are still being held.

The distribution of raw materials for explosives is easily carried out also of the safety fuse, 30% of which is distributed from Vienna direct to the mines in the eastern zones, the rest by the Dynamite Factory St. Lambrecht to the western zones.

Demolition goods have all been distributed in Vienna and are being used for the clearing of the city and reconstruction of the roads.

Tools have only partly been distributed but will be dealt with soon.

Wool has been distributed and is now being processed. Although the distribution of the raw wool has not been quite satisfactory, it is expected that processing and spinning will be done in a reasonably short time.

Distribution of cotton has now started after a long delay caused by difficulties in finding factories ready to process it at once. However an investigation is being made to ensure if the chosen factories are able to do so.

The distribution of Industrial Rehabilitation goods in general is still not working satisfactorily, but the end-uses seem to check fully with the relief principle except in some minor cases which can be and are easily corrected. The distribution of the raw materials (in comparison with the finished goods) is more difficult due to difficulties in processing as f.i. wool, cotton and nickel. An attempt to organize a simpler system of control of distribution is being made and a special meeting to this end will be held next week.



## Clothing and Textiles

### Budget

The budget remains at 2,000,000 dollars. A recent cable from Washington estimates expenditure at 1,808,000 dollars plus 52,000 dollars which are being held for the purchase of raw wool. This totals 1,860,000 dollars leaving an unexpended balance of 140,000 dollars. This will be held pending the decision regarding the final allocation of funds to food.

### Shipments received during month

368 tons of raw cotton from USA and 27 tons of clothing were received this month. The clothing consists of lumberworkers outfits. There remains only raincoats and rucksacks to complete the outfits. There is no notification of shipment of these yet. This clothing was shipped as "Used." It has not yet been established that this is actually so, but it was understood by this Mission that the clothing bought under this programme would be new.

### Supplies expected

47 tons of raw cotton are expected by the end of January and will bring the complete raw cotton supply to 136 metric tons. This is in addition to the quantity originally programmed, of 789 tons.

### Quebracho

350 tons are being brought by rail from Italy. The movement of these supplies is at present under way. Quebracho is a most urgently needed tannic in Austria and this supply will save many hides.

### Outstanding

52,000 dollars may be transferred to the industrial programme for the purchase of raw wool for the manufacture of felt conveyors for the paper industry. This money may be taken for the purchase of food. The manufacture of these felt conveyors has long been one of Austria's main export trades, and it is understood that the manufacturing firms have already bought wool independently in the U.K. Pending the decision on food purchases this Mission is investigating the possibility that this wool, if procured, would actually be used for export trade, which would be against the principles of UNRRA.

### Blankets

There is discrepancy in the numbers supposedly shipped and those received in Austria. 140,000 blankets were originally programmed - 100,000 were to go to D.P. camps and 40,000 to civilians. The D.P. supply receipts report approximately 10,000 blankets not yet received.

### Footwear

162,000 pairs were the total allocation. These have supposedly all been shipped, of which 55,000 were destined for D.P. supply. Receipts to date show about 23,000 pairs not yet shipped.

Both the above matters have been taken up with headquarters. In each case it would appear to be ERO shipments that are still outstanding.

### Medical Supplies

Owing to the non-arrival of Medical supplies programmed, there is very little to report for the month of December. Penicillin, Streptomycin and supplementary hospital equipment was received during December. Notification has been received from U.K. and U.S.A. that certain other items programmed were shipped during the month of December.



At 31st December 1946, 896 tons valued at 750,676 dollars was still outstanding for the Medical Supply programme.

Distribution of Medical Supplies has been carried out according to the permanent plan but owing to the non-arrival of supplies, most of the essential drugs are in very short supply.

Reports received from the Distribution Officers stress the need for local anaesthetics, syringes, needles and sutures. All these items are included in the Medical programme and it is hoped that supplies will begin to arrive in January 1947.

There is still a very grave shortage of bed linen and Nurse's uniforms.

### Distribution

#### Co-operation with local officials

Relations with local officials continue to be satisfactory. Though information of a statistical nature is sometimes slow in coming through, this is due rather to defects in the Austrian Administration system than to lack of co-operation on the part of the officials.

#### Relations with Military

Co-operation on the part of officers of the respective Military Governments with UNRRA observers has improved greatly since Field Distribution Officers have been permanently stationed in their Zones.

#### Investigation in the French Zone

The investigation with regard to the flour alleged to have been exported to Switzerland has been completed. Full details will appear in the Report from the Food Branch.

#### Checks

During the month requests for investigation have been sent out to Field Distribution Officers in respect of the following:

- a. Coal from Czechoslovakia
- b. Blankets, quilts and comforters
- c. Tractors
- d. Seeds
- e. Fertilisers, pesticides, etc.

Reports have been received from Field Distribution Officers and duly passed to the Commodity Branch concerned on the following:

- a. Tractors - in respect of Vienna
- b. Roofing felt - in respect of Vienna
- c. Bakelite resin - in respect of Vienna
- d. Tin Ingots - in respect of Vienna

#### Reports

A modification in the method of publishing reports by Field Distribution Officers has been adopted. Instead of each report being published in full with all its appendices, essential information is extracted and combined to form one report for the whole of Austria, which is issued in two parts:

- a. Food Report, combines essential information from the reports of all Field Distribution Officers, omitting statistical data which is of interest only to the specialist. (Report for period 14 October - 10 November attached.)



- b. General Report, covers results of investigations on commodities and situations not connected with Food, together with general observations and experiences. (Report for November attached)

#### Supply Accounting

Of the four main tasks referred to in last month's report, satisfactory progress has been made on the first three. This is particularly satisfying as regards the ascertaining of discrepancies between port and recipient government, and the production of the bi-weekly Reports of Imports, since it shows that the amalgamation of the statistical personnel engaged on this report, with this Division, was a wise move. Correct rail receipt figures are now available for a large proportion of the total of imports and the accuracy of the bi-weekly report will obviously increase as previously estimated figures are replaced by actual figures.

#### Motor Transport

##### Receipt of UNRRA Administrative Vehicles

The shipping date for the twenty-five Jeeps reported as outstanding in last month's report has unfortunately been delayed by E.R.O. until 1 January 1947. Immediately these Jeeps arrive they will have to be winterized before issues can be made.

##### Winterization of Jeeps

Eighteen Jeeps have been sent to the Steyr Company, Vienna, for winterizing during the month of December but unfortunately only four have so far been winterized. Owing to lack of electricity, machinery, etc., this is a slow process but every effort is being made to hasten the completion of this work.

##### Spare Parts

A consignment of spare parts for Austin cars was received and issued. Notification has been received from E.R.O. that anti-freeze and skid chains ordered last June are now in transit and should arrive at Trieste about the middle of January.

##### Receipt of Spare Parts for the Austrian Government

271 cases of spare parts were received under the Industrial Rehabilitation programme, checked and handed over to the Austrian Government during the month of December.

##### Vehicles for the Austrian Government

Out of the total consignment of 1,300 vehicles for the Austrian Government, 1,299 have arrived and have been handed over. Out of this total, however, three were lost in transit from Italy to Vienna and are now being traced. Also, two 3-ton Chevrolets, 22 Ford 3-tonners and 1 Ford 15-cwt cannot be assembled owing to deficient parts in the cases, therefore instructions have been issued to the Austrian Government to cannibalize these 25 vehicles and take the spare parts on charge. The total vehicles handed over to the Austrian Government will therefore be 1,274.

#### Port, Shipping and Rail Movements

##### Shipping

Fifteen ships were received during December for Austria with a total of 37,075 gross long tons, four from the Eastern Hemisphere and eleven from the U.S.

##### Port Movements

About 10,000 tons remained at Trieste at the end of November for movement into Austria. This tonnage together with tonnage from ships arriving during the month was regularly cleared by a good daily despatching of about 1500 tons. A new ship arrived on the last day of the year leaving the remaining tonnage on the last day at 5,965 on ship and 2,807 in shed.



Some ships were carrying cargo for the other Mission as well so that the Port facilities had to be used to the utmost. Some difficulties were had for the vessel "ALTAY" as during her voyage from Istanbul to Trieste she encountered heavy and stormy weather and the cargo (rye) was partly damaged. After several tons were despatched to Austria it was found out that some irrecoverable rye was mixed with the sound grain. Forwarding was stopped and the cargo was put in a special shed, spread out on the bottom and exposed to a thorough ventilation so that we succeeded in saving a great part of the cargo.

#### Rail Movements from Trieste

During the month of December a total of 2,474 waggons entered Austria, loaded in Trieste with 38,813 metric tons of UNRRA supplies for Austria. The respective figures for November were 1,457 waggons with 22,798 tons.

The rate of clearance of the loaded waggons from Trieste has followed exactly their rate of loading. The daily average loading capacity was 1,294 tons in December as compared with 802 tons in November and 863 tons in October.

The figures communicated by the Austrian Railways show that during the month 2,907 empty waggons were despatched from Austria via Tarvisio to Trieste for the purpose of loading UNRRA goods for Austria. A total of 2,487 waggons was actually loaded. The difference is 420 waggons which represent 14 percent of loss for unsuitability for loading, military purposes or pure loss. It is to be noticed that this percentage is the smallest reached during the last four months. The percentage of loss for September was 50%, for October 50% and for November 15%. At the end of last month, an agreement was made between the British Element in Trieste as well as in North Italy and UNRRA to despatch in the future only complete trains of about 45 waggons. This policy entered into operation on 2 December and has worked very satisfactorily all through the month. At the beginning of December, the British Element accorded first priority for despatch of waggons to Trieste for our loadings.

The following figures give a picture of the rail traffic from Trieste since last August:

#### UNRRA supplies entered in Austria from Trieste

	<u>Waggons</u>	<u>Tonnage (metr. tons)</u>
August	6,689	106,822
September	2,588	38,483
October	1,732	25,276
November	1,457	22,798
December	<u>2,474</u>	<u>38,313</u>
	14,940	231,692

#### Traffic from other origins

During December a total of 19,390 tons of UNRRA supplies entered Austria in 1,000 waggons coming from other origins than Trieste. The respective figures for November were 752 waggons with 14,774 tons.

Apart from 80 tons of Crimson Clover Seeds arrived from France, the December figure includes only the Coal imports from Czechoslovakia. Since the beginning of these operations, 13 November, a total of 36,845 tons of coal has been handed over to Austria. Taking into consideration the period 13 November - 27 December, the daily average delivery reaches 818 tons. If this scale is maintained, it will be possible to complete the programme in time.

Potash: A tonnage of 9,768 potash remains still to be collected in the USSR Zone of Germany. Lack of empty waggons is the main reason of the delay occurring in the resumption of these imports. Conversations continue with the Austrian Railways.



Quebracho ex USA via Genoa. The entire consignment of 350 tons of Quebracho left Genoa on 20 December and at the time of writing this report, it is known that 18 waggons have left Innsbruck for Vienna.

Basic Slag ex Luxembourg. The collecting of the first consignment of 7,000 tons of slag has been delayed up to now owing to a lack of empty waggons. However, the problem has just been favourably settled at the time this report is being written. The question of moving the second consignment of 10,000 tons has not yet been studied.

Dry skimmed milk powder (79.8 tons) and meat products (190.2 tons) ex Luxembourg. The problem of despatching empty waggons is solved. This consignment should arrive in Vienna during January.

#### General comments

It is known that the situation in Austria with regard to waggons is not satisfactory. The same situation prevails everywhere all over Central and Continental Europe but the difficulties are increased in Austria because this country has no own waggons marked "Austria." This particular situation has often been pointed out in discussions between the Austrian Railways and ourselves. This is probably one reason for the difficulties occurring regularly in international meetings where the position for Austria is studied.

For two months, the problem of resuming the loadings of potash in USSR Zone in Germany has been pending for a question of waggons. And the problem of collecting the basic slag and some 270 tons of canned food in Luxembourg has been pending for the same reason. This situation has involved numerous discussions with many parties concerned. Moreover, it has been necessary sometimes to press very seriously the Austrian Railways so as to make them understand that a large spirit of conciliation must inspire them in their dealings. Finally, the problem of waggons for loading the basic slag and the canned food in Luxembourg has just been favourably solved, leaving possibilities of other discussions regarding further consignments. It is interesting to notice an innovation in the operating system of sending empty waggons to Luxembourg; waggons will be passed to the US Zone Germany which will compensate them at each border up to Luxembourg without actual running of vehicles. The operation will be handled by ECITO (European Central International Transport Organization). This system was unofficially proposed at Ecito Paris by a representative of our Mission and was accepted.



## A. IV HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AUSTRIAN POPULATION

### Survey of Nutritional Health in Vienna

A clinical survey of 10,000 people in Vienna was made by Dr. Collins of the UNRRA ERO Health Division in the summer of 1946. The report just made available to the UNRRA Mission to Austria includes the following conclusions:

- "1. Official food distribution in Vienna has been below a level necessary to prevent disease and/or civil unrest for a period of at least one and one-half years both in quality and quantity (calories).
3. The apparent discrepancy between food, officially said to be available, and the appearance of people on the street, (this, while not normal, was nevertheless not that of a famine-stricken community) led to the organization of a large-scale survey of the nutritional health of the people.
7. The Survey has found undernutrition of moderate degree in the population.
8. Malnutrition has been found to be of minor extent only.
11. The state of health of the Viennese, at the end of the summer 1946 reflected an intake of food for the months prior to the survey of at least 350 to 400 calories per capita additional to the official ration.
12. Technical considerations suggest that half again as much food came from the Austrian soil in the first half of 1946 as was estimated and collected officially by the Austrian Government."

The report also includes a qualitative analysis of the food officially distributed in Vienna during the months April - September 1946. The results of this analysis are as follows:

1. Protein was not far below the National Research Council's (U.S.) recommended allowances.
2. Vitamin A
  - a. Up to the age of 6 years exceed NRC recommended allowances
  - b. Above six below NRC recommendations but adequate according to more modest standards.
3. Riboflavin
  - a. On an average per capita basis one-half NRC allowance
  - b. Under six more than NRC allowance (milk ration)
  - c. Other groups proportionately reduced: 12-18 group shared least equitably. (bread and pulses)
4. Thiamin (Vitamin B-1)  
Even judged by NRC criteria not strikingly below an acceptable level.
5. Niacin  
For all groups considerably less niacin than in NRC recommended allowances and probably less than safe for most consumer groups.
6. Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C)  
A satisfactory level of intake had been in effect for two or three months and a surprisingly high intake was found at the time of the survey. Intake during the preceding winter was very low and an outbreak of scurvy had been feared in the Spring which did not occur.
7. Fat consumption was below standard
8. The apparent need for iron has been met by pulses and bread but it may be that the high extraction rate of flour has reduced the availability of iron. This is under investigation.
9. Calcium  
The serious deficiency of calcium in the diet was pointed out repeatedly to the Austrian authorities by officials of the Nutrition Section, ACABrit during the winter 1945-1946.



## 9. Calcium (cont)

During the period under question:

- a. Children under six have had nearly the full allowance
- b. Mothers have been fortified
- c. Above six and particularly 12-18 there has been a marked discrepancy between true need and availability in the diet.

Considering the high extraction rate of flour and the possibility of precipitation of calcium with phytic acid the very undesirable position is emphasized. An addition of calcium carbonate to flour, as recommended by the Kommandatura and as practiced in England has not been carried out by the Austrian authorities.

In connection with this report it should be noted that all food that was officially known to be in Vienna was rationed during the summer of 1946, including fruit and vegetables. Therefore, this analysis of the food supply is an analysis of all food officially available to the population. The conclusion of the Survey that 350 to 400 calories were available in addition point to black market dealing or to unofficial sales or gifts from friends and relatives in the country.

It should also be noted that the conclusions of this report are in direct contradiction to the ERO report on The Food Situation in Austria Part II (Operational Analysis Papers No. 8, September 1946). In that publication (page 11) "increasing incidence of famine oedema" was reported although no authority for the statement was cited. In Dr. Collins' Survey "oedema which was clinically very plausibly attributable to poor protein nutrition, directly or indirectly through caloric lack was recorded in 15 people or 0.3% of the mean total population."

This conclusion that famine oedema was not a significant problem in the summer of 1946 would seem to dispose once for all of some very doubtful statements about the incidence of famine oedema which were published in Wiener Zeitung 15 June 1946 and quoted 21 June by cable Vienna to Washington 853.

## Vital Statistics for Austria and Vienna

The Monthly Statistical Bulletin published by the Economic Division of the British Element of the Allied Commission for Austria (ACA Brit) continues to publish and to consider of some significance the birth, mortality, infant mortality and TB statistics for Vienna and the whole of Austria. Except for infant mortality all rates published are crude rates based on population estimates, which in themselves are questionable since no census of population has been taken in Austria since the end of the war. Until better population figures are available, until death rates are adjusted to age and sex composition of the population and until infant mortality rates are adjusted for residence outside Vienna, we believe that it is a mistake to attach much importance to small changes in the figures.

## Medical Supplies for Austria

Provided the population concerned shows no increase and supplies ordered come from London, it will be possible to continue adequate issues of essential commodities until June. SUPPLIES WILL BE LARGELY EXHAUSTED BY JUNE.

Apart from the nursing problems discussed below, the medical problems are mainly those of supply. Owing to strikes and other disorganization, some 40% of medical supplies for Austria are still to come, including such urgently needed items as insulin (further instalments) liver extract, neo-salvarsan, etc. The arrival of UNRRA supplies in uncertain dribbles has led to considerable waste earlier on as patients were unable to complete courses of various drugs. This is now obviated by issuing such drugs as are available in quantities sufficient for one course. The position is further complicated in Austria as elsewhere by the stranglehold obtained on Austrian medicine by German wholesale drug firms.



Many Austrian doctors know remedies only by the patent name of their pet firm. Two stories illustrate this. A doctor traded two pounds of lard for ten proprietary sulphonamide tablets for a child sick with pneumonia, and then sat down in despair. Yet UNRRA has brought already enough sulphathiazole and sulphadiazine for more than a year's supply. Another doctor wrote to ask whether the Barium Sulphate brought in by UNRRA could be used by mouth for X-ray contrast as Barium Sulphate Merck could be. Many attempts have been made by radio talks, articles in Journals, and the publication of an UNRRA booklet on "Foreign Medicines" for every doctor and pharmacist in Austria. A further appeal is being made to the senior members of the profession.

### Nursing Services in Austria

It has become increasingly apparent during recent weeks that further help in the rehabilitation of Austrian nursing could only be given other than by the appointment of a nurse in the Health Department of the Austrian Government.

The UNRRA nursing section therefore interested the League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva in a project to continue the work which has been begun by UNRRA.

Finally, after discussions, the League of Red Cross Societies agreed to appoint a nurse as Liaison Officer between the Austrian Government and the Nursing Services of Austria. This scheme has the approval of the Austrian Government, UNRRA Voluntary Societies Section, and all persons concerned. The scheme will be in keeping with agreements made by other voluntary societies and UNRRA.

The appointment will be for a probationary period of three months and a further period of nine months, making a total period of one year. During this time it should be possible for the Nursing Liaison Officer to lay the basic foundations of a good nursing service, eg. establishment of new training schools, appointment of Matrons in hospitals, etc.

The nurse whom the League of Red Cross Societies will appoint (providing she is cleared by the Military authorities) is a Miss Lilli Petschnigg, a highly qualified Austrian nurse who is also a midwife and social worker. She was for five years secretary of the International Council of Nurses. She studied in London for one year, speaks six languages fluently and has a knowledge of twelve languages. During the period 1940 to 1945 she was chief nurse in Berlin. She has good administrative ability. She is well acquainted with past and recent nursing conditions in all European countries, as well as further afield. She would appear to be a very suitable person for the present time.

It was arranged to have Miss Petschnigg come to Austria from Berlin for an interview with the Minister of Social Administration. This entailed nine weeks of work involving ACA, Austrian UNRRA Bureau, many UNRRA departments and various other government departments.

On the 13th December she arrived in Vienna, and during the six days she was here, conferences were held with various officials. During these conferences it was obvious she had the knowledge and ability to deal with the present situation. Most departments appeared to react favourably to her personality. A conference was then held in Geneva, Switzerland concerning details and her clearance has been asked for from Germany. It is hoped to complete all arrangements, and have the Nursing Liaison Officer here by the 25th of January or soon afterwards.

### UNRRA Fellowship Nurses

The twenty nurses who left in September returned to Austria after completing four months post-graduate work in London.

The physical difference in the nurses was noteworthy; most of the younger nurses had put on six to ten kilos in weight. But most obvious was their mental outlook. They returned acting and talking as though they had been freed from "shackles." Their whole



attitude had been changed and there is no doubt that, apart from their enthusiasm for the course and the people who organized it, they were struck by the fact that, as one nurse said, "We all thought the English hated us and we would be just tolerated. We found all the people who didn't even know us so kind and helpful and so friendly."

It is also interesting to note that the majority of them feel they have a part to play in keeping "peace" in their professional work. Many of them who hold more responsible positions are planning to try to have an interchange of nurses in their own hospitals.

There is no doubt that this experiment will repay manyfold the UNRRA money spent, and it is to be hoped that W.H.O. will continue this important work of post-graduate work among the medical professional people. All the nursing section feel that it is so much more worth while to offer twenty fellowships for a short period rather than, as has so often been done in the past, one for a longer period.

It is also to be noted that the English organisers of the course and the nurses who worked with the Austrian nurses write of the pleasure they got through the course also.

#### UNRRA Fellowship Nursing Supplies

Teaching materials charts, even the long needed skeleton, were brought back from England for use in the training schools.

As soon as the new Liaison Nurse arrives her first job will be to organize the post-graduate courses all over Austria that the Austrian Mission Nursing Section had hoped to begin on the 28th January. The outline is more or less complete and awaits the personnel to carry it out. The knowledge gained will thus be spread over 500 nurses altogether.

Arrangements are being made to have the full post-graduate course translated into German and sent to all the Directors of counties and Matrons of Training Schools in the Counties and in Vienna.

#### Four Fellowships for Public Health Nurses

Arrangements are continuing for the choosing of suitable candidates, and the Chief Nurse expects to make final arrangements in England for their reception and course.

#### UNRRA Nursing Supplies

A batch of 400 nursing uniforms has been received from Switzerland for the student nurses of the various training schools. These will be handed to the Austrian Government.

#### Australian Nursing Supplies for Austrian Nurses

The names of 220 Austrian nurses have been given to Australia, and parcels are on their way, as well as general gifts for hospitals.



A. V WELFARE SERVICES FOR THE AUSTRIAN POPULATION

A meeting was held between representatives of the Austrian Government and the Mission on the availability of UNRRA supplies to priority groups under Resolution 7. Representatives of the Lands were present, Dr. Rieger from Vienna and Dr. Willmetser from Lower Austria. Both of them agreed that since August a worker with more than two children finds his income from wages is under the scale necessary for meeting his basic needs. Dr. Willmetser stated that in Lower Austria the pensioners were not receiving sufficient to meet their ration.

Dr. Fischer of the Ministry of Social Administration promised to submit further data to cover all Lands. On receipt of this a further meeting will be held.

Discussions were held with the representative of the United Nations Relief to Austria - Federal Chancellery, on welfare projects that might be financed from the Schilling Fund, and a memorandum was prepared as a basis for discussion on its use.

A report was submitted by the Welfare representative of the United Nations Relief to Austria - Federal Chancellery, on the use of some mountain packs which were unsuitable for general distribution. The Minister of Food and the Minister of Social Administration had both approved their division and distribution in the Old Age Program of the City of Vienna.

Progress is being made in turning over to the Austrian Government the four voluntary societies now working under agreements with UNRRA, who provide services for Austrian civilians only. These will be released to the Austrian Government as soon as the appropriate officials are in a position to sponsor these agencies. All other voluntary societies which have agreements with UNRRA provide services to displaced persons, and will be retained under UNRRA sponsorship until 30 June.



General

During the month the Public Relations Office was chiefly concerned with Press relations. During the third week of the month the food reserves of the city of Vienna were exhausted, and for a couple of days it seemed likely that Vienna would have no bread during the Christmas holidays. This shortage was caused by the lack of reserves and by transport difficulties and therefore no fault of UNRRA. The Food Requirements Officer of the Mission provided us with a memorandum on the situation for our use in dealing with the inevitable enquiry from correspondents. Mr. Albion Ross of the "New York Times" came to enquire concerning our part in the crisis, and with this memorandum we were able to make our part clear and thereby avoid criticism.

The Austrian population continued to be very uneasy as to its food supplies for the post-UNRRA future. Many Austrian and Allied journalists had to be reassured that UNRRA supplies would not stop on New Year's Eve, but would continue to come in 1947 until our supply programme is completed.

Press Release No. 75 issued on 10th December was a statement to the Press by the Chief of Mission of Austria's food situation. It gave the approximate quantities scheduled to arrive in Austria during the months of November, December and January, and showed that by using 1/12 of Austria's annual indigenous production per month, these UNRRA imports would suffice to maintain the 1550 calorie ration until about mid-February. It pointed out, therefore, that the urgency of immediate planning for post-UNRRA relief was very great. This information had been requested for some time by a number of correspondents, particularly as many of them were anxious to use such a statement as an additional lever to awaken public opinion in the United States, and particularly the newly elected Congress regarding Austria's serious position. To the Mission's surprise, the Austrian Government objected to this release. The Government had not long before raised the rations from a 1200 normal consumer calorie basis to 1550 calories. It apparently felt that the prestige of the Government would be adversely affected by having attention drawn to the fact that on 1550 calories, the available food supplies would be insufficient after mid-February. In fact the Press Office of the Federal Chancellery made an attempt to stop publication of the statement, an attempt which only succeeded in giving it possibly more prominence than it would otherwise have had inside Austria, and which was so inept that the Public Relations Office of the Mission dealt with the Press Office on a basis "more in sorrow than in anger." The net result of this episode was in fact to increase the prestige of the UNRRA Mission quite considerably, and to lay the Government open to allegations of irresponsibility.

Mr. Bourgin of "Time" and "Life" was directed by his home office to secure material for a Christmas editorial on the relief needs of Central Europe. At his request we telephoned our Missions in Hungary and Czechoslovakia and secured data for his reply.

On 30th and 31st December and on 1st January the twenty Austrian nurses who had been studying in London on UNRRA scholarships returned to Vienna, and on 2nd January the Medical Section of this Mission held a small reception for them. Their story was given excellent coverage within Austria and Mr. Harrison of "Reuter", Mr. Patrick Smith of the B.B.C. also interested themselves in this matter. Mr. Smith recorded an interview with three of them for use by the B.B.C. The arrival of the nurses and the reception, at which Brigadier Parminter presided and at which the Minister of Social Welfare represented the Government, were photographed by the British I.S.B.

Early in the month the "United Nations Association of Austria" held a meeting to give thanks to the United Nations for assistance rendered to Austria. At this meeting the President of the Republic and the Federal Chancellor, amongst others, were the speakers. UNRRA was given the greatest thanks and the Director General and the Chief of Mission were referred to particularly. The Chief of Mission was given a present by the Association as a souvenir. This meeting was well covered by the Austrian Press.

Several feature stories on UNRRA activities in Austria, written by this Office, were of interest to foreign correspondents stationed here, and to the Editor of a large Vienna newspaper who is writing a feature article on UNRRA in Austria.



### Local Press

The Austrian Press continued to give good coverage to UNRRA activities in Austria. The newspapers reflected the apprehension as to the future after UNRRA leaves as mentioned above.

### Local Radio

News of UNRRA activities in Austria continued to be well covered by the Austrian radio net-works.

The fortnightly series of 15-minute "UNRRA IN AUSTRIA" broadcasts was continued over a nation-wide net-work. We are unable with our diminished staff: (Two P.R.Os. and one secretary) to produce scripts for this programme which is now discontinued. Broadcast Number 9, given on the night of 4 December, dealt with the twenty Austrian nurses studying in London on UNRRA scholarships. In this broadcast the Chief Matron of the Vienna General Hospital and the Chief of the Health Bureau of the Ministry for Social Affairs were interviewed. Broadcast Number 10, given on the night of 18 December, described UNRRA's programme for Austria; in this broadcast two German-speaking officers of this Mission described what we have done, the difficulties with which UNRRA has been faced in bringing aid to Austria, and what fruits of our programme will remain after UNRRA has left Austria.

### Foreign Correspondents

During December our official dealings with foreign correspondents were chiefly with Mr. John MacCormac and Mr. Albion Ross of the "New York Times," Mr. and Mrs. Leiser of the "Stars and Stripes", Mr. S. Bourgin of "Time" and "Life", Mr. Michael Burns of the "Times" of London, Miss B. Gastner and Mr. Peter Smollett of the "News Chronicle", Mr. Harrison of "Reuter", Mr. Patrick Smith of the B.B.C., Mr. Renner of the C.B.C.

The holidays gave an occasion for considerable liaison with foreign correspondents and Allied Press Officers. On 7th and 28th December, Mr. Hoddinott gave informal receptions for these people to meet senior officers of the Mission. We were in turn often entertained by the foreign correspondents and Allied Press Officers, with whom we are getting on very well indeed.

### Personnel

During December the staff of the Public Relations Office was reduced to two senior officers, one secretary and two Class II employees.



## A. VII FINANCE

### Collection of Proceeds from Sale of UNRRA Supplies

Up to the end of December the Austrian Government had collected 435,588,930 Austrian Schillings from sales of UNRRA supplies and was holding 417,613,075 Schillings in a blocked account for future expenditure on relief and rehabilitation projects. Nothing had as yet been spent and no formal plans had been presented to UNRRA by the Government.

	Approximate Value of Supplies Delivered by UNRRA to Austrian Government (dollars)	Proceeds Collected by Austrian Government	
		(Schillings)	Percentage of Dollar Value
May	43,175,363	34,218,866	7.9
June	57,268,560	68,966,547	12.0
July	71,759,593	118,932,757	16.6
August	79,852,401	172,438,516	21.6
September	87,584,221	221,819,745	25.3
October	87,780,229	254,934,588	29.0
November	84,876,774	294,966,139	34.8
December	90,893,434	435,588,930	47.9

There was a marked increase in collections during December, presumably in large part the result of sales of UNRRA imported cigarettes which were placed on the market before Christmas. The percentage relationship of proceeds of sales to the dollar value of the supplies received has also increased markedly and now stands at 47.9% of the dollar value.

Distribution costs deducted from collections, as in previous months, remained very small, totaling only 2.5 percent of gross proceeds.

	Distribution Costs	Percentage of Gross Proceeds
	(Schillings)	
T o t a l	10,675,855	2.5
March and April	66,184	5.0
May	67,753	.2
June	179,283	.5
July	3,410,921	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

According to most recent estimates, total net proceeds from the entire UNRRA budget for Austria are likely to be about 600,000,000 Austrian Schillings. Collections appear now to be almost keeping pace with deliveries of supplies to Austria.

The Austrian Mission has been engaged on reaching an agreement with the Austrian Government on the use of the net proceeds from the sales of UNRRA supplies. It has met so far with slow response from the Austrian authorities. Several months ago the Government was asked to formulate their proposals in accordance with Article V of the UNRRA Agreement. They then wished, however, to postpone discussions as some of their key officials were away in Washington on a mission. Since November the matter has been under active negotiation.

Inside the Austrian Mission a staff committee was formed under the Chairmanship of the Chief of Mission in order to consider the question of how the net proceeds may be used with reference firstly to UNRRA principles and secondly to the economic conditions in Austria. The Proceeds of Sales Committee has held several meetings one of which was attended by two Austrian representatives for preliminary discussions. It was agreed that



a broadly based Austrian body should be created which would be charged with the formulation of proposals for expenditure as well as with the administration of the fund after UNRRA's cessation. The Austrian Mission continues to press the Austrian Government to implement this decision and come forward with concrete proposals.

The internal staff discussions have centered round two memoranda prepared by Mr. Knobloch. The conclusions of the economist, developed in these memoranda, is that in view of the inflationary situation in Austria no projects additional to those contained in the Federal Budget for 1947 should be undertaken. The Budget contains a number of projects for which no budgetary financial cover is available. Although the interpretation of the economic situation is generally accepted by other members of the Committee it is thought by other members that it may be wise to plan expenditure for general welfare and educational purposes.

#### A. VIII ANALYSIS OF AUSTRIAN ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

A report on the Economic and Financial Situation of Austria for November 1946 was issued 6 December 1946 and has been submitted separately to ERO and Washington.

A summary report on the economic situation at the end of the year 1946 is in preparation.



## B. DISPLACED PERSONS OPERATIONS

### General

The Displaced Persons Operations of the Austrian Mission obtained splendid results during the month of December. Activities during the month included repatriation, screening for eligibility, segregation by nationalities, locating and documenting unaccompanied children, sponsoring voluntary societies, medical service, supply and welfare. Preparations were completed to intensify supervision and inspection from CHQ, thereby giving the headquarters of DP Operations closer contact with zones and assembly centres. The Polish repatriation drive, which included 60-day free rations, was completed. The Yugoslav repatriation drive is rapidly materializing.

### Repatriation

Everyone employed in the DP Operations is repatriation-conscious. All possible efforts are being made at CHQ, in the Zone Headquarters, and in assembly centres, to induce DPs of all nationalities to return to their home countries. When we realize that more than 800,000 DPs (including German civilians) have been repatriated from Austria, leaving less than half that number, the difficulty experienced in effecting the repatriation of the remaining "hard core" is readily understood. It is only by intensive, systematic work on behalf of repatriation that satisfactory results are being obtained. The total number repatriated from Austria in December was 3,146.

In connection with the Polish drive, a train with repatriates from the U.S., British, and French Zones left Austria on 10 December, with 580 repatriates. This train was the most satisfactory one sent to Poland during the drive. We had requested the Commanding General, U.S. Forces in Austria, to improve the condition of repatriation trains, and he fully complied by directing that all of our suggestions be adopted. The cars carrying repatriates from the U.S. Zone were equipped with camp beds for all DPs, latrines and steps for each car, stoves installed to eliminate fire hazards, coal and coal boxes, water containers, and other facilities suggested by UNRRA. This was a striking example of the results which can be accomplished by cooperation between the military forces and UNRRA. UNRRA personnel on the train included a medical officer, a nurse, and a welfare officer. The total number repatriated from Austria to Poland during the three months' drive was 2,115. The Austrian Mission concurred in the decision not to extend the Polish drive beyond 31 December, the date initially announced. However, the British plan to run one more train under the 60-day ration scheme some time in January, in order to return all Poles who registered up to and including 31 December.

Although the 60-day ration scheme for Poles was completed at the end of the year, repatriation efforts continue with this group. We are still distributing information and data concerning Poland. This is handled through barracks leaders, bulletin boards, camp loud speakers, common rooms, and camp meetings. Polish broadcasts which are made available to DPs include daily news of Polish affairs and repatriation, a semi-weekly press survey, and special features on specific days of the week including sports news, economic surveys, selections of Polish literature, surveys of education, culture and art, and "A Letter from Warsaw." Another feature will be shortly added under the title of "People of the Regained Countries."

Steps are being completed to intensify the repatriation of Yugoslav DPs. The political representative of the Yugoslav Government in Vienna has just informed us that his government is complying with our request to furnish information and data to be used by UNRRA in bringing to the Yugoslav DPs the true conditions of their homeland. A film entitled "Renewed Life in Yugoslavia", duration 1 1/2 hours, will be made available to UNRRA by the middle of January. This film will be shown in all UNRRA assembly centres and will also be made available for exhibition in all military camps. It is understood that the film is devoted entirely to conditions in Yugoslavia and has no political significance. A series of radio broadcasts has been arranged to begin 6 January and continue each Monday. A newspaper entitled "To the Homeland" will be furnished UNRRA in lots of



2,000. This publication will contain articles of general interest on reconstruction and conditions in Yugoslavia. Other newspapers containing stories about individuals will also be made available. We are promised assistance in obtaining letters from DPs who have returned home. Concurrence has been received in our suggestion of other steps to assist in this repatriation drive.

The satisfactory results that can be obtained through constant pressure for repatriation are evidenced by the steady repatriation of Yugoslavs from the Spittal assembly centre in the British Zone. There, the director and his staff adopted a policy several months ago of transporting repatriates to Yugoslavia by motor transport as rapidly as a truckfull became available, and before volunteers might withdraw from their agreement to return home. By following this plan, 373 Yugoslavs were repatriated from the Spittal assembly centre to Yugoslavia during the period beginning 1 July 1946 and ending 31 December 1946, an average of approximately ~~16~~<sup>14</sup> per week.

Considerable progress has been made toward reaching an agreement between the U.S. and Soviet Commanders concerning the entry of the Soviet Repatriation Mission into the U.S. Zone. The plan is to authorize the entry of six officers and two enlisted men about the middle of January.

#### Screening

The Eligibility Screening Team has re-visited the British and French Zones for the purpose of screening a number of DPs who were not present when those zones were initially screened, or who have further evidence to submit. Screening will be completed in these two zones by the end of January. In the meantime, some members of the team are working in the U.S. Zone, which we hope to complete by 31 March.

#### Segregation

The segregation of nationality groups was further implemented during the month. In the U.S. Zone, Poles are being moved to Hellbrunn in order to segregate Ukrainians at Asten, the move to be completed in January. In the British Zone, all Poles are now in Villach. In the French Zone, Landeck is almost exclusively Ukrainian, other nationalities having been removed. Ukrainians are in Kufstein assembly centre, also in the French Zone, the small number of Poles there being rapidly decreased by repatriation. Polish representatives in Austria have requested the segregation of Poles from Ukrainians, which has been agreed to by UNRRA and the military authorities of the U.S., British, and French Zones.

#### Child Search Activities

Our small child search force of eight members has made splendid progress in locating and documenting unaccompanied children. They have located 3,884 children, and documented 1,858 of this number. A total of 604 have been sent out of Austria. The organization of the child search branch is being improved by the addition on 1 January of four Class II secretaries, who are urgently needed in view of the enormous amount of paper work involved.

#### Health

The health of displaced persons during the month was good. No epidemic disease was reported.

The plan announced last month to establish a TB hospital, sanitorium, and camp in the U.S. Zone has been changed, due to non-availability of hospital buildings and a camp. The new plan is to set up two hospitals, one in the U.S. Zone and one in the British Zone, to treat the most urgent TB cases. The two teams selected for these hospitals will work under the technical direction of Dr. Gomez, our TB specialist. Concurrently, a more effective scheme of camp isolation of TB cases will be put into effect.



### Voluntary Societies

The Voluntary Societies Liaison Branch is rendering most valuable service in the DP Operations. During the month of December, UNRRA through this branch, coordinated the activities of 14 voluntary societies, providing services including clearances, travel arrangements, billeting and messing, and the issuing of POL, clothing and miscellaneous PX items.

### Supply and Transport

The DP Supply Division is prepared to operate under its new organization on 1 January, with the addition of three field inspectors and the assumption of supply accounting which up to the present time has been handled by the Supply & Transport Department of the Mission.

As usual, winter has made the transport problem more difficult. The winterization of 25 jeeps was begun in December and will soon be completed. This will partially relieve the situation.

### Additional Information about DP Operations

Further information and statistics of DP Operations in Austria will be found in Forms MSR-1 and MSR-2, in Displaced Persons Situation Report Number 6 and in monthly reports of Zone Directors and the Vienna Area Team accompanying this report.



## C. FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

### Accounts and Finance

Accounts have been compiled for voluntary agencies and bills rendered to ERO up to the 31 October 1946. For the two months ended 31 December, accounts are now being prepared. In the future monthly accounts will be rendered.

A Class I employee is now chief cashier at Central Headquarters, Vienna, and two zone cashiers will operate directly under the chief cashier.

### Inventories

Delays have occurred in completing the inventory of non-expendable property as at 31 December because of difficulty in obtaining returns from the Zones.

### Communications

The direct teletype circuit to Trieste continues to work satisfactorily since the interruptions in current have been consistent and have not interfered with traffic clearance appreciably. In Vienna, however, messenger service between Headquarters and the Cable Company has had to be resorted to because of frequent stoppages in electric current. Winter weather has affected telecommunications to Grodig and Zell am See to a certain extent but not as much as was expected.

The new civil international telephone circuit Warsaw/Zurich was opened on 9 December. Zurich is the main European trunk switchboard and gives direct outlet to UK and to continental centres. The circuit is routed through Austria. The Warsaw/Vienna direct civil circuit continues to be very satisfactory. These two circuits together with the private UNRRA Vienna/Prague circuit mean that the UNRRA Central European Missions now have very satisfactory long distance telephonic communications.

At Central Headquarters Vienna, arrangements have now been made for calls after office hours to appear automatically on the Hotel Post Exchange and there is no further need to man the switchboard at Headquarters.

Bad flying conditions have appreciably affected mail clearance.

### Personnel

Statistics of UNRRA Mission personnel will be found in the attached report re Comparative Statistics of Personnel January - December 1946.

### Services for Personnel

As the Mission work draws to a close some of the same difficulties that were experienced early in the Mission's history are recurring, partly resulting from the general impression created here and abroad that UNRRA's work ended on 31 December 1946.

The British Army have withdrawn facilities for boot and shoe repairs. No alternative facilities, civilian or otherwise, are available.

NAAFI facilities, after interruption, have been again extended through January.

The attention of ERO and Washington should be drawn to the fact that conditions of life in Austria have not changed appreciably since the arrival of UNRRA in Austria. It is still impossible to buy food, clothing, medical and amenity supplies in the open market and the Mission staff are therefore still completely dependent upon arrangements made by UNRRA with the Military Authorities or through its own supply channels.



D.

LIST OF INFORMATION SERIES AND PRESS RELEASES ISSUED DURING DECEMBER 1946

Information Series

148	General Rooks Succeeds LaGuardia as UNRRA Director General	19.12.46
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Press Releases

74	11,000 Tons UNRRA Supplies Reach Venice, Trieste last Week	3.12.46
74A	Arrival of UNRRA Foodstuffs in Trieste	6.12.46
75	Statement to the Press by Brig. R.H.R. Parminster, Chief of the UNRRA Mission to Austria, on Austria's Food Situation	10.12.46



E. LIST OF ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS ISSUED DURING DECEMBER 1946

Central Headquarters Series

- 83 BAFSV
- 84 Payment of Field Allotments for the month of December 1946
- 85 Emergency Driver
- 86 Security Measures in private Billets

Austrian Mission Series

- 263 Amendment to Administrative Order No. 251: Indent Procedure  
Clothing Class I Employees
- 264 Venice Leave
- 265 U.S. Parcel Mail
- 266 Allocation of Organization and Budget Functions
- 267 Paid Leave for Class II Employees
- 268 Transit Hotels
- 269 Employment Possibilities
- 270 UK Income Tax
- 271 Functions and Organization of the Tracing Bureau for Austria
- 272 Instructions for use of Child Search Forms
- 273 Security of Vehicles
- 274 Loss of UNRRA vehicles - Procedure for Reporting
- 275 Living Allowance in Trieste
- 276 Provident Fund
- 277 Economy in Consumption of Electricity
- 278 Obsolete Administrative Orders
- 279 Income Tax
- 280 Leave in Italy
- 281 Duty on Goods Taken to UK
- 282 Communications
- 283 DP Supply Instructions No. 1
- 284 DP Supply Instructions No. 2
- 285 DP Supply Instructions No. 3
- 286 DP Supply Instructions No. 4
- 287 Enquiries to British Zone
- 288 Supply of Shoes
- 289 Stocktaking
- 290 Insurance of Baggage and Personal Effects
- 291 History of Austrian Mission
- 292 Solicitation by UNRRA Personnel
- 293 Christmas Message from Dir. Gen. F.H. LaGuardia
- 294 Cooks Travel Vouchers, Traveller's Cheques and Exchange Regulations
- 295 Budget Control - Class II Wages



F. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE MISSION, 1 JANUARY 1947

Chief of Mission

Deputy Chief of Mission

Legal Adviser

Chief Public Relations Officer

Historian

Chief Economist

Chief Tracing Officer

Director, DP Operations, US Zone

Director, DP Operations, British Zone

Director, DP Operations, French Zone

Director, Vienna Area Team

Chief, Eligibility & Repatriation Division

Chief, Repatriation Branch

Chief, Child Search Branch

Chief, Voluntary Societies Liaison Branch

Chief, Welfare Branch

Chief, DP Screening Team

Chief Medical Officer

Chief Nurse

Chief, DP Supply Division

Brigadier R.H.R. Parminter

Col. G.S. Miller

Mr. W. W. Cox

Mr. R. E. Hoddinott

Miss H. R. Jeter

Mr. E. Knobloch

Mrs. F. W. Pomeroy

Mr. R. J. Corkery

Major C. D. Chapman

Mr. P.H. Whitney-Coates

Mr. F. Sillett

Mrs. N. West

Mr. T. J. Lindsay

Miss A. Brownlee

Miss A. Adanian

Mrs. M. Mitchell

Dr. A. Bedo

Col. J. H. Cottrell

Miss S. Grant-Glass

Mr. R. Adrian

Department of Supply, Distribution and Transport

Director

Deputy Director

Chief Requirements & Distribution Officer

Chief Transport Officer

Movements Officer

Supply Records Officer

Lt. Col. K.V. Olkhovsky

Lt. Col. H.G. Vidler

Mr. R. Helliwell

Major A. W. Johnson

Mr. M.V.M. Beraud

Capt. D.W.J. Smith

Department of Finance and Administration

Director

Chief Personnel Officer

Chief Finance Officer

Chief Administrative Services Officer

Security Officer

Mr. A. Goldfeld

Mr. W. A. Carot

Mr. K. E. Swindale

W/C C. G. Vandyck

Major H.F. A'Brassard



CORRECTIONS

U.S. Zone Monthly Narrative Report fo December

1. Page 2 (c) Repatriation. Please read:

On December 10 a Polish repatriation train left Salzburg, carrying 552 repatriates. 110 from the French Zone, 144 from the British Zone, 128 from Upper Austria and 170 from Land Salzburg.

2. Welfare Report for the month of December

Repatriation. Please read:

There was one Polish repatriation train during the month, which included 170 persons from Land Salzburg and 128 from Upper Austria.



# MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT OF MISSION

## TO AUSTRIA

Report for December

UNRRA  
Form MSR-1  
Section A and B discontinued



### C. REGISTRATION, REPATRIATION AND CARE OF DISPLACED PERSONS:

1. Displaced persons in camps in country last day of month.  
See Form MSR-2 for 31 December 1946.
2. Displaced persons who have departed from country.  
See Form MSR-2 for 31 December 1946
3. Population in UNRRA-operated camps by nationality on last day of month.  
See Form MSR-2 for 31 December 1946
4. Population in UNRRA-operated camps by age and sex.  
See Form MSR-2 for 31 December 1946
5. Number of displaced persons or family groups outside camps who received assistance in cash or supplies under UNRRA auspices this month: n.p.
6. Total number of patient days in UNRRA-operated hospitals this month:  
American Zone 6,187
7. Total number of clinic visits to UNRRA-operated clinics during this month:

Total Austria:	35,257
American Zone	19,744
British Zone	12,790
French Zone	2,723

8. Number of UNRRA-operated camps or other UNRRA-operated institutions in which services reported in Item C-7 were provided this month: 32
9. Number serving these hospitals and clinics at end of month:

<u>UNRRA</u>	
(i) Doctors	16
(ii) Trained nurses	19

<u>Displaced persons</u> <sup>1/</sup>	
(i) Doctors	82
(ii) Trained nurses	64
(iii) Nurses Aides	96
(iv) Dentists	20
(v) Others	76

10. Total number of immunizations made under UNRRA direction during this month:

Total Austria:	<sup>2/</sup> 5,743
American Zone	2,329
British Zone	1,014
French Zone	2,400

11. Total number of child health examinations during this month under UNRRA direction:

Total Austria	6,113
American Zone	2,415
British Zone	2,704
French Zone	994

<sup>1/</sup> Incomplete figure, 1 camp not reporting  
<sup>2/</sup> Incomplete figure, 3 camps not reporting



D. PERSONNEL OF MISSION	UNRRA Class I	Local Class II	Voluntary Class III
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1. Employees on payroll end of month by service:

Total Austria	341	605	38
a. Central Headquarters, Vienna	162	419	10
Displaced Persons Operations	1/ 41	2/ 127	10
Dept. of Supply, Distribution and Transport 2/	58	139	-
Dept. of Finance & Administration 4/	45	5/ 151	-
Office of Chief of Mission	18	2	-
b. Zone Headquarters	60	186	13
c. Assembly Centres	119	-	15

2. Employees on payroll end of month by country of citizenship:

Total Austria	341	605	38
U.K.	159	1	5
U.S.A.	66	2	9
Netherlands	18	1	1
France	9	-	9
Belgium	14	-	-
Canada	13	-	-
Poland	15	28	2
Australia	14	-	-
Czechoslovakia	8	19	3
Norway	4	1	-
Luxembourg	2	-	-
South Africa	3	-	-
U.S.S.R.	3	22	-
Brazil	1	-	-
Colombia	1	-	-
Sweden	-	-	1
Switzerland	1	-	1
New Zealand	1	-	-
Palestine	-	-	11
Italy	-	9	-
Lithuania	1	-	-
Indo China	1	-	-
San Salvador	1	-	-
Venezuela	1	-	-
Austria	1	412	-
Yugoslavia	-	46	4
Hungary	2	2	-
Romania	-	2	-
Estonia	-	4	-
Turkey	-	1	-
Latvia	1	1	-
Germany	-	1	-
Stateless	4	26	1
Citizenship not yet determined	-	6/ 27	-

1/ Includes Tracing Bureau and Grodig Supply Centre. 2/ Includes Tracing Bureau 67. 3/ Now includes Zell am See Motor Transport Unit and Trieste Port Traffic Office. 4/ Includes Personnel 12. 5/ Includes Personnel 4. 6/ Includes persons reported as Ukrainians.



	<u>U.M.W.</u> <u>Class I</u>	<u>Local</u> <u>Class II</u>	<u>Voluntary</u> <u>Class III</u>
3. Employees on payroll at end of month by sex:	341	605	38
a. Males	192	346	19
b. Females	149	259	19
4. Employees on payroll at end of month by grade:			
	<u>T O T A L</u>	<u>341</u>	
2		2	
3		16	
4		35	
5		49	
6		26	
7		37	
8		33	
9		42	
10		50	
11		34	
12		6	
13		5	
14		3	
15		1	
U.S.P.H.		2	

Date Submitted 29 January 1947

(for) Chief of Mission



UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN RECEIVING UNRRA ASSISTANCE IN AUSTRIA  
A. Total Austria

Nationality or Country of Citizenship	Number located to date	Number Documented to Date													Total Docu- mented	Number not yet docu- mented
		Closed							Pending							
		Repa- triated	Re- settled	Joined Rela- tives	Over 10 Years	Died	Others	Total	UNRRA Camps	Mili- tary Camps	UNRRA Child- ren's Homes	Aus- trian Insti- tutions	Local Homes	Total		
GRAND TOTAL	3,853	365	71	107	34	14	15	616	146	80	182	260	568	1,236	1,612	2,041
Albania	2												1	1	1	1
Argentina	1											1		1	1	
Austria/1	126		1	3				4				13	82	95	99	27
Belgium	3	1						1			2	2		4	5	3
Brazil	1											1		1	1	
Bulgaria	5											1	2	3	3	2
Czechoslovakia	572	135	10	5	2	2		154	1	8	3	45	113	170	324	248
Denmark	3											1		1	1	2
Finland	3												2	2	2	1
France	10											3	2	5	5	5
Germany	495	17	1				5	26		35		51	85	171	197	298
Greece	10	1		2				3					4	4	7	3
Hungary	137	1		3	1		2	7			5	6	15	26	33	104
Italy	42										1	2	3	6	6	36
Jews, n.o.s.	122		34	8	18		2	62	8			15	25	48	110	12
Netherlands	20	5		2				10					3	3	13	7
Norway	3												3	3	3	
Poland	428	129	14	21	7	5	1	177	48		15	19	50	132	309	119
Roumania	74			7				7	1	2		5	7	12	12	45
South Tyrol	12												1	1	1	
Sweden	1											1		1	1	1
Switzerland	2								2				2	4	4	
Turkey	4												1	1	1	1
U.K.	2															
U.S.S.R.	120	14		1				15	2	3	28	3	12	47	62	58
Volksdeutsche	133			36	2	1		39		115	15	15	6	51	90	43
Yugoslavia	963	58	5	5	3	2	1	74	59	17	99	44	79	298	372	591
Former residents																
of: Esthonia	4					1		1	2				1	3	4	
Latvia	10	1						1					2	2	3	7
Lithuania	17			2		1		3	1				1	2	5	12
Stateless	202		6	4	1			11	15		1	4	8	28	39	163
Undetermined Nation.	341			5		2	1	11	7	1	13	20	50	91	102	239
Not specified	10															10

1/ Includes Jews



UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN RECEIVING UNRRA ASSISTANCE IN AUSTRIA  
B. Vienna Area

Nationality or Country of Citizenship	Number located to date	Number Documented to Date												Total Docu- mented	Number not net docu- mented		
		Closed						Pending									
		Repa- triated	Re- settled	Joined Rela- tives	Over 18 Years	Pied	Others	Total	UNRRA Camps	Reli- gious Camps	UNRRA Child- ren's Home	Aust- rian Insti- tutions	Local Homes			Total	
GRAND TOTAL	1,291	60	4	20	4	4		92		37	1	172	450	439	648	740	551
Albania	2												1		1	1	1
Argentina	1											1			1	1	
Austria (inc. Jews)	122											13	82		95	95	27
Belgium	3											2			2	2	1
Brazil	1											1			1	1	
Bulgaria	4											1	1		2	2	2
Czechoslovakia	288			5	2	1		16		8		36	108		152	168	120
France	4											3	1		4	4	
Germany	222	13						13		10		43	49		102	115	107
Greece	9	1		2				3					3		3	6	3
Hungary	44			3				3				4	12		16	19	25
Italy	2												2		2	2	
Jews, n.s.	55		4					4				14	25		39	43	12
Netherlands	6			2				2					3		3	5	1
Norway	1												1		1	1	
Poland	75	11		3		1		15				15	30		45	60	115
Roumania	28			1				1		2		7	6		15	16	12
Sweden	1												1		1	1	
U.K.	1												1		1	1	
U.S.S.R.	24	1						1				3	9		12	13	11
Volksdeutsche	21											3	5		8	8	13
Yugoslavia	188	26		2	2	1		31		17		16	55		88	119	69
Former residents of: Estonia	1												1		1	1	
Latvia	2												2		2	2	
Lithuania	6			2		1		3					1		1	4	2
Stateless	85											4	8		12	12	73
Undetermined Nationality	95											6	32		38	38	57



UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN RECEIVING UNRRA ASSISTANCE IN AUSTRIA

G. American Zone <sup>1</sup>

Nationality or Country of Citizenship	Number located to date	Number documented to date													Number not yet docu- mented	
		Closed							Pending					Total Docu- mented		
		Repa- riated	Re- settled	Joined Rela- tives	Over 18 Years Aged	Others	Total	UNRRA Camp's	Mili- tary Camp's	UNRRA Child- ren's Homes	Aust- rian Insti- tutions	Local Homes	Total			
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>65</b>		<b>41</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>271</b>
Austria	4		1	3				4							4	
Belgium	1															1
Bulgaria	1												1	1	1	
Czechoslovakia	45	9				1		10	1			9	3	13	23	22
Denmark	3											1		1	1	2
Finland	2												2	2	2	
France	1															1
Germany	136	4	1				8	13				3	5	8	21	115
Greece	1												1	1	1	
Hungary	13	1			1		2	4				2	2	4	8	5
Italy	11										1	2	1	4	4	7
Jews	67		30	8	18		2	58	8			1		9	67	
Netherlands	7	6						6							6	1
Norway	2												2	2	2	
Poland	196	67	14	18	7	1	1	111	26		5		13	44	155	41
Romania	10			6				6	1			1	2	4	10	
Switzerland	1											1		1	1	
U.S.S.R.	42	1		1				2	2		24		3	29	31	11
Volksdeutsche	73			36	2	1		39				12	1	13	52	21
Yugoslavia	50	8		3	1		1	13	7		3	10	1	21	34	16
Stateless	28		6	4	1			11	15		1			16	27	1
Undetermined Nationality	77			7		2	1	10	5		7	14	14	40	50	27

1/ Revised figures received from American Zone. Those shown for report of 30 November were in error.



UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN RECEIVING UNRRA ASSISTANCE IN AUSTRIA

D. British Zone

Nationality or Country of Citizenship	Number located to date	Number Documented to Date												Number not yet docu- mented	
		C l o s e d						P e n d i n g							
		Repa- triated	Re- settled	Joined Rela- tives	Over 18 years Died	Others	Total	UNRRA Camps	Mili- tary Camps	UNRRA Child- ren's Homes	Aus- trian Insti- tutions	Local Homes	Total		Total Docu- mented
GRAND TOTAL	1,699	204	15		1		220	51	41	141	18	19	270	490	1,209
Belgium	3									2			2	2	1
Czechoslovakia	237	118	10				128			3			3	131	106
Finland	1														1
France	4														4
Germany	100								24				24	24	76
Hungary	79									5			5	5	74
Italy	29														29
Netherlands	7	2					2							2	5
Poland	125	50					50			10		2	12	62	63
Roumania	36														36
Switzerland	1														1
U.K.	1														1
USSR	54	12					12		2	4			6	18	36
Volksdeutsche	39								15	15			30	30	9
Yugoslavia	716	22	5		1		28	51		96	18	17	182	210	506
Former residents of: Latvia	7														7
Lithuania	10														10
Stateless	89														89
Undetermined Nationality	161									6			6	6	155



Cumulative to 31 December 1946

UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN RECEIVING UNRRA ASSISTANCE IN AUSTRIA  
E. French Zone



2. UNAGGREGATED CHILDREN RECEIVING UNIFORM ALIMENTATION IN AUSTRIA on 31 DECEMBER 1945<sup>1/</sup>  
By Nationality, age and sex

Nationality or Country of Citizenship	Females under 1 year	Males under 1 year	Females 1 and under 6	Males 1 and under 6	Females 6 and under 14	Males 6 and under 14	Females 14 and under 18	Males 14 and under 18	Total
GRAND TOTAL	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>2/ 325</u>
Belgium			1						1
Bulgaria	1								1
Czechoslovakia			3	5	2	2	1	2	15
Denmark					1				1
Finland				1		1			2
France				1					1
Germany			9	10	7	7	2	10	45
Hungary			1	1					2
Italy			1	1	1	1			4
Jews, r.e.s.						1	3	5	9
Norway			1	1					2
Poland	1	2	8	8	6	10	13	28	76
Romania			1	1			1	1	4
South Tyrol			2	2	2	5		1	12
Switzerland			1						1
Turkey							4		4
USSR			16	11				2	29
Volksdeutsche					2	8	1	2	13
Yugoslavia	1			2	7	8	4	8	30
Former residents of:									
Esthonia	1		1		1				3
Latvia								1	1
Lithuania			1						1
Stateless					2			14	16
Undetermined Nationality	1		9	24	6	2	1	5	48
Not Specified				1				3	4

<sup>1/</sup> American and French Zones only; British Zone and Vienna Area not reported.  
<sup>2/</sup> Includes 7 "closed cases."



UNRRA  
U.S. ZONE HEADQUARTERS  
SALZBURG

Ref: RA/1

4 January 1947

To : Chief of Austrian Mission, Vienna  
From : Director, U.S. Zone  
Subject : Monthly Narrative Report for December

I. INTRODUCTION

Operations for the month of December were characterized by notable success in the field of repatriation, the issuance of major policy decisions affecting Displaced Persons Operations, plans and considerable activity with regard to the Christmas Holidays, and the reduction of UNRRA's responsibility in connection with the Jewish Transient Camps.

The end of 1946 finds the American Zone with a personnel establishment of approximately 110. Five personnel actions are pending and when completed, our strength will be reduced to 105. There are now 19 installations in the American Zone, not counting the Motor Transport Unit at Zell am See and the UNRRA Warehouse at Grodig. Five of these are static Jewish camps; eleven are United Nations Displaced Person camps; one is the Childrens' Home and the remaining two are the D.P. Hospital and Sanatorium. At the close of the year approximately 17,500 persons were receiving UNRRA/Army care in these 19 installations.

II. RESULTS AND DEVELOPMENTS IN ZONE OPERATIONS

(A) Decreased Scope of Operations

Early in December, after consultation with Army authorities in Salzburg and Central Headquarters, Vienna, it was agreed that UNRRA personnel would be withdrawn from the Jewish Transient Camps. This action is consistent with the increased scope of activities and increasing arrivals of voluntary agency personnel. Consequent on the UNRRA reduction in force program, it became imperative that UNRRA teams should be strengthened in those camps for which UNRRA has full responsibility.

It is planned to withdraw the UNRRA/Military Medical Team, now operating in Jewish Transient Camps, as soon as the Army or JDC can furnish medical personnel to take over the functions performed by UNRRA medical personnel to date.

(B) Consolidation of camps and nationality groups

The planned program for further consolidation of camps and nationality groups could not be completely implemented owing to the non-availability of camp facilities. A minor movement involving Greek nationals of the Kleinkirchen camp was effected on the 23 December when approximately 50 persons were moved to the Asten D.P. Camp in Upper Austria.



Plans for segregating the Poles and Polish Ukrainians in Camps Asten and Hellbrunn are expected to be carried out early in January. Lack of camp facilities will make it impossible to segregate these two groups completely. It is expected, however, that this segregation can be effected satisfactorily so far as the Asten installation is concerned.

(C) Repatriation

On December 10 a Polish repatriation train left Salzburg, carrying approximately 710 repatriates. 150 from the French Zone, 200 from the British Zone, 200 from Upper Austria and 160 from Salzburg. Plans were so well coordinated with all authorities that the train proved to be the most successful repatriation effort thus far. Rolling stock, equipment, supplies and UNRRA/Army services were provided with a maximum of efficiency. The Military, it should be said, were extremely cooperative and anxious to meet their responsibilities outlined in the memorandum which was drawn up by UNRRA and the Army in Vienna.

(D) Winterization

Winterization plans may be said to be complete save for minor phases on which work has been delayed owing to the shortage of critical supply items.

(E) Christmas plans and programs

The Welfare and Supply Departments were busily engaged during the month with plans for in-camp childrens' Christmas Parties, and a considerable quantity of Christmas amenity supplies were distributed to all camps.

Toys, candy and food, made available from Army sources, were distributed at the various parties. The Military and UNRRA and camp Welfare staffs, are to be complemented for their work in helping to make these parties a success.

(F) New instructions effecting in-camp operations

(a) Regimental Labor Screening Boards: On December 19 a Zone Command memorandum was issued, the purpose of which is to establish a Regimental Board to screen all Displaced Person camps in the U.S. Zone of Austria and to determine compliance with current labor regulations. The board will be composed of a regimental officer, a representative of the Military Government Labor Office, an UNRRA Labor representative and a representative of the Landesarbeitsamt. This board will enforce the provisions of existing regulations regarding compulsory labor.

(b) Regimental Persecutee Screening Board: In a Memorandum dated 27 December it is directed that a Regimental Persecutee Screening Board will be established for the purpose of determining the persecutee status of persons residing in the Zone. The Board will commence operations on 15 January 1947, and will be composed of one officer, one CIC agent and a representative from each of the following: UNRRA, AJDC, and the Austrian Bundespolizeidirektion.

(c) Collection of Food and Lodging Funds in D.P. Camps: In a memorandum dated 28 December, Zone Command Headquarters have turned over to the respective Land Governments the responsibility for collecting funds in payment for food and lodging by in-camp displaced persons. Records now being maintained by the camps under the supervision of UNRRA personnel will be transferred to responsible Austrian authorities.



### III. OPERATIONS

#### (A) Relationships with the Military

UNRRA/Army relationships continue in an effective and completely satisfactory manner. Closer liaison has been achieved by stricter adherence to proper channels and there are frequent consultations at Zone and Land Military levels on problems of mutual interest.

Late in the month enlisted personnel have been assigned to duty as observers and assistants in two Salzburg camps. The Military are planning a number of such assignments in order that properly trained personnel may be available when UNRRA ceases its operations.

#### (B) Housing

Recent decision by the Army to abandon certain camps and make others available as winter quarters to Jewish refugees has limited the availability of certain installations which might have been used to alleviate present overcrowding in some camps. The military have not yet taken every possible action on the removal of ineligible disclosed by current screening. It is believed that present local overcrowding can be eliminated to a large extent when these ineligible are transferred from UNRRA/Army care.

#### (C) Food, Clothing and Fuel

See reports of Zone Nutritionist and Zone Supply Officer.

#### (D) Health and Sanitation

Health conditions and the general health of Displaced Persons remains satisfactory with no report of epidemics.

Sanitary standards are maintained at a satisfactory level, in large part owing to a high degree of in-camp organization and the availability of the necessary expendables for meeting required standards of cleanliness.

#### (E) Welfare Services

See Zone Welfare Officer's report.

#### (F) Transport

Transport conditions during the month of December have been more difficult than they have been for some months. Difficulties are attributable in large part to the scarcity or non-availability of replacement parts and to cold weather causes. The use of civilian-owned vehicles has made it possible to meet our requirements for staff transport in a fairly satisfactory manner.

#### (G) D.P. Employment

See Labor Officer's report



#### IV. TARGETS & PROBLEMS NOT YET SOLVED

- (A) Further work on repatriation program and plans for the next repatriation train.
- (B) Continued segregation of nationality groups.
- (C) Continued screening for UNRRA/Army eligibility.
- (D) Preparation of monographs for the history of the Austrian Mission.
- (E) Inventory of Expendable Supplies.
- (F) Establishment of a T.B. Hospital.

#### V. ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

##### (A) Major Organizational Changes

No major organizational changes are reported for the month under review.

##### (B) Personnel requirements and problems

The end of the year found the UNRRA Class I personnel establishment reduced to 110 persons. Of these five are scheduled to leave in the immediate near future.

Voluntary Agencies personnel are beginning to arrive in increasing numbers. Latest of the organizations which has reported to this Headquarters is O.R.T. This agency has plans for beginning training courses in carpentry, machine shop work and dress making. The courses will last four months. O.R.T. has made a tentative agreement for the utilization of facilities in two Salzburg schools.

##### (C) Internal Administrative Problems

1. Communications. APO channels continue to be used by Displaced Persons. Directors throughout the Zone have been notified that this unauthorized use of postal channels will be discontinued. Local Army postal authorities are said to be intercepting mail and packages destined for Displaced Persons and are returning same to the sender.

Official notification has been received to the effect that APO 777 will not be used for Salzburg. Henceforth the APO No. for the Salzburg area will be 541.

Telephone and teletype services continue satisfactorily. Cold weather difficulties have hampered the effectiveness of the courier service.

2. Staff transport. See Transport Officer's report.

3. Billets - Staff Housing

Most serious of the billeting problems faced by this Headquarters at the present time grows out of UNRRA's responsibility for providing adequate billeting and other space requirements for voluntary agencies personnel. The requirements in some cases are of a specialized nature, not easily provided under existing circumstances. Certain difficulties have been experienced because of the lack of clarity regarding UNRRA responsibility to the AJDC on the matter of property requisition. The present UNRRA/AJDC agreement in no way obligates UNRRA to provide billet, office, warehouse and other accommodation.



LABOR NARRATIVE REPORT FOR MONTH ENDING DECEMBER 31st.

UNRRA Labor Office  
2, Waagplatz

1. Relationship with Military and Austrian Authorities.

Very satisfactorily maintained. The Military have been very considerate and cooperative in matters pertaining to labor and general welfare of DP workers.

2. Relationship with Austrian Labor and DPs.

Can be described as appreciably gratifying. Quite a number of firms have indicated and shown their desire to cooperate with the DP employees.

Particular cases in point, where men have been granted seven to ten days Christmas leave with pay and given extra heavy ration cards, although the firms were under no obligation to offer these concessions under Austrian labor law. The qualification necessary to obtain these privileges is that a man should be employed by the firm for a minimum period of six months, and not three to six weeks, which in the majority of cases affected our DPs.

It is of course realized that there is always a ready response for employment with the Military or other Government department, and it may be assumed that because a midday meal is provided for the workers, certainly acts as a great inducement beside to other advantages.

On the other hand, DPs as the time goes on, are now getting more accustomed to working with the Austrians, especially those who have been employed for the past six months. One hears less complaints and grievances as to why they should be obliged to work for them. There is today a more prevailing attitude for work as the men are apparently in need of money.

3. Employment in Trades.

I have paid particular attention to obtain good posts for men available in their trades.

We recently received a request from the Engineering Field Office, Family Housing Estate, for as many carpenters, plumbers, painters, masons, electricians as possible, and as this project was a Government Dept. concern, I took the opportunity to assign all the good men available.

When they reported for work, however, they were told to provide their own tools of which the majority had none. I therefore applied to G 4, and was given a promise that they would help us to get a few tools, but unfortunately this did



not materialized as it was impossible to obtain them. I shall therefore try other channels, and if this fails the men will have to be reassigned to Austrian firms, where there are vacancies for these particular trades.

#### 4. Outside projects. ( Groups )

Kaprun (dam construction) 58 White Russians from Parsch Camp, and 150 Yugoslavs and other nationalities.

These 58 men from Parsch Camp have been working throughout the Christmas holidays, and as they have a separate one of their own, the firm have granted them leave from the 3d of January to the 14th, for which they will be paid and issued the necessary ration cards.

Grun & Bilfinger (road and bridge construction)	53 men
Polzl (rail work), from Ried Camp	10 men
Rieser (rail work)	12 men
Universale (rail work)	12 men.

#### 5. Projects Completed.

Pass Lueg. - This work has now been completed, and the men have returned to camp. I should like to add that this group of 20 men, who are Ukrainians, have been employed at this project for the past three months, and previous to this were working three months at Mulbach. This particular group have been a credit not only to us, but also to the Austrians who have been very satisfied with their work. It will be in my interest to see that these men are kept together, and assigned to other interesting projects, but in the meantime they will be assigned to Grun & Bilfinger.

Tramway Company. - A group of 33 have been released by this firm, and they now have been assigned to an American unit for loading purposes.

Other firms have discharged men because of weather condition, and these men will be assigned to other projects as soon as Arbeitsamt has opened, and will make a start as from the 2nd of January.

#### 6. Military Units.

The Military are engaging quite a number of our men, mainly for coal loading etc., which has come in very useful now as it fills up the gaps where men have been put off work because of the weather.

Other men, working in groups with the Military, have been released for the Christmas holidays, and the position is not quite clarified yet, as to whether they are to return or not, but the question will be settled after these holidays.



7. Screening of DP Camps. (At the Request of MG Labor Division).

With the representative from the above Department we have started to visit the camps for the purpose of checking and screening the various departments in order to ascertain, whether the numbers employed for Camp administration, self employed, and other sections are kept within the prescribed limits for camp maintenance etc., also if younger men in administration departments can be replaced by older ones, as one of our greatest obstacles is to try and obtain suitable work for the light workers.

The following Camps have been visited and screened: Volksgarten, Itzling, Lehen. We were satisfied, that these camps complied with the regulations as laid out, and that the labor offices show a reasonably good system in keeping the control of labor, but a more complete check could be effected, if the firms employing the men would keep their promise to supplying the Camps with a weekly or fortnightly report giving the number of days and hours the men have been at work.

Camp Lehen for example have a very good labor office chief who insists that he gets these reports from the firms, and he is successful, with the result that he is up to date with his records.

I am, however, still persevering with the firms that they must furnish the Camps concerned with these reports for their own good.

It is well to mention, that a recent case reported to us of a man employed by a certain Government Department, who was able to check in for work each morning and immediately return to his Camp, which he again repeated in the afternoon. This apparently was going on for three months without the knowledge of the employer. This man, needless to say, was not drawing pay and extra heavy ration cards, and when the matter was reported to the Department concerned they were surprised, and the man was of course dismissed immediately.

8. Clothing.

The position has considerably improved since we have received supplies from the Military, practically all the most needed cases have now been issued with the necessary workmens clothing, including the 58 men on the Kaprun project. A further consignment of boots will be delivered to us within the next few days, in addition to other articles of clothing for the 150 Yugoslavs employed in Kaprun, which was a separate matter arranged by the M.G. Labor Section through the supervision of our Labor Office.

A new directive I understand will be circulated very shortly from the Zone Supply Dept. as to the future of the clothing situation, as at the moment the position is still very obscure.



9. Types of Problems Dealt With Daily.

- a) Callers seeking employment in their own trades
- b) To settle salaries for men who have not been paid for their work.
- c) Several enquiries for clothing etc.
- d) Inspection of living barracks prior to the men being assigned to the firm concerned.

10. Target for the Month.

To continue to find means and ways to place men in their professions and trades.

To keep a closer check on the <sup>Camp/</sup>labor offices in connection with their weekly report, and to satisfy that every man available is put to work.

11. Assigned to employment by Arbeitsamt for month ending December 31st:

Men 42  
Women 18.

2nd of January 1947.

S.A. CAZEAUX  
Labor Liaison Officer



UNRRA  
US ZONE HEADQUARTERS  
SALZBURG.

NARRATIVE REPORT, MONTH OF DECEMBER 1946  
PERSONNEL OFFICE.

The liquidation program has continued during the month and would have been completed by the 31 December but for the fact that two redundant persons were unable to travel because of ill health and another three had to be held owing to difficulties experienced by Central Headquarters in handling the large numbers of terminations. It is expected that within the first two weeks of January the Zone Strength will have become static at the authorized budget complement.

Owing to the increasing weight of administrative matters resulting from the reduction of staff, the Personnel Officer has had to devote more of his time to F. & A. functions and this, coupled with the loss through resignation of a very competent Personnel clerk, has necessitated increasing the strength of the Personnel Office by a clerk-typist post. The duties of Personnel Officer will in future be incorporated in the post of F. & A. Officer.

It is hoped that during January visits can be made to the various camps on personnel matters, so that the staff of the Zone will be put in closer touch with what is going on as regards their personal business.

The quarterly evaluation reports for the Zone have been completed and will be sent forward to Central Headquarters early next month. Other important items of work handled during the month included the preparation of the Class I. and Class II. establishment proposals for the six months ending 30 June 1947.

Generally speaking, the health and morale of the staff has been very good despite some really rigorous winter conditions and with the generous holidays granted at Christmas, of which full advantage was taken, everyone seems to be in excellent form and ready to meet the hard work which our reduced force will meet in 1947.

The comparative strengths of the Zone as at the beginning and end of the month are as follows:

Date	Class I.		Class II.	
	US Zone Personnel	Attached CHQ Personnel	US Zone Personnel	Attached CHQ. Personnel
1 Dec.	130	10	135	10
31 Dec.	110	9	128	8
Differences	20	1	7	2

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



UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

AUSTRIAN MISSION

U.S. ZONE.

WELFARE REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1946.

STAFF.

At the end of December, in addition to the Zone Welfare Officer, there are nine Camp Welfare Officers ( exclusive of Child Welfare and Children's Home Staffs) in a total of eighteen different units.

Parsch T.B. Sanatorium, recently taken over by UNRRA, has requested Welfare Services.

REPATRIATION.

There was one Polish Repatriation Train during the month, which included approximately 200 persons from Land Salzburg and 150 from Upper Austria. This train was accompanied by a Zone Command Officer, C.R.X. Officer and an UNRRA Welfare Officer.

Cars from the U.S. Zone were provided by the Army with army cots, latrines, watercontainers, stoves, fuel and steps and excellent cooperation was given.

Approximately 100 Yugoslaves were repatriated from Upper Austria.

Arrangements were made to show repatriation films in Polish Camps for which USFA Special Service agreed to provide projectors and operators.

Conference was held with Inter-Camp Education Committee regarding ways in which school programs could be more constructively geared towards repatriation and resettlement.

106 persons left from the U.S. Zone for emigration to the United States, including three unaccompanied children.

Applications for emigration to the United States continue to be processed through this office and decision regarding such applications to be passed on to the applicants.

The work of the Voluntary Agencies participating in this program continues to be supervised through this office.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES.

Two full time representatives of ORT were assigned to the U.S. Zone. This Organization will offer various vocational courses as soon as space has been secured. A planning conference was held with the Director of ORT and other representatives of their staff.

A new representative of American Christian Committee for Refugees replaced the previous one and will work out from Munich coming to Salzburg only periodically.

The Polish Red Cross ( Warsaw) had planned a Christmas party for the children at Hellbrunn, but had to postpone this because of delay in receiving supplies from Poland.



Continued:-

Three new Jewish Agency for Palestine staff members were assigned to camps in the U.S. Zone and one staff member departed.

Now that UNRRA no longer has any responsibility for the Jewish Refugee Camps, the question is raised as to how much responsibility we can assume in discussing with JAEP various problems concerning their work which they continue to bring to this Headquarters.

Blanket approval of YM/YWCA Organizations in Camps was requested from the Public Safety Officer, so that separate application would not have to be made by each such group.

The interest of the YM/YWCA was asked for the DP Hospital Salzburg, Hofgastein Hospital and Parsch T.B. Sanatorium.

#### WORKSHOPS AND EDUCATION.

Some of the workshops in Camp Parsch and Lehen have received Austrian Licenses, other applications for such licenses are pending.

Inter-Camp Education Committee are interested in extending their services to Upper Austria, and feel that they can be helpful to the schools there.

A meeting was arranged for Inter-Camp Union of Scientific Engineers, a group of Displaced Persons who have just received authorization from the Public Safety Office. The first meeting consisting of 120 persons, took place at Camp Parsch.

#### RECREATION.

Christmas parties for the children were arranged in all camps observing Christmas. Gifts and refreshments being provided by the U.S. Army. This arrangement was worked out with the Army rather than to have all the children attend one large party, as was the case last year.

The Army supplies were particularly helpful, especially as UNRRA supplies were so short this year.

The Camps who did not already distribute the Junior Red Cross Parcels completed the distribution prior to Christmas.

Movies have continued to be provided for Camps through I.S.B.

#### VISITS.

Visits were made to Parsch and Lehen at the time of the Christmas festivals and to the Childrens Home at Bad Schallerbach.

Dicy Dodds,  
U.S. Zone Welfare Officer.

DD/VGJ.



2 January 1947

TO : Director, US Zone  
SUBJECT : Monthly Narrative Report for December 1946.  
Ref. : H/7

The general health of the camp population remains satisfactory with no epidemics reported sanitation problems unchanged. The main items of interest are as follows:

T. B. SURVEY.

Satisfactory progress is being made in negotiations between ourselves and Don Suisse team. Dr. Allwood visited Switzerland and consulted with Mr. De Werra on 1st December 1946. He reports that Don Suisse expressed satisfaction with our proposed plans and hoped that a mobile team would be able to commence operation from about 15th of January 1947. The US Army Authorities thro Zone Command Surgeon Lt. Col. Bagnall are sympathetically inclined and are arranging to put at our disposal Steinkugel Hospital with neighbouring camp. The final negotiations will take place at Headquarters Level thro Col. Cottrell and USFA Surgeon, Vienna. Dr. Allwood will supervise the T.B. project.

CHRISTMAS TREATS.

Special treats were given to patients at DP Hospital and T. B. Sanatorium Parsch. This included extra food, presents and entertainment.

PERSONNEL CHANGES.

Dr. Mark Tombuk resumed his duties as Zone Medical Officer from 11th December. Dr. J. Allwood who deputised for Dr. Tombuk assumes supervision of the T. B. project of the proposed T. B. Hospital and Camp.

Dr. Childs, Scherz and Milon left the administration during December their services being redundant. Dr. A. G. Manuel was posted to this Zone as from 30.12.1946, on temporary duties. He remains on his present Budget Line British Zone BZ 30.

Dr. Gerber was transferred to CHQ Vienna for special duties.



SUPPLIES.

Medical Supplies remain in general sufficient.

AMBULANCES.

The severe cold has been responsible for putting 3 Hospital Ambulances out of commission. The Austin 12 assigned to this department has broken down. It is hoped to have repairs effected soon.


NUTRITION.

The supplementary food issued by the US Army to our Hospitals was reduced by about 400 calories. This deficiency is being made up through Indian Red Cross Parcels.

CENTRAL DP HOSPITAL.

A complaint was received from AJDC re stillbirths born to Jewish mothers during the last 3 months. Investigation by Dr. J. Allwood revealed. No negligence on behalf of the hospital or its staff. Better ante-natal care in the camps concerned was advised.

Since writing this report Don Suisse have notified us they will not be able to commence operations here until February.

  
Dr. MARK TOMBUK  
Zone Medical Officer  
US Zone

MT/eu  
Tel.: 5178



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

TO : R.J. Corkery, Director  
UNRRA, U.S. Zone, Austria

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

DATE : January 1, 1947

REF. : R. 13

GENERAL : Practically all phases of the Supply Operation from Zone level to Camp level proceed in December in satisfactory tempo. The extra needs occasioned by the holiday season put undue pressure on the whole section, and Xmas holidays were not taken by the office staff or warehouse personnel; but most supplies needed for Xmas were received and distributed to general satisfaction.

WINTERIZATION SUPPLIES : Most winterization is complete. We have issued about 75 stoves and stove pipes to cover most urgent cases of need on camps; but we still require about 200 stoves to complete requirements. Army have been advised and are daily being pushed, but their general attitude towards our needs are apathetic.

FOOD : The food situation remains basically as reported to your office for November, responsibility for feeding being divided between the Land, Army, and supplemented by UNRRA.

CLOTHING : Clothing continues to be a serious shortage. We have obtained some blankets, boots, gloves, etc., and have distributed to all Camps. We are now bringing into our warehouse a quantity of used clothing that will prove a ~~great~~ definite benefit to our camps during the winter. These distributions will be made the first half of January.

FUEL : Fuel for all camps continues very satisfactory. We have obtained an allocation of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % more firewood for January, and hope to repeat this for February. We are hauling all supplies from sources adjacent to the camps, thereby eliminating some of the transportation problems of the camps.

We are also clearing fuel requirements for all UNRRA Administrative Units including Hofwirth Hotel, Motor Pool, Groedig and Zell am See Motor Transport Unit. So far no shortages have been encountered.

AMENITY SUPPLIES : The holiday season created increased demands for all types of Amenities. C.H.Q. released some cigarettes, soap, and shampoo powder, and we obtained from C.E.M. supplies, shoe polish, buttons, cigarette-paper, lemonade concentrate, matches, thread, and darning yarn. We also purchased all types of Xmas decorations and children's toys which were distributed to all camps in U.S. Zone. Also secured 40 cigarettes from Army for every D.P. over 13 years of age on all camps in U.S. Zone

XMAS PARTIES : It is noteworthy that we completed all arrangements with Army here to have Xmas Parties with Army supplies and toys for all children on our camps between the ages of 5 to 12 years. With our decorations and extra presents and some food, each camp had a very successful Xmas Children's Party, and was a source of much satisfaction to all concerned. Miss Lerrigo, Acting Zone Welfare Officer deserves much credit for her initiative and co-operation in connection with these parties.



EXPENDABLE : SANITATION :

Expendable and sanitation supplies were put on all camps during the month and no camp hurts for these supplies. Among other things we distributed 6000 rolls of toilet paper and 4,000 lbs of soap to camps in Land Salzburg. We also received from Groedig an allocation for all camps in U.S. Zone of 76 rolls of toilet paper and 57 bars of soap.

RELATIONS

Relations with Military, with Military Government, with the Land Government, Civilian industrial sources, are excellent. Relations with other sections of UNRRA including Groedig, Zell am See are also very good. We liaise with and have given help to Voluntary Agencies who are sponsored by UNRRA, and who have required our help.

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

38. 10. 44  
I. Bernstein  
U.S. Zone Supply Officer  
Salzburg Austria



8 January 1947

TO : UNRRA U.S. Zone Director

SUBJECT : Nutritionists December Narrative Report

A. Important Problems

1. Not yet solved

- a. No progress further than correspondence has been achieved in the problem of obtaining military authorization for the issue of Austrian Ration cards to D.Ps.
- b. Food difficulties not only continue to rise but have lately increased in number. Many of them are associated with the Food Union which exercises what amounts to a monopoly over much of the D.P. food supply in the Salzburg Area. There might be less cause for camp dissatisfaction with it, if there were closer supervision by, or recourse to, a non-Austrian, or a single, competent Austrian authority and if camps were free to obtain food outside the Union. Progress in solving food problems generally, could be made 1) if the Union were to make satisfactory (adequate, truthful) explanation to camp ration clerks when they are confronted with difficulties that appear discriminatory, 2) if notification were given out officially, as by newspaper, before changes are made, and 3) if a clear channel or line of authority from the Union to Vienna could be determined or established and effectively supervised or policed. The difficulties appear to result from lack of coordination between offices, to lack of proper authority in responsible offices, and to procedures so involved that action is very slow.
- c. Lack of clerical assistance, especially typing service, slows, decreases, or prevents distribution of useful information.
- d. Personnel evaluations are made periodically but it is a concern of this office that there is no policy or practice of informing those most keenly interested.

2. Problems partially solved.

- a. In the Class II Mess there are still undercurrents of dissatisfaction but they are less frequent and concern only the amount of food. Extra food for the mess is reportedly en route from America but no data concerning it are available.
- b. Food ration period information has for several months, until the current period been obtainable ahead of time. Due, probably, to late deliveries, information for this period was inconveniently late in both Upper Austria and Land Salzburg.
- c. Transportation is available now for the near-town camps, but is not satisfactory for long trips except under good road conditions.
- d. Food accounting and control systems vary from camp to camp. An excellent one is in use in Itzling. It is hoped, that it may soon be applied in whole or in part to other camps.

B. Targets for Near Future.

1. Distribution of food within camps as authorized, to the extent possible.



2. Prompt, regular reporting to military or other interested authorities in the hope of action on food difficulties.
3. Military authorization for Austrian ration card issue to D.Ps. and a smooth routinizing of the procedure of distribution .
4. One visit to each UNRRA-operated D.P. Camp in American Zone during the coming food period.

#### C. Zone Operation

1. Relations with military and other agencies.  
For some time before a Field Distribution Officer was regularly assigned to Land Salzburg , food queries from this office were addressed to the Military Government Food Supply Office. Of late our contacts with both offices have been increasingly concerned with complaints and it has therefore become necessary to register directly with the military. Matters referred have been thoughtfully considered but so far we have no other indication of the effectiveness of this contact.
2. Results and developments concerning Food.
  - a. With change in food period, 9 December, the Austrian ration dropped, on paper, from 1550 to 1223. The difference was to be made up in sufficient call-up food, to furnish the same daily average as during the last period. Thus far, shortages have been great enough in some camps to make such average impossible. With the ration rise to 1550 in the previous period, the army decreased its supplement to the units it was assisting. With existing shortages and non-deliveries, Bad Gastein was so hardhit, that the director asked the Army to postpone withdrawal of the 350 Cal. per day until the Austrian pre-Christmas call-up should become a reality. He is also estimating needs in terms of I.R.C. food for possible supplementation should the food situation remain as critical. An A.J.D.C. representative recently visited Bad Gastein with our knowledge. Her report reenforces the opinion of this office that the camp badly needs a messing officer, but we do not have the personnel to assign there. Hofgastein Hospital, located in the same valley, and served by the same food office suffers in the same way.
  - b. Indian Red Cross food is still being used to supplement the Austrian ration for certain age and special groups. The requisitioning for this is improved, but not yet satisfactorily routinized and, as reported last month, the mechanics of preparation for, and serving of, separate groups is not well standardized.
  - c. Changes in age and workers' categories were scheduled for the current food period, but did not materialize because prior approval had not been secured from the Allied Council.

K. Duroe,  
UNRRA U.S. Zone Nutritionist



## NARRATIVE REPORT

During December, Transport Division suffered from lack of Passenger Transport. This was eased at the latter part of the month by authority from C.H.Q. to hire certain cars, but even with the help of these it cannot, repeat cannot be too strongly emphasised that if additional UNRRA owned vehicles are not forthcoming, the work in the US Zone will be so seriously handicapped that Transport Division will refuse to accept any responsibility of breakdown. This position has been fully pointed out to C.H.Q. Meanwhile the best endeavour to maintain and use a series of cars, which are in the majority useless, and most unreliable, will be carried on with.

### P.O.L.

By a tightening-up process of P.O.L. use, a reduction of approximately 5,000 gallons a month of petrol, has been made.

### VEHICLES

Three new 3-ton Austin vehicles take delivery and distribute to teams.

### HIRED VEHICLES

Terminated	-	3 vehicles
Hired	-	6 vehicles
Total Hired	-	8 vehicles plus 2 on C.H.Q. strength.

### CENSUS

Vehicle census complete, and is standardised in book form, both by Types and Teams.

### OUTSIDE SERVICE

Mr. Slater, Transport Officer, loaned to G.M.T. Unit, for a trip to Italy, to convey 32 3-ton vehicles to Austria amongst other duties. He arranged for P.O.W. drivers, petrol for trip, and general taking over of vehicles.

C. E. TRUETT,  
Zone Transport Officer.

2nd January, 1947.



UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION  
AUSTRIAN MISSION

Headquarters, British Zone

Ref.: A14/3482

A.R.O. S. 565, C.M.F.  
4th January, 1947

CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: MONTHLY NARRATIVE REPORT FOR DECEMBER 1946

To: Chief of Mission,  
UNRRA Central H.Q., Vienna.

1. UNSOLVED PROBLEMS:

(a) Segregation of Ukrainians: Notwithstanding that plans were made some time ago for the accommodation of all Ukrainians in Villach Camp this has been found impractical up-to-date owing to the following factors:

- (i) Lack of barrack equipment and lighting fixtures.
- (ii) Dispersal of some Ukrainians on to the Austrian Labour market.
- (iii) Adverse winter conditions.

The 500 so called "Polish Ukrainians" from Peggez Camp, Lienz (now closed) were transferred to Spittal Camp pending the completion of barrack accommodation in St. Martins Camp, Villach. Every effort has been made to obtain from military sources special heaters and the necessary camp equipment. All barracks have been partitioned and only await lighting and heating.

The approximate 600 Ukrainians at Judenburg Camp cannot be moved for the above reasons, and it is anticipated that the segregation of Ukrainians cannot be completed until less severe winter conditions prevail.

(b) Post-Hostility refugees: Although A.C.A. (BE) has indicated that they are willing to move this category from all UNRRA Camps, there still remain in Judenburg Camp some 500 post-hostility refugees. The difficulty as reported in the last monthly narrative report, i.e., the lack of adequate camp accommodation in Civil Affairs camps still obtains. Constant touch is being kept with Civil Affairs in regard to this particular matter.

(c) Screening: The screening for eligibility for UNRRA care of some 600 to 700 D.P.s in St. Martins Camp, Villach, remains to be carried out. It is anticipated, however, that Dr. Bedo, Chief Repatriation Officer Central, H.Q., who has now arrived in this Zone will commence work on this immediately. In addition to this group there is still a residue of 300 or 400 in other UNRRA camps who could not be screened for various reasons during the main screening programme in July 1946. It is hoped that Dr. Bedo will be able to screen this group.

(d) Repatriation: Great concern is felt at the non-arrival of the Yugoslav Repatriation Mission. In spite of the many assurances that this Mission was about to arrive in this Zone they have up-to-date failed to materialise. It is considered that until such a Mission does arrive and works out a programme of operation on the same basis as that adopted by the Polish Repatriation Mission in this Zone little more than the most desultory results can be achieved. Similarly it will be necessary for the Russian Repatriation Mission to bring more available information and data regarding Russia before definite results can be secured. It would be better still if the U.S.S.R. could send a civilian repatriation mission



who would show less interest in war criminals or collaborators and concentrate more on repatriation programmes for Soviet citizens. It is understood that a Board will be established to once again review the status of the so called "Turks" in the British Zone. This H.Q. has nominated Dr. Bedo to be the UNR A representative on this Board. Furthermore, Dr. Bedo has been nominated as the UNRRA representative on the Board composed of a Soviet Union representative and A.C.A. for the purpose of re-examining the status of several unaccompanied children who are at the present time in Leoben.

It is hoped that another group of Polish D.P.s will be returned during the early part of January. Due to the fact that the British Element of A.C.A. agreed to extend the 60-day rations, all Poles indicated their willingness to return home, and are registered by the 31st of December. It is anticipated that some 300 might be available to return. Up to this time, however, the list containing the names of only 100 persons has been submitted to the military, and it is not possible for rolling stock to be provided for less than 500 persons. A conference on this subject was held in the UNRRA Zone H.Q. Office with the Polish Repatriation Mission and A.C.A. and it was suggested that the Polish Repatriation Mission might ask its Government to provide a train from Poland for the purpose of collecting all Poles from the British Zone, as well as those from the American Zone, plus some 1000 Poles from North Africa and Mombassa, who at the present time are awaiting transport from Italy.

(e) Winter clothing: The situation as regards the lack of warm winter clothing, particularly men's boots, remains most acute and must inevitably tend to lower the morale of the D.P.s, as well as seriously prejudice the employment of workers in and outside the camps.

(f) Employment under the Austrian Labour Law: The full implementation of the Austrian Labour Law has been found impractical owing to some lack of co-ordination between the various Arbeitsamts and the Labour Division A.C.A., and the UNRRA camps. It has been found that this H.Q. whole-hearted co-operation in the matter by the elimination of all camp industries other than those needed for camp basic maintenance is off-set by the fact that those D.P.s rendered available for employment by this plan have not been called forward for outside employment by the Austrian economy. A conference, however, has been arranged with the Labour Division A.C.A. and the Industrial Branch of the Austrian Government to discuss the means of overcoming these difficulties.

## 2. TARGETS FOR THE MONTH:

(a) Completion of winterisation of St. Martins Camp for the residence of all Ukrainians and setting up of a separate residence centre for repatriates.

(b) Winterisation of all other camps, particularly Judenburg.

(c) The stepping up of the repatriation of Jugoslavs.

(d) The working out of a programme to return the remaining Polish repatriates.

(e) Completion of screening by Dr. Bedo on the determination of eligibility for UNRRA care, as well as the checking for collaborators, etc.

(f) Improvement of the clothing and boots and shoes situation.

(g) The further employment of all employable D.P.s in suitable employment.



(h) The securing of more suitable provisions for T.B. patients.

### 3. REPATRIATION:

The Polish train was dispersed from this Zone on 9th December, taking some 300 Poles home via the American Zone. Dr. A. Manuel and Miss J. Spanjer from this Zone were the accompanying medical personnel.

The numbers repatriated from this Zone were as follows:

Poles .....	70
Jugoslavs .....	73
Children .....	
Other nationalities.....	69

The combined activities of the two missions now in this Zone, i.e., Polish and Russian, were decreased due to the holiday season.

The A.C.A. (BE) Screening Committee has not been formed as yet, but the D.P. Camp Repatriation Committees are still in existence, and it is hoped that a further stimulation is given to these committees by the securing of additional information and material.

A preview of the film "The Road Back" has been planned for January 10th in Klagenfurt. Representatives of the Polish mission, as well as Military Officials will be invited. The film will then be shown in the Polish Camp St. Martins, Villach, for two to three days.

### 4. EMPLOYMENT:

The establishment of the number to be employed in the various camps in the British Zone will be the subject of the next week's meeting on Thursday 16th. The occupational analysis of each camp will be the basis for this discussion.

A copy of the compiled Monthly Labour Return will be submitted at a later date.

### 5. ORGANISATION:

Peggey Camp at Lienz has now been cleared of all D.P. residents, and will be officially handed over to the Civil Affairs authorities on January 7th. The entire population from this camp is now quartered in Spittal Camp, but it is hoped that it will be possible to move the Ukrainians to St. Martins Camp, Villach, at a later date.

The A.C.A. (BE) have informed us that a further request has been made to the American Zone asking that the Transient Jewish D.P.s in St. Marcin and Hafendorf Camps be sent back to the American Zone. It is not anticipated, however, that this will occur for some time and even if it does the move will be made on a gradual basis.

In our last Monthly Narrative Report we mentioned that the D.P. Camp population from Judenburg Camp might be moved to St. Martins Camp. We have been informed by A.C.A. that Judenburg Camp is not required at this particular time by the Austrians. Such a move would be impossible at this time without additional equipment as mentioned in paragraph 1 for St. Martins Camp.

### 6. SUPPLY NEEDS:

As mentioned above, men's warm clothing and boots and shoes are urgently required, also layettes and quantities of cotton thread for the



use in the renovation of the old clothing previously received.

There is also an urgent need for shoe leather.

7. FOOD:

The food received from the Austrian sources is causing very little concern at this time, as all the camps are able to maintain the 1500 calory allowance, in addition to the extra food for special diets.

A.C.M. (BE) recently asked the opinion of all UNRRA Directors in this Zone on the programme of issuing individual ration cards to all D.P.s. We have replied to the effect that such a plan would be inadvisable as long as the mass feeding programme is continued in the camps.

8. VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES:

World-Wide Y.W.C.A.	Miss Graham
World-Wide Y.M.C.A.	Mons. Marchand
A.J.D.C.	Miss Risker - Miss Davis
J.R.U.	Mr. Friedler and three assistants
Polish Red Cross - Villach	Mr. Wacław Komorowski
Polish Red Cross - Villach	Miss Hanna Marks
Jugoslav Red Cross - Leoben	Miss Milena Kos
Jugoslav Red Cross - Leoben	Mrs. Francka Pecnik

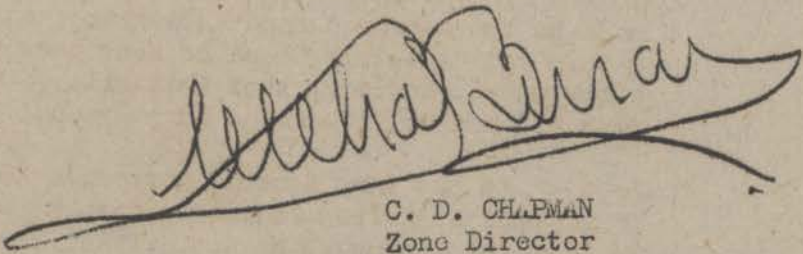
9. REPORTS:

For programmes covering Medical, Child Welfare, Transport, Supply and Admin. Services, see attached reports.

10. UNRRA PERSONNEL:

Health:	Satisfactory
Morale:	Good
Leave:	Satisfactory
Clothing:	Satisfactory. However, we are still unable to secure the use of Military sources for shoe repair. This cannot be done for class I personnel in D.P. Camps, unless a quantity of leather is supplied.

CDC/JRG

  
C. D. CHAPMAN  
Zone Director



Ref: 2054/3372

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

AUSTRIAN D.P. OPERATION

Monthly Medical Report for the British Zone, Austria - December, 1946.

ORGANISATION

Lienz Camp 331 closed during the month. This leaves the Zone with 6 Centres - 10 camps in all - with 12 to 13,000 D.P.s.

POLICY.

During the month there have been 3 effective M.O.s; one in admin charge of Kärnten and one for Steiermark, excluding Admont which has its own M.O. As there have also been only 4 UNRRA nurses effective during the month, the running of this Zone with fewer personnel has had a preliminary trial.

PERSONNEL.

Dr. Manuel and Nurse Spanjer went on duty with a Polish repatriation train. The former went to Vienna on redundancy on 22nd December.

The post of C.M.O. being abolished from 1 Jan 47, Col Macrae left for Vienna on 30 Dec.

HEALTH.

This remained good. No epidemics.

There was an improvement in the calory values of the basic rations and supplementary issues for hospital cases have been given by the Austrian authorities.

TRANSPORT.

The promised UNRRA Transport for medical personnel has not materialised. The proposal to use ambulance cars is considered impractical, in view of the proposed cut in number, and wasteful in petrol. With the appointment of Area Medical Supervisors some other solution must be found.

OTHER MATTERS.

NIL to report.

*A. C. Macrae*  
A. C. MACRAE,  
C.M.O. British Zone.

30th December, 1946.



UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION  
AUSTRIAN MISSION

Headquarters, British Zone

A.P.O. S. 565, C.M.F.  
4th January, 1947

NARRATIVE REPORT FOR THE MONTH ENDING 5TH JANUARY 1947  
ZONE CHIEF NURSE

During the month of December the number of UNRRA team nurses has been reduced by two making a total of five.

The two camps in Land Karnten are being supervised by one nurse and in Land Steiermark there is a nurse in each of the two Jewish Camps, one in Judenburg and one in the Children's Centre at Leoben.

On 9th December 1946 Miss Spanjer left on the Repatriation train to Poland and on return, on 23rd December 1946, she reported that the general health of the D.P.s during the trip was good and conditions were satisfactory.

During the month of January a special course on the nursing of T.B. patients will be given to the nurses working in the T.B. wards in the camp at Spittal. The training of D.P. nursing aides is still being carried out by the UNRRA nurses.

All camps, with the exception of the camp at Admont, have been visited by me during the month of December, and one week spent in St. Marein where conditions for the Nurse are difficult.

EB/JRG

*E. Butler*

E. BUTLER  
Zone Chief Nurse



UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

AUSTRIAN MISSION.

Headquarters, British Zone.

Ref: E48/

MONTHLY NARRATIVE REPORT FOR DECEMBER 1946 - ADMIN SERVICES DEPT.

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

Termination - Reduction in force .....	4
Resignations .....	2
Reassignments .....	2
Transfers within the Zone .....	3
Reclassification .....	1

Routine work in this department can be considered as being up to date. Evaluation Reports for the 4th Quarter 1946 have been called for and it is hoped to forward these complete during the course of the next few days. Personnel going forward for termination and reassignment now take with them among other papers their Personal Record Files. More than 139 Personal Files in respect of employees no longer serving in this Zone have been forwarded to the Personnel Officer, OHQ, Vienna. Budget Lines have been entered in Pay Books in accordance with decision arrived at at the recent F & A Conference.

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

<u>Total</u> .....	30
<u>Duty</u>	
To Vienna .....	15
To Innsbruck ....	1
<u>Leave.</u>	
To Vienna .....	7
To Italy .....	5
To Salzburg .....	1
To Innsbruck ....	1

Travel to Italy on Leave has been possible owing to the fact that Italian Visas can be obtained from the local Italian Representative. Commencing 1st January all Travel Orders issued by this Headquarters will be numbered. The train arriving from Vienna will be met only if prior notice is given.

ACCOMMODATION. A slight improvement in regard to accommodation has been brought about by reduction in Zone Headquarters staff. A further room is now available at the UNRRA Mess for accommodating personnel below Grade 5. UNRRA women officers can be accommodated at the Y.W.C.A., Kramergasse, Klagenfurt.

GENERAL. The problems of shoe repairs and the purchase of service hosiery have now been satisfactorily solved. The cold weather and heavy snow fall have resulted in a demand for sports kit (mainly ski boots and skis). The former are almost unobtainable locally.

*E. G. Ellis*  
E. G. ELLIS,  
Admin Services Officer.



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

To: Zone Director, Klagenfurt,

From: Zone Supply Officer

Though under the existing Military arrangements supplies have reached a satisfactory level, many items are very difficult and on short supply.

Food supply remains satisfactory

Clothing still need very urgently by all camps, chiefly men's outer clothing.

Boots and shoes this position remains very urgent. The lack in supplies of leather for repairs in camps workshops tends to strengthen the needs of immediate action to procure materials required for repairing and the making of footwear.

The delivery of supplies to camps continues to be fairly good, in spite of the bad weather conditions various types of ~~amenity~~ supplies, cigarettes, shaving cream and soap were received just prior to the Xmas festivities, these were used by the camps to brighten the season for D.P.s in most cases small Xmas packets were made and given out as a gift for Xmas.

Fuel is very satisfactory except in the case of St. Marein where difficulty arises owing to the shortage of transport to haul the timber from the forest to camp's stock yards, this we hope will be rectified in the next week or so.

All supplies from Lienz were transferred to camps in the Zone, this tended to help and supplement in the cases of a few shortages, which were prevalent.

The closing down of the Lienz camp will be completed by 7th Jan.

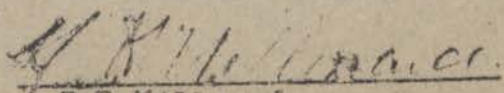
Through the month the following changes took place in Supply-personnel:

Mr. Lanser reassigned to C.H.Q. Vienna.

Mr. E. Tennier transferred from Lienz to Villach.

Mr. J. A. Bradley transferred from Villach to Admont.

The above changes were due to Mr. Lanser having gained promotion in grade and being selected by C.H.Q. Vienna to in future carry out duties as field inspector, Supply Branch.

  
G.D. Millward  
Zone Supply Officer



7th. January, 1947.

NARRATIVE REPORT FOR THE MONTH ENDED 31ST. DECEMBER, 1946.1. Relation with Military and Other Agencies.

Relations with Military and other Agencies remain much the same as in previous reports. In Landeck and Headquarters the relationship is good and in Kufstein a good deal of improvement has been shown which was expected on the arrival of the new Governor.

The U.S.S.R. Repatriation Mission, with whom we were under the impression, we had enjoyed the best relationship, have submitted a report to the French Military Government which makes it appear that perhaps we have been over-optimistic.

2. Major Results and Developments.

- (a) Housing. Much of the winter programme has had to be abandoned as it became obvious that glass and electrical equipment was just not available. The electric light bulbs, purchased through UNRRA, were a great relief.
- (b) Food. A slight increase in the calorific standard of the Austrian issue was made by increasing the bread issue. Unfortunately this was offset to a great extent by the condition of the potatoes, much of which arrived in a frozen and uneatable condition.
- (c) Clothing. The last of the stocks of clothing held in this Zone, have now been distributed, and this has by no means solved the problem of clothing for the winter. Warm clothing is in very short supply particularly for men and men's boots are in such short supply that it seriously affects the work potential of the people in the camps.
- (d) Fuel. A great deal of difficulty has been experienced in the wood supply as the snow was late in coming which made the "bringing in" programme very difficult. The coal ration is at a bare minimum and in spite of great economies is not proving sufficient.
- (e) Health. The general health remains good but the medical authorities in this Zone are concerned at the appearance of malnutrition cases. This fear is borne out by the number of persons who, on examination by Austrian medical authorities under the compulsory Labour Law, were only passed as fit for light work.
- (f) Welfare. During December, a very good exhibition of D.P. Arts and Crafts was organized in Innsbruck, both camps furnishing a well-filled stall.

During December, very naturally the welfare activities were based on the centre piece of Christmas time. In both



camps, concerts and theatrical productions were produced particularly by the children performing children's plays. In Landeck particularly, the key note was the introduction of outside sources into the Camp activities. A children's party to which French and Austrian children were invited and a Boy Scout rally to which Austrian Boy Scouts were invited, were both very successful.

There is one important aspect of conditions in this Zone which is certainly most unsatisfactory. The French Military Government method of paying persons employed in the camps, is quite unsatisfactory from the point of view of the financial reward and extremely unsatisfactory from the point of view of compensation of injury sustained during work. In the heavy trades, woodcutting for example, several people have lost fingers, etc., and under the present system, are unable to claim any compensation. This matter has been referred to the Legal Department in Vienna to take up with the French Military Government in Vienna, but no information has yet been received.

### 3. Repatriation and Resettlement.

- (a) Repatriation. A train for Poland was announced and much publicity given to repatriation and the benefits of 60 days rations etc., but the result was disappointing. Only 38 persons left for Poland. Although the train accommodation was considerably improved, it was felt that a number of ditherers were influenced by the heavy snowfall which took place just as the train was scheduled to depart.
- (b) Action on Removal of Collaborators. As the result of the action of the Committee of which Dr. Bedo was a member, people found incelligible for UNRRA care were removed during the month of December. From Kufstein Camp, 64 persons were transferred to Military Government Camps, and from Landeck 47. It is felt that there is still sufficient work to warrant the return of this Mission as on their previous visit a number of people could not attend the screening and also a number of persons screened have produced protests at the decision and in a number of cases have, in fact, produced further evidence which might well lead to an alteration of the original decision.

### 4. Organization.

- (a) Personnel Requirements. Nil.
- (b) Problems involving Morale. There are no outstanding problems of this nature. In my last month's report, I mentioned that with the approach of Christmas, it did not seem likely that we should get a full ration of good cheer. This somewhat gloomy outlook proved to be quite correct. Some alcohol did arrive, but so late that it



could not be issued before Christmas. Apart from this, UNRRA did very little to make Christmas represent anything.

(c) Internal Administrative Problems.

- (i) Communications. Weather conditions made it extremely difficult to maintain good communications between Zone Headquarters and the Camps, but arrangements are being made to use the railway system. Communications with Vienna are still very slow, although the French have now produced a new scheme which may work better.
- (ii) Supplies. Food supplies are satisfactory. P.X. has fallen off considerably recently. In my opinion, it is an absurd situation when P.X. allotment does not allow one tube of toothpaste per person per month. Foot powder, however, which nobody wants, continues to arrive in generous quantities.

Clothing and necessities from the Store at Grodig is so unsatisfactory that it is hardly worth bothering about. That face flannels should be sent in lieu of towels, is absurd and in my opinion, it is quite impracticable to fit shoes and uniforms on a mail order system with three or four weeks gap between each sending.

- (iii) Billots. The Hotel Mariabrunn has been handed back to the French on the last day of the month and it is proposed to house the UNRRA personnel at Headquarters in the flat immediately above the Offices when the furnishing is complete. In Kufstein the Hotel Stern is being returned and a smaller villa being used for a team mess.
- (iv) Transport. Satisfactory up to a point. The chief snag is the slowness of supplying the winterized jeeps.
- (v) Financial. The recent visit of a Field Cashier came as a pleasant surprise and it is hoped that these visits will now be more regular. On the 15th. of this month the French Authorities introduce francs on the same lines as script and BAFVS. Information is being sought from the French authorities on this subject.

P.H. WHITNEY-COATES  
DIRECTOR, FRENCH ZONE, INNSBRUCK.

Innsbruck Headquarters,  
7th. January, 1947.

P.H.W-c/MvD



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

December 31, 1946

SUBJECT : Narrative Report for December 1946

TO : Deputy Chief of Mission, C H Q, Vienna  
FROM : Director Vienna Spearhead Team 350, U.S. Zone  
REF. : UA/12/16.

I. GENERAL

A total of 2045 Jewish refugees from Eastern Europe were processed at the Rothschild Reception Centre during the month. The percentages by nationalities of these refugees were Polish 80%, Hungarian 10%, Roumanian 7% and miscellaneous 3%. There is no indication as to any cessation or increase in the number of refugees arriving in Vienna. No new developments of any importance occurred during the month, other than the holding of various festivities in connection with the Christmas and Chanukah seasons.

II RELATIONS WITH THE MILITARY AND OTHER AGENCIES

Entirely satisfactory

III MAJOR RESULTS AND DEVELOPMENTS

a) Immigration Office

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

Total number of persons interviewed by UNRRA . . . . . 55

Total number processed and passed to Consulate . . . . . 38

Breakdown of religions:

Jewish . . . . .	21	
Roman Catholic . . . . .	9	
Protestant . . . . .	2	
Greek Orthodox and others . . . . .	6	38



### Breakdown of Birthplace

Austria . . . . .	10	
Bulgaria . . . . .	1	
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	5	
Germany . . . . .	2	
Hungary . . . . .	2	
Poland . . . . .	9	
Roumania . . . . .	3	
Russia . . . . .	2	
Yugoslavia . . . . .	4	38

### Total number registered by:

UNRRA . . . . .	16	
Joint . . . . .	20	
HHS . . . . .	2	38

### b) Welfare.

The Kindergarten, which was opened at the Arzbergergasse Transit Camp towards the end of last month, is now operating very satisfactorily; some thirty-five to forty children are now attending every day for three hours during the morning. Arrangements have also been made, whereby the older children can daily attend the A.J.D.C. school, which is situated in the first Bezirk.

The Driving School for members of the permanent DP Staff, has been successfully launched, and an enthusiastic class of twenty students are busy at the moment delving into the intricacies of the internal combustion engine.

### c) Medical.

The Baby-room at the Rothschild Reception Centre is well populated, eighteen babies being in occupation, with the prospects of an increase in the number of babies, it is proposed to prepare an additional baby-room. It is regretted to report, however, that at the end of the month, four babies fell ill with acute bronchopneumonia of a severe nature, and the Medical Department state that the inadequate heating of these rooms, is directly responsible for these illnesses. ( See supply report.)

By the end of the month approximately 80% of the permanent DP Staff were X rayed, under the UNRRA Mass X ray Survey Scheme. It is hoped to complete this survey in the early days of next month, and any persons suspected of any lung disease will be re-X rayed in the new year.

All children under ten years of age, have had Tuberculin Patch Tests (Tubs) performed, and it is most gratifying to note that the percentage of positive cases was as low as 2.18%. All po-



sitive cases and their families are now being examined clinically and X rayed.

IV INTERNAL ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION-

No change in personnel has occurred during the month.

*Joseph A. Campbell*  
JOSEPH A. CAMPBELL,  
Actg. Director in the absence  
of Mr. Sillett,  
UNRRA Team 350.

JAC/AP.



U.N.R.R.A. AUSTRIAN MISSION

CHQ. Vienna.

REPORT

on the activities of the F & A Dept.  
for the month of December 1946.

1. OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR:

- (a) Visit to E.R.O. by the Director of F & A, 2 December through 4 December 1946:

During the visit to ERO the Director handled a variety of problems. The visit proved to be of unusual value as many matters have been clarified: see attached Resume

- (b) On December 9th Zone F & A representatives met in Vienna to discuss mutual problems - The agenda was as follows:

1. F & A functions in Zones - review of work in relation to closure.
2. F & A periodic reports to Director F & A.
3. UNRRA History.
4. Budget numbers and paybooks.

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING DIVISION.

1. Co-ordination of Travel Orders issue to avoid duplication.
2. Journeys outside Mission territory must be authorised by Central Headquarters (Chief of Mission).
3. Difficulties arising out of the implementing of expenditure controls.
4. Non-expendable equipment: essential Inventory be kept current. Pricing procedure.

PERSONNEL DIVISION.

1. 120 day Voucher.
2. Class 1 & 2 employees - ensuring that they are on definite Budget Lines.

ADMIN. SERVICES DIVISION.

- (A) Office of Chief Admin. Services Officer.

1. Payment for Christmas Cards.
2. Lease arrangements for Zone Personnel wishing to spend Christmas in Vienna.
3. Basic Field Manual (availability).



ADMIN. SERVICES DIVISION (continued)

(B) Travel Branch.

1. Points arising from establishment of baggage on-forwarding facilities.
2. Termination personnel coming from Salzburg advised to leave luggage at Salzburg to be picked up when travelling out of Austria.
3. Mozart travel restricted to U. S. personnel in Vienna-Salzburg direction.
4. Application for visas must be accompanied by money.

(C) Communications Branch.

1. Any problems of clearance of:-
  - (a) private mail.
  - (b) official mail.
2. Telephone and Teletype accounting.

- (c) A letter was despatched to all Zones pointing out to the Zone Directors that due to the drastic reduction of personnel it was necessary at this time to assure ourselves that administrative functions - large and small - continued to be performed as efficiently as in the past and enclosing a list of functions (see attached) on which the Zone Directors were requested to indicate who (name and position) in their office would be responsible for the performance of various duties.

The list of functions attached

2. PERSONNEL DIVISION:

(a) Reduction in Force:

(i) Terminations:

	<u>December:</u>	<u>November:</u>
Unsatisfactory service .....	1	1
Misconduct .....	-	-
Redundancy .....	61	69
Medical Grounds .....	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	63	71
	<hr/>	<hr/>

(ii) Resignations:

To take up new employment .....	4	-
Family or domestic reasons .....	1	-
Dissatisfaction ..	-	-
Health ..	-	-
Miscellaneous .....	-	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5	4



(g) Class II Employees:

The allocation of Class II employees is as follows:

	<u>December:</u>	<u>November:</u>
Central Headquarters ... ..	161	173
Tracing Bureau .....	67	65
Hotels .....	63	63
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	291	301
 M.T. Unit, Zell-am-See .....	 66	 87
Supply Centre, Grodig .....	56	62
U S. Zone, Salzburg .....	134	155
British Zone, Klagenfurt .....	34	52
French Zone, Innsbruck .....	18	19
Post Office, Trieste .....	6	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	605	680
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Terminations ... ..	82	
Resignations ... ..	1	
Employed .....	8	
Losses .....	75	

(h) Number of persons in the Austrian Mission as at 31 December 1946:  
By Nationality:

1. Australian .....	14
2. British .....	159
3. Belgian .....	14
4. Brazilian .....	1
5. Canadian .....	13
6. Czech .....	8
7. Columbian .....	1
8. Dutch .....	18
9. French .....	9
10. Indo-Chinese .....	1
11. Latvian .....	1
12. Luxembourg .....	2
13. Lithuanian .....	1
14. Norwegian .....	4
15. New Zealand .....	1
16. Polish .....	15
17. Russian .....	3
18. Swiss .....	1
19. South African .....	3
20. San Salvador .....	1
21. Stateless .....	4
22. U.S.A. ....	66
23. Venezuelan .....	1

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341

+ ) Excludes 12 persons who were being processed & scheduled to depart prior to 7 January 1947.



(b) Assignments and Re-assignments:

Now assignments ..... Nil.  
 Re-assignments ..... 8 - excluding "within-Zone" and  
 Central Headquarters re-assign-  
 ments.

(c) Personnel Actions:

	<u>December.</u>	<u>November.</u>
Salary adjustments .....	4	10
Promotions .....	23	37
Reclassifications ... ..	12	20
Within-grade increments and corrections	15	20
Resignations .....	5	4
Terminations ....	63	71
Leave without pay ..	1	4
Reduction in grade ... ..	1	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	124	166
	<hr/>	<hr/>

(d) Outplacement procedure - Employment Possibilities:

Fifty-two applications received, screened and checked. Suitable applications on-forwarded - unsuitable applications reformed. Alternative employment found for one UNRRA employee.

(e) Leave:

An unusually large number of leave applications were received owing to the Christmas holidays. All applications were checked with regard to leave entitlement. Approval was obtained by the Head of the relevant department in each case and the Chief of Mission's approval was obtained for all home station leave.

(f) Budget:

The Budget for the First and Second Quarters 1947 was submitted to E.R.O. and we were advised that the Personnel Establishment has been approved with few minor exceptions.

We were informed that we must abolish nine budget lines from the establishment submitted which would bring us to the approved E.R.O. ceiling of 340 positions. A new Personnel Establishment was prepared and circulated to the various departments in CHQ and to the Zones, as well as to E.R.O.

This last revised establishment has been amended to cover requests for budget line amendments only. Approximately twenty Class I and Class II budget line amendments were reviewed and processed. These included upgradings, change in titles, revision of liquidation dates and transfers of positions.

A redundancy schedule was prepared indicating disposition of all personnel (whether terminated or re-assigned) due for redundancy prior to 1 January 1947.



By Grade:

2	2
3	16
4	35
5	49
6	26
7	37
8	33
9	42
10	50
11	34
12	6
13	5
14	3
15	1
U.S.P.H.S.	2
	<hr/> 341

(i) Health:

General Health of personnel improved during December and no epidemic occurred. Gingivitis remained at a sub-epidemic level.

No further cases of diphtheria followed the single case diagnosed last month. One suspected case was removed to hospital but so far has been negative. One carrier was found at the Post Hotel and treated. All bedrooms involved were disinfected.

All employees in the kitchens of the Post Hotel had throat swabs taken. One carrier of diphtheria was found and sent home.

A sanitary inspection was made of the Post Hotel on 19 December 1946. This month there have been no complaints about the washing up. Bathrooms and lavatories were clean. Kitchens remain overcrowded but this appears to be unavoidable.

From 1 November to 31 December twenty-two terminal medical examinations were performed.

Innoculations against typhus and typhoid were continued.

During December two persons were granted sick leave, seven people were admitted to hospital and eighteen people attended the various military hospitals for specialist advice.

Total number of sick calls to billets	56
Average per day	3.1
Total number of consultations at M.I. Room	195
Average per day	8
Total number of people absent due to sickness	23

	<u>December.</u>	<u>November.</u>
Persons sick in billets	38 days	120 days
average per person	1.7 days	3.8 days
Persons sick in hospital	55 "	3 "
average per person	7.5 "	3.0 "
Persons on sick leave	5 "	14 "
average per person	5 "	7.0 "



3. ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE DIVISION:

- (a) Billing and Voluntary Societies: Accounts have been compiled and rendered to E.R.O. up to the 31 October 1946. For the two months ended December accounts are now being prepared and it can be said that in future monthly accounts will be rendered.
- (b) Cashiers: A Class I employee is now Chief Cashier at this Headquarters and the two Zone-Cashiers will operate directly under the Chief Cashier from CHQ.
- (c) No auditing has been done during the month under review but it is hoped that during the coming month a start will be made on this.

4. ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES :

- (a) Inventories: A certain amount of delay has been experienced in completing the inventory of non-expendable items taken as at 31 December 1946 owing to difficulty in obtaining returns from the Zones. It is hoped that the inventory will be completed by 14 January 1947. The taking of the inventory of expendable items as at 31 December 1946 has been commenced.
- (b) Living Accomodation: At the end of the year our accomodation at Hotel Sacher was reduced to five beds, but as so far we have been allowed to retain ten beds at the Astoria Hotel there are no accomodation difficulties. It is expected that within the next few weeks it will be possible to derequisition the Hotel Schweizerhof.
- (c) NAAFI: N.A.A.F.I. facilities were extended to us throughout the month of December, including Christmas fare and spirits, and information has just been received that we may continue to draw N.A.A.F.I. supplies until the end of January. This has solved our problems in this respect and we are building up a stock of items not included in P.X. supplies which it is hoped will tide us over for the remaining period of the Mission.
- (d) Boot and Shoe Repairs: The Army have withdrawn facilities for boot and shoe repairs, and ERO have been requested to take this matter up with the War Office as no alternative facilities civilian or otherwise are available.
- (e) Beds and Meals were provided as follows:

	<u>December:</u>	<u>November:</u>
Post Hotel .....	2691 beds	2642 beds
Hotel Schweizerhof .....	732 "	854 "
Post Hotel	17523 meals	14722 meals

- (f) Travel: Applications for travel received by this office for the month of December 1946 amounted to 560.

The usual amount of visas, and renewal of passports were procured, including Italian visas which have now once again become procurable.

Personnel proceeding to Home Stations on termination were despatched as speedily as possible, to enable them to spend Christmas with their families. The remainder of the terminees are being despatched on an average of two per day.



The UNRRA aircraft. C/AHLZ (Capt. Arnot) arrived in Vienna from Prague carrying freight and two passengers. We were able to despatch more luggage on this plane destined for Rome, London and China. The aircraft departed two days later for the U.K. via Rome, carrying one passenger and freight.

The position regarding luggage is gradually being cleared. In this respect we are able to use the UNRRA aircraft to a great extent which ensures the safe arrival of all baggage to the U.K.

(g) Communications:

(i) Telegraphs:

Direct teletype - UNRRA Vienna/Austrian Mission Post Office, Trieste. Circuit continues to work satisfactorily. Limitations caused by mains interruption at Trieste have been consistent, and have not appreciably interfered with traffic clearance.

Direct teletype - UNRRA Vienna/Cable Company (Radio Austria). Messenger clearance has been resorted to during the frequent stoppage of Vienna D.C. supply.

Automatic subscriber system to Zones. This continues to provide the chief means of handling operational and administrative traffic between Central and Zone Headquarters, and between CHQ and its Supply and Motor Depots.

Winter weather has affected the efficiency of those subscribers - Grodig and Zell-am-See whose local circuits run on overhead line, but not to the extent at one time feared probable.

Periods when mains suppl. in Zones is cut vary considerably, and the reliability of connection between any two subscribers is much less certain than during the Summer months.

(ii) Telephones:

Long distance circuits.

The new civil international circuit WARSAW/ZURICH was opened on 9 December (Zurich is the main European trunk switchboard and gives direct outlet to U.K. and to Continental centres.) The circuit is routed through Austria.

The WARSAW/VIENNA direct civil circuit continues to be very satisfactory.

The above two circuits, together with the private UNRRA VIENNA/PRAGUE circuit, mean that Central European Missions now have very satisfactory long-distance telephonic communications.

At Central Headquarters there were the following developments:

An exchange junction line between Post Hotel and CHQ switchboards giving the following additional facilities:

- (a) transfer of calls from Post Hotel to Schwarzenbergplatz and vice versa.
- (b) Post Hotel becomes a normal two-digit subscriber on CHQ automatic exchange.
- (c) after office hours there is no need to man CHQ switchboard: incoming calls appear automatically on Hotel Post Exchange.



(iii) Registries:

Central and Supply and Transport registries moved into the same location on 10 December. The reduction by 50 of their Class I personnel made it essential for them to be contiguous. Their functions for the time being remain distinct.

(iv) Mail:

Bad flying conditions have appreciably affected mail clearance.

(v) Cable traffic:

November - IN 673	OUT - 715	TOTAL - 1,388
October - IN 540	OUT - 678	TOTAL - 1,218

5. RECEPTION DESK:

Approximately 520 visitors in the month of December 1946 called at the Reception Desk. As in the past the majority of the questions dealt with emigration, and requests for clothing, shoes, medical supplies, cars and trucks, CARE packages and queries regarding tracing.

6. ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS ISSUED IN DECEMBER:

(a) Central Headquarters Series:

- 83 BAFSV
- 84 Payment of Field Allotments for the Month of December 1946
- 85 Emergency Driver
- 86 Security Measures in private billets.

(b) Austrian Mission Series:

- 263 Amendment to Admin. Order No. 251: Indent Procedure Clothing Class I Employees
- 264 Venice Leave
- 265 U.S. Parcel Mail
- 266 Allocation of Organisation and Budget Functions
- 267 Paid Leave for Class I Employees
- 268 Transit Hotels
- 269 Employment Possibilities
- 270 UK Income Tax
- 271 Functions and Organisation of the Tracing Bureau for Austria
- 272 Instructions for use of Child Search Forms
- 273 Security of Vehicles
- 274 Loss of UNRRA vehicles - Procedure for Reporting
- 275 Living Allowance in Trieste
- 276 Provident Fund
- 277 Economy in Consumption of Electricity
- 278 Obsolete Admin. Orders
- 279 Income Tax
- 280 Leave in Italy
- 281 Duty on Goods taken to UK
- 282 Communications
- 283 DP Supply Instructions No. 1
- 284 DP Supply Instructions No. 2
- 285 DP Supply Instructions No. 3



- 286 DP Supply Instructions No. 4
- 287 Enquiries to British Zone
- 288 Supply of Shoes
- 289 Stocktaking
- 290 Insurance of Baggage and Personal Effects
- 291 History of Austrian Mission
- 292 Solicitation by UNRRA personnel
- 293 Christmas message from Dir. Gen. F.H. LaGuardia
- 294 Cooks Travel Vouchers, Traveller's Cheques and Exchange Regulations.
- 295 Budget Control - Class II Wages

13 January 1947.

*Abraham Goldfeld*  
ABRAHAM GOLDFELD,  
Director of F & A.



UNRRA TRACING BUREAU FOR AUSTRIA

MONTHLY REPORT

December 1946

SUMMARY

1. Contrary to expectations, 1,543 enquiries were received in December, an increase of 372 over November, or an increase of 31% over the preceding month. This is the largest number of enquiries received in a single month since July 1946. The total number of replies processed was 1,508, about the same figure as for November. An increase in the number of negative replies, that is those cases for which we have exhausted all possibilities of search, indicates that we are working through the accumulated back-log. However, if the volume of new enquiries continues at its present rate it is difficult to foresee the final disposal of the back-log.

2. It seemed that the Bureau had barely recovered from the trials of moving before Christmas and the extensive holidays were upon us. Although the volume of work turned out has remained remarkably high, the period from 20 - 31 December was one of relatively little accomplishment. Providing the power shortage does not seriously curtail our working hours, we are hopeful that by the end of January we will hit a stride which will enable us to make substantial inroads on the back-log.

U.S. ZONE

3. During the month Miss Hanninen, the Administrative Officer for the U.S. Zone, and Dr. Kohn-Schanzer, the Field Searcher at Linz, met with the staff in Vienna. We reviewed the results of the reorganization and arrived at the conclusion that the work in Linz is now sufficiently organized and the back-log of unsolved cases reduced to permit Dr. Kohn-Schanzer to be based in Salzburg. He will spend as many days each week as may be necessary in Linz, and in addition be able to handle certain Field Search activity in Land Salzburg. The proposed arrangements were discussed with Mr. Corkery, U.S. Zone Director, and received his approval. Dr. Kohn-Schanzer will move to Salzburg on 18 January 1947. One Class II employee will remain in Linz for the purpose of accepting enquiries and doing such clerical work as Dr. Kohn-Schanzer may require when he is in Linz.

4. The Salzburg office still has a back-log of work to be cleared up and the reduction of Class I staff in that office to two people has made it very difficult for Miss Hanninen to carry through. However, she is optimistic about completing the back-log clearance by the end of January. Miss Pauline Melville-Stork, who was a member of the Zone Tracing Bureau staff from its inception, worked through the entire Christmas holiday period in order to complete the maximum amount of work before the effective date of her redundancy.



### REGISTRY, DOCUMENTS & LOCATOR FILE

5. The combination of the Registry Section with Documents and the Locator File was effected during the month, the entire Section now being under the direction of the Chief Documents Officer, aided by the Assistant Registrar. Due to illness and the Christmas holidays, contemplated changes which, it is hoped, will strengthen the Registry operation, have not been effected. Due to the holidays the daily average of cases handled during the month was only slightly more than half of the November average.
6. The Documents Section completed 828 searches during the month of December, of which records were found on 258. The Documents Section daily proves its worth and as additional information is received it becomes increasingly valuable.
7. The U.S. Zone Locator File still presents many problems. It is still inadequately staffed, the necessary equipment which is being made in the British Zone has not yet been received, and in general we are not satisfied with its operation. However, strenuous efforts are being made to improve the situation and with the anticipated transfer of personnel from other Sections it is hoped that during January it can be brought into a satisfactory position.

### CORRESPONDENCE

8. As elsewhere in the Bureau, the total volume of work was sharply affected by the holidays. In addition, the Section Chief was without a Class II secretary for the entire month. Further, the calibre of the work of two members of the Correspondence staff is of such a quality that the Section Chief recommended replacement.

### VIENNA ZONE

9. Vienna Zone received 288 more enquiries in December than during the preceding month. Bearing in mind that there has been a steady increase in new enquiries from 334 in August to the present figure of 795 in December, the Zone Unit is doing remarkably good work in being able to keep almost entirely up to date. The work of the Field Searcher remains at a consistently high level.

### PERSONNEL

10. Due to the combination of Registry and Documents Sections the responsibilities of the Registrar were assumed by the Chief Documents Officer on 10 December 1946. The Registrar, Miss Pittman, was terminated due to the redundancy of the position. Miss Cook, who had been on temporary assignment during December, was released at the end of the month. The Class I staff as of 1 January 1947 consists of 8 people in Vienna and 3 in the U.S. Zone. Our experience during the holidays demonstrated that this is the absolute minimum with which the Bureau can operate effectively.



11. The work of Class II employees is being evaluated to determine whether or not all personnel measures up to the required standard of efficiency. This review has become necessary because of the increased volume of work which must be handled in the Bureau as the result of the reorganization of the U.S. Zone work.
12. In addition to Christmas holidays, which had all Class II staff out of the office for an average of three days each, there were 81 man days sick leave and 5 days annual leave for Class II employees.

#### ADMINISTRATION

13. A rather serious security problem developed during the Christmas holidays, as the result of which the CHQ Security Officer was asked to evaluate security measures.
14. The position with respect to transport during December was not satisfactory. The U.S. Zone was without its two Jeeps, upon which the Field Searchers are completely dependent, for a major part of the month. The courier Jeep for Vienna was in the shop for winterisation from 2 December 1946 on. The position in the Zone is much more serious than at CHQ, where we have had good co-operation from the Transport Office, when they have had transport to make available.

#### PLANS.

15. We still view the problem of a further review of cases as extremely important. However, our plans for January are of necessity concerned only with the improvement of the functioning of the Locator File and the maintenance of a degree of efficiency adequate to cope with the increased volume of enquiries which we are receiving. It is hoped that by 1 February we will again be in a position to start the further review of pending cases.

*Floretta Pomeroy*  
Floretta Pomeroy,  
Director.



STATISTICS

A. ENQUIRIES:

	Forwarded to Zone	Received from Zone	Total
British	170	38	208
U.S.	163	40	203
French	229	9	238
Russian	92	7	99
Vienna Zone	444 <sup>+</sup>	351	795

+Including 305 enquiries returned by Austrian Red Cross, of which no previous record was held in Registry. TOTAL: 1,543

B. REPLIES:

	Forwarded to Zone	Received from Zone	Total
British	96	160	256
U.S.	6	140	146
French	-	20	20
Russian	2	103	105
Vienna Zone	328	202	530

Information secured concerning persons deported to Concentration Camps from Vienna 1,057  
4<sup>F</sup>  
TOTAL: 1,508

C. DETAIL ON REPLIES:

	British	U.S.	French	Russian	Vienna	Total
Located alive	80	27	4	43	328	482
Death confirmed	8	16	1	-	12	37
Further information <sup>+</sup>	22	3	2	57	-	84
Negative <sup>++</sup>	146	100	13	5	195	459
Pending <sup>+++</sup>	-	-	-	-	451	451
					<b>TOTAL:</b>	<u>1,508</u>

<sup>+</sup>The "further information" category represents cases on which clues have been furnished which enable us to continue the search in Austria.

<sup>++</sup>"Negative" replies are those on which we have exhausted all possibilities for search and have so advised the enquirer.

<sup>+++</sup>The "pending" category concerns only those concentration camp cases in the Vienna Zone about which we are still attempting to determine the fate of the persons deported.



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

CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS  
VIENNA, AUSTRIA

SUPPLY & TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT'S REPORT

FOR THE MONTH

OF

DECEMBER, 1946

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SUPPLY ACCOUNTING DIVISION

MOTOR TRANSPORT DIVISION

MOVEMENTS DIVISION



## REQUIREMENTS & DISTRIBUTION DIVISION

### FOOD BRANCH:

#### 1. Budget Position:

Notification was received from Washington during December that an additional amount of \$1,093,000 would be made available for the Food Budget as a rebate from the 2% of the overall Austrian Budget previously 'frozen', and now in part released. It was indicated, however, that virtually the whole of this amount would be needed to cover the cost of shipments already programmed, and that no substantial additional procurement was to be expected as a result of these additional funds being made available.

Notification was also received that Washington were prepared to recommend the Programme Sub-Committee to release a further \$1,000,000 to the Austrian Food Budget from the UNRRA General Reserve, for the procurement of foods other than grain, provided that an additional amount of approximately \$1,000,000 could be diverted to the Food Budget from the Agricultural and Industrial Budgets. The majority of the proposed diversions having since been agreed to, it is therefore expected that this \$1,000,000 will in fact be available for additional procurement.

No satisfactory explanation has yet been received regarding discrepancies between our estimates of the cost of food shipments already received or programmed, and Washington estimates indicating that all available funds have already been committed. A visit was paid to ERO during December by the Food Officer in order to clarify the question of EASTERN HEMISPHERE FOOD SHIPMENTS, in view of the discrepancy between tonnages in fact received from this source and tonnages notified by Washington as having been charged against the Food Budget. As a result of these investigations, it appears that a balance of approximately \$665,000 should be available for further procurement, as the results of over-estimates by Washington of the cost of food shipments from the Eastern Hemisphere.

#### 2. Balance of Programme

An additional procurement of 6,000 tons of pulses has been notified. Confirmation has not yet been received, however, as to whether this shipment will involve the cancellation of other items previously programmed. Assuming that this is not the case, the balance of the Food Programme unshipped at the end of December is approximately as follows:-

	<u>Tonnage</u>
Wheat Equivalent	59,000
Pulses	9,700
Fats	1,000
Meat Products	350
Canned Fish	1,000
Soya Products	400
Powdered Milk	80



The attention of Washington has been drawn to the fact that the balance of the UNRRA Programme consists almost entirely of grain, and urgent requests have been made that any further funds which may be disclosed following the final check on expenditure should be used to procure pulses and meat, since these are the two items which are in most critical short-supply locally.

Attention has also been drawn to the fact that the very high percentage of flour in the balance of the UNRRA Programme involves a substantial loss in food value, as compared with that which could be obtained from the milling at the current Austrian extraction rate of grain shipped in lieu of this flour. A reply has been received to the effect that the ratio of flour to grain will be calculated on a basis of 90% for forthcoming shipments, and that every effort will be made both to adhere to this figure, and to replace flour with grain as far as possible.

### 3. Settlement of Military Contributions

A final decision is still awaited as to whether the cost of 1,654 tons of wheat, exported to Switzerland during April 1946 from the French Zone from UNRRA shipments to Austria, in repayment of a previous loan by the Swiss Government to the French Military Government, shall be deducted from our payment for the French contribution to UNRRA, or whether this tonnage will be made good by further imports by the French Element.

### 4. Maintenance of Ration Scales.

The official ration scale has been maintained on a basis of 1550 calories daily for normal consumers during the 22nd Ration Period (9th December to 5th January 1947). It provides, however, for a lower consumption of meat and pulses and a higher consumption of fat than the ration scale for the preceding Period. This scale was introduced after the rejection by the Allied Council of another 1550 calorie ration scale for the 22nd Ration Period which provided for a lower consumption of bread, but which would have maintained consumption of meat and pulses at a level which could not possibly have been fulfilled. Preliminary reports from Field Distribution Officers suggest that it has not been possible fully to maintain even the revised 1550 calorie scale throughout Austria during December, although in some areas the deficiency in meat and pulses has been largely offset by increased issues of potatoes and processed cereals.

An analysis of food distribution in Vienna for the 4 weeks ended 29th December shows an average issue of only 1495 calories daily to normal consumers, the deficit below 1550 being mainly due to non-distribution of potatoes in certain districts.

### 5. Collection of Indigenous Produce

Conflicting reports regarding final figures for the tonnage of bread grains estimated to be available to non-self-suppliers from the 1946 harvest having been received, this question has been taken up with the Austrian Ministry of Agriculture. No satisfactory answer has however been obtained, since the estimates of the Austrian Central Statistical Office and the Ministry of Agriculture show a substantial difference. It appears however that previous estimates of 201,000 tons for wheat and rye, and 108,000 tons for barley, oats and maize, must be regarded as too high, either because this tonnage was



in fact based upon an unduly high estimate of yield per hectare, or because it will not in fact become available as the result of administrative weakness and political maneuvering. Attempts have been made through Field Distribution Officers to check real yields from the 1946 harvest in different Provinces, in view of the vital importance of this question in relation to advance planning and the distribution of the balance of UNRRA imports.

#### 6. Food Distribution.

The decision by the Soviet Element to prohibit all further exports of indigenous food from the Soviet Zone was suspended early in December to allow of the movement of shipments provided for in the Distribution Plan for the Ration Period beginning on the 9th December. In practice, however, a number of these shipments have not been made, or have only been made after delays and uncertainties which have seriously dislocated the normal distribution machinery. In particular, a critical shortage of flour developed during the month both in Vienna and in Styria as the result of the non-arrival of shipments from Lower Austria. Little progress was made during December with special advance distribution of food to outlying districts normally inaccessible during severe winter conditions, in view of the failure of the Allied Council to agree that sufficient resources should be released from local production to meet these requirements.

The Distribution Plan for the 23rd Ration Period, prepared at the end of December, shows a prospective deficit of 25,000 tons of flour which cannot be covered unless the previous decision of the Allied Council to limit consumption of local production in each Ration Period to 1/13 of the total 1946 crop collection estimates, is rescinded.

An interim report received during December from the Bundeskanzleramt, Oesterreichhilfe der Vereinten Nationen, in reply to our enquiries instituted at the end of September regarding undisclosed UNRRA grain stocks in the French Zone, suggests that an undisclosed stock of approximately 6,000 tons of flour held in this area in mid-September, was in fact consumed during the subsequent three months. The decision to suspend further deliveries of UNRRA grain to the French Zone was therefore reversed. It is, however, clear that had this investigation not been made this substantial stock would have been carried forward indefinitely as an undisclosed reserve, whilst imports continued to be made to this Zone on a scale in excess of their requirements and unjustified by critical shortages in other parts of Austria.

The distribution of an UNRRA shipment of 4,752 tons of Turkish rye from the SS 'Altay' has been complicated both by an unexplained delay in the arrival of this ship, and by severe damage by sea water to a substantial proportion of the cargo. Representations have been made to ERO and Washington to secure a further shipment as a replacement for the unusable portion of this cargo. Attention has also been drawn to the poor quality of all shipments of Turkish rye received to date in Austria, and the high percentage of foreign matter which they contain.

Following reports that UNRRA imports of corn syrup were being distributed on a 20% sugar content basis, steps have been taken to block at Trieste a further 450 tons of corn syrup which arrived during December, pending a satisfactory explanation by the Bundeskanzleramt, Oesterreichhilfe der Vereinten Nationen, which has not yet been forthcoming.



7. Loans of Flour from British and U.S. Elements:

Agreement was reached that the loan of flour from the British Element during November should be repaid from UNRRA December shipments by the 15th December, and this has already been done. A further 3,419 tons of wheat due for repayment to the U.S. Element has been scheduled for delivery not later than the 15th January 1947 from UNRRA shipments due early in January.

8. Barter Deal with Switzerland:

Delivery of malted milk products from Switzerland in exchange for chewing gum and canned peanuts imported by UNRRA into Austria has been held up owing to the failure of the negotiators to secure an export license from Switzerland before concluding the deal. It is hoped, however, that delivery will be possible during January.

9. Gift Cattle from Ireland:

Notification has been received from ERO that the long-drawn-out negotiations for the delivery of canned meat from the U.K. in lieu of 2,000 live cattle contributed to Austria by the Irish Government, which transport difficulties made it impossible to accept, are reaching a conclusion. It is expected that approximately 500 tons of meat will ultimately be available from this source.

10. UNRRA Contributions to the Feeding of Austria during the Month:

Sailings during the month totalled 25,440 gross metric tons. The actual quantity of UNRRA foodstuffs consumed during December amounted to approximately 35,000 net metric tons.

DISTRIBUTION BRANCH

(1) Co-operation with local officials:

Relations with local officials continue to be satisfactory. Though information of a statistical nature is sometimes slow in coming through, this is due rather to defects in the Austrian Administration system than to lack of co-operation on the part of the officials.

(2) Relations with Military:

Co-operation on the part of officers of the respective Military Governments with UNRRA observers has improved greatly since Field Distribution Officers have been permanently stationed in their Zones.

(3) Investigation in the French Zone:

The investigation with regard to the flour alleged to have been exported to Switzerland has been completed. Full details will appear in the Report from the Food Branch.

(4) Checks:

(i) During the month requests for investigation have been sent out to Field Distribution Officers in respect of the following:-

- (a) Coal from Czechoslovakia
- (b) Blankets, quilts and comforters
- (c) Tractors
- (d) Seeds
- (e) Fertilisers, pesticides, etc.

(ii) Reports have been received from Field Distribution Officers



and duly passed to the Commodity Branch concerned, on the following:-

- (a) Tractors - in respect of Vienna
- (b) Roofing felt - in respect of Vienna
- (c) Bakelite resin - in respect of Vienna
- (d) Tin Ingots - in respect of Vienna

(5) Reports:

A modification in the method of publishing reports by Field Distribution Officers has been adopted.

Instead of each report being published in full with all its appendices, essential information is extracted and combined to form one report for the whole of Austria, which is issued in two parts:

- (a) Food Report, combines essential information from the reports of all Field Distribution Officers, omitting statistical data which is of interest only to the specialist.
- (b) General Report, covers results of investigations on commodities and situations not connected with Food, together with general observations and experiences.

(6) Terminations:

A decision arrived at by ERO that four of the Distribution lines should be terminated as from the end of 1946 has had an unsettling effect on the work of the Distribution Officers concerned, even though a last minute concession was made to extend the redundancy date for a month. As no further concession is anticipated it is evident that the Distribution Division will lose 50% of its Field Personnel, and this at a period when the supply programme promises to be particularly heavy.

AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

BUDGET AND PROGRAMME FOR AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES:

The exact status of expenditure against the Agrehab. programme has not been clarified in any way since the last report. On the contrary we have had several cables which are rather confusing and which do not give us any clear information to enable us to state the exact position regarding expenditure on various commodity groups. From the last Washington cable No. 1570 dated December 28th, one can see that the position is not clear as regards 1,015,168 dollars over-charged on Fertilizer procurement which, however, according to that cable are not available for expenditure on other commodities.

The promised statement on the Agrehab programme has not yet been received from Washington.

SUPPLIES:

Farm Machinery:

In spite of our request cabled to Washington for clarification of the number of tractors finally programmed for Austria, we do not know yet what is the exact number and type of tractors to be expected. 160 Massey Harris Model 10LSR Standard Tractors have arrived at Trieste on SS "EUGENE FIELD" and are being railed to Vienna. 375 crates of Gravelly garden tractors have been unloaded from the same ship. 17 Allis Chalmers crawler tractors with dozers have just arrived in Trieste on SS "FAIRPORT". Quite a large number of other farm machinery such as trailers, threshers, grain drills and chaff cutters have been delivered from six ships berthed in Trieste during December.



The raiiling of this machinery from Trieste to Vienna is encountering some difficulties because of shortage of trucks and waggons.

#### Distribution.

The bottleneck noted during the previous months among the distributors of farm machinery in Vienna has almost disappeared. Practically all the machinery allocated to various provinces in the month of December has been sent away and distributors are busy now in assembling the newly arrived tractors and other farm machinery.

The 250 Minneapolis Moline tractors have all been allocated, and the majority are at present usefully engaged on farms in threshing and transport work, as the ploughing season has been stopped by frost.

The 50 Massey Harris tractors which arrived in November are still being assembled, the assembly being handled by an experienced firm, which was a pre-war agent of the Massey Harris Agricultural machinery in Austria.

#### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

Mr. P. McDonnell, the tractor specialist, has finished his work with us and left on the 18th December. Mr. P. Miller has taken Mr. McDonnell's place, and started working with us on the 9th December. He has now been sent to Trieste to supervise the unloading of tractors which have arrived there and to speed up the forwarding of other farm machinery which has accumulated at port.

#### FERTILIZERS.

No change is to be noted as to the raiiling of the remaining 9,769 metric tons of potash salt from the Russian Zone in Germany. No delivery of this fertilizer has been made during the month of December nor of the 7,000 tons of basic slag from Luxembourg, which is still outstanding. This is due to difficulties encountered by the Austrian Government in providing empty waggons for the transport of these fertilizers. Great pressure has had to be put on the Austrian railway authorities regarding these shipments, but no progress can be noted so far.

Approximately 4,000 tons of ground rock phosphate have arrived in Austria ex SS "Snar" from North Africa. This has had to be stored together with the previous consignment of 5,634 tons of the same rock phosphate, in the superphosphate producing plant at Deutsch Wagram, near Vienna. The manufacture of superphosphate out of that rock phosphate has not, however, started yet, as the superphosphate plant is not ready yet for processing.

#### PESTICIDES.

A further consignment of Pyrethrum flowers has arrived ex SS "Winifred



L. Smith", but this, of course, will have to be used in the next season. Consignments of knapsack and compressed air sprayers have been delivered to the Austrians, some of which came from the Surprop procurement in Belgium.

#### SEEDS.

80 tons of crimson clover seed arrived from France out of the 100 tons procured for Austria. Delivery of the Czechoslovakian red clover, oats from Sweden, Perennial rye grass and spring vetches from the U.S.A. has not yet been notified.

#### VETERINARY SUPPLIES AND ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION.

No change is to be noted regarding veterinary supplies for Austria. The consignment of laboratory animals ( rats and guinea pigs) requested by us is still outstanding and also the very much needed Scamin to combat the horse disease "Dourine".

A considerable amount of artificial insemination equipment has arrived ex SS "Netherlands Victory", but unfortunately these supplies were mixed up with some medical supplies in railing from Trieste, and are now being sorted out in the medical stores in Vienna.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

It can be noted that due to rather favourable weather conditions this year's autumn ploughing season in Austria has been exceptionally long: during the first part of December ploughing was still going on farms in Lower Austria and Burgenland, which may in some way speed up next spring's cropping season and consequently favourably affect the 1947 harvest. It is also hoped that the short spell of hard frost which came rather unexpectedly just before Christmas will not have any damaging effect on the Autumn sown bread grains.

Two meetings of the Quadripartite Agriculture and Forestry Committee of the A.C.A. under the Russian Chairmanship have taken place during December.

Final official figures on the results of the 1946 harvest are still awaited, and it is hoped that they will be made available to us at the beginning of next month.

#### INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION BRANCH.

There is a possibility of further reduction of the Industrial Rehabilitation budget. In order to bring more food for Austria Washington has suggested the following cuts.

\$ 50.000	Not requisitioned.
193.000	1947 Tin allocation.
<u>418.000</u>	Industrial Chemicals.
621.000	Total.



The Austrian Government has asked that the tin allocation remain in the programme as the shortage in Austria is most critical, but has agreed to the other reductions. The Industrial Budget would then stand at \$ 6,669.200. plus \$876.584 spent on Military Supplies. It is not yet established that there will be any necessity to make these changes. If the reductions do occur the decision of the Austrian Government is based on the loans that are being arranged between U.K., USA., and Austria. These enable the country to buy industrial supplies from which production and profits result and can be mortgaged against other foreign credits. It is therefore more in the interests of Austria to use UNRRA funds for food purchases.

SHIPMENTS RECEIVED.

Coal.

A total of approximately 36,845 tons have arrived in Austria by December 27th. This covers a transport period of about 42 days. Nearly 30,000 tons will have to be moved during January if shipment is to be completed by the end of the month as scheduled.

Calcium Carbide.

90 tons.

Sodium Bichromate.

30 tons. This is a very welcome shipment to the leather industry of Austria.

Safety Fuse.

In response to our emergency call forewarning of a total shut down of the mines by mid-December, 72,000 feet were sent out by plane to Vienna at the beginning of the month, and immediately distributed.

Synthetic Rubber.

329 tons.

Surprop.

Two waggon loads of miscellaneous supplies arrived from Liege and Le Bourget surprop depots. The contents were rubber hoses, brass and copper tubing, wheel barrows and spare-parts thereof, and paper-wrapping. The condition of these items is reported to be such that they are useless. Investigation is now being made and a report will follow.

Spare Parts for Canadian Trucks.

14 tons arrived in Vienna and were sent to the Gräf & Stift Works for checking and listing. Considerable difficulty has been encountered in finding the personnel necessary to carry out the check of the parts arriving. The unpacking and sorting of the cases involves full-time employment, in order that an accurate check can be kept. The Industrial Section has been greatly helped by the Motor Transport Division in carrying out this work.



### Tyres and Tubes.

A total of 1810 have been received in Vienna and a further 125 are now in port. These tyres are from U.K. and USA., and are separate from those bought from the British Element of ACA. The question of the latter is still undecided. This Mission has informed the British Element that UNRRA will pay for 25,000 tyres and tubes handed over to Austria and distributed according to a plan approved by all four Elements of ACA. and based on the principles governing the allocation of UNRRA. supplies. The matter now rests with the Austrian Government to prepare such a plan, with the help of the British Element, who will decide how many of the tyres already handed over can be included in the programme.

### UNDER SHIPMENT.

19 tons Aluminium Sheets.  
64 tons Carbon Black.  
441 cases Vehicle Spares.  
18 cases Electric Light Bulbs.  
1600 tons Copper.

### CERTIFIED FOR SHIPMENT.

12 tons Red Phosphorus, now in Italy.  
326.3 tons of Electrodes Carbon and Graphites from USA.  
297 tons Borax ore from USA.  
5 tons Metal Sheets from USA.  
900 tons Copper from South Africa.

### REQUISITIONED OR UNDER PROCUREMENT.

736 tons of raw materials for explosives, U.K.  
740 tons of Electrodes, USA.  
4 million feet of Safety Fuse, U.K.  
Approximately 60 tons of Metal Sheets, USA.  
6 tons Chromium ore, U.K.  
200 tons of Tin, Malay.  
350 tons of Zinc, Australia.  
Approximately 65 tons of Electrical Material, U.K.  
4 tons Latex, diversion from Greece.  
96 tons Rubber Chemicals, U.K., USA., Holland, and Italy.  
3 tons of Telecommunications, U.K.  
1982 Tyres and Tubes from USA., and Canada.  
15 sets of Worm Wheels, U.K.

### BOSCH SPARE PARTS.

A Credit of 50,000 dollars has been proposed for this purchase, and a representative of the Austrian Government is going to Stuttgart to select parts to this value. This Mission still awaits authorisation for a further purchase to the value of \$73,500 which would bring into Austria the quantity originally planned, of spare parts.

### PROCUREMENT OF UNRRA SUPPLIES IN AUSTRIA.

Enquiries have been received from ERO. and Washington regarding the purchase of refractories in Austria for Yugoslavia and Italy. It would appear that Austria's export firms are already committed to the capacity of their production of these goods and little enthusiasm to sell to UNRRA has been shown by the Government.



UNRRA has, however, placed an order with the firm Kittlerwerke in Vienna, for the delivery in March of spare parts for the Diesel Engines of the Albanian Waterworks. The value is £1478. The price is high in comparison to U.K. prices but the parts are not manufactured under mass-production; special castings must be made for the various parts required.

#### DISTRIBUTION.

##### Trucks.

695 x 3-ton trucks have been delivered to date, 34 still being assembled. Of the 15 cwt trucks, 266 have been delivered and 200 are still being assembled.

There seem to be no difficulties in the delivery of the vehicles, except a few cases in which the recipients are not satisfied and changes have to be made.

The assembling of the remaining trucks goes on slowly, but good reports have come in on the status of the trucks delivered by Gräf & Stift.

##### Coal.

The brown coal from Czechoslovakia has mostly been distributed to the Railways, but during December the other recipients also got a part of their quota. However the actual delivery has not been according to the original distribution plan, although the distribution agent assured that this will be corrected in the next deliveries.

##### Tanning Materials.

For the now arriving shipment of Quebracho and Sodiumbichromate, distribution plans have been submitted and will be carried out on arrival of the goods.

However, reports from the field observers and my own observations show several irregularities in the actual distribution especially of Quebracho.

Actions are being taken to correct these with the new arrival of these materials.

##### Nickel.

Distribution of the 200 tons nickel has been carried out so far that the foundries have got their allocation. This is only 70 tons however, the rest has to be remade into grid anodes for the electrolytic industry. This is being done by one firm in Vienna which can handle only 8 tons a month. There is no other special firm available. Distribution of the finished anodes is not yet organised, discussions with the industries are still being held.

##### Explosives.

The distribution of raw materials for explosives is easily carried out also of the safety fuse, 30% of which is distributed from Vienna direct to the mines in the eastern zones, the rest by the Dynamite Factory St. Lambrecht to the western zones.



Military Take-Overs.

Demolition goods have all been distributed in Vienna and are being used for the clearing of the city and reconstruction of the roads.

Tools have only partly been distributed but will be dealt with soon.

Wool.

Has been distributed and is now being processed. Although the distribution of the raw wool has not been quite satisfactory, it is expected that processing and spinning will be done in a reasonably short time.

Cotton.

Distribution has now started after a long delay caused by difficulties in finding factories ready to process it at once. However an investigation is being made to ensure if the chosen factories are able to do so.

General.

The distribution of Industrial Rehabilitation goods is still not working satisfactorily, but the end-uses seem to check fully with the relief principle except in some minor cases which can be and are easily corrected.

The distribution of the raw materials ( in comparison with the finished goods) is more difficult due to difficulties in processing as f.i. wool, cotton and nickel.

Also a second distribution should be made for the semi-finished goods and if needed a final one for the finished products to control the end use.

An attempt to organise a simpler system of control of distribution is being made and a special meeting to this extent will be held next week.

CLOTHING & TEXTILE BRANCH.

The budget remains at 2,000.000 dollars. A recent cable from Washington estimates expenditure at 1,808.000 dollars plus 52.000 dollars which are being held for the purchase of raw wool. This totals 1,860,000 dollars leaving an unexpended balance of 140.000 dollars. This will be held pending the decision regarding the final allocation of funds to food.

Shipments received during month.

368 tons of raw cotton from USA.

27 tons of clothing. This consists of lumberworkers outfits. There remains only raincoats and rucksacks to complete the outfits. There is no notification of shipment of these yet. This clothing was shipped as "Used". It has not yet been established that this is actually so, but it was understood by this Mission that the clothing bought under this programme would be new.

Supplies expected.

47 tons of raw cotton. These can be expected by the end of January, and bring the complete raw cotton supply to 136 metric tons. This is in excess of the quantity originally programmed, of 789 tons.



Quebracho.

350 tons are being brought by rail from Italy. The movement of these supplies is at present under way. Quebracho is a most urgently needed tannic in Austria and this supply will save many hides.

Outstanding.

52,000 dollars may be transferred to the industrial programme for the purchase of raw wool for the manufacture of felt conveyors for the paper industry. This money may be taken for the purchase of food. The manufacture of these felt conveyors has long been one of Austria's main export trades, and it is understood that the manufacturing firms have already bought wool independently in the U.K. Pending the decision on food purchases this Mission is investigating the possibility that this wool, if procured, would actually be used for export trade, which would be against the principles of UNRRA.

Blankets.

There is discrepancy in the numbers supposedly shipped and those received in Austria. 149,000 blankets were originally programmed - 100,000 were to go to D.P. camps and 49,000 to civilians. The D.P. supply receipts report approximately 10,000 blankets not yet received.

Footwear.

162,000 pairs were the total allocation. These have supposedly all been shipped, of which 55,000 were destined for D.P. supply. Receipts to date show about 23,000 pairs not yet shipped.

Both the above matters have been taken up with headquarters. In each case it would appear to be ERC shipments that are still outstanding.

MEDICAL SUPPLY BRANCH.

Owing to the non-arrival of Medical supplies programmed, there is very little to report for the month of December.

(a) The following Medical Supplies were received in Austria during the month of December 1946.

<u>From U.S.A.</u>	Pencillin 200,000 Unit Vials.	5000.
	Streptomycin. I.O. Gm. Bottles	50.
<u>From U.K.</u>	Supplementary Hospital Equipment.	
	Cases.	11.

Notification has been received from U.K. and U.S.A., that certain items programmed were shipped during the month of December.



(b) At 31st December 1946, the Medical Supply programme was as follows:-

Programmed.	Tons	2356.	Dollars.	1851078.
Received.	Tons	1460.	Dollars.	1100402.
Balance.	Tons.	896.	Dollars.	750676.

The above includes Military commitments, a more detailed statement is attached.

An analysis of the Medical Programme received from Washington indicates that part of the above balance will be shipped in January 1947.

(c) Medical Budget as at 31st December 1946.

Budget .....	Dollars....	2,000,000.
Military Commitments .....	Dollars....	340,000.
Balance .....	Dollars....	1,660,000.

(d) Military Commitments.....

Allocated .....	Dollars....	340,000.
Received .....	Dollars....	191,078.
Balance .....	Dollars....	148,922.

(e) Distribution.

Distribution has been carried out according to the permanent plan.

Owing to the non-arrival of supplies, most of the essential drugs are in very short supply.

Reports received from the Distribution Officers stress the need for local anaesthetics, syringes, needles and sutures.

All these items are included in the Medical programme and it is hoped that supplies will begin to arrive in January 1947.

There is still a very grave shortage of bed linen and Nurse's uniforms.

The Medical Supply Programme is given overleaf.....



MEDICAL SUPPLY PROGRAMME.

UNRRA SUPPLIES.

Budget. Dollars 1,660,000.00  
31st December 1946.

Commodity.	<u>Programmed.</u>		<u>Received.</u>		<u>Balance.</u>	
	Tons.	Dollars.	Tons.	Dollars.	Tons.	Dollars.
Hospital Equipment	639	584921	426	400531	211	184390
Dental Equipment	206	91497	6	13245	200	78252
Laboratory "	22	36340	8	14080	14	22260
X - Ray "	90	62010	35	16863	55	45147
Drugs	1090	659386	700	425304	390	234082
T.B. Supplies.	5	28441	1	3441	4	25000
Amenity Supplies	-	90000	-	Nil	-	90000
Insulin.	14	56300	4	11300	10	45000
Pencillin.	5	51000	3	29075	2	21925
Nutrition Cards	-	105	-	105	-	Nil-
TOTALS.	2068	1660000	1182	913944	886	746056.

MILITARY SUPPLIES

ALLOCATION DOLLARS. 340,000.00

Commodity.	<u>Programmed.</u>		<u>Received.</u>		<u>Balance.</u>	
	Tons.	Dollars.	Tons.	Dollars.	Tons.	Dollars.
Hospital Equipment	220	44820	220	44820	Nil	Nil.
Drugs	64	128897	54	124277	10	4620
Insulin	2	14757	2	14757	Nil	Nil
X - Ray Equip.	1	2604	1	2604	Nil	Nil
TOTALS.	288	191078	278	186458	10	4620



## SUPPLY ACCOUNTING DIVISION

1. Of the four main tasks referred to in last month's report, satisfactory progress has been made on the first three. This is particularly satisfying as regards the ascertaining of discrepancies between port and recipient government, and the production of the bi-weekly Report of Imports, since it shows that the amalgamation of the statistical personnel engaged on this report, with this Division, was a wise move. Correct rail receipt figures are now available for a large proportion of the total of imports and the accuracy of the bi-weekly report will obviously increase as previously estimated figures are replaced by actual figures.
2. It was suggested during the month, in view of the re-organisation of the D.P. Supply Division under Deputy Chief of Mission, that this re-organised Division might take over full responsibility for Supply Accounting for D.P. Operation. No final decision on this matter had however been reached by the end of the month.

## MOTOR TRANSPORT DIVISION.

### 1. Receipt of UNRRA Admin. Vehicles:

The shipping date for the twenty-five Jeeps reported as outstanding in last month's report has unfortunately been delayed by E.R.O. until the 1st January, 1947. Immediately these Jeeps arrive they will have to be winterised before issues can be made.

### 2. Winterisation of Jeeps:

Eighteen Jeeps have been sent to the Steyr Company, Vienna, for winterising during the month of December but unfortunately only four have so far been winterised. Owing to lack of electricity, machinery, etc. this is a slow process but every effort is being made to hasten the completion of this work.

### 3. Spare Parts:

A consignment of spare parts for Austin cars was received and issued. Notification has been received from E.R.O. that anti-freeze and skid chains ordered last June are now in transit and should arrive at Trieste about the middle of January.

### 4. Repair work carried out by the Motor Transport Unit, Zell-am-See:

Owing to the Christmas holidays, the report from Zell-am-See has not so far been received.

### 5. Receipt of Spare Parts for the Austrian Government:

271 cases of spare parts were received under the Industrial Rehabilitation programme, checked and handed over to the Austrian Government during the month of December.

### 6. Vehicles for the Austrian Government:

Out of the total consignment of 1,300 vehicles for the Austrian Government 1,299 have arrived and have been handed over. Out of this total, however, three were lost in transit from Italy to Vienna and are now being traced. Also, two 3-ton Chevrolets, 22 Ford 3-tonners and 1 Ford 15-cwt cannot be assembled owing to deficient parts in the cases, therefore instructions have been issued to the Austrian Government to cannibalise these 25 vehicles and take the spare parts on charge. The total vehicles handed over to the Austrian Government will therefore be 1,274.



MONTHLY SHIPPING REPORT FOR  
DECEMBER 1946

A) SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

Gross long tons

15 ships were received during December for Austria with a total of  
gross long tons 37.075.

Of these 15 ships  
4 were from Eastern Hemisphere with a total of gross long tons 5.247.5

2 from United Kingdom :  
S/S Empire Nerissa (see attached statement for figures)  
S/S Tintern Abbey with agric. machinery

1 from Tunisia :  
S/S Snar with Phosphates

1 from India  
S/S Kutsang with 2,380,000 empty bags for agric. rehab.  
From these bags 500,000 have been kept in Trieste for grain offloading purposes.

The 11 other ships were received from U.S. . all loaded with mostly food  
gross long tons 31.827.6

37.075.1

The total cargo received in December for Austria in Trieste is made up as follows according to the Rehabilitation Branches concerned in comparison with the last month.

<u>November</u>			<u>December</u>		
11,722	87%	FOOD	29,712.1	80 14 %	( + 17,990.1 )
841	6 %	AGRICULTURE	6,701	18 %	( + 5,860 )
588	4 %	INDUSTRY	491.3	1.3 %	( - 96.7 )
3		MEDICAL	3.8	0.01 %	( + 0.8 )
394	3 %	CLOTHING	11.5	0.03 %	( - 382.5 )
13		AD IN	140.4	0.38 %	( + 127.4 )
3		VARIOUS	15	0.04 %	( + 12 )
<u>13,564</u>			<u>37,075.1</u>		( + 23,511.1 )

Food breakdown is as follows :

<u>November</u>			<u>December</u>		
9,073	78 %	Grains & flour	26,753 6	90.05 %	( + 17,680. 6 )
<u>2,642</u>	22 %	Canned food	<u>2,958 5</u>	9 95 %	( + 316. 5 )
11,715			<u>29,712 1</u>		( + 17,997. 1 )



MONTHLY SHIPPING REPORTfor December 1947I. TRIESTE

		Docking Date		gross long tons	
1	EMPIRE NERISSA U.K.	2/12	Lime sulphur Tar oil winter wash M.T. Vehicle spares	433 334 14	781
2	JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS U.S.A.	2/12	Bulk wheat	8,550	8,550
3	CECIL B. SELLERS U.S.A.	2/12	Bulk wheat	8,491	8,491
4	NETHERLANDS Vico U.S.A.	3/12	Horse meat & Gravy Edible tallow Coloured oleomargarine Agric. Rehab. Sodium bichromate Clothing Medical supplies Mobile machine repair shop Contributed food: Oats 889 tons Barley 1063 " Wheat 48 " Food for National Cath. Welfare Committee	133 15,7 158,6 13,6 29,4 10,5 3 8,8 2,000	2,387,6
5	TINTERN ABBEY U.K.	6/12	Agric. machinery	640,5	640,5
6	EUGENE FIELD U.S.A.	14/12	Wheat flour Soya flour Corn syrup Agric. Rehab. PX supplies	535 289 452 269 0,7	1,545,7
7	SNAR Tunisia	16/12	Phosphate	3,826	3,826
8	CAPE KIMUKAKI U.S.A.	17/12	Wheat flour	1,593,8	1,593,8
9	JOSHUA LIPPINCOTT U.S.A.	19/12	Canned ground fish Oleomargarine Calcium Carbide Clothing Medical supplies PX supplies	582,7 291,1 20,1 1 0,1 137,9	1,032,9
10	AMERICAN VIC. U.S.A.	27/12	Oleomargarine Wheat flour Corn Agric. Rehab. Industrial Rehab. Medical supplies Contributed veterinary sup.	636 33 427 7 7,5 0,7 1	1,102,2
11	MAKEDONIA U.S.A.	22/12	Feed flour Synthetic rubber	321,4 328,6	650
12	NORTHWESTERN VICTORY U.S.A.	30/12	Wheat flour Horse meat Carbon black	1,191 675 64	1,930
13	FAIRPORT U.S.A.	31/12	Wheat flour Soluble coffee Agric. Rehab.	2,851 24,4 945,7	3,821,1



Docking Date				gross long tons	
				B/fwd	36.351 8
14	KUTSANG	India	31/12	Hessian bags	
15	WINIFRED L. SMITH	U.S.A.	28/12	Corn	471.4
				Agri. Rehab.	231.2
				Industrial	18.9
				PX supplies	1.8
TOTAL TONNAGE AT TRIESTE					37.075.1

MONTH OF DECEMBER

II RECAPITULATION

TRIESTE

				gross long tons	
Wheat	17.039				
Wheat flour	6.203.8				
Oats	829				
Barley	1.063				
Soya flour	259				
Corn	898.4				
Canned fish	582.7		FOOD	29.712.1	
Horsemeat & gravy	808				
Edible tallow	15.7				
Clothing	1.075.7				
Corn Syrup	452				
Soluble coffee	24.4				
Feed flour	321.4				
Agri. Rehab.	1.466.3				
Agri. machinery	640.5		AGRICULTURE	6.791	-
Lime sulphur	433				
Tar oil winter wash	334				
Veterinary supplies	1				
Phosphate	3.326				
MT veh. spares	14				
Mobile machine repair shops	8.8				
Industrial	26.4		INDUSTRY	491.3	
Calcium carbide	20.1				
Carbon black	64				
rubber	328.6				
Sodium bichromate	29.4				
Clothing	11.5		CLOTHING	11.5	
Medical supplies	3.8		MEDICAL	3.8	
PX supplies	140.4		ADMIN SUPPLIES	140.4	
Food for National Catholic Welfare Committee	15		VARIOUS	15	
TOTAL DECEMBER				37.075.1	

From Eastern Hemisphere: - 4 Ships = 5.247.5

From Western Hemisphere: - 11 Ships = 31.827.6

These tonnages are not all from out-turn reports the last ships arrived in the month being at present in offloading.



1) Daily tonnages remaining on ships and in shed.

About 10,000 tns were remaining in the port of Trieste at the end of November:  
( 8,307 on ships + 1,690 in shed) 30/11

The tonnage remaining on the first of the month was  
gross metric tons 9,637 ( 7,761 on ship + 1,876 in shed) 1/12

It has doubled on the 2nd because of arrival of 3 ships  
gross metric tons 18,447 ( 16,437 on ship + 2,010 in shed) 2/12

Another ship arriving on the 3rd put the port tonnage to the maximum of the  
month with gross metric tons 28,464 ( 25,266 on ship + 3,198 in shed) 3/12

These tonnage being regularly cleared by a good daily despatching of 1,500 tns  
has been decreasing until the 30th of the month with the minimum of  
gross metric tons 4,356 ( 1,558 on ship + 2,799 in shed) 30/12

A new ship arrived on the last day of the year put the remaining tonnage to  
gross metric tons 8,772 ( 5,965 on ship + 2,807 in shed) 31/12

2) Tonnages clearing

a) Tonnages received by ship in GMT 37,668,3

b) Tonnages despatched by waggon in GMT 38,828

in 2,487 waggons = 15 t. 6 average by waggon.

The best clearing day was on the 8th with  
GMT 2,773 in 164 waggons.

Only Christmas day was without any despatching. If we put off this  
non working day, the daily average of dispatching has been for December

$$\frac{38,828}{30} = 1,294 \text{ tns}$$

in a daily average number of loaded waggons

$$\frac{2,487}{30} = 83 \text{ waggons.}$$

Port Officer's Report from Trieste.

Some ships were carrying cargo for the other Mission as well, so that the  
Port facilities had to be used to the utmost. Some difficulties we had for the vessel  
+ "ALTAY", which ship, during her voyage from Istanbul to Trieste encountered heavy and  
stormy weather so that the cargo (rye) was partly damaged. After several tons  
were despatched to Austria it was found out that some irrecoverable rye was mixed  
with the sound one. Forwarding was stopped therefore cargo put in special shed,  
spread out on the bottom and exposed to a thorough ventilation, so that we succeeded  
to save a great lot of the cargo..

Rail situation: When the first grain ship came begin December, no waggons  
were arrived being on their way up from Austria to Trieste. Nevertheless we  
succeeded to solve this problem on discharging the grain from one ship directly in the  
few railcars we had. For the other two wheat ships we discharged them partly in bulk,  
or stored the wheat in bags. Afterward's waggons came in more regularly and we were  
able to forward fast.

Warehouses: Are in perfect state there is plenty of space to store and even  
in the nearest future some more sheds will be put at the receivers disposal.

Relations: Our liaison with H.C. (Port committee) continues to be very good.  
We are in permanent contact with Port Commandant and R.T.C. Officer concerning the  
railroadcars. Co-operation with forwarders & ships agents is very good. Magazine  
Generali raised their tariffs with 30 % beginning 3rd of January.

+ The "ALTAY" arrived late in November (30th) and must be included in December  
as far the handling of the cargo is concerned.



# I. SHIPPING

TRIESTE

## PORT OPERATIONS TRIESTE

W A G G O N S T O N N A G E (tons)									
Date	Ships in Port	Empty		Loaded		Remaining			Date
		Asked	Reed	Number	Tons	On ship +	In shed =	Total	
Month of December 1946									
S 1	4	34	34	30:	440	7,761	+	1,876 =	9,637 1 S
2	4	143	72	35:	447	16,437	+	2,010 =	18,447 2
3	6	189	56	56:	847	25,266	+	3,198 =	28,464 3
4	6	222	73	66:	904	22,796	+	4,764 =	27,560 4
5	5	222	98	90:	1,374	18,915	+	7,271 =	26,186 5
6	5	282	98	83:	1,294	16,857	+	8,675 =	25,532 6
7	5	294	137	96:	1,421	12,391	+	11,720 =	24,111 7
S 8	4	168	164	164:	2,773	10,232	+	11,106 =	21,338 8 S
9	3	296	177	91:	1,364	8,832	+	11,142 =	19,974 9
10	3	318	177	92:	1,325	7,035	+	11,614 =	18,649 10
11	3	276	129	129:	2,018	3,458	+	13,173 =	16,631 11
12	3	314	75	75:	1,049	909	+	14,673 =	15,582 12
13	0	251	137	137:	2,229	0	+	13,353 =	13,353 13
14	1	191	147	147:	2,254	1,410	+	11,295 =	12,705 14
S 15	1	60	37	37:	606	696	+	11,403 =	12,099 15 S
16	1	122	198	84:	1,293	306	+	10,500 =	10,806 16
17	1	130	99	62:	863	1,594	+	9,943 =	11,537 17
18	2	100	147	62:	948	5,086	+	9,430 =	14,516 18
19	3	140	79	61:	940	5,316	+	8,640 =	13,956 19
20	3	125	95	87:	1,296	4,711	+	7,949 =	12,660 20
21	3	146	158	114:	1,719	3,763	+	7,178 =	10,941 21
S 22	3	70	72	72:	1,125	3,169	+	6,647 =	9,816 22 S
23	2	160	132	105:	1,675	2,322	+	5,819 =	8,141 23
24	1	101	38	77:	1,229	1,772	+	5,140 =	6,912 24
25	1	port	not working			1,772	+	5,140 =	6,912 25
26	1	165	130	99:	1,331	1,252	+	4,329 =	5,582 26
27	2	106	118	104:	1,615	1,220	+	3,848 =	5,068 27
28	3	55	67	111:	1,641	1,696	+	3,193 =	4,889 28
S 29	3	54	55	43:	687	585	+	3,617 =	4,202 29 S
30	2	99	79	81:	1,233	1,557	+	2,799 =	4,356 30
31	3	72	95	59:	888	5,965	+	2,807 =	8,772 31

3,173 2,487: 38,828



S &amp; T MOV. DIV.

2nd Jan 47

UNRRA Relief and Rehabilitation Programme to Austria

MONTHLY RAIL & AIR REPORTfor DECEMBER 1946

No: 8 R

gross metric tons

Despatching Country	Commodity	RAIL	AIR	Total by Origin
C.S.R.	Coal	19,310.11		19,310.11 C.S.R.
France	Crimson clover	80		80 France
England	Safety fuse		0,906	1,631 England
	M.T. Vehicle spares		0,702	
	Leaflets		0,023	
TOTAL DECEMBER 1946				19,391,741

RECAPITULATION

Crimson clover	80	80	AGRICULTURE
Coal	19,310.11	19,311,016	INDUSTRY
Safety fuse	0,906		
MT Vehicle spares	0,702	0,725	ADMIN
Leaflets	0,023		
TOTAL DECEMBER 1946		19,391,741	



### C. Rail Movements

#### 1. Traffic from Italian ports (Trieste)

a) During the month of December a total of 2474 waggons entered Austria, loaded in Trieste with 38,813 metric tons of UNRRA supplies for Austria. The respective figures for November were 1457 waggons with 22,798 tons. The SURPLUS for December is 16,025 tons.

b) In the meantime 2487 waggons were being loaded in the port with 38,828 tons. The respective figures for November were 1366 waggons with 20,842 tons.

c) Here above figures show that the rate of clearance of the loaded waggons in Trieste has followed exactly their rate of loading. The daily average loading capacity was 1294 tons in December as compared with 802 tons in November and 863 tons in October.

d) The figures communicated by the Austrian Railways show that during the month 2907 empty waggons were despatched from Austria via Tarvisio to Trieste for the purpose of loading UNRRA goods for Austria. In the meantime a total of 2,487 waggons was actually loaded. The difference is 420 waggons which represent 14 percent of loss for unsuitability for loading, military purposes or pure loss. It is to be noticed that this percentage is the smallest reached since four months. The percentage of loss for September was 50%, for October: 30% and for November: 15%. At the end of last month, an agreement was made between the British Element in Trieste as well as in North Italy and our Division so as to despatch in the future only complete trains of about 45 waggons. This policy entered into operation on Dec 2nd and has worked very satisfactorily all over the month. At the beginning of December, the British Element accorded first priority for despatch of waggons to Trieste for our loadings.

e) The following figures give a picture of the rail traffic since last August:

#### UNRRA supplies entered in Austria

	<u>Waggons</u>	<u>Tonnage (metr. tons)</u>
August	6,689	106,822
September	2,588	38,483
October	1,732	25,276
November	1,457	22,798
December	2,474	38,313
	<hr/> 14,940	<hr/> 231,692

#### 2. Traffic from other origins

During December, a total of 19,390 point 11 tons of UNRRA supplies entered Austria in 1000 waggons coming from other origins than Trieste. The respective figures for November were 752 waggons with 14,774 point 29 tons.

a) Apart from 80 tons of Crimson Clover Seeds arrived from France the December figure includes only the COAL imports from Czechoslovakia. Since the beginning of these operations, viz Nov 13th, a total of 36,845.70 tons of coal has been handed over to Austria. Taking into consideration the period Nov 13th - Dec 27th, the daily average delivery reaches 818 tons. If this scale is maintained, it will be possible to complete the program in time.

b) Potash ex USSR Zone Germany: a tonnage of 9,768 point 4 of potash remains still to be collected in the USSR Zone of Germany. Lack of empty waggons is the main reason of the delay occurring in the resumption of these imports. Conversations continue with the Austrian Railways. Moreover personnel contacts which have to take place in Berlin soonest will have for object the settlement of this technical problem.



GENERAL MOVEMENTS FOR AUSTRIA

Date	<u>WAGGONS</u>		<u>T O N N A G E</u>		<u>ENTERED IN AUSTRIA</u>		
	<u>EMPTY</u> to Italy	<u>LOADED</u> from Italian Ports			from other origins		
				<u>RAIL</u>	<u>ROAD</u>	<u>AIR</u>	
	Waggons	Waggons	m.t.	Waggons	m.t.	Trucks	m.t. kg
Month of December 1946							
1	2	19:	281	33:	893		
2	50	25:	363	33:	596		
3	100	51:	745	36:	697		
4	50	26:	377	36:	641		
5	148	72:	1.052	97:	1.366		
6	139	73:	1.111	34:	610		
7	220	75:	1.196	98:	1.955		
8	138	78:	1.121				
9	93	170:	2,668	67:	1.355		
10	98.	92:	1.485				
11	58	50:	804	33:	614		
12	200	124:	1,874	32:	638		
13	103	145:	2,360	33:	611		906 kg
14	103	92:	1,500	33:	623		
15	134	118:	1,896	35:	684		
16	99	125:	1,814	34:	694		
17	157	43:	705				330 kg
18	50	90:	11,427	33:	603		395 kg
19	97	43:	575	33:	667		
20	145	60:	945	38:	659		
21	150	86:	1,411	33:	579		
22	149	65:	1,028	63	1.216,11		
23	163	148:	2.287	66:	1.214		
24	0	47:	774	65:	1.283		
25	0	121:	1,921	31:	604		
26	0	67:	1,097	2:	33		
27	0	50:	769	2:	35		
28	0	71	1,054				
29	78	158	2,298				
30	84	43	606				
31	99	47	769				
	2.907	2.474	38 313	1.000:	19.390,11		1,631 kg



c) Quebracho ex USA via Genoa. The entire consignment of 350 tons of Quebracho has left Genoa on Dec 20th and at the time of writing this report, it is known that 18 waggons have left Innsbruck for Vienna.

d) Basic Slag ex Luxembourg. The collecting of the first consignment of 7.000 tons of slag has been delayed up to now owing to a lack of empty waggons. However, the problem has just been favourably settled at the time this report is being written. The question of moving the second consignment of 10.000 tons has not yet been studied.

e) Dry skimmed milk powder (79 point 8 tons) and meat products (190 point 2 tons) ex Luxembourg. Same remark as for par. d: the problem of despatching empty waggons is solved. This consignment should normally arrive in Vienna during January.

f) Ecito/Bidac meeting. The monthly Ecito/Bidac meeting was held in Brussels on December 17th. For January, the following movements of supplies for the UNRRA Programme for Austria have been accepted.

TL 12U1	Trieste (ex N. America and N. Africa): 43.000 tons general cargo: 123 trains
LI 12U2	Luxembourg: 6.500 tons basic slag: 9 trains
CI 12U4	Czechoslovakia: 30.000 tons coal: 47 trains
CI 12Z4	Czechoslovakia: 2.500 tons general cargo: 4 trains
SM 12U3	Sweden: 1.230 tons of seed oats: 2 trains

The total agreed tonnage to be moved during January will be about 83.000 for UNRRA Austria.

g) General comments: It is known that the situation in Austria with regard to waggons is not satisfactory. Same situation is prevailing everywhere all over Central and Continental Europe but the difficulties are increased in Austria due to the fact that this country has no own waggons marked "Austria". This particular situation has very often been pointed out in discussions between the Austrian Railways and ourselves and this is probably one main reason of the difficulties occurring regularly in international meetings where the position for Austria is studied.

Since two months, the problem of resuming the loadings of potash in USSR Zone in Germany has been pending for a question of waggons, and the problem of collecting the basic slag and some 270 tons of canned food in Luxembourg has been pending for the same reason. This situation has involved numerous discussions with many parties concerned. Moreover, it has been necessary sometimes to press very seriously the Austrian Railways so as to make them understand that a large spirit of conciliation must inspire them in their dealings. Finally, the problem of waggons for loading the basic slag and the canned food in Luxembourg has just been favourably solved, leaving possibilities of other discussions regarding further consignments. It is interesting to notice an innovation in the operating system of sending empty waggons to Luxembourg: Waggons will be passed to the US Zone Germany which will compensate them at each border up to Luxembourg without actual running of vehicles. The operation will be handled by ECITO (European Central Internat. Transport Organization). This system was unofficially proposed at Ecito Paris by a representative of our Mission and was accepted.



It seems necessary at the end of the last month of the year to show what outstanding tonnages are still expected from the total budget for Austrian Mission. All estimations provided to Movements by the Branches concerned give the following tonnage estimation still to be received in Austria.

Outstanding net tonnages expected

I SHIPPING	January	February	March	Total	Grand total by Ship & Rail	
1 Food	25.000	23.265	23.265	71.530	FOOD	71.800
2 Agriculture	1.884	3.075	1.933	6.892		
3 Industry	3.077	1.653	1.832	6.562		
4 Medical	300	300	300	900	AGRIC.	45.171
TOTAL BY SHIP	30.261	28.293	27.330	85.884		
=====						
II RAIL					INDUSTRY	37.231
1 Food	270			270		
2 Agriculture	10.000	16.939	11.340	38.279	MEDICAL	900
3 Industry	20.669	10.000		30.669		
TOTAL BY RAIL	30.939	26.939	11.340	69.218		
=====						
Grand Total Ship & Rail	61.200	55.232	38.670	155.102		
=====						

These figures are only rough estimations for following reasons : -

1 The food figures by ship are probably nearest of gross than of net expected tonnages.

2 The breakdown by month has been established for the best estimation possible. For tonnages not yet notified as delivered to UNRRA it is obvious that delivery at Trieste during January is not to be expected. Therefore these tonnages have been taken down in equal quantity for delivery February and March. But if tonnages procured are already delivered to UNRRA and expecting shipment a part of them can reasonably be expected during January.

3 All the above tonnage must be raised of about 10 % to be considered under the Movements point of view shipping & rail

The under table is made from the totals of the above table but raised to 10 % to give an rough idea of outstanding tonnages to be shipped in gross metric tons.

	January	February	March	Total
I BY SHIPS	33.287	31.122	30.063	94.472
II BY RAIL	34.033	29.633	12.474	76.140
SHIP & RAIL	67.320	60.755	42.537	170.612
=====				



General Movements for Austria  
addendum to November issue of above report

The following information regarding the import of COAL from Czechoslovakia arrived after the issue of the November report.

<u>Date of arrival</u>	<u>Number of waggons</u>	<u>Tonnage</u>
Nov. 28	32	632
29	59	1.149
30	105	2.184
—	<hr/> 196	<hr/> 3.965

The total tonnage imported in November from other origins than Trieste is consequently 948 waggons with 18.739 point 39 tons instead of 752 waggons with 14.774 point 29 tons.



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

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF PERSONNEL

January - December

1946.

Division of Operational Analysis

January 1947.



TABLE I

UNRRA AUSTRIAN MISSION PERSONNEL  
Number at end of each month 1946 by Class

	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Total	592	720	841	949	906	1203	1363	1368	1290	1227	1137	984
Class I	592	672	740	708	696	659	631	596	547	491	421	341
Class II (Local) /a	0	48	93	161	198	531	719	757	727	715	680	605
Class III (Voluntary Agency) /b	0	0	0	0	12	13/c	13/c	15	16	21	36	38

/a The Mission began to place Class II employees on the payroll at Central Headquarters Vienna in February 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 Trading Bureau and supply centres were added to the UNRRA payroll. No Class II employees are in Assembly Centres. 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 Agreements 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 Figures previously reported for June and July were incorrect.



TABLE II

UNRRA AUSTRIAN MISSION PERSONNEL  
Class I by Departments

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
T o t a l	592	672	740	708	695	659	631	596	547	491	421	341
Central Headquarters Vienna	53	98	163	198	213	222	230	203	196	184	166	162
Displaced Persons Operations	a/	a/	a/	a/	28	30	33	29	27	29 b/	24	41 c/
Dept. of Supply, Distribution and Transport	a/	a/	a/	a/	87	86	92	81	75	68	62	58
Dept. of Finance & Administration	a/	a/	a/	a/	54	56	54	48	51	49	46	45 d/
Office of Chief of Mission e/	a/	a/	a/	a/	44	50	51	45	43	38	34	10
Zone and Area Headquarters f/	115	106	111	147	122	121	101	115	100	75	77	60
Assembly Centres	373	381	394	343	274	239	232	218	201	192	148	119
Staging, Supply & Motor Transport Centre	51	67	80	100	81	77	68	60	50	40	30	=
Salzburg g/	51	67	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zell am See Motor Transport Unit	-	-	-	56	51	46	43	38	31	22	15	h/
Grodig Supply Centre	-	-	-	44	30	31	25	22	19	18	15	i/

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

b/ The Department of Relief Services was abolished 9 October; three divisions connected with D.P. Operations report directly to the Deputy Chief of Mission, Welfare and Repatriation, Health Division and D.P. Supply Division.

c/ Includes Tracing Bureau.

d/ Includes Security Office.

e/ Includes Public Relations, Legal Adviser, Division of Operational Analysis. Also includes Security Office and Tracing Bureau January through November.

f/ 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; effective 4 September the two Area Headquarters Offices in the American Zone have been abolished and the Salzburg Area Office has become the American Zone Headquarters.

g/ Staging and Supply Centre at Salzburg, January through March; staging operations transferred to Central Headquarters, Vienna, in April and Motor Transport and Supply Units opened at Zell am See and Grodig.

h/ Now included under Dept. of Supply, Distribution and Transport. i/ Now included under Displaced Persons Operations.



TABLE III

UNRRA AUSTRIAN MISSION PERSONNEL  
Class I, by Country of Citizenship

	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
<u>T o t a l</u>	<u>592</u>	<u>607</u>	<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>341</u>
U.K.	207	271	297	342	319	303	204	269	254	230	196	159
U.S.A.	138	146	196	190	160	153	148	136	115	104	89	66
France	50	52	49	41	26	28	27	25	25	20	15	9
Netherlands	43	44	41	41	33	32	32	32	28	26	23	18
Belgium	39	41	38	37	32	28	27	26	24	21	17	14
Canada	31	20	27	27	22	22	21	17	16	15	12	13
Poland	27	27	27	27	19	20	19	18	18	17	16	15
Czechoslovakia	13	10	10	13	13	12	13	12	10	10	8	8
Australia	12	17	18	16	15	16	14	14	14	11	11	14
South Africa	4	5	5	6	5	6	5	5	6	4	4	3
Brazil	4	6	3	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1
Luxembourg	3	3	11	18	4	6	6	6	6	5	4	2
Columbia	3	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
U.S.S.R.	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
Eire	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	0	0
Bolivia	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	2	0	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	0
San Salvador	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Venezuela	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Palestine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	1	0
Switzerland	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Yugoslavia	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Norway	0	0	3	12	0	5	7	8	7	6	5	4
Indo China	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malta	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Austria	0	0	0	0	1 a/	1 a/	1 a/	1 a/	1 a/	1 a/	1 a/	0
Stateless	2	3	2	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4

a/ Physician recruited in London.



TABLE IV

## UNRRA AUSTRIAN MISSION PERSONNEL

by Sex

		<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Class I:	Total	<u>690</u>	<u>659</u>	<u>631</u>	<u>596</u>	<u>547</u>	<u>491</u>	<u>421</u>	<u>341</u>
	Male	430	401	383	359	318	275	234	192
	Female	260	258	248	237	229	216	187	149
Class II:	Total			<u>719</u>	<u>757</u>	<u>727</u>	<u>715</u>	<u>680</u>	<u>605</u>
	Male			413	435	412	403	386	346
	Female			306	322	315	312	294	259
Class III:	Total			<u>40</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>38</u>
	Male			21	7	8	10	16	19
	Female			19	8	8	11	20	19

TABLE V

## UNRRA AUSTRIAN MISSION PERSONNEL

Class I by Grade

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Total	<u>690</u>	<u>659</u>	<u>631</u>	<u>596</u>	<u>547</u>	<u>491</u>	<u>421</u>	<u>341</u>
2	1	3	2	1	0	2	2	2
3	126	109	94	81	62	42	33	16
4	123	107	109	101	83	72	53	35
5	54	60	57	60	65	57	51	49
6	59	56	55	57	48	41	36	26
7	44	41	39	26	33	37	39	37
8	69	69	75	71	65	54	42	33
9	56	52	54	56	60	57	49	42
10	86	88	87	79	74	71	62	50
11	37	38	34	40	37	38	36	34
12	9	9	9	9	8	8	7	6
13	5	7	7	7	6	6	5	5
14	1	1	4	3	3	3	3	3
15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
U.S.P.H.S.	3	4	4	4	2	2	2	2
Ungraded	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	0



TABLE VI

## UNRRA AUSTRIAN MISSION PERSONNEL

## Class II by Department

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>161</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>531</u>	<u>719</u>	<u>757</u>	<u>727</u>	<u>715</u>	<u>680</u>	<u>605</u>
Central Headquarters Vienna	<u>0</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>161</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>290</u>	<u>316</u>	<u>314</u>	<u>314</u>	<u>301</u>	<u>419</u>
Displaced Persons Operations	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>6</u> a/	<u>6</u>	<u>127</u> b/
Supply, Distribution and Transport	<u>0</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>139</u>
Finance and Administration c/	<u>0</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>151</u>
Office of Chief of Mission	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>77</u> d/	<u>76</u> e/	<u>77</u> f/	<u>69</u> g/	<u>2</u>
Zone and Area Headquarters	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>251</u>	<u>253</u>	<u>236</u>	<u>221</u>	<u>226</u>	<u>186</u>
Assembly Centres	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Staging, Supply, Motor Transport Centres	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>0</u>
Zell am See	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>h/</u>
Grodig	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>i/</u>
Trieste, Port Traffic Office	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>h/</u>

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

b/ Includes Tracing Bureau with 67 Class II personnel and Grodig Supply Centre with 56.

c/ Includes two hotels in Vienna.

d/ Includes Tracing Bureau with 67 Class II personnel.

e/ Includes Tracing Bureau with 66 Class II personnel.

f/ Includes Tracing Bureau with 67 Class II personnel.

g/ Includes Tracing Bureau with 65 Class II personnel.

h/ Now included with Dept. of Supply, Distribution and Transport.

i/ Now included with Displaced Persons Operations.



TABLE VII

UNRRA AUSTRIAN MISSION PERSONNEL  
Class II by Country of Citizenship.

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

<sup>a/</sup> 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>
T o t a l	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>38</u>
U.K.	2	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
France	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Poland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Switzerland	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
U.S.	0	7	7	7	7	7	8	9
Czechoslovakia	0	0	0	2	3	3	3	3
Stateless	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Palestine	0	0	0	0	0	5	8	11
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4

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>
T o t a l	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>38</u>
Vienna, Central Headquarters	5	6	6	11	10
Zone and Area Headquarters	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>13</u>
American Zone	3	3	4	10	13
British Zone	2	2	2	0	0
French Zone	0	0	0	0	0
Assembly Centres	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>
American Zone	2	2	6	9	9
British Zone	3	3	3	6	6



# GENERAL REPORT

November 1946

## Requirements and Distribution Division

### INDEX:

#### MEDICAL REPORT

#### AGRICULTURAL REPORT

- I. Tractors
- II. General Machinery
- III. Potash

#### INDUSTRY

- I. Tin Ingots
- II. Bakelite Resin
- III. Vehicles
- IV. Roofing Felt

#### TEXTILES

- I. Quebracho
- II. Mimosabark
- III. Raw Wool
- IV. Sodium Bichromate
- V. Blankets
- VI. Men's and Children's Shoes



## MEDICAL REPORT

November 1946

### I. UPPER AUSTRIA SOUTH

The Distribution Officer for this area reported that

- i) cases of tuberculosis are now on the increase
- ii) shortage of calcium presents a grave problem
- iii) silk catgut and rubber gloves are in short supply.

### II. UPPER AUSTRIA NORTH

#### i) Hospitals

Upper Austria North has three hospitals, Urfahr (100 beds), Freistadt (100 beds) and Perg (35 beds). All were established since the war. Infectious cases are still sent out of the area however to Linz or Amstetten. The new hospitals were largely equipped from German Army stocks.

Urfahr hospital which is run by Protestant Missionaries, but financed by the Province, was inspected. The hospital received 100 bed sheets from UNRRA, as well as various medical supplies.

It is suggested that these hospitals deserve special consideration from the Federal Government, as, having been established since the war to serve an area which was previously dependent on the General Hospital at Linz, from which it is now cut off, except for infectious cases.

#### ii) Pharmacies

Pharmacies were visited in Perg and Rohrbach. They were obtaining supplies direct from Vienna according to the Federal Government scheme, but complained of a particular shortage of heart medicines, alcohol, and sugar and fat ingredients.

#### iii) General

The Distribution Officer for Upper Austria North talked with the Chief Medical Officer of Upper Austria North, Dr. Witzany. He was somewhat embittered, and stated that UNRRA had only so far sent medical supplies to the value of 30,000.-- Austrian Schillings into the area, and that the Muehlviertel was generally neglected by Vienna.

It would be helpful if this contention could be checked. Doctors and chemists stated that they were completely cut off from their normal source of supply (Linz) of non UNRRA medicines, by a stringent American ban on export.

The Medical Branch have provided answers to several of the complaints of shortages of drugs and given information as to where or how they may be obtained. Though it is pointed out that some of the items in short supply are due to either a world shortage or non-arrival of UNRRA shipments.

With reference to point iii) above the Austrian Government officials have assured the Medical Branch here that the Muehlviertel do get their full quota according to the distribution plan.

It seems, however, that this is a Zone problem, in which occupying forces concentrate on looking after their own areas.



### III. LOWER AUSTRIA

#### i) St. Pölten.

The hospital at St. Pölten is using 750 beds. 50 beds are kept for infectious diseases or epidemics. The Director stated that the UNRRA medicines are rather expensive and they have to make up for their expenses by increasing the price per bed from 6 to 9 S. Due to the rise in wages the hospital has a budget deficit of S 30,000.-- per month. The hospital only buys those medicaments which it urgently needs. They received Penicillin from the Don Suisse. Patients get about 2000 calories daily because the hospital has its own farm.

The Director explained further that they are very short of oil for heating (need 120 tons a month or 150 tons coal). An increase of TB and VD can be noticed. The hospital still needs the following medical supplies:

Bandages of all sizes, thermometer, syringes of all sizes, Digitalis, Novocain, Coffein, Codein, Morphium, Strophantin, Pantopon, Eucotal, Dilaudid, Dolantin, Catgut, silk, rubber gloves, Salvarsan and Bismuth, concentrated vinegar acid, Calcium, Diphtheria serum, salted acid (Salzsäure), liver preparations, urine raising preparations, purgatives.

Also, doctors' clothing is very urgently in demand. The hospital was told to get an allocation of doctors' clothing from the American Red Cross but this does not seem possible.

### IV. BURGENLAND

#### i) Oberpullendorf

The hospital has 100 beds. It is in very good condition and has received UNRRA medical supplies for which the Chief Surgeon expressed his great thankfulness. But still there is a great need of the following:

Syringes of all sizes, Novocain, Cocain, Sulfonamides, Salvarsan, Insulin, Morphium, Pantopon, Atropin, Coramin, Cardiazol, Sympathol, Hepothrate, liver preparations, Blood transfusion apparatus, Barium for X rays, X ray film 30 x 40, 24 x 30, 18 x 24, 13 x 18 and 4 x 5, plasters of all kinds, bandages, Zellstoff, Gaze, Fixiernatron, Hypophysen preparations, Ergotin, Pituisan, Calcium for injections, Syrup (Ephetonin) custor oil, thermometers,

and, for the patients, shirts, Pyjamas and childrens' shirts.

#### ii) Guessing

The hospital at Guessing is the only one for the whole district and Oberwart. It received its full allotment of UNRRA medical supplies which it very badly needed. But still there is a great demand of syringes, specially bandages of all sizes, Ether, plasters, Tetanus serum, catgut, Gause, thermometers, Coffein, Cocain, Novocain, Test serum, Pituisan, Calcium, Fixiernatron, Developper, thread, silk, Barium, Syrup (Ephetonin), local aesthetics, X ray film 18 x 24, Salvarsan, corpus luteum, hormon, pantopon, Sulfonamides, engl. gips bandages, Babies' clothing, pillows, women's shirts.

#### iii) Jennersdorf

The pharmacy at Jennersdorf is the only pharmacy for the whole Bezirk. They received UNRRA medical supplies but are still urgently in need of:

Bandages, gips bandages, Gause, heart preparations, Coramin, Digitalis, Tetanus, Salvarsan and Bismuth. Aqua destillata, syringes, thermometers,



Pyramidon, sulfur paste, sulfonamides, Lysol, Siegmund syringes, cod liver oil, Vigantol, Baby-suckers, methylated alcohol.

As the Bezirk of Jennersdorf has about 2000 VD cases among the women, Salvarsan, Lysol and syringes are the urgent requests.

iv) Rust

The pharmacy at Rust has received UNRRA medical supplies and what was not needed has been sent back (Ether and chloroform). They are very badly in need of:

Digitalis, Strophantin, Coffein, local anesthetics, bandages, Euphelin, Vaseline, cod liver oil, Vitamin D tablets for children.

Conclusions:

In the Russian Zone UNRRA's medical supplies appear to be going out more smoothly than any other part of the Mission's programme and are very greatly appreciated, particularly in Burgenland.

The most urgent needs in hospitals appear to be syringes and needles, bandages and bed linen.

The most urgent needs in pharmacies appear to be heart preparations and liver injections.



## AGRICULTURE

November 1946

### I. TRACTORS

#### 1) LOWER AUSTRIA

i) The Field Distribution Officer for this area reports that in Wiener Neustadt a farmer owning only 4 hectares of arable land and apparently no forest land has been selected as a recipient of an UNRRA Minneapolis-Moline tractor. The secretary of the Wiener Neustadt Bezirksbauernkammer stated the reason was that not sufficient notice was given to farmers with more land to make their application.

A spot check later revealed the following as proposed recipients of Minneapolis tractors:

Berghofer, Wiener Neustadt	110 ha	
Schwendenwein )	Erlach	41 ha (31 acres and 10 ha forest)
Theresia Winkler )		
Rupper Hofer, Wr. Neustadt	4 ha	
Säuter & Co., Unter Eggendorf	4 ha	(has part of a cooperative which owns 200 ha forest).

ii) In Hollabrunn distributors were having difficulty in instructing purchasers in the use of the tractors when they themselves received no instructions in German.

The Bauernkammer has received 11 Minneapolis tractors which on 15.11.1946 were still with the wholesalers. Tools were missing from several of them and two had defective magnetos and sparking plugs. The wholesaler complained that he had great difficulty in instructing the farmers in the use of the tractors as he himself received no instructions in German.

iii) Horn: 5 Fordson Major and 4 Minneapolis tractors have been distributed. Tool kits were all received. Farmers complained that the Fordson used too much petroleum. The Minneapolis is popular and is still being run on Kerosine. Recipients of the Minneapolis averaged holdings of 30 ha of cultivable land. Applications for 25 more have been made.

iv) Neunkirchen: Two Minneapolis tractors have been allotted to this Bezirk. One of them has been allotted to Baron Etthofen.

This means that the suggestion which was made of a cooperative between Baron Etthofen and Frau Tschiederer to use Frau Tschiederer's Fordson has been abandoned. It is certain that Frau Tschiederer is not able to make full use of her UNRRA tractor and it is considered that this is an unsatisfactory distribution.

The Secretary of the Bauernkammer was told that UNRRA expected all its tractors to be fully used. He replied however (and the Landwirtschaftskammer supports his view) that he has no authority to compel a farmer to hire out a tractor if he cannot fully use it.

v) Krems: The Bauernkammer at Krems has received 3 Minneapolis tractors which were distributed to Barbara Mayerhofer with 22 ha, Stadtgemeinde Krems with 183 ha, and the Duke of Ratibor's Administration with 1099 ha.

The Bauernkammer put in an application for another 5 tractors



to be distributed to farmers with average estate of 30 ha. They use normal Kerosine as fuel and farmers get 100 litres of petrol from the Bauernkammer per month.

President of the Bauernkammer stated that the Fordson Major tractor would be preferable for this country because the Minneapolis is not heavy enough for the hills. A heavy tractor with 4 rubber wheels would be ideal.

## 2) BURGENLAND

i) Guessing: The Bauernkammer at Guessing received 3 Fordson Major tractors but they are not very satisfied because the tractors have no rubber wheels and cannot be used on the road. The Landwirtschaftskammer made applications for Minneapolis tractors. A Fordson tractor distributed to Count Draskovic worked for 8 months in perfect order and has now broken down because of wrong fuel.

ii) Jennersdorf: The Bauernkammer at Jennersdorf received Fordson Major tractors which are not suitable for this country. Here rubber wheels can only be used. They applied for Minneapolis tractors.

### Conclusions:

The Field Distribution Officer states and suggests the following action:

a) The distribution of tractors is still unsatisfactory. It is suggested that the Austrian Government be informed that no further distribution will be made until the lists of proposed recipients have been scrutinised. Negotiations with Bezirksbauernkammer, Landwirtschaftskammer and O.H.V.N. have been undertaken on this matter and it is thought that in no other way can UNRRA ensure that these very valuable machines are properly used.

b) Many tractors are not being used pending the issue of suitable fuel. It is understood that this matter is still under negotiation.

c) Instructions in German for use and maintenance should be issued with each tractor.

d) Many tool kits are defective when issued.

## 3) VIENNA

i) Stadtgut Cobenzl: The Stadtgut Cobenzl belongs to the Community of Vienna and has received 1 Minneapolis tractor with all tools. They get allocations of Kerosine from the "Orop" Company and petrol through the Landwirtschaftskammer. The Stadtgut has about 150 ha of arable land.

ii) Georg Gey, Wien XI, Simmeringer Hauptstrasse 133, received 1 Minneapolis tractor with all tools. He has about 30 ha arable land near the Ostbahn, Laaberg, Schwechat, Neuriesen. He is not yet using the tractor because he has not yet received the "Tyonschein" from the Landwirtschaftskammer. He has the necessary fuel to run the tractor (40% petrol, 60% Kerosine).

iii) Stadlau, Bezirksvorstehung: The Bezirksvorstehung has received 1 Minneapolis tractor but no fuel. The tractor went to the Probsdorf Gemeinde to be used by this and the neighbouring Gemeinden. All tools were received.



iv) Franz Ammerer, Breitenlee: received one Minneapolis tractor but is anxiously awaiting the instructions in German or a visit from an instructor. It would be helpful if an UNRRA tractor officer could visit this farm which is in the Vienna area and requires no travel permit. He hopes to get Kerosine from the Lagerhaus Stammersdorf (warehouse of the Landwirtschaftskammer). Petrol has already been received. He and his brother-in-law own together arable land of 56 ha. All tools have been delivered with the tractor.

## II. GENERAL MACHINERY

### 1) UPPER AUSTRIA NORTH

In every Bezirk of this area, a considerable need for agricultural machinery was expressed. The Muehlviertel suffered considerable war damage and is the only part of the Russian Zone where no UNRRA agricultural machinery has yet been distributed. As a consequence, in an agricultural Province which receives little food from UNRRA, the prestige of the Administration is low.

It is suggested that the Federal Government be asked to consider the advisability of supplying the Muehlviertel direct from Vienna and not through Linz.

### 2) LOWER AUSTRIA

i) Horn The Bauernkammer needs urgently 90 ploughs, 4 Grass mowing machines, 5 harrows and 4 Sowing machines.

### 3) BURGENLAND

#### i) Rust:

Tractors and other agricultural machinery have not yet been delivered to Rust. They are badly in need of grass reaping machines, ploughs, harrows etc.

#### ii) Oberwart:

The Bauernkammer at Oberwart is to receive 100 ploughs and 10 seed harrows. Three big estates in Oberwart applied for the Fordson Major tractor. The applicants are Markt Hodic 243 ha, Pinkafeld 191 ha, and Stefanshof 238 ha. As the petrol situation is very bad, the Bauernkammer is afraid this tractor will need too much fuel.

#### iii) Jennersdorf:

The Bauernkammer at Jennersdorf need smaller mowing machines because the cutbar is too big for horses (1.20 m would be enough). The harrows are also too heavy for cattle to pull.

## III. POTASH

Potash has been distributed throughout Steiermark, Upper Austria, Lower Austria and Vienna.



UPPER AUSTRIA SOUTH

The report from Upper Austria states that this commodity has now been distributed but no prices have been published to the consumers.

One farm at St. Georgen near Obernberg having about 50 ha of land has received the following amounts without any prices being given:

Kalisalz 38/42%	8 Sacks of 50 kg	400 kg
	1 Sack of 25 kg	25 kg
		<u>425 kg</u>

The authorities state that prices have not yet been definitely determined but that the proposed prices are:

Kalisalz 58/62%	S 23.10	per 100 kg
Sacking	S 1.20	per 100 kg
Wholesalers charge 10%	S 2.03	per 100 kg
	<u>S 26.33</u>	

Kalisalz 38/52%	S 15.40	per 100 kg
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Plus the same charges as above.

These prices do not include delivery charges.

A decision is now being awaited before the prices are sent out.

2) LOWER AUSTRIA

The Distribution Officer for Lower Austria and Burgenland reports that one firm checked, Fa. Zmetzbacher, St. Pölten has received his allocation of 15,000 kg but no bill has been received.



## INDUSTRY

November 1946

### TIN INGOTS

#### 1) CARINTHIA

Metallenfabrik Seebach, St. Ruprecht bei Villach, received 4 tons of tin-ingots, which was in accordance with the distribution plan. It has been used for the tinning of milkcans and milk pails.

On the 15th October this firm had 420 kg tin-ingots in stock which is only sufficient to cover the monthly requirement for the factory.

#### 2) VIENNA

Out of the thirteen firms scheduled to receive a quota of tin-ingots, six were visited and were found to have received their correct allocation. Prices were also uniform and correct.

The use made of the tin ingots is either for soldering material or for tinning milk cans.

The Vereinigte Wiener Metallwerke were instructed by the Ministry of Commerce to send 540 kilos of the finished soldering material to Steiermark. However, the instructions were received too late and they were only able to send 300 kilos.

## II. BAKELITE RESIN

#### 1) Vienna

Out of 17 firms scheduled to receive Bakelite Resin, eight were visited and they were found to have received their allocation as follows:

<u>Firm:</u>	<u>Scheduled:</u>	<u>Actually received:</u>
Herbig-Haarhaus, Vienna I	1,000 kg	980 kg
A. Kailan, Vienna XIX	1,000 kg	988 kg
Hubert K. Hauck, Vienna XIX	500 kg	555 kg
Ludwig-Marx, Vienna V	900 kg	900 kg
Vinzenz Wagner, Vienna XXI	1,800 kg	1,800 kg
Siemens-Schuckert, Vienna XX	3,000 kg	2,998 kg
Jutex-Werk, Vienna XXI	4,200 kg	4,200 kg
Semperit AG. Vienna I	1,800 kg	1,764 kg

The resin was found to be used for legitimate purposes:

- a) As basis for varnish for insulation-wire.
- b) Oil-paint for industry.
- c) Electric accessories.
- d) Bakelite plates for newspaper presses.
- e) Brake-parts for automobiles.

Prices with one exception were uniform.



There appeared to be a great shortage of solvents so one firm (Vinzenz Wagner) is importing from Switzerland at S 6 - 7 per kilo as against 30 - 40 Groschen pre-war price. The solvents needed are chiefly Xylol and Butanol. Alcohol can also be used, but that which is now provided is of such poor quality as to be practically useless.

## VEHICLES

### 1) CARINTHIA

The Field Distribution Officer reports that the Amt für Verkehr received 12 x 3 ton lorries, 6 x 1.5 ton lorries and 15 trailers.

In accordance with the statement of the Director of the "Amt für Verkehr" all lorries and trailers were provided with spare-parts. Lorries seen, have been marked with "UNRRA", but all owners have orders to put on the doors of the vehicles: "Geliefert durch UNRRA". "Amt für Verkehr" has made the request to Vienna for the supply of 25 x 3 ton lorries in Carinthia. In this case some wholesalers asked about the possibility to supply lorries with Diesel-Engines, because there are difficulties in obtaining petrol for lorries which have petrol-engines.

### 2) UPPER AUSTRIA SOUTH

The following firms have received vehicles:

#### a) Schenker & Co.

This firm has recently received one 3 ton 8 cylinder Ford truck at a cost of 14,000 A.S., and is very satisfied with it.

This is a very large transport firm and has branches in New York, London and in other parts of Europe.

#### b) Hubmaier & Treuschitz

This firm received one 3 ton 8 cylinder Ford truck at a cost of 14,000 A.S., and had to pay in addition a sum of 110 A.S. for delivery and 110 litres of petrol.

This firm was bought over in 1940 when they had only one 15 cwt truck which has now been scrapped.

The UNRRA truck is used for transport work by one other firm, Ignatz Treuschitz. The firm manufactures fencing (steel) and produces about 8 tons per month.

#### c) Ignatz Treuschitz:

This man is a partner in the firm Hubmaier & Treuschitz and also received one UNRRA truck (this indicates something rather peculiar in the distribution programme). He paid 14,000 A.S. for it.

This man, who is a locksmith apparently realised that he ought not to have received a new truck and has since sold it, through the Handelskammer Linz to Linzer Spatenbrot-Werke.



d) Linzer Spatenbrot-Werke:

This firm received permission from the Handelskammer to purchase direct from Ignatz Treuschitz. The price paid was 14,354 A.S. This shows a reasonable profit for Treuschitz, who obviously should never have had the truck.

Out of the 14 trucks only two have been delivered to food dealers, one a Food merchant and one a Vegetable dealer. The others, except for three, whose trade cannot be traced, have gone to builders (2), cement merchant (1), coal and wood dealers (1), forwarding agents (2), general wholesalers (2), and Steel Fencing Manufacture (1).

3) LOWER AUSTRIA

The Field Distribution Officer reports he was asked many questions with regard to the principle of distribution in respect of trucks. Arrangements are being made to obtain this information from the Austrian Government.

A complaint which several Bezirkshauptmannschaften made was that the lorries they had received were very heavy on petrol.

IV. ROOFING FELT

Of the tonnage of roofing felt distributed the 99.16 tons has been distributed in Vienna.

During a check made on December 12th it was heard that the firm of Wagner, Wien V, had delivered on June 18 rolls of roofing felt to repair the Salvator Kapelle, Vienna. This was at the request of the ACA British Element (Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Division) and was sanctioned by the Austrian Ministry of Commerce.

The firm of Wagner had a total allocation of 564 rolls of roofing felt equalling 19.38 tons. Apart from the Salvator Kapelle, they distributed their allocation as follows:

U.S. Occupation Forces	30 Rolls
Firm Kern, Vienna II	32 "
Bez. Gewerbe Kammer	
Wr. Neustadt	484 " .



## TEXTILES

November 1946.

### I. QUEBRACHO

#### 1) CARINTHIA

Five firms were checked out of 18 in this Province and some firms received more than their quota under the plan: this discrepancy is being checked.

All the tanneries have already used up all the Quebracho received and are asking for more.

#### 2) LOWER AUSTRIA

Out of 15 receiving firms, two were checked and one firm was found to have received 750 kg as planned, costing 1,000 A.S.; the other firm on 30.11.46 had only received 450 kg as against 550 kg scheduled: for 250 kg the price paid was S 321 and for the other 200 kg no bill had yet been received.

#### 3) UPPER AUSTRIA NORTH

In Rohrbach 16,500 kg of quebracho had been received as scheduled.

### II. MIMOSABARK

#### 1) CARINTHIA

The Field Distribution Officer for Carinthia reports that of the five firms checked the quantity of mimosabark had been correctly received.

### III. RAW WOOL

#### 1) UPPER AUSTRIA SOUTH

##### a) Ernst Becker & Sohn, Marchtrenk

This firm has not yet received its allocation of six tons. The firm is an old established spinning business and at present employs 200 people.

They produce two types of yarn: a) carpet  
b) knitting

During the past three months production was as follows:

	<u>Knitting:</u>	<u>Carpet:</u>	<u>Total:</u>
August	7 tons	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons
September	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons	18 tons
October	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons	11 tons



The drop in October is accounted for owing to lack of water for washing the wool; work ceased therefore for about 3 weeks.

The output before the war was in the region of 25 tons per month.

The normal supply is obtained from the sheep farmers in the area, who in return for 1 kilo of wool (clean) receive 700 grams of spun yarn. They also obtain a further supply by converting old clothing.

Out of the 6 tons of UNRRA Raw Wool approximately 3 tons will be lost in washing and cleaning and about a further 10% will be lost in spinning.

b) Bayerl & Pauser, Kleinmuenchen

This factory was taken over by the Government on the 20th March 1946 and has not yet received the allocation of UNRRA Raw Wool.

This factory produces about 8000 metres of cloth per month (1 kilo wool (clean) will give 1 m cloth), and employs 160 workers, it has its own power plant which produces 22.000 k.w. per month.

Each worker here receives a premium of 3 1/5 metres of cloth every 3 months, providing they have attended every day.

2) VIENNA

Fa. Fezfabriken were due to receive 20 tons of raw wool but to date have only received 2 tons: This is being used for the manufacture of felts. They have no knowledge when they will receive the balance.

3) BURGENLAND

Out of 4 firms scheduled to receive raw wool, two were checked: one has received the correct amount and the other has received 31.652 tons as against 20 tons allocated under the plan. No bills have been received.

4) LOWER AUSTRIA

Instead of 150 tons allocated the firm of Fa. Vöslauer Kammgarn AG. of Bad-Vöslau, received 240 tons. Again no bill had been received by this firm.

IV. SODIUM BICHROMATE

1) UPPER AUSTRIA SOUTH

The firm of Max Mayhofer, Linz have received only 2090 kilos instead of the 2500 kilos listed. They paid 160 A.S. per 100 kilos and declared this was very reasonable when compared with the poorer quality delivered in 1937 at 88 A.S. per 100 kilos.

This firm produces fine leather and sole leather.

<u>Total production</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1946</u>
August	13,800 kg	12,000 kg
September	12,500 kg	14,000 kg



This firm is in a peculiar situation insofar, as the warehouse and office is in the American Zone, and the Factory is in the Russian Zone. During three weeks in November no goods were allowed to leave the factory for the warehouse.

2) UPPER AUSTRIA NORTH

In Rohrbach 500 kilos of Sodium bichromate have been received as scheduled.

V. B L A N K E T S

1) LOWER AUSTRIA AND BURGENLAND

New blankets have been received by Lower Austria and Burgenland from Vienna and have been issued through Bezirkswirtschaftsamter. In checking Bezugscheine in St. Poelten it was found that blankets had been issued to a Hotel "because there were American Officers in it". The Provincial Government have been asked for an explanation of this incident and for their principles of distribution of these blankets.

2) VIENNA

A check was made with three of the distributees to ascertain a) if they had received the right quantity and b) how many of the blankets had reached the public.

i) Beschaffungsamt der Gemeinde Wien

Received all their quota except 4.

2.340 blankets have been distributed to hospitals, D.P.Camps, Homes for returned prisoners of war etc. There remains in stock 660 which are for cases for emergency. Prices according to quality S 14.37, S 19.20, S 26.40 (to customers).

ii) Kaufhaus der Wiener, Mariahilferstrasse

Received full quota but returned 25 which were damaged to the wholesaler Seifert who has them still in stock. The remainder have all been sold to private individuals against "Bezugschein". Prices charged to customers: S 19.-- and S 24.-- according to quality.

iii) Viktor Hornung, Bauernmarkt 12/14, Vienna I

Received full quota.

Has sold up to 4th November ..... 1,226  
still in stock 5th November ..... 224.

VI. MEN'S AND CHILDREN'S S H O E S

1) LOWER AUSTRIA AND BURGENLAND

24,850 pairs of men's and 1,158 pairs of children's shoes (new) have been received from UNRRA and distributed in Lower Austria and Burgenland. There is no separate Wirtschaftsamt in Burgenland, and allocations are made for both Provinces by the Lower Austria Wirtschaftsamt.



All the shoes are held by one wholesaler (Delka) in Vienna. This firm issues the shoes to retailers, when the latter produce a Bezugsschein from the Land Wirtschaftsamt. The retailers have to supply the men's shoes to factories and to Bezirksbauernkammern selected by the Landwirtschaftsamt, and the Bezirk Trades Unions are responsible for final distribution. Children's shoes are issued direct by the retailer against a Bezugschein from the Bezirkswirtschaftsamt.

It has been pointed out to the Landwirtschaftsamt that the Bezirkswirtschaftsamt is not always informed of issues to factories, and this matter is being dealt with.

Otherwise the distribution appears to be going smoothly. There was a general comment that the sizes of men's shoes were too large.



GENERAL REPORT

DECEMBER 1946.

REQUIREMENTS AND DISTRIBUTION DIVISION.

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MEDICAL REPORT

DECEMBER 1946.

I. INTRODUCTION:

During the month a report on Medical Supplies has only been received from the Distribution Officer from the Russian Zone. The reason for this is that in respect of medical supplies, no specific investigations are requested from Distribution Officers, but general reports and observations are submitted. In the November report other Provinces submitted observations.

II. LOWER AUSTRIA & BURGENLAND:

(1) Deliveries of medical supplies continue to hospitals and chemists according to the Federal Plan. At every hospital visited there is the same demand for syringes, needles, bed linen, hospital jackets, liver preparations, heart preparations, thermometers, rubber gloves, bandages, plasters of all sorts, catgut, strophantin and cocaine.

(2) Hospital diet: Attention has been given in this period to the question of hospital diet, which varies considerably throughout the Russian Zone. Whilst appreciating that this is primarily a matter for the Federal Ministry of Social Administration and for the Provincial Food and Health Offices, UNRRA is indirectly interested as providing part of the diet. The Lower Austria and Burgenland Provincial Governments are preparing data on this subject. Meanwhile the following points are noted:

- (a) In Lower Austria patients in Baden hospital, Melk and Zwettl obtain a worker's ration card. In Mistelbach on the other hand they receive only the normal consumer's ration card.
- (b) Extra foods are allowed by the Provincial Government hospitals, but the delivery of the scheduled milk and eggs is most irregular. Baden hospital received its last egg in September. Mistelbach is not receiving the "half-white" hospital flour which is allowed to operation cases elsewhere. The only hospitals which receive regular supplies of eggs and milk seem to be those which have their own farms. Baden's food, which was sampled, appeared particularly unappetising and only one meal a day is provided.
- (c) Without raising the calories to which patients are entitled, it should be possible to improve their diet by providing "Haferflocken" ("processed cereals") in place of bread, and green vegetables in place of potatoes.



AGRICULTURAL REPORT

DECEMBER 1946.

I. TRACTORS: (Minneapolis-Moline)

(1) Burgenland:

Out of 50 Minneapolis-Moline tractors planned for distribution in Burgenland all have now been delivered.

The Landwirtschaftskammer has no complaint that its recommendations are altered by the Agricultural Ministry. Almost all tractors have been allotted to the northern Bezirke; Neusiedl has received more than half the provincial quota, on the grounds that it has the highest crop yield. The Landwirtschaftskammer states that a minimum holding of arable land to qualify for a Minneapolis tractor is 12 - 15 hectares in the southern and 25 hectares in the northern part of the Province. The attached distribution list from Neusiedl, the northernmost Bezirk, hardly substantiates this, since four recipients have less than 25 hectares.

(2) Lower Austria:

In Lower Austria it does not appear that the respective needs of mountainous and level Bezirke have been carefully considered. In both Krems and Zwettl it is believed that the Minneapolis-Moline Tractor will not be powerful enough for the country. The special tractor fuel appears to have reached some Bezirke and not others.

(3) General:

A letter has been received from Dr. List of Federal Chancellery Oesterreich-Hilfe der Vereinten Nationen in answer to a request for information of the Federal Government's principles of distribution. The letter is vague and unsatisfactory. However, representations in respect of the allocation of a Minneapolis-Moline Tractor to Herr Hofer (see November Report) who has only 4 hectares of arable land, seem to have been of some use, as the tractor has been diverted elsewhere.

II. POTASH:

(1) Lower Austria:

The firm Scharinger, Stockerau received 16,476 kg instead of 17,500 kg of potash on 5.11.1946 from which 6,476 kg went to firm Vogel, Hausleiten. They paid a bill of 1,200 Schillings.



LIST OF RECIPIENTS OF MINNEAPOLIS TRACTORS

IN NEUSIEDL BEZIRK

WITH THEIR HOLDINGS OF ARABLE LAND

Gutspachtung Brandlhofer, Potzneusiedl, Station Gatterndorf	325 ha
Gutsverwaltung Edmundshof, Moenchhof, Station Moenchhof-Halbturn	970 ha
Michlits Friedrich Wallern, Bahnstr. Station Wallern See	23 ha
Landwirt, Betriebe Rosner & Ellinger, Parndorf (Graf Harrach)	589 ha
Reh Thomas, Andau	39 ha
Gutsverwaltung Wittmannshof, Halbturn (Erzherzog Friedrich)	1010 ha
Gutsverwaltung Karlhof, Deutsch Jarndorf (do.)	456 ha
Lidy Matthias, Andau, Hauptstr. 60	37 ha
Gutsverwaltung NeuhoF, Gueterdirektion Prugg, Bruck a.d.L.	687 ha
Ing. Ludwig Karl, Nickelsdorf, Station Nickelsdorf	390 ha
Gutsverwaltung Kleyehof, Halbturn, Station Moenchhof-Halbturn	732 ha
Goeltl Josef, Apetlon, Wallernstr.	26 ha
Gutsverwaltung Erdei, St. Andrae	230 ha
Resch Johann, Zurndorf 26	30 ha
Andert Johann, Pamhagen 14, Station Pamhagen	24 ha
Gutspachtung Gatterndorf, Station Gatterndorf	700 ha
Schneider Anton, Illmitz 70, Station Wallern See	28 ha
Weiss Franz, St. Andrae	25 ha
Sattler Paul, Tadten 13, Station St. Andrae	25 ha
Poeckl Johann, Moenchhof, Kreuzgasse 2, Station Moenchhof-Halbturn	37 ha
Maedl Michael, Moenchhof, Station Moenchhof-Halbturn	22 ha
Nitschinger Lorenz, Zurndorf 14, Station Zurndorf	44 ha
Kiss Anton, Halbturn, Erz.Friedrichstrasse, Station Moenchhof-Halbturn	43 ha
Mutz Johann, Moenchhof, Station Moenchhof-Halbturn	20 ha
Werdenits Franz, Pama 31, Station Pama	35 ha
Landarbeitersiedlungen Frauenkirchen, Station Frauenkirchen (Fuerst Esterhazy'sche Pachtung)	500 ha
Weiner Rudolf, Neudorf bei Parndorf 142	17 ha



INDUSTRIAL REPORT

DECEMBER 1946

I. COAL FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(1) Upper Austria South:

The Upper Austrian Power Plant at Timmelkam near Voecklabruck has received during the month of November 4,121 tons of coal imported by UNRRA from Czechoslovakia. The chief of the Power Plant declared that the Czechoslovakian, as well as the Polish coal, was not well suited for the Power Plant, because the heating system was built for the Upper Austrian brown coal; of the Czechoslovakian coal they could only use 25% mixed with the Upper Austrian brown coal, and still the heating was not good.

According to the report dated 21st December 1946 the Power Plant have sufficient coal in stock for the production of energy for 20 days.

It is of general interest to record that this Power Plant can produce, if necessary, 800,000 kw daily. The Power Plant is the only engine driven plant amongst 20 electric producing power plants in the whole of Austria. They have their own Brown coal Mine. In connection with this, there is a direct railway line to the Power Plant. They use about 800 - 900 tons coal a day and work 26 days a month.

They have 165 workers and 4 employees: the chief gets a salary of S 530.-- per month; the workers about S 300.-- per month; and the first machinist gets about S 400.-- to S 500.--.

The employees of the Plant receive "ordinary workers" and "heavy workers" ration cards. No extra meals are issued, but they have a canteen which prepares the meals on ration cards for the workers. All the vegetables used in the canteen are produced in their own garden by the employees and the workers themselves.

II. BAKELITE RESIN

(1) Kärnten:

The only firm to receive Bakelite Resin in Kärnten, Peter de Cillia of Feldkirchen, was visited: 300 kg was scheduled in the allocation plan and 273 kg (gross weight) had been received up to 29th December 1946. The price paid was 1.39 Schillings per kilogram.

This firm is engaged in producing different kinds of paint and varnishes. They are anxious to obtain more Bakelite-Resin, and, in addition a special kind of petrol used in the preparation of varnishes.

III. GLUE RESIN

(1) Kärnten

The same firm that received Bakelite Resin also had an allocation of Glue Resin. The planned allocation was 700 kg and the actual delivery was 867 kg (gross weight). The price paid was 1.19 Schillings per kilogram.



TEXTILE REPORT

DECEMBER 1946

I. QUEBRACHO

(1) Kärnten

Seventeen of the leather factories in Kärnten were visited during December, and, in respect of Quebracho large discrepancies were found between the allocation under the official plan and the quantities actually received by the firms. The list below shows these differences:

	<u>Allocated</u> <u>under Plan</u>	<u>Actually received</u> <u>up to 15 Dec 1946</u>
Ph. Knoch, Klagenfurt	13,750 kg	Not received
Chr. Neuner, Klagenfurt	15,000 "	21,650 kg
Hans Neuner, Klagenfurt	5,750 "	9,800 "
Ant. Schmidinger, Guttaring	250 "	250 " and
		x) 250 "
Jos. Herbst, Friesach	250 "	200 "
Fr. Kaschick, Klagenfurt	1,750 "	5,050 "
Fr. Hauck, Weitenfeld	300 "	94 "
Jos. Zoppoth, Mauthen	250 "	250 " and
		x) 250 "
Fr. Hofer, Spittal	250 "	750 "
Hans Saria, Ferlach	250 "	1,100 "
Hans Assam, Greifenburg	200 "	350 "
Joh. Pregl, St. Stefan	50 "	50 "
Fr. Schreiner, Reichenfels	100 "	Not received
Al. Holzmann, Oberdrauburg	200 "	100 kg
Fr. Jacksche, Wolfsberg	1,500 "	3,700 " and
		x) 1,500 "
M. Perkonigg, Vöcklamarkt	1,500 "	3,100 "
Jos. Wernisch, Paternion	150 "	300 "

Note: x) The following firms have paid for their quebracho, but not yet received it:-

Ant. Schmidinger	-	250 kg
Jos. Zoppoth	-	250 "
Fr. Jacksche	"	1,500 "

Some of the factories stated that they did not know the source of some of their deliveries of Quebracho. For example:

- (a) Jos. Zoppoth, Mauthen, stated that 250 kg of quebracho received from the firm of K. Heidinger, Vienna, was of Yugoslav origin.
- (b) Fr. Hauck, Weitenfeld, had no knowledge of whether the material received was of UNRRA origin or not.

The prices paid for quebracho are 126 - 130 Schillings per 100 kilograms.

(2) Lower Austria:

Strasser & Bruder, Mistelbach, received 600 kg of quebracho and paid 130 Schillings per 100 kilograms.

This firm uses the Quebracho to manufacture technical leather which is sent to factories in Vienna.



## II. MIMOSABARK:

### (1) Kärnten:

The following firms were visited and comparison of quantities scheduled and actually received is shown:

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Allocated under Plan</u>	<u>Actually received up to 15th Dec 1946</u>
Ph. Knoch, Klagenfurt	-	60,546 kg
Ch. Neuner, Klagenfurt	-	22,782 "
A. Schmidinger, Guttaring	1,000 kg	910 "
J. Herbst, Friesach	-	-
F. Hofer, Spittal	1,000 "	1,001 "
H. Saria, Ferlach	1,000 "	1,001 "
H. Assam, Greifenburg	1,000 "	1,001 "
F. Jacksche, Wolfsberg	2,000 "	2,002 "
M. Perkonig, Vöcklamarkt	2,000 "	2,002 "
J. Wernisch, Paternion	1,000 "	1,000 "

It will be observed that the firm of Ph. Knoch was not scheduled to receive any Mimosabark. Up to the 15th December 12,756 kg of the 60,546 kg has been used, the rest remaining in stock: the reason for this is the high price paid for this commodity. They state they prefer to use a substitute obtained from local resources.

The price paid varied between 73.50 and 78 Schillings per 100 kg. All firms state that this is very high and that they prefer to use the local substitute which only costs 13 - 16 Schillings.

### (2) Lower Austria:

Strasser & Bruder, Mistelbach, received 1,100 kg of Mimosabark.

## III. GENERAL

In Kärnten it is reported that all firms had sufficient hides for the production of leather but insufficient tanning agents: therefore the factories are not working full time, and for this reason one firm transferred raw hides to another.

## IV. SODIUM BICHROMATE

### (1) Kärnten:

The firm of F. H. Neuner, Klagenfurt, received its quota of 10,000 kg of Sodium Bichromate. They are asking for more as their consumption is 5,000 kg per month.

### (2) Upper Austria:

(a) The leather factory Vogel, Mattighofen was visited and they had recently received 5,000 kg of Sodium Bichromate which was correct according to the distribution plan. This was received through the firm of Wilhelm Neuberg, Vienna.

Owing to the lack of raw materials, such as molasses, this firm is trying to work out a new method of producing finer leather by using saw dust and Sodium Bichromate.

The annual production before the war was approximately 8,000 tons leather, but due to lack of raw material and coal the production is now about 25% to 30% of their full capacity.

During the lack of coal the factory had to close down from 12th December 1946 until 6th January 1947: this is the third time it has had to close during 1946.



The workers in this factory earn a fairly high wage: the unskilled workers gets between 1.40 - 1.60 Schillings per hour; the skilled worker gets about 1.80 - 1.90 Schillings per hour. At the present time their working week is only 35 hours.

(b) A visit was made to the firm of Alois Kapler, Hofgasse, Linz: it is the largest wholesaler chemical firm in Upper Austria. In accordance with the distribution plan they have received, also from Wilhelm Neuberg, Vienna, on 22nd Oct. 1946, 3 barrels of Sodium Bichromate 1,083 kg (gross weight) (987.5kg - net weight) and paid the price of 150.-- Schillings per 100 kilograms. The price before the war was RM 59.-- per 100 kg for a poorer quality than they now receive, and they consider that the price is reasonable compared with other chemicals obtainable on the market. They sell it to retailers, small factories and home industries with a profit of 10 - 20%.

Upper Austrian industry requirements will need approximately 25 - 30 tons of Sodium Bichromate per year.

#### V. NEW BLANKETS

##### (1) Lower Austria:

New UNRRA blankets have been distributed in Lower Austria:

- (a) Through the Provincial Wirtschaftsamt for general consumers,
- (b) Direct to hospitals.

The Wirtschaftsamt has not received lists of the distribution to hospitals and as a result some Bezirke made an additional allotment to the local hospitals.

#### VI. UNRRA BOOTS AND SHOES

##### (1) Kärnten:

According to the distribution plan Kärnten received 3,850 pairs men's boots and 360 pairs children's shoes.

A check was made in several shops in Klagenfurt, Feldkirchen, St. Veit, Friesach and Voelkermarkt and up to 29th December 1946 no instructions had been received from the Landeswirtschaftsamt in respect of the sale of these boots and shoes. The quality is not satisfactory owing to the fact that the boots have old uppers which are re-painted in brown colour, and they have rubber soles. The children's shoes are specially made for summer wear.

The selling prices in Klagenfurt are:

Men's boots .....	16.50 Schillings
Children's shoes .....	7.70 "

and in other towns the prices are:

Men's shoes .....	17.16 - 17.32 Schillings
Children's shoes .....	7.79 Schillings.



DISTRIBUTION OFFICERS REPORT ON FOOD

FOR 20TH RATION PERIOD

( 14th October - 10th November 1946 )

CONTENTS:

I. Tyrol & Vorarlberg	- Mr. M. Carney.
II. Land Salzburg	- Mr. D. Lesser.
III. Upper Austria	- Mr. H. Kossick.
IV. Upper Austria (North)	)
Lower Austria	) - Mr. J. R. Symonds.
Burgenland	)
V. Vienna	- Miss H.A. Duncan.
VI. Steiermark	- Mr. R. Maltby.
VII. Kärnten	- Mr. V. Yanoushevitch.



MEMORANDUM

A system has now been introduced whereby reports are submitted by Field Distribution Officers in duplicate, one copy being passed directly to the specialist Branch concerned.


It is considered, therefore, that it is no longer necessary or desirable to publish these reports in full, with all statistics and appendices, for general circulation.

Therefore a periodical Food report will be issued embodying the basic information from all provinces, but only giving such figures as are of interest to the non-specialist reader.

It is thought that in this way a better overall picture will be obtained by individuals to whom the report is circulated, than has hitherto been the case.

Subjects not connected with Food will be combined into one report for all provinces, showing the various commodities concerned under sub-headings.

It is pointed out that original reports containing all statistical data and other informations are available for perusal in the Requirements and Distribution Branch (apply Miss Robinson - Room 56).

  
R. L. HELLIWELL

Chief Requirements & Distribution Officer.



I. TYROL AND VORARLBERG20th RATION PERIOD1) Fulfilment of Federal Food Plan

Tyrol: The Plan was fulfilled but substitutions were made in the source of supply of flour, sugar and meat: the latter commodity was short by approximately 17 tons.

Vorarlberg: The Plan was fulfilled in general except for several substitutions in the sources of supply, although the calory value of 1200 per day was not attained by normal consumers.

2) Stock Position

It must be pointed out that in the Stock Report returns the declared stock of grain and flour appears to be 639 tons short of the figures given by Mr. Maltby. The reason for this discrepancy might possibly be attributed to the fact that all stocks were declared to Mr. Maltby while in the monthly report the Landesernährungsamt reserves the right of not declaring stocks accruing from previous allocations. This discrepancy will be checked and reported.

3) Ration Scale

In Tyrol the basic ration was 1192 calories per person per day; in Vorarlberg it was 1123 calories.

4) Population Figures

In Tyrol the population figure in the normal consumer group is 1000 higher than the Food Ministry's estimate.

5) Food Situation in D.P. Camps

The required calory scale in D.P. Camps has been adhered to.

6) Prices:

The following table shows the price increases over a six month's period in certain basic foods.

Commodity	1st May 1946			1st November 1946		
	Wholesal.	Retail.	Consumer	Wholes.	Retail.	Cons.
Flour	39.25	41.40	48.00	67.40	70.10	79.00
Sugar	67.50	72.50	80.00	79.50	84.50	92.00
Fat, pig	1.80	1.90 (1.98)	2.16 (2.25)	1.80	1.90	2.16
Soya flour UNRRA	-	-	-	69.00	79.00	98.00
Black bread 1000 g	-	37.00	38.00	-	56.00	60.00
White bread 1000 g	-	57.00	58.00	-	83.00	87.00



- 7) Black Market: Black market prices appear to be higher in the Tyrol than in Vorarlberg. The following price lists were obtained from the local police departments:

Tyrol:

Pork	per kilo	S	50.00
Bacon	" "	S	130.00 - 160.00
Butter	" "	S	120.00 - 140.00
Lard	" "	S	120.00 - 150.00
Flour (americ)	" "	S	35.00 -
Sugar	" "	S	120.00 - 150.00
Bread	" "	S	15.00
Chocolate	" "	S	200.00
Coffee beans	" "	S	250.00
Cognac	" litre	S	100.00
Olive oil	" "	S	250.00
Saccharine	" package	S	15.00
Cigarette (americ)	each	S	2.00
Cigarette (engl.)	"	S	1.50
Milk	per litre	S	2.00

Vorarlberg:

Meat	per kilo	S	20.00
Butter	" "	S	80.00 - 100.00
Flour	" "	S	20.00
Cheese	" "	S	10.00
Saccharin	" package	S	10.00
Milk	" litre	S	1.00

8) Publicity

UNRRA publicity is conspicuous by its absence. No efforts seem to be made either directly by UNRRA, or by the Austrian Government to convey to the Austrian people the true meaning of UNRRA's vast contribution or to make them understand the vital part that UNRRA plays in their everyday lives. There is still time even in these closing months of UNRRA to bring these truths home to the people, through a more realistic publicity campaign.

9) General

General distribution of food throughout the French Zone might be considered good insofar as the mechanics of distribution are concerned. It falls down only when commodities are late in arrival and unsatisfactory substitutions have to be made, e.g. from 11.11.46 to 18.11.46 non-arrivals of fats necessitated the borrowing of 12.000 kg of margarine from the French element, in order to cover requirements. To obtain the loan of this margarine it was necessary to agree to repay the loan with 12.000 kg of butter, 7.000 kg to be repaid by 15.11.46 the rest during the second half of November. However, up to 23.11.46 only 4.700 kg had been repaid. The necessity of paying back the rest of this loan left the civilian population without a butter ration for a two week period, during which time lard was distributed instead of butter on the ration cards.

10) Austrian Government Officials

Austrian officials appear to be efficient and straight forward in the discharge of their duties. The principal weakness in the official set up seems to be lack of proper co-ordination and liaison between the provincial offices and the Ministry in Vienna. This lack of co-ordination and liaison is chiefly responsible for mal-adjustments of plans and general misunderstandings. In this Vienna appears to be more at fault than the Provinces.



II. LAND SALZBURG

20th Ration Period

(1) Winter storage of Potatoes.

In order to issue 75 kilos of potatoes per head the total requirement is 25,000 tons. The following amounts have been issued:-

1.000 tons from Lower Austria  
4.000 " from Upper Austria  
6.000 " from local production (planned estimate).

(2) Ration Scale.

The calory ration for each consumer group reached the prescribed target except for:

- (a) Expectant mothers whose rations were 300 calories below the target.
- (b) Sugar which was not distributed until the 21st Period.

(3) Population Figures.

The population figures point to a substantial decrease during the period. This is probably due to the termination of the holiday period.

(4) Food Situation in D.P.Camps.

Investigation of a group of Military D.P.Camps revealed substantial shortages. Although these shortages were old the Military insisted that these shortages be made good. Complaints in respect of short weight in bread deliveries were also made and were referred to the Food Office and suitable action was taken.

(5) Checks

It is of interest to report that the Military Government has a team who undertake spot checks on consumers, etc. Checks are also made by the Federal Food Inspectors who have been engaged on inspecting:

- (a) Factory strengths for comparison with the heavy workers' cards issued.
- (b) Stocks and inventory of wholesalers, retailers, mills and bakeries.
- (c) Community ration cards.
- (d) Receipts and issues of dairies.
- (e) Black market activities.

(6) Publicity

The announcement of the rise in Ration scale was not accepted by the population until they actually received extra supplies.

The chief complaint made is in respect of the coarseness of the bread for which UNRRA is blamed: remedying this would earn a more sympathetic attitude towards UNRRA.



III. UPPER AUSTRIA (SOUTH)

20TH RATION PERIOD

(1) Fulfilment of Federal Food Plan:

The Federal Food Plan was fulfilled with some changes, the main one being substitution of dried egg for a deficiency of meat.

(2) Calory scales:

The worker has benefitted to the detriment of the normal consumer in the meat ration; and, in the fat and sugar rations to the detriment of the mothers. There was an over-consumption of daily calories to workers and normal consumers, whilst the mothers were under issued by 252.20 calories per day.

(3) Additions to Rations:

1417 tons vegetables have been collected throughout the period: 88 tons have been stored against future requirements, 25 tons exported to Vienna, 20 tons to Salzburg and the remainder have been issued at the rate of 2.8 kilos per person at approximately 46 Groschen per kilo.

In addition 138 tons onions were imported from Italy and an issue, in Linz only, of one kilo per person was made at a price of 1.09 A.S.

310 tons of apples also were produced: 6 tons were exported to Salzburg, 24 tons were stored for future requirements and the remainder were issued at 1.05 A.S. per kilo.

(4) Factories processing UNRRA raw materials:

(a) Knorr N hrmittel factory at Wels have recently received an allocation of 2,400 tons UNRRA oats. Prior to this delivery they had run out of raw material and so their production of processed cereals dropped to 220 tons, during the previous month.

They have now commenced to manufacture their new product - Soyareis- and will produce about 200 tons per month so long as their allocation of soya flour continues.

(b) The Kuk N hrmittel factory had received 110 tons of UNRRA corn syrup out of which they had produced 75.000 kilos of artificial honey. In addition they have produced:

30.000 kilos candied sugar  
150.000 " Marmelade  
400.000 " "Kuk suess".

The latter product is sold against sugar ration coupons at the rate of 125 grams of sugar to 500 grams of "Kuk suess".

Their stores are over-filled owing to the quantity of produce but to date they have received no orders regarding disposal.

(5) Prices:

Prices of food have shown an increase during the period. A comparison is shown below:

contd.



	<u>October:</u>	<u>November:</u>
Kidney	S 4.28	S 4.65
Cutlet	" 3.42	" 3.50
Calf breast	" 3.23	" 3.31
Steak	" 7.22	" 7.60
Beef	" 3.90	" 3.69
Lung	" 5.20	" 7.10
Sausage	" 6.80	" 6.--
Sugar	" -.90	" 1.82

(6) Black Market:

Below are current black market prices for important commodities:

Butter	S 90.-- per kilo
Sugar	" 110.-- " "
Meat, various	" 30.-- " "
Eggs	" 1.-- each
Chickens	" 15.-- "
Stockings (silk)	" 80.-- per pair.

(7) Food in D.P. Camps:

All DP's in UNRRA Camps received the 1200 calory basic Austrian Ration.

(8) Publicity:

(a) During October the newspapers printed articles stating what UNRRA was doing for Austria - particularly Upper Austria, but on 23rd October an article was published indicating that UNRRA was merely exporting products from Upper Austria to other Provinces. This was taken up and the newspaper concerned, the "Ober Oesterreichische Nachrichten" has re-written the articles and published it on 25th November.

(b) The Director of the Knorr factory has been persuaded to print, on the packages of processed cereals, that the product was prepared from UNRRA delivered oats.

Owing to this Director's co-operation posters are now evident in the Wels area.

(9) General:

The Chief of the Trade Organization for Ried Bezirk stated in a talk with the distribution officer for Upper Austria that suppliers from Steiermark and Vienna have assumed a practice of demanding food in addition to the price of exportable commodities. A specific instance was quoted: a Vienna sewing machine firm offered a firm in Ried sewing machines at 480 A.S. each and in addition demanded the price of 30 kilos of flour and 5 kilos of butter. The firm further declared this practice was known and not disapproved of by the authorities in Vienna.

(10) Relationships with Austrian Government.

Due to constant efforts the Land Food Office produce information more readily, but the final food figures are still difficult to obtain. This delay is blamed on the wholesaler's procrastination.

(11) Relations with Military Government.

Relations are good and their officers are very willing to help at all times.



IV. UPPER AUSTRIA (NORTH)

20TH RATION PERIOD

(1) General:

This is the first occasion an UNRRA distribution officer has visited this area.

(a) Administration.

The Russian occupied territory of Upper Austria (North)- Muhlviertel- has a population of 240,000 and consists of four Bezirke to the north of the Danube: Urfahr, Freistadt, Rohrbach and Perg. Since the Russian occupation a "Staatsbeauftragter" has been appointed by the Landeshauptmann who has general responsibility for the Government of these Bezirke with headquarters in Urfahr. For food and medical supplies the Muhlviertel receives separate quotas from the Federal Government; industrial and agricultural supplies are allotted by the Federal Government to Upper Austria as a whole and redistributed through Linz.

(b) Economy.

The Muhlviertel is a country of high hills (1000 - 1500 feet) and therefore grows less wheat and barley than oats and rye. This year's harvest was fair with the exception of hay which was bad. It was formerly a good cattle country, but numbers have been greatly depleted by the war and by the present fodder shortage.

The only industry is on a small scale, spinning, weaving, leather processing, and quarrying of granite and Kaolin.

(c) Medical.

The Muhlviertel had no hospitals before 1945. Since the area has become virtually a separate administrative unit, it has had to establish new hospitals in Urfahr (100 beds), Freistadt (100 beds) and Perg (35 beds). These are naturally in considerable need of supplies.

(d) Agricultural machinery.

No UNRRA agricultural machinery has yet been distributed in this area, although lists of the amounts allotted to each Bezirk have been received from Linz.

(e) Food.

- a) Each Bezirk maintains the raised rations in the 21st period. A school feeding programme to cover all schoolchildren except full self-supporters is to be inaugurated in the 22nd period.
- b) Collections of potatoes and grain to date appear to average 45-50%. Potatoes are being exported in considerable quantities to Tyrol and Vorarlberg.

(f) Reports

The Muhlviertel Food Office have been requested to submit the regular statistical reports which are given by every other province. They promise to do this if the Russian Kommandantura has no objections.

(g) Conclusions



(1) Conclusions.

The greatest need of this area is cattle fodder. In every Bezirk farmers asked for their cattle to be slaughtered because they could not feed them. In general UNRRA needs to maintain constant vigilance to see that this area is not forgotten by the Federal and Provincial Government. Distribution of agricultural supplies and clothing (used and new) is much behind that in the rest of the Russian Zone. The necessary institution of new hospitals perhaps deserves special consideration for additional quotas of medical supplies.

(2) Food.

Collections

(i) <u>Urfahr Bezirk:</u>	Wheat	65 % of quota
	Oats	15 % " "
	Barley	14 % " "
	Potatoes	45 % " "

These unsatisfactory figures were explained by the Bezirk authorities as due to a) labour shortage, b) an unattainable quota having been set. Milk collection has also been unsatisfactory. Farmers are reported to be using butter for want of pig's fat. Egg collections are proceeding satisfactorily on the usual provincial basis of 40 eggs per hen per year, or 70 eggs with one hen "decontrolled" for each member of the household.

(ii) <u>Freistadt Bezirk</u>	Grain	40 % of quota
	Potatoes	50 % " "

Here the Bezirkshauptmann appeared to be using the Gendarmerie extensively to improve the collections. He was confident of attaining 100% grain collections at least, but in a mountainous area collections are necessarily slow. 1,500 tons of potatoes were being delivered to Tyrol and Vorarlberg in the first two weeks of the period and 800 tons more in the second fortnight.

Collections of cattle had been temporarily suspended, although the farmers were anxious to deliver them for want of fodder.

(iii) Rohrbach Bezirk

Potatoes

15,000 tons due to be collected. 2,000 tons collected so far, of which 1,000 tons had been sent to the Tyrol.

Grain

No figures available. An average harvest of rye and oats reported.

(iv) <u>Perg Bezirk</u>	Potatoes	40 % of quota
	Grain	70 % " "

Collections were reported to be greatly handicapped by transport difficulties.

Distribution

Upper Austria (North) is only at present receiving flour, pulses and processed cereals from UNRRA. The raised rations are being maintained from indigenous resources. This had been done on local initiative as there was no time to obtain instructions from the Federal Government.

(3) School Feeding.



(3) School Feeding:

A school feeding scheme has been inaugurated in certain areas and in the 22nd period will cover every school child in the Mühlviertel except the full self-supporter. Further details are given in : Appendix A.

(4) Cattle Fodder:

UNRRA's assistance for cattle fodder was sought everywhere throughout the Mühlviertel. The situation is without doubt serious and at the present rate the Mühlviertel may be unable to export any cattle next year. For cattle, oil cake and bran are required. For pigs, fish meal, whose phosphorescent qualities are necessary to carry the young pig over the critical age of 4 to 6 weeks.



Civil Administration Muehlviertel  
Department Food B.

Urfahr, 4.11.1946.

LEA/B 44/ 19/1946/Ka/J.

To the

Food Offices, Dept.B,  
(with copies for the Kartenausgabestellen and school directories)

Muehlviertel Province.

From: Food Dept.A in the house  
Referent for Education and Clarification  
Landschool Inspector Messenboeck, Rudolfstr.3  
Townschool Inspector Slezak, Urfahr.

Subject: School feeding 1946/47.

With the beginning of the 21st Ration Period, that is with 11.11.1946, for all schools in Muehlviertel Province a school feeding action for the school year 1946/47 is carried out. For this purpose the following is disposed:

- 1) Children of normal consumers, partly self-supporters and full self-supporters may participate.
- 2) For the participation of children from normal consumers and partly self-supporters the calculation of the actual number of children who take part in the school feeding programme is valid and for them the following per head quota per week is stipulated:

Flour	62,5	grams
Meat	50	"
Fat	25	"
Proc.Cereals	50	"
Potatoes	125	"
Salt	75	"
Milk	$\frac{3}{4}$	litre

The school directories will have to look that children from partly self-supporter and full self-supporter households are performing supplementary food in natura for the school feeding programme.

- 3) The school directories therefore give prove<sup>of</sup> to the Food Office, Dept.B about the actual number of children taking part in the programme divided in the groups for normal consumers, partly self-supporters and full self-supporters and the Food Office B is then issuing the necessary Bezugsscheine.
- 4) A report at the end of each ration period on the experience during the school feeding has to be made from the school directories and sent to the Food Office B.
- 5) The above mentioned scale of the school feeding action may also be granted to Kindergarten and Pupils' Homes, for the latter with expiration of the granted allocation from 17.10.1946, LEA/B 38/19/1946.

Fuer den Staatsbeauftragten:  
Im Auftrag  
i.V. signed:Kauder.



IV. LOWER AUSTRIA AND BURGENLAND

20th RATION PERIOD

(1) Bezirks visited:

In Lower Austria: Wiener Neustadt, Krems, Neunkirchen, Horn, Hollabrunn, St. Pölten.

In Burgenland: Eisenstadt, Oberwart, Oberpullendorf, Guessing, Jennersdorf, Rust.

(2) Relations with the Military:

Relations with the Military have been satisfactory and several Bezirkskommandanten were most hospitable.

(3) Export of food from the Provinces:

The export of sugar, grain, potatoes and cattle has for the present been prohibited except in certain cases to Vienna.

(4) Fulfillment of Federal Food Plan.

In the agricultural areas the population is well nourished. The uniform call-up is now functioning smoothly and the Federal Food Plan was fulfilled. The general distribution of UNRRA food supplies was found to be satisfactory.

(5) Ration Scale:

The normal calory scales were maintained in all Bezirks visited except Wiener Neustadt where the normal consumer averaged 1078 calories throughout the period.

Sugar supplies were insufficient, but in view of the recent ban the ration ought now to be fulfilled.

A similar deficiency occurred at Hollabrunn and was only averted by a deputation of women who cajoled the Burgermeister to release blocked stocks of sugar.

(6) Collection of indigenous Foodstuffs.

Most attention has been given to the collections of indigenous foodstuffs which have been found to be uneven: the reason appears to be not only due to transport difficulties but the greatly varying energy with which the Bezirkshauptmänner and Food office directors have shown.

(a) Potatoes

As an example in Lower Austria up to 25.10.46 Horn Bezirk had collected 81% of its quota and had exported to Vienna 19,000 tons. The Food office was confident of achieving 100% of its scheduled collections.

Hollabrunn on the same date had only collected 50% of its scheduled collection.

Neunkirchen estimates 80 - 90% will be collected by mid-November.

In Burgenland by the middle of November only 5,200 kg had been collected out of a crop estimate of 78,000 kg.

In Oberpullendorf



In Oberpullendorf suspension of trains and rain-sodden roads affected collection: 70% of the whole quota is still with the farmers.

In Oberwart 64% had been collected and 100% fulfilment was anticipated.

The Land Government estimates a total potato crop of 64.000 tons: Burgenland's own needs are 49.650 tons. A surplus of about 14.000 tons is likely therefore to be exported instead of the scheduled 27.000 tons.

The Potato Wirtschaftsverband is aware of the unsatisfactory deliveries but has been able to do little to overcome the difficulties of stoppage of trains, petrol shortage and deterioration of roads.

It is interesting to note that the Food Minister in a statement in Parliament on 27.11.46 implied that the shortage of winter storage potatoes for Vienna was due to the closure of the Russian Zone: this is not borne out by fact as St. Pölten (Russian Zone) is as badly stocked as Vienna.

At best, it seems there will be a 20% overall deficiency in export of potatoes from these two Provinces.

(b) Grain:

In Lower Austria Horn had collected 64% at 15.10.46 and expected to achieve 75 - 80%.

At Hollabrunn 3.500 kg are being collected per acre and 100% collections are anticipated.

Wiener Neustadt is also confident of achieving 100%.

In Burgenland, Oberpullendorf anticipates collecting 96 - 97 % of its quota.

At Jennersdorf 50% had been collected and 100% is expected.

Grain collections appear to be proceeding more smoothly than potato collections and the Grain Wirtschaftsverband appear to work less convulsively than the Potato Wirtschaftsverband.

(c) Sugar:

Seven out of the eight sugar factories of Austria are in these two Provinces. According to the estimated plan of the Sugar Wirtschaftsverband, Austrian consumers could be supplied for nine months of the next year from indigenous resources.

The sugar factory at Siegenderf (Burgenland) was visited and two main difficulties restricting output were found:

- (a) 40% less than scheduled quantity of beet had been delivered, and
- (b) shortage of workers.

The workers demand a sugar allocation of 150 - 200 grams per day; the Sugar Wirtschaftsverband stated that a decision was awaited from the Food Minister on this latter point.

(d) Cattle:

The fodder shortage is serious. St. Pölten reports an abnormal amount of emergency slaughtering by farmers who are unable to feed their stock.

(e) Pigs:



(e) Pigs:

Flying commissions have been investigating the number of pigs registered and actually held by the farmers.

Lately the Trades Union representatives have raised the question as to what extent pigs are fed on potatoes. Undoubtedly this occurs but owing to deterioration of potatoes and to the dislocation of the delivery plan it seems hardly worth a close investigation.

(f) Fish:

A working arrangement between the Burgenland local Government and the Russian Commandant by which Russian troops police the Neusiedlersee fisheries and the Kommandantura to receive a proportion of the catch, has been successful. In two weeks 20.000 kg of carp fish were obtained and issued on the ration cards instead of meat.

(g) Wine:

The wine harvest has been excellent in the Neusiedl and Wachau districts. Lack of bottles and casks have caused slow deliveries to Vienna.

(7) Ortskontrollausschüsse (Village Control Committees)

These committees appear to exist in each Gemeinde in Lower Austria and Burgenland. Their efficiency seems to depend almost entirely on the personality of the Burgomeister, but most Bezirke appear to be making a genuine attempt to work them.

Attached at Appendix B is a note of the resolution agreed to by the Bezirkskontrollausschuss Nunkirchen, in respect of call-ups of Rye, Wheat, Barley, oats and Potatoes.

(8) Supplementary feeding:

In Lower Austria school feeding programmes have existed for some months in St. Pölten and Wiener Neustadt. Hollabrunn town is feeding 140 children and Horn 145 from indigenous sources.

In Burgenland, except Eisenstadt, there is no special child feeding programme.

In Upper Austria (North) all school children, except full self-supporters, receive a mid-day meal without coupons.

(9) Poor Relief:

It seems that the Fürsorgeamt has instructions to assist persons who are too poor to buy their full rations, but investigation suggests that old people and labourers with large families need more support than they are getting. In some Bezirke grants have been made to the poor to enable them to buy winter potatoes.



Bezirkshauptmannschaft Neunkirchen

Call up for delivery of Rye, Wheat, Barley, Oat and Potatoes.

At the meeting of the 2nd November 1946 the Bezirkskontrollausschuss Neunkirchen agreed to the following resolution in regard to the delivery of grain and potatoes.

Latest term of delivery:

1) Potatoes:

Ger. Bez.	Neunkirchen	9th November 1946.
" "	Gloggnitz	9th November 1946.
" "	Aspang	15th November 1946.

2) Wheat and Rye:

Ger. Bez.	Neunkirchen	9th November 1946
" "	Gloggnitz	15th November 1946
" "	Aspang 50%	30th November 1946
" "	Aspang rest 50%	31st December 1946.

3) Barley and Oats:

Ger. Bez.	Neunkirchen	30th November 1946
" "	Gloggnitz	30th November 1946
" "	Aspang 50%	30th November 1946
" "	Aspang rest 50%	31st December 1946,

With regard to the delivery of Barley and Oats the following has to be noted:

The need of seeds is to be deducted from the actual crop on the basis of the enquiry of the utilisation of soil 1946. From the remainder, 40% of Barley and 20% of Oats has to be delivered unconditionally and without consideration of self-supply.

4) Those farmers who cannot keep the latest term of delivery have to inform the Ortskontrollausschuss stating the exact reason of delay before the expiration of the compulsory delivery. The validity of the reasons given is then examined by the Bezirkshauptmannschaft. Should the stated reasons not be adequate, a penalty will be placed upon the negligent deliveries.

Neunkirchen, 7th Nov. 1946.

The Bezirkshauptmann  
Dr. Ulrich e.H.



- 5 -  
V. VIENNA

20th Ration Period

1) Fulfilment of Federal Food Plan

The plan was fulfilled with certain extra quantities released in the following items:- Tinned Fish, Pulses, Lard, Salted Bacon, Maize groats, Flour.

The Food Office gives the reason as being the incorrectness of the population figures on which the Ministry of Food base their calculation: they use figures of 15th Sept. 1946 and the Vienna Food Office use figures based on ration cards of 10th Nov 1946. (See 3 below).

2) Ration Scales

The actual issue of calories has been adhered to according to the Ministry of Food Plan.

3) Population Figures

It is to be noticed that since the 15th Sept 1946 (population figure date used by Ministry of Food) and 10th Nov 1946 (compiled from Ration cards by Vienna Food Office) the figure has gone up by 68,946. This is attributed chiefly to the return of families from the country and prisoners of war from abroad.

4) Prices

It is of interest to note the prices, in consumer groups, paid for total cost of food during the period:

Consumer Group	Expenditures in Schillings
Children 0 - 3 yrs	26.06 - 27.57
3 - 6 "	25.60 - 27.50
6 - 12 "	25.50 - 27.50
Youth 12 - 18 "	21.45 - 23.41
Adults 18 - 69 "	19.05 - 20.66
Consumers over 69 yrs.	20.01 - 21.62
Heavy workers	35.25 - 37.63
Workers	27.78 - 29.64
Employees	25.78 - 27.48
Mothers	37.31 - 39.23

5) Black Market

The prices per kilo during week 24 - 30 Nov 1946 are given below:

per kilo	Schillings
Bread	10
Flour	25 - 30
Sugar	120
Lard	180 - 200
Butter	160 - 180
Meat	40 - 60 (according to type)
Egg powder	120
Potatoes	2.30
Eggs	5 (each)

Black market prices are said to be rising due to the seasonal shortage of food and lack of transport.



VI STYRIA

20th Ration Period

1) General Stock Position

The period started with deficiencies in Bread Flour and Meat to the extent of 33% and 48% respectively. In the case of bread flour the deficit was covered by local production. According to figures circulated and passed by the Allied Council Steiermark is stated to have no stock of bread grains however in fact at least 13,000 tons is at the disposition of the Food Office. The Provincial Food Office has been advised to have these stocks milled and ready for any emergency after the cessation of UNRRA supplies: some of these stocks have been strategically stored against probable transport breakdowns during the winter. Substitution for the meat deficiency was made up by oat flakes, fat, indigenous fresh meat, indigenous butter, maize grits, and 48 tons Meat and Vegetables from Upper Austria.

Sugar was also deficient at the beginning of the period and deliveries were not effective until the second week of the 21st Ration Period.

11,200 tons of potatoes were distributed which covered the individual entitlement of 100 kilograms as quoted by the Food Office: this however is 25 % above the standard ration requirement. The early issue of the 100 kilos was made prior to all people having purchased their individual month's ration which caused some 50,000 workers and heavy workers to lose their entitlement of 2 kilos 80 grams.

2) Carry over for 21st Ration Period

In view of the rise in the calory scale the stock position is weak. The Federal Plan for the 21st Period involves considerable deliveries from Lower and Upper Austria.

In respect of the Sugar deficiency which is again apparent it is proposed to draw from two factories, recently re-entered into production in the Russian Zone.

3) Ration Scale

The Federal Plan was closely followed.

In this province a difference is made between heavy and heaviest workers. The adjustment is made at the request of the Trade Union, the workers and heavy workers sacrificing to the heaviest workers. There are 26,000 heaviest workers and 80,000 heavy workers. The former receive approximately 100 calories per day more and the adjustment is effected in the bread ration. Another difference is that the former get all fresh meat and the latter have cereals or some other substitute.

The supplies of Vegetables and Fruit vary in different Bezirke. In Graz the official issues were 10 kilos of fruit (apples mainly) and 5 kilos of vegetables. There is little to vary the diet, i.e. no cheese or jam.

4) Supplementary Feeding

A total of 35,000 people ate in Werkkitchen during the 20th Period. These Werkkitchen are principally attached to industrial undertakings and are intended for the "Arbeiter" class but in most cases about 70% "Angestellte" are allowed.



It is necessary to surrender a supplementary ration card for which a main meal is received; this is provided by a supplementary allocation of rationed foods by the Provincial Food Office and by a priority allocation of vegetables and fruit. Per head per week the supplement consisted of: 4 grams fat (specified as Landbutter), 10 grams flour or soup powder, 5 grams pulses or cereals and 1,000 grams potatoes.

Most administrative bodies have canteens. No additional rationed foods are allocated, but they receive a priority on vegetables and fruit.

The Provincial Food Officer has applied to the Federal Ministry for a supplementary issue in order to undertake School Feeding.

• 5) Prices

There was no sign of excessive charges on UNRRA supplied goods nor on other obtainable rations. Price scales have not hitherto been drawn up but a request has been made for them and from the end of the 21st Ration Period they should be available monthly.

6) Austrian Officials

The Provincial Food Officer and his two assistants appear to be genuinely concerned to make as efficient and effective distribution of the goods available, as possible. All co-operation to assist in providing information required was received.

7) Military Officials

Utmost cooperation was also received from all branches contacted of Military Government.

8) Publicity

There is a complete lack of publicity. UNRRA posters are almost all confined to entrances to local Government Offices.

The local press was singularly devoid of information on UNRRA shipments or on the contribution made to the feeding and industry of the Province. It has been observed that both Military and civilians have shown keen interest to factual information on UNRRA. In many minds UNRRA is still only responsible for importing tinned goods and unseen cigarettes (i.e. those purchased on the Black Market).

9) District Supply Committee and Community Supply Committee

At Appendix C is an account of the set-up of two Committees for the purpose of collection of indigenous production.



APPENDIX C

Showing the establishment of Committees for collection of indigenous production, as laid down by the Provincial Government, Styria.

A) District Supply Committee

A District Supply Committee is to be set up in each district head office.

The city (the mayor's office, Food office) and the political district surroundings of Graz together make up a District Supply Committee for Graz which is to be constituted by the provincial food office. To this belong:

- 1) The district head man (or mayor) or the representative appointed by him,
- 2) A representative of the district food office,
- 3) 4 representatives of the district chamber for agriculture and forestry and
- 4) 4 representatives of the consumers alone.

These representatives will be proposed to the head man (mayor) on his request.

The District Supply Committee acts for the district chamber even as it does for the district head office in an advisory capacity. It concerns itself in particular with the following duties:

- a) Cooperation and checking with regard to the distribution of the quotas to be distributed to the different communes, in particular where complaints have been raised.
- b) Control of the deliveries and providing of means for improvement in the case of arrears occurring.
- c) Proposals for penalties.
- d) Checking of carrying out of penalties.
- e) Supervision of the goods brought in and requisitioned.
- f) Organisation and control of the consumers goods
- g) Occasional checking of the work of the community supply committees.
- h) Cooperation in the battle against black market.

The District Supply Committee will be called to meetings according to the need or request of at least 3 members and at the meetings decisions will be taken by the food office and conveyed to the offices concerned or put into execution. Membership in a supply committee is honorary and does not entail any compensation claim for fees for the meetings, but cash payments for members' journeys to the meetings are to be compensated by the office concerned. The representatives of the consumers' association will be named by the Austrian trade unions (Oest. Gewerkschaftsbund).

B) Community Supply Committees

In each community a Collecting Committee was set up already through a decree of the provincial chamber for agriculture and forestry of 17.12.1945,



to which, in addition to the mayor 3 or 5 members belong. This committee has the same duties as those foreseen for the different community supply committees. Where collecting committees exist these are to remain as they are or to be added to in such a way that immediately one to two representatives of the consumer association be taken into this committee.

Insofar as such collecting committees do not already exist, the district head office (food office) has to instruct the mayor to establish such a community supply committee at once.

For the sake of simplicity these committees are to be described in general as community supply committees.

The Community Supply Committee will have the following duties to fulfil:

- a) Statement of the quantities delivered by each farm in quota products and in products which are not quotas to be delivered but for the self-consumer.
- b) Supervision of the carrying out of delivery duties through comparison of the deliveries made with the prescriptions which are to be found in the community office.
- c) Proving and investigation of complaints of wrongs or errors in the prescriptions of the quantities to be delivered; in serious cases transmission to the District Supply Committee.
- d) Dispositions of penalty amounts for delays to the District Supply Committee.
- e) Insuring and requisitioning of goods for collection.
- f) Control of transport.
- g) Cooperation against black market.

The Community Supply Committee will be called for meetings by the mayor according to the need or on the request of at least 3 members and at the meetings decisions arrived at will be established and passed on to the offices concerned and put into effect.

Membership of a Supply Committee is honorary and entails no compensation claim for fees for the meetings, but cash payments for members' journeys to the meetings are to be compensated by the office concerned.



VII. C A R I N T H I A

20th Ration Period

1) Population Statistics

In comparison with the 19th Period the population for the purpose of issuing rations was reduced from 535.825 to 530.983. But, in spite of this the requirement of food remained the same.

2) Calories

The calory scale calculated on the 1200 basis was fulfilled in all categories except to the nursing & expectant mothers: they received 418 calories too little.

3) Potatoes

The Kartoffelverband distributed 20,528 tons of potatoes for winter storage during this period. 65 % of the population were therefore provided with potatoes, for 9 Ration Periods. The remaining 35 % for the equivalent period will require 10,548 tons: at the same time the Kartoffel-Verband state that they have a deficit of about 10,000 tons. It is therefore obvious that this 35 % of the population will experience difficulty in obtaining supplies. It is pointed out that this method of distribution of potatoes was approved by the Food Ministry.

4) Outlook for 21st Period

The authorities are uneasy about the situation owing to non-arrival of flour from Burgenland and rye from S/S "Altay". The ration scale for the 21st Period is remaining at 1200 calories and not being raised to 1550 as was promised.

5) Crop Collection

The total figure for the collection of the harvest for this year it is hoped will be received by the end of December. The Kammer für Land & Forstwirtschaft make an estimate of collection as follows:

Wheat and Rye .....	4,766 tons
Barley .....	1,850 "
Oats .....	1,800 "
Maize .....	1,500 "
Potatoes .....	45,000 "

Taking into account quantities retained by self-suppliers during the year they are not even convinced that these amounts may be collected, as between the periods of July to November 1946 the Food Office received only 1,300 tons of local Grain and 34,330 tons of potatoes.

6) Prices

At Appendix D will be seen the list of prices of rationed foods to consumers from July to November 1946; and in Appendix E the cost per family of 4 consumer groups per Ration Period from 10th Dec 1945 to 13th Oct 1946.

7) Publicity:

The posters informing the public of UNRRA's activities are not well distributed throughout the Province, nor are they adequately displayed in shop windows even when distributed.

In regard to the UNRRA statement to be printed on the reverse side of all ration cards, this was omitted. However, the Food Office have undertaken to remedy this.



## STATISTICS OF PRICES FOR THE SALE OF FOODS IN CARINTHIA TO CONSUMERS

Commodity	per	July	August	September	October	November
Blood sausage						
tinned	1 tin	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65
Beans	1 kilo	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94
Bread, black	1 kilo	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.60	0.60
Bread, white	1 kilo	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.87	0.87
Butter	1 kilo	5.60	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40
Eggs	each	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21
Peas (dried)	1 kilo	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90
Fish						
Meat:						
Sausage	1 kilo	-	-	4.00	4.00	4.00
Veal	1 kilo	-	-	4.10	4.60	4.60
Meat (tinned)	1 kilo	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.80	-
Beef	1 kilo	-	-	3.50	3.60	3.60
Pork	1 kilo	-	-	-	-	-
Meat (dried)	1 kilo	-	-	6.40	-	-
Vegetables:						
Spinach	1 kilo	0.60	0.58	0.58	-	-
Grit	1 kilo	-	-	-	0.82	0.82
Potatoes	1 kilo	0.44	0.34	0.29	0.17	0.17
Potatoes (dried)	1 kilo	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
Cheese	1 kilo	3.80	5.44	5.44	-	-
Biscuits	1 kilo	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Maizegroats	1 kilo	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.53	0.53
Marmelade	1 kilo	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.66	1.66
Flour	1 kilo	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.78	0.78
Milk (skimmed)	1 litre	0.16	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
Milk (whole)	1 litre	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Oleomargarine	1 kilo	1.30	1.30	1.96	1.96	1.96
Rice	1 kilo	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.77	0.77
Salt	1 kilo	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45
Rolls	each	-	-	-	0.06	0.06
Lard	1 kilo	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16
Bacon fat	1 kilo	-	-	1.70	1.70	1.70
Fat	1 kilo	-	-	-	2.16	2.16
Oil	1 litre	-	-	-	3.47	3.47
Soup powder	1 pack.	1.20	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96
Noodles	1 kilo	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06
Sugar	1 kilo	0.80	0.92	0.92	0.92	1.84
Coffee	1 kilo	5.68	5.68	5.68	5.10	5.10
Coffee substit.	1 kilo	0.85	0.85	0.85	1.12	1.12



Province: Carinthia

APPENDIX E

ESTIMATES OF FOOD PRICES ACCORDING TO RATION CARDS FOR EACH PERIOD  
(in Austrian Schillings)

	R a t i o n      P e r i o d										
	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th
	10.12.-	6.1.-	4.2.-	4.3.-	1.4.-	29.4.-	27.5.-	24.6.-	22.7.-	19.8.-	16.9.-
	5.1.46.	3.2.	3.3.	31.3.	28.4.	26.5.	23.6.	21.7.	18.8.	15.9.	13.10.
Man-Normal Consumer											
Woman-Normal "	42.09	24.24	46.60	51.52	54.16	46.58	54.96	56.35	58.10	56.59	53.76
1 Child 0 - 6 years											
1 " 6 -12 "											
Man-Employee											
Woman-Normal Consumer	45.60	47.01	51.17	56.29	54.65	47.85	56.78	58.64	59.79	58.76	76.64
1 Child 0 - 6 years											
1 " 6 -12 "											
Man-Worker											
Woman-Normal Consumer	49.48	49.78	54.24	60.23	63.90	50.75	60.54	63.06	64.21	62.98	80.78
1 Child 0 - 6 years											
1 " 6 -12 "											
Man- Heavy Worker											
Woman-Normal Consumer	52.34	52.49	59.04	68.08	71.71	58.64	69.94	72.69	73.84	71.32	90.09
1 Child 0 - 6 years											
1 " 6 -12 "											
Average	47.38	47.88	52.76	59.93	61.11	50.95	60.55	62.68	63.98	62.41	75.32



DISTRIBUTION OFFICERS REPORT ON FOOD

FOR 21ST RATION PERIOD

FROM 11TH NOVEMBER - 8TH DECEMBER 1946.

CONTENTS:

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



## I. LOWER AUSTRIA AND BURGENLAND

### 21st RATION PERIOD

#### 1) FULFILMENT OF FEDERAL FOOD PLAN

In Burgenland the Plan was fulfilled exactly. In Lower Austria the modifications were insignificant.

#### 2) COLLECTIONS OF INDIGENOUS CROPS

Collections of grain and potatoes continue to show great variations. Thus on the one hand Melk has collected 80% of its potato quota and 75% of its grain quota, and Scheibbs has already exceeded its potato collection quota. Baden on the other hand has collected only 35% of its potatoes and 35% of its grain. In several Bezirke grain collections have been delayed by shortage of electricity for threshing. Potato deliveries continue to be hampered by lack of transport. There is no doubt also that large quantities of potatoes perished through frost during the standstill period when export from the Zone was prohibited. Although the Potato-Wirtschaftsverband is not impressively on top of its job, the writer feels that it has been unfairly blamed for those losses.

#### 3) GENERAL

(a) Export from the Zone: An elaborate system of permits has been evolved by which limited exports of indigenous foods are permitted from the Zone on certification of each wagon load by Russian Headquarters in Vienna. Movement within Burgenland is free. Movement within Lower Austria requires the endorsement of the Bezirk Commandant, which is very seldom refused.

Maintenance of the export schedules of the Federal Food plan is thus always doubtful and usually considerably delayed. Sooner or later the accumulation of such delays is likely to end in a disastrous flour crisis in Vienna, Tyrol or Styria, particularly when the Food Ministry is no longer able to rely on the alternative and more reliable source of supply from UNRRA.

131 tons of UNRRA Maize grits, stored in Burgenland, were recalled by the Food Ministry to Vienna in the 21st period. Movement was, however, for some time blocked by the Provincial Kommandantura's refusal to allow it to leave the Province without a permit from Russian Headquarters Vienna. This incident has now been settled.

(b) The Provincial Food Offices: Although Burgenland's potato crop has been severely affected by frost, its deliveries appear prompter and better organized than those of Lower Austria, and its statistical information is reasonably accurate and available. The Lower Austria Food Office is in continual crisis and has an understandable bitterness against the confused, contradictory and peremptory orders of the Federal Food Ministry.

(c) Fish from the Neusiedlersee: Early in the period it appeared that the Land Government of Burgenland had reached a satisfactory agreement with the Russian Kommandantura over the collection and delivery of fish, in the last week of the period 21,000 kg were collected in Neusiedl Bezirk alone, and two tons were due to be sent to Vienna in the 22nd period. Unfortunately the Neusiedler See has now frozen over and fishing has stopped.



(d) Winter Storage: Both Lower Austria and Burgenland Governments appear to have given adequate attention to the problems of winter storage in inaccessible mountain areas.

(e) Cigarettes: 60 American UNRRA cigarettes are being issued to each smoker at Christmas at 50 Groschen per piece. Investigation suggests that in the Russian Zone not more than one person in five can afford the whole issue, but that almost all will be taken up and resold on the black market.

It is suggested that these cigarettes might profitably have been used to reward and stimulate increased production of farmers, heavy workers and fishermen. This is not merely the writer's view, but that of every Bezirks-hauptmann with whom he has discussed the matter.



## II. VIENNA :

### 21ST RATION PERIOD

#### 1) Fulfilment of Federal Food Plan:

There were several exceptions to the correct fulfilment of the plan:

- (a) Meat: Instead of the 1,360 tons planned for consumption from the "Louise Lykes" only part was used, the rest being used in part exchange with the Provinces for fresh meat. In this way, Vienna had 290 tons of fresh meat during the period.

It is anticipated in future that about 2 - 300 tons of fresh meat will be sent to Vienna in each Ration Period.

- (b) Salted Bacon: An extra 60 tons from UNRRA stocks ("Wellesley") were issued during the period.
- (c) Oat flakes: An extra 100 tons from UNRRA stocks ("Ocean Side").
- (d) Sugar: There was a deficit of indigenous sugar but this was partly covered by Czech. sugar: the remaining deficit is being made up in the 22nd Ration Period. Indigenous sugar is being stolen (at the rate of 2% - 12% per waggon) between the factories and Vienna.

#### 2) Ration Scales:

An average of calories per day in all consumer groups is shown in Appendices attached:

- (a) Comparison between Ministry of Food Plan and actual issue by Food Office for 21st period (see Appendix I).
- (b) Comparison between Ministry of Food Plans for 20th and 21st periods, and comparison between actual issues in the 20th and 21st periods (see Appendix II).
- (c) Comparison of basic foodstuffs in grams between Federal Government Plan for all Austria and actual issue in Vienna (see Appendix III). The main reason for the discrepancies between the "Plan" and "Actual Issue" is that the "Plan" is made up for all Austria while Vienna issue other items to make up the deficit in basic foodstuffs.

#### 3) Population Figures:

Ration cards issued by the Vienna Food Office show the population to be higher by 21,050 than the figure used in the Ministry of Food's Federal Plan.

#### 4) Prices:

(a) The total cost of food issued during the 20th and 21st periods to the different consumer groups is given below:

		Expenditure in Schillings:	
		20th Period	21st Period
Children	0 - 3	26.06 - 27.57	25.63 - 26.51
"	3 - 6	25.60 - 27.50	26.64 - 28.19
"	6 - 12	25.50 - 27.50	26.72 - 28.42
Youth	12 - 18	21.45 - 23.41	22.96 - 25.05
Consumers	18 - 69	19.05 - 20.66	21.96 - 24.05
"	over 69	20.01 - 21.62	21.96 - 25.05
Heavy Workers-Supplement		35.25 - 37.63	37.42 - 40.03
Workers -	"	27.78 - 29.64	23.55 - 31.22
Employees-	"	25.78 - 27.48	24.25 - 26.58
Mothers	"	37.31 - 39.23	41.23 - 43.66



- (b) Comparisons of prices of foodstuffs between the 20th and 21st Ration Periods is attached at Appendix IV.

5) Black Market:

Below is set out a comparative table of one week in 20th Ration Period and one week in the 21st Ration Period of Black Market prices:

		Week 24. - 30.11.46		Week 16. - 22.12.46	
Bread	1 kg	10	Sch.	15	Sch.
Flour	1 "	25 - 30	"	30 - 40	"
Sugar	1 "	120	"	110	"
Lard	1 "	180 - 200	"	220	"
Butter	1 "	160 - 180	"	180 - 200	"
Meat (acc. to type)	1 "	40 - 60	"	60 - 70	"
Egg powder	1 "	120	"		
Potatoes	1 "	2.30"		1 - 0.50"	
Eggs	each	5	"	5	"

6) General:

- (a) Potatoes: 21,608 tons of potatoes came into Vienna from Lower Austria during the period. 9,900 were issued for current consumption and the remaining 11,702 tons went into the stock quota of 50 kilos per head.

Distribution for the period in the various Zones was as follows:

Date	Russian Zone	Americ. Zone	English Zone	French Zone	Internat. Zone	Border Distr. & New-Vienna
11.-17.11.46	2,181.5	1,419.5	1,035.9	949.0	394.7	618.5
18.-24.11.46	1,260.7	723.9	1,000.8	829.5	122.4	390.8
25.11.- 1.12.	2,411.0	1,530.1	404.9	859.5	349.3	508.4
2.12.- 8.12.	1,980.6	183.9	1,039.8	333.6	456.2	623.5
Total:	7,833.8	3,857.4	3,481.4	2,971.6	1,322.6	2,141.2

During the present cold weather it will not be possible to bring in any further supplies, except by truck during warm spells. The possibility of using dried potatoes from the factory Gmünd is being explored.

- (b) Flour: During the first week of the period there was a serious shortage of bread grain. By December 11th, both the largest mills "Anker" and "Kellner" were without grain and if UNERA supplies had not arrived on the morning of the 12th December, Vienna would have had no bread on the 13th December.

This was due to the late arrival of grain from Lower Austria. The Getreidewirtschaftsverband need approximately 10 days to call up grain from Lower Austria to Vienna; on this occasion they were only given 4 days notice by the Federal Ministry of Food i.e. on 4th December, the Ration Period started on 8th December.

- (c) Austrian Officials: The Austrian Officials, especially the Food Office and Import Vereinigung, are most co-operative and painstaking.



APPENDIX

COMPARISON

between "PLAN" and "ISSUE" 21st RATION PERIOD

Calories per day

Category	Ministry Plan	Food Office Actual Issue	Difference	
			+	-
0 - 3	1006.65	1007	0.35	
3 - 6	1344.35	1345	0.65	
6 - 12	1541.35	1542	0.65	
12 - 18	1550.09	1551	0.91	
Normal Consumers	1550.09	1551	0.91	
Employees	1701.90	1703	1.10	
Workers	2201.65	2203	1.35	
Heavy Workers	2801.20	2800		0.80
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	2401.55	2403	1.45	



APPENDIX II

COMPARISON

BETWEEN THE 20th AND 21st RATION PERIOD

Calories per Day

Ministry of Food Plans					Food Office Issues				
Category	20th Period	21st Period	Difference		Category	20th Per.	21st Per.	Difference	
			+	-				+	-
0 - 3	1007	1006.65		0.35	0 - 3	1007	1007		
3 - 6	1221.50	1344.35	122.85		3 - 6	1221	1345	123	
6 - 12	1364.00	1541.35	177.35		6 - 12	1362	1542	180	
12 - 18	1194	1550.09	356.09		12 - 18	1194	1551	357	
Normal Consumers	1193	1550.09	357.09		Normal Consumers	1193	1551	358	
Employees	1452	1701.90	249.90		Employees	1451	1703	252	
Workers	1850	2201.65	351.65		Workers	1849	2203	354	
Heavy Workers	2693	2801.20	108.20		Heavy Workers	2693	2801	108	
Exp. & Nurs. Mothers	2286	2401.55	115.55		Exp. & Nurs. Mothers	2286	2403	117	



### COMPARISON BETWEEN

Actual Issue  
in Vienna.

[illegible]



Comparative Prices for Foodstuffs between  
the 20th and 21st Ration Period

Foodstuffs	Unit	Prices (in Austrian Schillings)	
		20th Period	21st Period
<u>MEATS, HAM, SAUSAGE ETC.</u>			
Beef, fresh, frontside with bones	1 kg	.....	1.90 - 2.30
" " " without "	1 kg	.....	2.30 - 2.80
" " backside with "	1 kg	.....	2.60 - 3.20
" " " without "	1 kg	.....	3.20 - 4.00
Meat, tinned .....	1 kg)	3.00, 3.60, 4.00	4.00 .....
	1 tin 12 oz)	1.30 .....	.....
Beef & Gravy .....	1 kg	.....	3.00, 3.60, 4.00
Corned Beef Hash .....	1 tin 16 oz	0.80 .....	.....
Pork Lunch Meal .....	1 kg	.....	4.00 .....
Roast Beef .....	1 kg	.....	4.00 .....
Meat Pasta .....	1 kg	.....	4.00 .....
Meat & Vegetables .....	1 kg)	1.80 .....	1.80 .....
	1 tin 16 oz)	.....	0.80 .....
Meat, dehydrated .....	1 kg	6.30 .....	6.30 .....
Ham, tinned .....	1 kg	.....	4.00 .....
Ham & Eggs .....	1 kg	.....	2.70 .....
Blood Sausage, tinned .....	1 kg)	2.00 .....	2.00 .....
	1 tin 12 oz)	0.65 .....	0.65 .....
<u>FISH &amp; SARDINES</u>			
Fish, tinned .....	14 & 14½ oz)	1.23 .....	.....
	1 tin 15 oz)	1.30 .....	1.30 .....
	1 tin 16 oz)	1.38 .....	.....
Salted Fish .....	1 kg	.....	0.80 .....
Oil Sardines .....	1 tin 3¼ oz	.....	0.50 .....
<u>FATS</u>			
Lard .....	1 kg	2.16 .....	2.16 .....
Tea Butter .....	1 kg	.....	7.40 .....
Best Butter .....	1 kg	.....	7.20 .....
Oil .....	1 kg	2.90 .....	.....
Salted Bacon .....	1 kg	1.70 .....	1.70 .....
<u>PULSES</u>			
Beans .....	1 kg	0.60, 0.94 .....	0.60 0.94
Beans, little, black .....	1 kg	.....	0.60 .....
Peas .....	1 kg	0.90 .....	0.90 .....
Split Peas .....	1 kg	.....	1.00 .....
<u>COFFEE</u>			
Coffee beans, roasted .....	1 kg	7.45 .....	7.55 .....
Coffee, substitute .....	1 kg	1.50 - 1.56	.....

CEREALS



Foodstuffs	Unit	Prices (in Austrian Schillings)	
		20th Period	21st Period
<u>CEREALS</u>			
Oat flakes .....	1 kg	0.85 .....	0.85 .....
Maize groats .....	1 kg	0.51 .....	0.51 .....
Semolina .....	1 kg	.....	0.78 .....
" for children .....	$\frac{1}{4}$ kg	.....	0.33 .....
Ovomaltine (baby food) .....	$\frac{1}{4}$ kg	2.20 .....	.....
Himmeltau " " .....	$\frac{1}{4}$ kg	0.33 .....	.....
<u>DOUGH PRODUCTS</u>			
Dough Products .....	1 kg	0.98 - 1.04 .....	0.98 - 1.04 .....
Band Noodles, Cornicles, Macc. broken etc. ....	1 kg	0.98 .....	0.98 .....
Soup Noodles .....	1 kg	1.00 .....	1.00 .....
Maccaroni .....	1 kg	1.02 .....	1.02, 1.20 .....
Spaghetti .....	1 kg	1.04 .....	1.40 .....
<u>SOUP POWDER &amp; CUBES, MEALS ETC.</u>			
Soup powder .....	1 kg	1.96, 2.30 .....	1.96, 2.30 .....
Soup cubes $\Delta$ 5 gm .....	1 pc	0.03 .....	0.03 .....
Pea meal .....	1 kg	1.00 .....	1.00 .....
Beans meal .....	1 kg	1.04 .....	1.04 .....
<u>SUGAR, SWEETS, ETC.</u>			
Sugar, crystal, normal .....	1 kg	0.88 .....	1.80 .....
Sugar, " fine .....	1 kg	0.90 .....	1.82 .....
Honey, artificial .....	1 kg	.....	2.20 .....
Honey, artif. made of Maize syrup .....	1 kg	.....	2.20 .....
Chocolate .....	1 oz)	0.15 .....	.....
	2 oz)	0.30 .....	.....
Fruit Drops .....	1 pack	0.29 .....	.....
Malt Extract .....	1 kg	3.00 .....	.....
<u>CHEESE</u>			
Cheese, Tilsiter I. 20% .....	1 kg	.....	4.80 .....
" " II. 20% .....	1 kg	.....	4.69 .....
Fresh Cheese 40% .....	1 kg	.....	4.56 .....
" " 20% .....	1 kg	.....	3.96 .....
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>			
Eggs, dehydrated .....	1 kg	.....	7.00 .....
Milk albumen powder .....	10 dkg	.....	0.66 .....
Flour for making pastry .....	1 kg	.....	0.51 .....
" " " " .....	carton to 625 gm	.....	0.29 .....
Vegetables, tinned .....	1 tin 20 oz	.....	0.65, 0.78 .....
Salt .....	1 kg	0.48 .....	0.48 .....
Vinegar 3% .....	1 litre	0.35 .....	.....
" 5% .....	1 litre	0.52 .....	.....
<u>POTATOES</u>			
Potatoes .....	1 kg	0.22 .....	0.22 .....
" for storage .....	50 kg	.....	10.78 .....
" " " f. deliv. in sacks .....	100 kg	20.25 .....	.....



### III. STEIERMARK

#### 21st RATION PERIOD:

#### 1) FULFILLMENT OF THE FEDERAL FOOD PLAN:

The Federal Food Plan was subject to several changes which were effected as follows:

(a) Flour: Neither the 1,900 tons of rye flour from the SS "Altay" nor the 2,934 tons scheduled from Lower Austria were delivered. The latter quantity was made up by 1,100 tons and 1,000 tons sent from Vienna and U.S. Military Stocks Upper Austria. The rye flour from SS "Altay" arrived in the second week of the 22nd Ration Period and will be consumed in that Period.

(b) Meat: Upper Austria failed to deliver the 155 tons scheduled on the Plan, and therefore the deficiency was made up from local resources.

(c) Cheese and Curd: 48 tons of cheese and 6 tons of curd were delivered from Upper Austria.

(d) Fat: Of the 167 tons expected from Upper Austria only 62 tons arrived.

(e) Sugar: Neither sugar factories in Lower Austria honoured their commitment and it was only towards the end of the Ration Period that the Enns factory in Upper Austria fulfilled the requirement.

Fruit and vegetables were practically non-existent as only turnips have been available in the town of Graz. The average issue was about 2 kilos per person at a price of 21 Groschen a kilo.

Milk production is low and the normal consumer only received  $\frac{3}{4}$  litre a month.

#### 2) RATION SCALE:

A comparison of calories issued by the Local Food Office and those laid down by the Federal Food Ministry are given below. It will be noticed that the caloric value has not been maintained.

	Planned by Fed. Ministry	Actually issued by Food Office	Difference
Normal Consumers	1550.9	1525	- 25.9
Workers	2201	2136	- 65
Mothers	2401	2291	- 110

In the main foods, bread, meat and sugar the normal consumer and the workers were under issued. Mothers were cut in bread and sugar to some extent and in milk to a larger extent but they were compensated by a higher issue of meat and fat.



### 3) BLACK MARKET:

Below is a list of the black market prices of some of the more important commodities, which however, are fairly difficult to obtain:

<u>Commodity:</u>	<u>per kilo:</u>
Lard	150.00 A.S.
Sugar	120.00 "
Veal	30.00 - 40.00
Beef	20.00 - 30.00
Butter	80.00
Oil	120.00
Flour	16.00 - 20.00
Honey	130.00 - 150.00
Saccharin (pack. of 300)	75.00
Wine (Bottle)	30.00
Stockings (art. silk)	60.00 (pair)

### 4) PUBLICITY:

The lack of publicity in this Land is even more marked than in other Länder. Posters only are visible and then not in quantities, in the various Government Offices, and in places which make them even more difficult to read than they really are.

The lack of knowledge of UNRRA's activities is such, that even highly placed Government officials were completely ignorant of the work that is being done.

### 5) GENERAL:

- (a) Austrian Officials: The Austrian Officials in all Offices seem to be genuinely concerned at the present state of production and collection and in all cases were very ready to assist by the supplying information and statistics as expeditiously as possible.
- (b) Military Government: The Officers and Officials in Civil Affairs co-operated excellently and gave all the assistance possible.

It is a welcome change to note that in all cases they were seriously and directly concerned with the attempt to better conditions in the Province.

### 6) CROP COLLECTIONS:

It is of interest to note that an order has been issued by the Civil Affairs Food Officer that there will be no house-killing of pigs unless the crop collection quota has been fulfilled. This order has to a great extent benefited the collection.

At Appendix V there is a chart showing the crop collection for November 1946, also, an additional chart (see Appendix VI) showing crop collection from 1st July to 30th November 1946.



7) MILK PRODUCTION FOR NOVEMBER:

At Appendix VII is a chart showing the milk production for November 1946.

8) WINTER POTATO DISTRIBUTION:

Below is information in respect of the potato storage situation in two Bezirke:

(1) Bezirk Mariazell: Potato storage has been completed and provision is made up until the 1947 harvest. The source of supply has been partially local production and partly from the Vienna Gartenbau- und Kartoffelwirtschaftsverband.

(2) Bezirk Eisenerz: Potato storage in this Bezirk until the end of the 29th Ration Period (20th July 1947) is still 150 waggons short (10 tons each waggon).

According to information received from the Bürgermeister up to 3rd December 1946 705,700 kg i.e. 47% of the yearly requirement has been supplied to date. 9,377 consumers have received a whole or a part of their allotment, but there are still 2,123 who have received nothing as yet. In view of the difficulty of transport during snowy weather to mountainous districts the areas of Eisenerz, Hieflau and Madner have already received their quotas, leaving people in towns and less inaccessible places to receive the full allotment later. The transporting of potatoes is now at a standstill owing to the cold weather and there being no insulated transport available.



## CROP COLLECTION IN NOVEMBER 1946

## APPENDIX V

Economic year 1945/46  
Quantities in kilos.

District	Bread Grains			Barley	Oat	Corn	Pulses	Oil seeds	Potatoes	Hay	Straw
	Rye	Wheat	total								
Bruck	44,211	23,748	67,959	8,924	2,476	-	-	4,349	1,520,558	0	0
D-Landsberg	86,502	118,344	204,846	2,143	11,787	397	7,275	6,843	411,070	7,743	20,406
Feldbach	490,172	184,729	674,901	8,444	100,943	87,639	1,750	5,798	1,016,249	0	0
Fürstenfeld	176,157	52,189	228,346	42	27,152	20,306	408	111	734,945	0	0
Graz	182,307	135,830	318,137	17,544	32,410	10,070	172	8,808	2,521,582	7,652	16,429
Hartberg	517,095	160,617	677,712	9,330	28,398	27,330	0	8,554	1,989,485	0	0
Judenburg	71,443	23,481	94,924	14,599	14,125	-	-	849	1,744,690	0	0
Knittelfeld	68,280	17,805	86,085	11,000	19,897	-	-	966	916,057	7,228	2,483
Leibnitz	223,901	150,683	374,584	23,103	52,867	7,437	13,951	4,689	1,614,113	340	25,344
Leoben	20,990	18,126	39,116	8,129	1,244	-	-	471	396,204	0	805
Liezen	31,119	-	31,119	31,584	9,170	-	-	105	1,491,829	0	0
Murau	84,747	21,951	106,698	18,001	10,040	-	-	495	467,281	0	0
Mürzzuschlag	10,910	3,920	14,830	13,411	16,404	-	-	4,698	696,341	0	0
Radkersburg	148,332	100,211	248,543	2,843	27,121	6,239	1,984	7,403	313,440	0	0
Voitsberg	37,814	16,116	53,930	3,383	3,225	6,556	0	190	773,673	0	0
Weiz	235,629	79,696	315,325	4,678	45,589	16,472	430	5,857	1,424,807	0	0
Steiermark											
total:	2429,609	1107,446	3537,055	177,158	402,848	182,446	18,980	60,186	18,032,324	22,963	65,467



[illegible]



MILK- AND CREAM DELIVERY, INCLUDING MILK FOR ACCOUNTING,  
LANDBUTTER DELIVERY, BUTTER-, CHEESE- & CURD PRODUCTION,  
AS PER WEEKLY REPORTS FOR NOVEMBER 1946.

D a i r y ;	Milk & Cream Delivery	Landbutter Delivery	P r o d u c t i o n		
			Butter	Cheese	Curd
Bad-Gleichenberg	68,043	--	2,369	--	--
"Landforst" Bruck	429,900	1,813	9,207	--	--
Feldbach	239,213	--	8,857	--	1,706
Frohnleiten	71,042	270	1,742	--	--
Graz Milchhof	921,735	236	4,943	171	2,134
Grosswilfersdorf and Fürstenfeld	282,643	30	11,124	--	256
Hartberg	234,182	--	9,226	--	205
Hirndorf	254,331	--	10,597	--	--
Knittelfeld	768,855	3,190	25,540	--	--
Leibnitz	92,250	--	1,695	--	--
Leoben	407,267	1,291	9,479	--	722
Murau	125,546	919	4,577	--	208
Mureck	234,196	--	8,659	--	--
Mürzzuschlag	120,711	529	3,592	--	37
Neumarkt	193,057	146	7,493	--	109
Rohr	273,705	--	11,449	--	1,923
Stainach	685,151	4,523	25,064	--	341
Stainz	210,102	19	7,082	--	--
Turnau	48,159	121	1,930	318	--
Voitsberg	221,036	669	4,668	--	--
Weiz	378,330	1,917	11,588	--	--
Arnfels, Hofstätter	24,139	1	353	--	4
Habersdorf Ernst	116,267	29	3,558	--	--
Total:	6,400,460	15,703	184,792	489	7,645



#### IV. CARINTHIA:

##### 21ST RATION PERIOD.

#### 1) Fulfilment of Federal Food Plan:

The Plan was fulfilled with the following changes:

- (a) Flour: The deficit of flour was covered partly by stocks from the 20th Ration Period (UNRRA deliveries scheduled in 21st Ration Period were effected in 20th Ration Period). During the last week of the Period the Import Vereinigung received from U.S. and B.T.A. stocks in Vienna flour to cover the deficit of the Plan. Very small stocks remain at the end of the period.
- (b) Meat: The 484 tons of meat was partially covered by 156 tons of salted fish.
- (c) Processed Cereals: The 106 tons of groats from S.S. "Bienville" was covered from local stocks.
- (d) Pulses: The deficit of 66 tons was covered from local stocks.

#### 2) Ration Scales:

- (a) The caloric rations in consumer groups during the period were:

Children	0 - 3 years	1015
"	3 - 6 "	1348
"	6 -12 "	1535
Normal Consumers		1539
Employees		1707
Workers		2056
Heavy Workers		2851
Nurs. & exp. Mothers		2431

- (b) Below shows the comparison between the official ration scale and the amount actually received in calories.

Commodity:	According to Ministry Plan for 21st R.P.	Actual Issue	Difference:	
			+	-
Bread	31185	28250		2935
Meat	2800	3055	255	
Fat	2467	2467	-	-
Proc. cereals	910	1011	101	
Pulses	1281	854		427
Sugar	1120	1120	-	-
Skimmed milk	-	613	613	
Potatoes	3646	5200	1560	
Soup powder	-	501	501	
Calories per day:	1550.09	1439		
" " period:	43403	43071		332

#### 3) Population Figures:

The total population was 530,627. There was a decrease of about 300 from the previous period.

#### 4) General:

(a) The Kontrollstelle, Bundeskanzleramt carries out their task of inspecting UNRRA supplies quite satisfactorily. They are in charge also of the inspection of wholesalers, mills and shops throughout the Province. They submit their reports to the Kontrollstelle, Bundeskanzleramt Vienna.

(b) Delays in Reports: There is a delay of from 12 - 14 days at the end of each Ration Period before the local Food Office can supply the Ration Period figures to the Distribution Officer.



V. UPPER AUSTRIA SOUTH

21st RATION PERIOD

1) FULFILMENT OF FEDERAL FOOD PLAN:

There were some modifications in the fulfilment of the Plan. The principle deficiencies were:

- (a) Oatmeal: 300 tons of oat meal from the "Thaddeus Kosciuszko" which did not arrive in time. The oats were met by local production.
- (b) Pulses: 600 tons of pulses which were assumed by the Ministry of Food to be in stock but had in fact been used in the previous period. Cheese, vegetables, skimmed milk and soup extract were supplied as substitutes.

There was no issue of eggs during the period though a limited issue of coffee and coffee substitute was made.

The total production of vegetables was estimated at 880 tons of which 300 tons was stored for future requirements.

2) RATION SCALE:

According to the Land Food Office the caloric value for each consumer group was maintained in spite of the substitutions necessary for the fulfilment of the Federal Food Plan.

	Federal Food Plan	Actually issued by local Food Office	Difference
Normal Consumer	1550	1550	0
Workers	2201	2201	0
Mothers	2401	2465	+ 64

3) PRICES:

Appended to this report are details of the living cost of three families in different income groups. It will be noticed that in the case of the working class family there is no margin at all between income and expenditure. (See Appendices VIII (a), (b) and (c)).

4) FOOD COLLECTIONS:

The system of food collections appears to be quite good. Each community (Gemeinde) has a committee consisting of three or four farmers under a chairman. This committee allocates delivery quotas to individual farmers. A system of bonuses for partial fulfilment of delivery quotas from materials and repairs to houses and farm buildings to licenses to distil their own brandy, is in force. The system appears to work reasonably well.



5) DISPLACED PERSONS RATIONS:

During the period 15th Nov. - 1st Dec. all Jewish Displaced persons living in static camps received 800 calory supplementary food ration consisting of wheat, sugar, meat products and pulses from the Army in addition to the 1200 basic Austrian ration. As from 1st Dec. the 800 supplementary ration was cut to 450 calories in view of the Austrian ration being raised to 1550 calories.

All other Displaced Persons under UNRRA's jurisdiction and all persecuted minorities in static camps received the 1200 calory ration until 1st December when it was raised to 1550 in accordance with the rise in the Austrian scale.

It is expected that in the near future a 300 calory ration supplement will be issued to static Jewish Displaced Persons Camps by AJDC.

6) FOOD PROCESSING PLANTS:

The following food processing plants were visited:

- (i) Kunst & Grimme Mill, Voocklabruck: This flour mill has received altogether 427 tons of UNRRA wheat. The extraction rate is maintained at 96% which is made up as follows:

3% Gries  
22% Wheat meal (type 1350)  
71% Bread flour.

This mill employs 42 male and 7 female workers. Wages vary between 100 to 150 Schillings per month. The workers receive the usual ration cards for their category but no extra meal is issued nor is any canteen available.

- (ii) Fritsch Mill at Wels: This mill has received and processed in all 874 tons of UNRRA wheat. The extraction rate of 96% is followed and the breakdown is the same as in the case of the Kunst & Grimme Mill.

This is a large mill which employs approximately 80 workers and 20 clerical and supervisory staff. The workers receive in addition to their heavy worker's ration cards a bonus every three months consisting of 5 kilos of flour and 2 kilos of other cereals. The majority of the workers are accommodated in dwellings belonging to the mill and their conditions would seem to be rather better than in the majority of enterprises in this area. In spite of this difficulty is encountered in finding unskilled labour.

- (iii) Knorr Factory, Wels: This firm have processed considerable quantities of UNRRA oats. They have stocks of cereals at the present time sufficient to last at their normal output until the month of March.
- (iv) Sugar Factory at Enns: Up to the 6th December 1946 the following quantities of beet had been received and processed:

Amount of beet received: .....	85,343.3 tons
" " " processed: .....	85,238 "
Refined Sugar produced: .....	11,111.3 "
Molasses .....	2,821 "



7) PUBLICITY:

The local newspapers in November carried several articles on UNRRA activities in Austria giving statistics of UNRRA deliveries by ship and rail, etc.

It has been observed that UNRRA posters have appeared more frequently in the smaller villages and towns throughout the Province.

8) GENERAL:

(a) Relations with Austrian Officials:

Although stock figures at the end of the period take time to obtain this is thought to be due to difficulties of administration and communications. In general relations with Austrian Officials are good.

(b) Relationship with the Military Element:

U.S. Military Forces are co-operative and wherever necessary afford every assistance in investigations and observation.



APPENDIX VIII (a)

FEEDING AND COST OF LIVING PLAN FOR A POOR FAMILY  
INCOME ABOUT A.S. 165.-- A MONTH

21ST RATIONING PERIOD FROM 11th NOVEMBER TO 8th DECEMBER 1946:

Number of Persons: two  
Name :  
Address :  
Age : 56 years and 52 years old.

COMMODITIES:	ENTITLEMENT:	OBTAINED:	PRICES PAID FOR:
Bread (black)	20,500 grams	20,500 grams	A.S. 12.30
Flour (Wheat flour 1350)	2,000 "	2,000 "	" 1.38
Meat	2,400 "	2,400 "	" 7.00
Butter	700 "	700 "	" 5.18
Cereals (incl. Pasta)	600 "	600 "	" -.66
Sugar	560 "	560 "	" 1.08
Coffee	150 "	150 "	" 1.--
Coffee Substitute	500 "	500 "	" -.78
Skimmed milk	3 litres	3 litres	" -.96
Soup extract	200 grams	200 grams	" 1.--
Potatoes	16,000 "	16,000 "	" 40.--
Salt	600 "	600 "	" -.26
Cheese	125 "	125 "	" -.68
Soft cheese	250 "	250 "	" -.90
			<u>A.S. 73.18</u>

ADDITIONAL RATION CARD B(WORKER) - 21ST RATIONING PERIOD:

Bread (black)	4,400 grams	4,400 grams	A.S. 2.64
Meat	1,600 "	1,600 "	" 4.95
Butter	192 "	192 "	" 1.31
Cereals and Pasta	600 "	600 "	" -.66
Sugar	120 "	120 "	" -.23
Coffee substitute	70 "	70 "	" -.10
			<u>FOOD ON RATION CARD: A.S. 9.89</u>

Rent	A.S. 20.--
Heating & Light	" 18.--
Vegetable & Fruit	" 10.--
Household belongings	" 3.--
Shoe repairs	" 5.--
Newspaper	" 3.50
Cigarettes B	" 4.80
No Cigarettes A	" -
Beer	" 2.--
Small Expenses	" 10.--
	<u>A.S. 76.30</u>
	" 73.18
	<u>" 9.89</u>
	<u>A.S. 159.37</u>

They can neither afford to buy any clothing nor to repair their flat or have any other amenity of life.



FEEDING AND COST OF LIVING PLAN FOR A MEDIUM FAMILY  
INCOME ABOUT A.S. 550.-- a MONTH.

ANNUAL FORM 1946-1947

21st Rationing Period from 11th November to 8th December 1946:

Number of Persons: three

Name :

Address :

Age : 27 years, 23 years and 3 years old child.

Commodities:	Entitlement:	Obtained:	Prices paid for:	
Bread (black)	24,500 grams	24,500 grams	A.S.	14.70
Flour (Wheat flour 1350)	3,000 "	3,000 "	"	2.07
Meat	2,900 "	2,900 "	"	18.40
Butter	1,050 "	1,050 "	"	7.77
Cereals (incl. Pasta)	1,000 "	1,000 "	"	1.04
Cereals f. children	250 "	250 "	"	-.33
Rice " "	250 "	250 "	"	-.26
Sweet stuff "	100 "	100 "	"	1.--
Marmalade "	250 "	250 "	"	-.60
Artif. Honey "	500 "	500 "	"	1.10
Sugar	910 "	910 "	"	1.81
Coffee	150 "	150 "	"	1.--
Coffee substitution	750 "	750 "	"	1.17
Whole milk f. children	14 litres	14 litres	"	7.--
Skimmed milk	3 "	3 "	"	-.96
Soup extract	300 grams	300 grams	"	1.50
Potatoes	20,000 "	20,000 "	"	50.--
Salt	900 "	900 "	"	-.39
Cheese	187.5 "	187.5 "	"	1.02
Soft Cheese	375 "	375 "	"	1.35
			A.S.	113.17

Additional Ration Card C (Employee) (2)- 21st Rationing Period:

Bread (Black)	3,000 grams	3,000 grams	A.S.	1.80
Meat	1,600 "	1,600 "	"	10.88
Butter	250 "	250 "	"	1.84
Cereals	400 "	400 "	"	-.45
			A.S.	14.97
			"	113.17
Total Amount for Food on Ration Card:			A.S.	128.14

Rent	A.S.	54.--
Light	"	21.--
Heating	"	7.--
Salary for housemaid per month	"	50.--
Vegetable & Fruit	"	30.--
½ kilo Butter B.M. (bought through friends)	"	16.--
1 Pair of Trousers for the child (Bezugschein)	"	10.--
1 " " Socks " " "	"	5.--
1 Shirt " " " "	"	10.--
Wireless repairs	"	69.--
Shoe "	"	7.--
Dressmaker	"	35.--
Hairdresser	"	4.--
Laundry	"	4.--
Newspaper	"	3.50
Books	"	10.--
Household belongings	"	6.--
Kindergarden	"	12.--
Cinema, Theatre	"	20.--
Insurance	"	8.--
Fares and stamps and small expenses	"	20.--
		A.S. 401.50
		" 128.14
		A.S. 529.64



FEEDING AND COST OF LIVING PLAN FOR A RICH FAMILY  
INCOME ABOUT A.S. 1,500.-- A MONTH

21st Ration Period from 11th November to 8th December 1946:

Number of Persons: two  
Name:  
Address:  
Age: 48 years, 42 years old

Commodities:	Entitlement:	Obtained:	Prices Paid for:	
Bread (Black)	20,500 grams	20,500 grams	A.S.	12.30
Flour (Wheat Flour 1350)	2,000 "	2,000 "	"	1.38
Meat	2,400 "	2,400 "	"	18.20
Butter	700 "	700 "	"	8.88
Cereals (incl. Pasta)	600 "	600 "	"	-.66
Sugar	560 "	560 "	"	1.09
Coffee	150 "	150 "	"	1.--
Coffee substitute	500 "	500 "	"	-.78
Skimmed milk	3 litres	3 litres	"	-.96
Soup Extract	200 grams	200 grams	"	1.--
Potatoes	16,000 "	16,000 "	"	40.--
Salt	600 "	600 "	"	-.26
Cheese	125 "	125 "	"	-.68
Soft cheese	250 "	250 "	"	-.90
			A.S.	88.09

Additional Ration Card B (Worker) 21st Ration Period:

Bread (black)	4,400 grams	4,400 grams	A.S.	2.64
Meat	1,600 "	1,600 "	"	12.--
Butter	192 "	192 "	"	1.31
Cereals & Pasta	600 "	600 "	"	-.66
Sugar	120 "	120 "	"	-.25
Coffee substit.	70 "	70 "	"	-.10
			A.S.	16.94
			"	88.09
Total Amount for Food on R.Card:			A.S.	105.03

Rent	A.S.	85.--
Light	"	30.--
Heating	"	14.--
Salary for Housemaid per month	"	60.--
Vegetable & Fruit	"	120.--
2 kilos Butter B.M.	"	220.--
1 " Dried eggs B.M.	"	80.--
2 " Meat B.M.	"	60.--
20 Eggs B.M. 2.- A.S. each	"	40.--
3 Pack. of American Cigarettes B.M.	"	75.--
1 Kilo Coffee B.M.	"	120.--
1 kilo Margarine B.M.	"	60.--
30 Cigarettes B	"	2.40
Hairdresser	"	8.--
Newspaper	"	10.--
Laundry	"	12.--
Life Insurance	"	100.--
Insurance for the Housemaid	"	10.--
Cinema, Theatre, etc.	"	50.--
Dressmaker-Clothing	"	200.--
Other Expenses, fares, stamps, Books & small articles	"	50.--
		A.S. 1,406.40
		" 105.03
		A.S. 1,511.43
		=====



VI. LAND SALZBURG  
21ST RATION PERIOD

1) Fulfilment of Federal Food Plan:

The Federal Food Plan was fulfilled with the exception of:

- (a) Meat: 151 tons of meat due from Upper Austria (South) was not delivered. According to statistics submitted, it appears that 50% of that deficit was fulfilled by substitution.
- (b) Cheese: 140 tons of cheese due from local production from the 20th Ration Period which was not supplied.
- (c) Oats: 308 tons oats: this was received during the period but it had to be despatched to the Knorr factory at Wels in order to convert it into oat flakes; the finished product is not expected until the middle of January.

2) Ration Scale:

It was with some difficulty that Land Salzburg was able to achieve 1550 calories for the normal consumer.

Below is a chart showing the comparison of calory scale as planned by the Federal Food Ministry and the calories actually issued by the local Food Office:

		In accordance with Fed. Food Ministry:	Actual issue by Local Food Off.:	Difference:	
				-	+
Children	0 - 3	1006.6	1193.9		187.3
"	3 - 6	1344.3	1292.6	51.7	
"	6 - 12	1541.4	1395.7	145.7	
Adults	12 - 18	1550.-	1548.9	0	0
Norm. Consumers	over 18	1550.-	1549.9	0	0
Employees		1701.9	1792.0		90.1
Workers		2201.6	2257.2		55.6
Heavy Workers		2801.2	2936.9		135.7
Exp. & Nurs. Mothers		2401.5	2520.4	81.1	

3) Population Figures:

During December the population statistics calculated according to ration cards was 332,851. This is a further reduction from the previous Ration Period and is due to the repatriation of displaced persons and the absence of summer visitors.

4) Black Market:

Below are the current Black Market prices: in the righthand column is shown the normal price paid for each commodity:

Food:	Unit:	Lowest:		Highest:		Normal Price:	
Butter	kilo	30	Sch.	140	Sch.	7.20	Sch.
Pork	"	35	"	50	"		
Beef	"	20	"	40	"	7	"
Wine	bottle	20	"	30	"	6	"
Sugar	kilo	100	"	130	"	1.90	"
Saccharin	pack.	10	"	12	"	-.30	"
Flour	kilo	15	"	35	"	-.65	"
Schnaps	bottle	20	"	30	"	3.	"
Bread	kilo	15	"	25	"	-.65	"
Eggs	each	1.50	"	4.	"	-.12	"
Chickens	kilo	15	"	30	"	5.	"
Ducks	"	50	"	100	"	12	"
Cognac	bottle	150	"	200	"		
Chocolate	slab	20	"	30	"		
Bacon	kilo	60	"	150	"		



## 5) Food Situation in D.P. Camps:

The food situation in D.P. Camps is not as good as that of the Austrian population. The wholesalers and retailers who supply the camps constantly discriminate against them, when not just boldly cheating them. Attempts to supply gross weight instead of net weight are numerous. Unauthorized substitutions such as corn-meal for children's cereal are also numerous. The attempt of one camp to change from an unsatisfactory baker to another has been met with a blank wall of red-tape, unconcern and delayed action. Representations that in 1945 camps were supplied with fresh vegetables directly from nearby farmers through each Community Food Office (but not in 1946) were made to the local Military Government. In reply the Chamber of Agriculture said that they had received no request from camps for fresh vegetables.

Below are a few of the complaints which were investigated and rectified:

(1) Union-Werke (wholesaler) is issuing salt with the fat bacon to the D.P. hospital reckoning it in the weight, as well as issuing on a gross weight basis.

(2) D.P. Camps in St. Johann i. Pongau is receiving only enough food to issue 1200 calories (reported by Military Government).

(3) Camps Hallein and Marcus Orr have not received their weekly food allotment.

## 6) Crop Collections:

At Appendix IX is a chart showing the July to November 1946 crop collection and the estimate of future collection up to June 1947.

## 7) Publicity:

A good deal of concern has been shown over the announcement that UNRRA is soon to discontinue. The Press regretted the resignation of Director General LaGuardia. Gratitude for the distribution of the American Cigarettes were expressed, and all newspapers have been carrying notices of UNRRA food ship arrivals as well as the arrivals of ships carrying other cargoes such as agricultural machinery. In the public Press the usual bitter recriminations and accusations of Austrian Food Officials continue without abatement.

## 8) General:

### (a) Organisation of the Bundeskanzleramt Oesterreich-Hilfe der Vereinten Nationen its function and co-operation with the UNRRA Distribution Officer:

The only Department of the "Oesterreich-Hilfe der Vereinten Nationen" in Salzburg is a control office. It was set up in May 1946 as a control office for UNRRA supplies. The office is situated in the same building as the Land Food Office. Its Chief is Mr. Möller, a former Army Officer: his staff includes his deputy and a secretary.

The main function of this office is to follow the distribution of UNRRA supplies from the date of arrival till it reaches the consumer, and to prevent unauthorized use of UNRRA supplies as well as black marketing in UNRRA supplies. The Control Department in Vienna advises the Control Office in Salzburg of all consignments for Salzburg, where they are then booked. Both receipt and distribution are reported to the Control Office by the Import Vereinigung, the Chamber of Agriculture and Food or other recipients. Information concerning losses or spoiled goods are given to this office by wholesalers and merchants and are investigated. The stocks and books of mills, wholesalers and retailers, discussion with officials of the Land Food Office and investigations are frequently made together with the UNRRA Distribution Officer and the Control Official of the Oesterreichhilfe der Vereinten Nationen. Liaison between the Control Official of the OHVN and the Distribution Officer of UNRRA is excellent.



(b) Re-organisation of the Local Food Office:

What has now become a periodic re-organisation of the Ernährungsamt has again taken place as at 4th December 1946. Kammeramtsdirektor Ing. Gfrerer, Chief of the Chamber of Agriculture, has been designated as the Head of the Food Office Advisory Council and has been given authority to engage and dismiss employees as well as other wide discretionary powers. With him come several of his colleagues of the Chamber of Agriculture to serve as deputies to each Chief of Section of the Food Office. In effect this places Mr. Gfrerer at the Head of the Land Salzburg Food Office.

(c) Potato distribution:

A report from the Potato Union (Kartoffelwirtschaftsverband) of Land Salzburg concerning the requirements and distribution of potatoes in Land Salzburg, dated 13th December 1946, issued the following statement:

"Late potatoes (cellar reserve) date 1.9. - 12.12.46:

Local production	7,501 tons
shipped from Upper Austria South	5,047 "
shipped from Lower Austria	891 "
total	13,439 tons

Issues were made as follows:

Consumer Groups	Consumer actual	per Person kg	Requirement tons	Delivered: tons	Remark
Normal Consumers	215,000	50	10,750	9,750	
Cons. fed by messe's	30,000	50	1,500	1,000	
Inns & Hotels	60,000	50	3,000	2,000	estimated
D.F.'s	18,000	50	900	450	
Camp Marcus Orr				197	
Camp Hallein				42	
	323,000		16,150	13,439	

The following consumer groups received no winter reserve potatoes:

- (1) 19,886 Part-Self-Suppliers
- (2) 62,929 Full-Self-Suppliers

(3) Normal Consumers in temporary residence in Land Salzburg, estimated at 5,000 persons, receive a potato ration card marked with a capital "F"; they receive potatoes by special call-ups. In the 22nd Ration Period all holders of the "F" card and normal consumers who have not received their winter reserve, amounting to about 25,000 people, will receive a special call-up of 4kg of potatoes. Because of the total stoppage of potato delivery from other zones any further call-ups are not possible.

The time period for the fulfilment of the issue of winter cellar reserve stocks started the 1st September 1946 and its conclusion depends on delivery possibilities in the spring of 1947 from other zones and from local production.

Because of difficulties with the Russian Zone the delivery quota from local production must be raised by about one-half (from 6,000 tons to 9,000 tons) which means that the greatest part of the seed required for planting in 1947 will be consumed. If deliveries of seed potatoes for the spring of 1947 do not arrive in time, then it is problematic whether the crop quota of 1946 will be reached."



PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN LAND SALZBURG

APPENDIX IX

Products	Total Production	Seed	Fodder	Waste	Self Supply consumption	Available for non-producers	Quantities delivered 1946						Estim. monthly delivery allotments 1947					
							Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
Wheat	4,698	1,100	-	235	2,943	420	-	-	9	35	115	120	100	41	-	-	-	-
Rye	6,433	1,364	-	322	3,817	930	-	-	73	120	440	297	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barley	1,133	280	674	57	2	120	-	-	-	2	7	80	20	11	-	-	-	-
Oats	3,700	800	2,315	155	-	400	-	-	3	13	35	150	150	49	-	-	-	-
Potatoes	43,020	7,820	8,000	4,000	17,200	7,123	88	158	353	4311	2213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetables	20,150	-	-	3,023	13,127	4,000	80	156	159	608	920	614	200	100	50	50	200	300
Fruits	1,500	-	-	225	1,211	64	-	-	61	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wild Game	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beef +)	4,440	-	-	-	1,317	3,123	267	304	314	343	356	260	230	200	210	210	210	219
Veal +)	960	-	-	-	230	730	55	73	81	74	75	60	50	50	50	50	56	56
Pork +)	1,000	-	-	-	986	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Mutton +)	50	-	-	-	76	14	-	-	5	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	112	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Milk	000	-	000	-	45,000	47,000	4970	4745	4358	4482	3808	3340	3200	3100	3200	300	4200	4300
Fresh Milk	-	-	-	-	-	12,825	1182	1215	1171	1179	1187	1120	971	900	900	1000	1000	1000
Butter	2,160	-	-	-	-	1,300	146	135	129	136	116	100	90	80	83	90	95	100
Cheese	2,040	-	-	-	-	1,400	129	151	150	183	124	100	90	80	86	97	105	105
Eggs	6,480	-	-	-	-	-	216	213	152	30	-	-	100	280	500	548	700	500
Animal Fat	000	-	-	-	3,240.000	3,240.000	173	838	758	736	6342	2000	000	000	000	153	000	000
Hay	150	-	-	-	20	130	10	11	9	14	16	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Straw	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	6	10	94	222	184	600	600	300	300	184	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	22	54	150	150	100	100	24	-	-

+) The butchers weight is meant here.



VII. TYROL AND VORARLBERG

21st RATION PERIOD

1) FULFILLMENT OF FEDERAL FOOD PLAN:

A. Tyrol: Several changes in the Plan were necessitated in order to attempt to raise the normal calory ration:

- (i) Flour: 9.4 tons of locally produced wheat (Getreide) were used instead of the planned 9 tons: 330 tons of oatmeal from the S.S. "Thaddeus Kosciusko" were drawn on instead of the prescribed 165 tons: 700 tons of rye flour from the S.S. "Tripoli" were consumed instead of the 665 tons scheduled: 1,000 tons instead of 950 tons of rye flour from the SS "Altay" were employed. In all 200 tons of flour in excess of the plan were drawn on.

B. Vorarlberg: The following changes in the Plan were effected:

- (i) Flour: Due to the late arrival of rye from the S.S. "Altay" the deficit had to be made up by borrowing from French Military stocks. Only 88.5 tons of oat-meal from the S.S. "Thaddeus Kosciusko" was used instead of the scheduled 90 tons: the difference was appropriated from flour stocks accruing from the 20th Ration Period.
- (ii) Meat: 207 tons of locally produced meat was consumed instead of the prescribed 100 tons: this therefore covered the deficit on the Plan of 74 tons.  
31 tons of Meat & Vegetables from the S.S. "Wesleyan Victory" was used instead of the planned 23 tons: 90 tons of oat flakes from S.S. "Mont Sandra" was consumed in place of the prescribed 50 tons.
- (iii) Fat: The fat requirement was met by the issue of 15 tons from UNRRA (Vienna) and 36 tons from Upper Austria thereby making up the total tonnage requirement, but the source of supply according to the Plan was not adhered to.
- (iv) Potatoes: Only 377 tons of locally produced potatoes were issued instead of the planned 650 tons.  
On the other hand, 1,459 tons of potatoes from Upper Austria and Switzerland were distributed under the winter storage scheme.

2) RATION SCALE:

A. Tyrol: The normal consumer ration scale was only 1251 calories.

B. Vorarlberg: The normal consumer ration scale in the Province was also short of the 1550 scale and was only 1,303 calories.

3) FOOD SITUATION IN DISPLACED PERSONS CAMPS:

The Food situation in D.P.Camps is satisfactory. The only immediate danger to the continuation of this satisfactory situation lies in a possible breakdown of the transportation system due to the discontinuation of petrol supplies by the French Government. In the event that this question is not settled definitely and immediately, there is grave danger to the entire supply set up as far as D.P.Camps are concerned.