

THE CITADEL

ARCHIVES AND MUSEUM

SALZBURG, AUGUST 1 1946: General Clark's train arrived at the Salzburg station at 0300 hours, and the party left for Schloss Klesheim at 0830 hours, after having had breakfast on the train. At the Schloss, General Clark talked with General Collins and Colonel Hume on the preparations for the remainder of the day and evening. The General had lunch in the Schloss with Mrs. Clark, Ann, Colonel and Mrs. Howard and Colonel and Mrs. Sullivan, and rested for a time thereafter. At 1530 hours General Clark with the rest of his party left the Schloss to go to the public square at Salzburg where he received an honor guard made up from the Fifth Infantry. Immediately following the honor guard, the General went to the office of the Landeshauptmann of Salzburg where he received an honorary citizenship of this city. Immediately after the ceremony, General Clark and party returned to the Schloss and entertained about 40 guests at dinner in the main dining room of the Schloss. Among the guests were: Chancellor Figl, Dr. and Mrs. Gruber, Dr. and Mrs. Hurtes, General Collins, Landeshauptmann of Land Salzburg, Burgomeister of the City of Salzburg, Prince Archbishop of Salzburg, and members of the Zone Command Staff and wives. Following the dinner, General Clark and his guests departed for the Festspielhaus where the General officially opened the Salzburg Music Festival. After this address, Chancellor Figl gave a short speech. Following the short ceremony, General Clark and his party saw the opera "Don Giovanni" after which they returned to the Schloss.

General Clark sent the following letter to Chancellor Figl:

"I am informed that the Russian Military Bank has opened an office in Vienna, and that this office is now doing business with the public as a banking institution. I am advised that, according to Austrian law, no banking institution can be established in Austria without previously obtaining a license from the Austrian Government. I am further informed that no such license has been applied for by the Russian Military Bank.

"Since the Russian Military Bank thus has no legal existence as a banking institution in Austria, the U.S. Element of the Allied Commission would regard it as entirely improper for the Ministry of Finance to issue permits for the transfer of any blocked accounts to the Russian Military Bank.

"Since, moreover, the establishment of a banking institution in Austria by one of the Occupying Powers would raise very serious questions of control which are of concern to all four Powers, I wish to advise you that, in the opinion of the U.S. Element of the Allied Commission, the Austrian Government should not issue a license for the establishment of such a banking institution until the Allied Council gives a ruling on the matter."

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SALZBURG, AUGUST 2, 1946: General Clark left the Schloss at 0700 hours to go fishing. He returned at 1330 hours and after lunch rested for a short time. In the evening he saw a movie and afterwards had dinner.

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SALZBURG, AUGUST 3, 1946: General Clark had breakfast at 0645 hours and prepared for a 0730 takeoff for a fishing trip to Hinterstoder. The L-5s landed at Kirchsdorf where two jeeps were supposed to meet the General's party. These jeeps failed to arrive and General Clark rode in with a civilian to the railroad bridge where the guides were waiting for him. His train with Mrs. Clark and Ann, Colonel and Mrs. Sullivan, Colonel and Mrs. Howard arrived at Hinterstoder from Salzburg at 1500 hours. This group went to the lodge immediately. The General continued fishing all afternoon until 2000 hours. At this hour the General met Knie Wasser, who went hunting with him. The General had no success and returned to the lodge at dark. He completed dinner at 2300 hours, after which he immediately retired.

General Clark sent the following message to AGWAR for WDSOA,
SECRET, P-2170:

"Ref is made to subpara A & B your message WAPX 95425. Present stocks of former CA/MG supplies under my control have been reported by me to Joint Chiefs of Staff in several messages dating back to March and they are familiar with the reasons for retention of these food stocks under my control. It is imperative that no action be taken to remove these supplies from Austria for reasons already made known to the JCS."

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HINTERSTODER, AUGUST 4, 1946: The guides were waiting for the General at the lodge at 0630 hours. Immediately after breakfast General Clark went hunting, returning about 0900 hours with one chamois. He then had lunches packed and went fishing until 1400 hours. The remainder of the afternoon the General spent at the lodge and rested. The guides were again ready at 1930 hours and the General went Rehbock hunting. He returned to the lodge at dark, having had no luck with his hunting.

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HINTERSTODER AND LINZ, AUGUST 5, 1946: The General had an early breakfast and left the lodge at 0830 hours to return to Vienna by way of Linz. The train left Hinterstoder at 0915 hours, arriving at Linz at 1050 hours where the General was met by Colonel Hume and Colonel Ross. He was immediately escorted to the Landeshaus where he was presented with honorary citizenship of Upper Austria by Landeshauptmann Gleissner. The train left Linz at 1145 hours arriving Vienna at 1645 hours. General Clark was met at the station by Colonels Oxx and McMahon, who went to the General's villa for a short conference with him. General Clark entertained Drew Pearson at dinner that evening.

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VIENNA, AUGUST 6, 1946: The General arrived at his office at 0900 hours and immediately had a conference with General Tate, and later saw Colonel McMahon. Some time was spent on official correspondence, and the General then conferred with Colonels Martin and Lazar. General Clark had lunch

at the Bank Building and spent the afternoon working on official papers. He left his office at 1630 hours to go to the 110th Station Hospital for an x-ray of his neck. He returned to his villa where he spent the remainder of the day and retired early.

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VIENNA, AUGUST 7, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0930 hours. After working on correspondence he saw Colonel McClelland at 1000 hours. At 1030 hours Colonel Martin saw the General and later introduced to him eight new officers who had just joined the Headquarters from the States. At 1100 hours General Clark saw Mr. Walker, war correspondent with Time and Life, and at 1130 saw Mrs. Walker. The General later saw Colonel McMahon and at 1300 hours left his office and spent the rest of the day at his villa. At 1900 hours that evening General Clark and guests attended the concert of Miss Grace Moore at the Rex Theater. Among his guests were Minister and Mrs. Harrison and their two daughters from Switzerland, who had arrived earlier in the day from the Salzburg Festival. After the concert General Clark gave a dinner at his villa in honor of Miss Moore and Mr. and Mrs. Harrison.

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VIENNA, AUGUST 8, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0845 hours and at 0900 hours he saw Colonel Lloyd on investigation of the Commanding General's mess personnel. At 0930 hours he conferred with Colonel Oxx, Messrs. Erhardt, Mellen and Adams, and at 1035 hours saw Minister Harrison, the American Minister to Switzerland. At 1100 hours Colonel Phillips, head of the Army Exchange Service of the ETO, called on the General to discuss the Post Exchange setup. General Clark attended a decoration ceremony at 1130 hours at which time he decorated a group of officers and men from the Vienna Command. After lunch in the CG mess, General Clark returned to his villa where he spent the rest of the day and evening.

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VIENNA, AUGUST 9, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0830 hours and immediately conferred with Colonel McMahon. At 0900 hours he held a conference with Mr. Erhardt and Colonel Oxx on the agenda for the Allied Council meeting. Just before leaving for the Allied Council meeting the General talked with Colonel Grogan. He arrived at the Allied Council meeting at 1055 hours and returned to his office after the meeting at 1730 hours. He immediately held a press conference attended by the following correspondents:

John Walker	Time-Life
Nadine Walker	Stars & Stripes
M. M. Werner	United Press
James Long	Associated Press
M. W. Fodor	Chicago Sun
Albion Ross	New York Times

Leland Stowe	New York Post
Ted Kaghan	Wiener Kurier
Samuel Grossman	AND
William Chamberlain	Wall Street Journal

After seeing Colonel McMahon, he left the office for his villa.

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VIENNA, AUGUST 10, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0900 hours. He immediately conferred with Colonel Lloyd at which time he received the recommendations from the Inspector General concerning investigation of the mess. Later he conferred with Colonel Oxx, who was followed by Colonel C. Coburn Smith, who has been given the responsibility for operating the Commanding General's mess. Later General Clark saw Captain Hinkle and Sgt. Mazziotti on this new setup for the mess and at 1000 hours received Ambassador Patterson from Yugoslavia. At 1025 hours Colonel Martin conferred with General Clark on a few Austrian marriage cases and later the General saw Colonel Oxx. At 1045 hours General Parker called on the General and was followed by Mr. Erhardt. At 1100 hours General Clark discussed court martial cases with Colonel McBean, who was followed by Colonels Oxx, Sullivan and Rundell, who held a half-hour conference. At 1145 hours General Clark saw Mr. Chamberlain of the Wall Street Journal. The General left his office at 1245 hours for his villa where he spent the rest of the afternoon. After a game of tennis, General Clark attended a cocktail party given by General Parker at Hotel Bristol at 1830 hours and at 1915 hours General Clark entertained Ambassador and Mrs. Patterson and daughter at dinner and later attended a party given by the Press Club at the Weisserhahn Hotel.

General Clark sent the following message to AGWAR for Joint Chiefs of Staff, pass to State Department, info to Western Base Section Paris pass to Amembassy for DELSEC. SECRET, Ref No P-2461:

"At Allied Council meeting 9 August I made statement on nationalization in line with my P-2368 of August 8.

"Brit Commander then read prepared statement from his Govt making following points: HMG studied Austrian law for nationalizing certain enterprises which may include some assets subject under Potsdam agreement to transfer as reparations, and noted that law provides for adequate compensation; HMG recognizes Aus Parliament right to pass nationalization legislation covering enterprises in Aus and cannot properly object to it on ground of German assets since nationalization will not affect ultimate right of Allies to receive reparations from these assets; nationalization is only transfer of ownership within Aus, does not affect rights of four powers under Potsdam agreement, and law does not "dispose of German property in accordance with the existing agreements between the Allies", and therefore no objection to application of Austrian legislation to assets transferred to other powers as reparations, it being clear that if Aus is to be free independent country foreseen by Moscow Declaration such assets should remain subject to Aus regulations and laws; full and appropriate compensation would be expected; transfer of assets as reparations does not accord

extraterritorial rights; four powers should agree definition of German foreign assets in Aus as soon as possible in their own as well as Aus interests.

"Gen. Bethouart then stated French position was that in principle French Govt would not oppose nationalization and that Aus law should therefore be approved in principle as law but that this did not apply to the list of enterprises appended to it; that these included some Allied assets and some German assets and should therefore be examined and revised to exclude properties falling under subpoints 3 and 4 of Article 5 of Control Agreement.

"Kurasov requested intermission of fifteen minutes to examine these statements and then resumed with following statement of Sov position: Regret Council has not achieved unanimity on such an important matter as this. Sov element cannot agree Aus Govt is fulfilling Allied agreements, including Crimea decision that damage done by Germany should be made good to fullest extent by reparations "in kind". Crimea conference did not mention reparations in money. Aus Govt's offer to pay compensation thus diverges from decisions of three powers. Article 4 of Potsdam agreement carried out Crimea declaration. Aus law attempts to revise these Allied agreements, is unlawful, and should be rightfully so evaluated. Kurasov deplored "tendency in meeting to confuse foreign property with German property subject to reparations, re which Gen Clark had cited Vyshinsky." He said USSR stood for nationalization of natl property but would oppose Aus law to nationalize property not belonging to Aus such as German property. He pointed out Article 1(b) of the Control Agreement and suggested following Bethouart's proposal to exclude both German and Allied property from law although he still refused to discuss definition of German property.

"I said I could comment on many parts of Sov statement but recognized it would be futile because our Govs hold opposite views. I stressed that if this law embarrasses Soviet element it is because they themselves have refused for a year to discuss definition of German assets and that if we do not do so now there appears to be nothing to do but implement the Aus Law. Kurasov rejected reproach and again insisted definition is not matter for AC but one for settlement between Govs, pending which Aus law should be annulled.

"Bethouart proposed resolution to delay coming of law into force until Allied Council members as representatives of respective Govs could define German property and agree a direction to Aus Gov to exempt both German property and Allied (repeat Allied) property from nationalization. This was rejected, thereupon all members agreed that no agreement could be reached at this meeting on the questions raised by Aus nationalization law.

"Sov Commander then made formal statement that since AC could not agree to take action on the "unlawful action of Aus Gov respecting disposal of German property" the Sov element, under Article 2(d) of Control Agreement, reserves to itself the right to take independent action respecting German property in Eastern Austria and to take such action as it considers necessary to safeguard the interests of the Sov Union.

"In line with suggestion contained in para 6 of State Dept telegram 728 Aug 6 to Vienna, full information has been given the press on the latest developments in connection with action taken on the nationalization law.

"The following action was taken with respect to other items on the agenda:

"Approval of Aus Gov's proposed instructions on the use of fire-arms by the police and gendarmerie was not obtained, due to Soviet refusal to permit Aus police to use arms even in self-defense against any Allied national in uniform. Sovs also blocked approval of Aus request to accept membership in International Labor Office, on grounds that ILO was an organization of League of Nations and that Aus should affiliate itself with similar organization of UNO when and if it is granted membership in UNO.

"Agreements were reached whereby Aus Gov is authorized to establish diplomatic relations with Sweden and the Vatican and to issue passports and diplomatic visas to certain Aus gov officials, Aus diplomatic representatives and foreign diplomatic representatives accredited to Aus. Agreement was also reached on the matter of agenda procedure for Allied Council and Exec Committee meetings."

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VIENNA, AUGUST 11, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 1045 hours and immediately conferred with Colonel McMahon. Shortly after 1100 hours Colonel Oxx saw the General and later Colonels Lloyd and Smith talked with the General concerning the new mess setup. After seeing Colonel McMahon again General Clark left his office at 1300 hours to return to the villa where he spent the remainder of the afternoon.

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VIENNA, AUGUST 12, 1946: General Clark arrived at 0900 hours at his office. At 0930 hours he received General J. L. Collins, Director of Information, War Department, Washington, and shortly afterwards attended a conference given by General Collins, at which time he gave valuable information to the assembled staff. At 1100 hours General Collins departed, after which General Clark talked with Colonel Yarborough and extended to him an invitation to accompany the General on a trip to Florence this week. Later he conferred with Colonel McMahon and then with Colonel Oxx and Mr. Erhardt. Following lunch at the Bank Building, General Clark again saw Colonel Oxx and then General Haynes. At 1430 hours General Clark left his office to go to the villa where he and Mrs. Clark gave a tea between 1630 and 1830 hours for the officers and newly arrived wives. In the evening he had dinner with Mrs. Clark, Ann and Bill.

General Clark sent the following message to Joint Chiefs of Staff, pass to State Department, SECRET, Ref. No. P-2509:

"Ref my message P-1511 on Aus POL problem. Current situation even more critical. Sovs on 12 July 46 agreed to supply against July requirements 1800 tons gasoline to three Western zones. This figure subsequently reduced to 1100 tons, to include requirements not only three Western zones but also zones of Western powers in Vienna. Despite repeated promises by Sovs none repeat none of this 1100 tons delivered as of 9 August. Sovs announced release of May replacement to American

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and Brit elements of 210 tons but none repeat none of this delivered to date. Estimated that no repeat no deliveries against the total of 1310 tons released will be forthcoming for at least ten days.

"Sov agreed to release 3500 tons gasoline against August requirements but have not yet released any of this amount. Release questionable in view Aus opposition to payment of 74 groschen per litre to Sov controlled distribution agency in face of price 65 groschen per litre established as uniform throughout Aus by Aus Gov. Austrians also have not repeat not been paid by the Sovs for tax on gasoline sold by Sov agency. Reliably reported that tax amounts to 34 groschen per litre and that total non-payment of taxes amounts to 4,300,000 Schillings.

"As of 9 August 99 per cent private transportation in Vienna estimated inoperative and vital services such as fire protection, sanitation and food supply threatened. In US zone Upper Aus and Land Salzburg all gasoline pumps dry.

"In Allied Council I have tried repeatedly, but without success, to get Sov element to agree to fair and equitable delivery indigenous POL products. Sovs maintain control over allocation, delivery and price even though they promise Austrians will have free hand in distribution. In view of utterly uncooperative attitude of Sovs, I urgently recommend the following:

"(a) That I be authorized immediately to release from American military stocks sufficient POL to meet the critical need which now exists in my zone and in Vienna, this release to provide for the continuance of minimum essential public service, transportation and operation of key industries. My present stock position will permit me to do this for a 30 day period. Stocks available in USFET are sufficient to prolong this period if necessary.

"I propose to sell the released POL at prices sufficiently under those demanded by the Sovs to cut into their business and reduce their outlet for POL through Aus channels.

"(b) That action be taken on gov level to press Sovs for turnover of major portion of indigenous Aus POL to Aus Gov control for use in meeting requirements of Aus economy.

"(c) That appropriate sanctions be imposed against Sovs under UNRRA Resolution 91 until such time as Sovs indicate by positive action that they are willing to cooperate.

"(d) That study be made with view to supplying Aus POL requirements through US commercial companies in the event preceding recommended measures fail to change Sov position.

"To keep essential transport and industry moving in their Zone during July, Brit took action I recommend in subpara (a) above. I believe that our argument that indigenous POL should be utilized for Aus economic requirements will not be weakened even though we make release. It will be recalled that when food crisis occurred in May, my release of food from military stocks embarrassed Sovs into providing approximately one-half as much as US contribution. Release of POL at present time may force Sovs into a similar reaction.

I will insure that full publicity is given to the uncompromising attitude and action of Sov element with regard to use of Austria's

indigenous POL and to American efforts to alleviate the situation. Para. A summary of the present critical situation has been forwarded to Mr. LaGuardia at Geneva."

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VIENNA, AUGUST 13, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0915 hours and at 0930 hours saw Mr. St. Aubin, director of Civilian Red Cross, who had just returned from the States. Mr. St. Aubin presented to the General the Red Cross program for Austria which he had received while in the States. At 1000 hours Colonel Lazar and Major Jaccard talked with General Clark regarding the guests for the Salzburg Festival and the arrangements for receiving them. At 1020 hours Colonel Burrill and Colonel McMahon talked with the General about housing for dependents and were followed by Colonel Smith, who discussed the General's mess. At 1100 hours General Clark talked with Colonel Rich concerning a swelling in the General's jaw, and after seeing Colonels McMahon and Oxx left his office to go to Meidling Station where he boarded his private train for Florence, Italy. The train departed at 1200 hours with General and Mrs. Clark, Ann, Colonel and Mrs. Yarborough, Colonel Hume and Captain Luther on board. In the evening on the train General Clark and his guests saw the movie "The Dolly Sisters" after which the General retired.

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FLORENCE, ITALY, AUGUST 14, 1946: General Clark's train arrived at Florence at 1215 hours where the General was met by Colonel Nygaard. His party immediately went to the Hotel Excelsior where they stayed during their visit to Florence. After lunch General Clark posed for the sculptor who is making a bronze bust of the General. That evening General Clark had dinner with Mrs. Clark, Ann and Colonel Nygaard after which he retired early.

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FLORENCE, ITALY, AUGUST 15, 1946: General Clark spent the greater portion of the morning posing for the sculptor and painter who is painting a portrait of the General. At 1215 hours the General and Mrs. Clark drove to the villa of Mr. and Mrs. Rosso for cocktails (Mr. Rosso is former Italian Ambassador to the Soviet Union) and then returned to the hotel where they had lunch. After resting in the afternoon, the General posed for the sculptor again. In the evening General and Mrs. Clark had dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Sartori and at 2300 hours the train was prepared for immediate departure for Siena.

The following telegram was repeated to Vienna, from American Consulate, Geneva to SECSTATE, SECRET, unnumbered:

"Genra two (? sic) discussion occurred in August 15 open meeting of Policy Committee regarding Soviet diversions in Austria as violation of Atlantic City Resolution No. 91. The problem was reviewed in a statement by Tyler Wood who made a statement following the course pro-

posed by the Director General in his speech. He said that since Resolution 91 remained unrepealed and unamended, no reaffirmation was called for. He emphasized that this question does not involve the validity of the claims made by USSR under Potsdam Agreement, since the interests of UNRRA do not concern the ownership of land but do concern the disposal of food produced on it. The Director General says that in the absence of repeal or amendment of No. 91, a resolution should be proposed to carry out the terms thereof. Feonov declared political issues beyond the scope of UNRRA. He said it is now clearly more obvious than it was at Atlantic City that the U.S. intended its position to serve policies of a particular state or states and that UNRRA apparently found suitable use for such purpose. He exclaimed, "that which belongs to the Soviet Union within Austria under the Berlin Protocols is not connected in any way with UNRRA aid or UNRRA activities - could it possibly be that this is to question the very right of ownership itself - the United States delegate's suggestion could mean that the USSR should contribute for Austria - I asked the American delegate why he insists so that the Soviet Union in particular should make a material contribution to Austria."

"The statement by Feonov implies that rights acquired under the Potsdam Agreement not only transfer title to the land but also remove it from the Austrian economy as well as from Austrian sovereignty. It also contained a note of complaint that after all the sacrifices of war we should expect the Soviet Union to contribute a share.

"Apart from Noel Baker supporting the position of the Director General and the United States, the only participants in the discussion were the usual chorus echoing Feonov" Signed Havron.

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SIENA, ITALY, AUGUST 16, 1946: General Clark's train arrived at Siena at 0240 hours. At 0845 hours General Clark and his party left the train and drove to the cathedral in Siena at which time the General dedicated a bronze door which had been given to the church by Count Guido Chigi in thanksgiving for the liberation of Siena without destruction. Following the dedication ceremony, General Clark's party attended mass in the cathedral and then looked over the treasures of the church. After leaving the cathedral they visited several points of interest in the city of Siena and then had lunch with Count Chigi. After lunch General and Mrs. Clark rested and at 1600 hours the General received honorary citizenship of Siena from the Mayor. Following a short shopping trip, General Clark's party attended the Palio in the Square of Siena and immediately after departed Siena by car for Florence. General Clark's train had returned to Florence earlier in the morning. After dinner at the Hotel Excelsior, General Clark retired.

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FLORENCE, AUGUST 17, 1946: General Clark had breakfast with Mrs. Clark and Ann in his suite at Hotel Excelsior and at 0920 hours saw Lt. General and Mrs. J.C.H. Lee, who had arrived in Florence yesterday while the General was in Siena. After General and Mrs. Lee departed, General Clark posed for the sculptor and then received General and Mrs. Jaynes at 1000 hours. At 1015 hours General Clark dropped by the painter's studio in order to see the portrait being painted of him

and arrived at the railway station at 1050 hours. The General and his party left Florence aboard his private train at 1100 hours. The rest of the day was spent enroute to Vienna.

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VIENNA, AUGUST 18, 1946: General Clark's train arrived at Meidling Station at 1215 hours. It was met by Colonels McMahon and Oxx, who accompanied the General and Mrs. Clark to the villa. Here he discussed several issues which had arisen during his absence and then had lunch. He spent the remainder of the day with his family at home.

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VIENNA, AUGUST 19, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0900 hours and immediately conferred with Colonel Oxx. Later he saw Mr. Adams, who is taking Mr. Erhardt's place while the Minister is on vacation. At 1000 hours Colonel Rundell conferred with the General and was followed by Colonel Howard. General Jaynes, deputy commander of MTOUSA, called on General Clark at 1030 hours and conferred with him for the next half hour. General Lee's train carrying Mrs. Lee, General and Mrs. Jaynes, Colonel and Mrs. Perry Smith arrived from Salzburg this morning; however, General Lee could not come to Austria because of pressing business. At 1115 hours General Clark saw Mr. Bernstein of the New York Times, along with Colonel Grogan and Mr. Ross. He left his headquarters at 1200 hours and went to his villa where at 1300 hours he and Mrs. Clark gave a luncheon for Mrs. Lee, General and Mrs. Jaynes, Colonel and Mrs. Smith, Captain and Mrs. Stevens, and WAC Lt. Somervell. General Clark returned to his office at 1500 hours where he took care of accumulated papers and then saw Colonel McMahon and later Colonel Oxx. He went to his villa at 1630 hours and there played tennis with Major Arnold, Major Brantley and Lt. Clark.

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VIENNA, AUGUST 20, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0930 hours and immediately conferred with Colonel McMahon, Colonel Pesek and Colonel Oxx concerning arrangements for the Arrival of Under Secretary of Agriculture Norris Dodd and his party. Later he saw Colonel Oxx again and then talked with Colonel Grogan concerning Miss Peggy Poor of INS. At 1130 hours General Clark talked with Dr. F. A. Motz, Agricultural Attache, concerning the plans for Mr. Dodd's visit to Vienna. Colonels Grogan and McMahon talked with the General at 1140 hours and at 1200 hours the General decorated Sgt. Emanuel Mazziotti, his former mess Sergeant, with the Army Commendation Ribbon. Sgt. Mazziotti, with his wife, is leaving for the States this evening. At 1250 hours General Clark conferred with Major Pleasants on a G-2 memorandum and later talked with Colonel McMahon. After lunch he conferred with Mr. Joe Israels, who has been collaborating with the General on chapters of the General's book. Mr. Israels, just returned from the States, reported the results of his conversations with various publishers. After seeing Colonel Rundell, General Clark left his of-

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fice to go to his villa where he spent the remainder of the day. In the evening he entertained Secretary Dodd's party including:

Nathan Koenig, Executive Assistant.
Robert Shields, Administrator, Production, Marketing Administrator.
Keith Himebaugh, Director of Information.
Gordon Boals, Head of Grain & Feed Division.
Colonel Harrison, War Department.
Lt. Col. Andrews, Military Government in Germany.

Other guests were Colonel M. F. Sullivan, Dr. Motz, Mr. and Mrs. McIvor, Colonel and Mrs. Howard.

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VIENNA, AUGUST 21, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0845 hours and immediately conferred with Colonel Oxx. Mr. Adams talked with the General at 0915 hours and at 0930 General Clark received Mr. Dodd and members of his party. They held an hour's discussion in the General's office and then he escorted them to the Conference Room where they held a conference with Austrian officials on the food situation in Austria. At 1030 hours General Clark saw Colonel Rich on his health and then discussed with Colonel Lazar arrangements for receiving his guests at the Salzburg Festival. After seeing Colonel Oxx again, General Clark received Mr. Garrison who was presented to the General by Colonel Oxx. Mr. Garrison, a former Navy Commander, is now chief of the Reparations, Delivery and Restitution Division of USFA. At 1220 hours Mr. Dodd dropped back into the General's office to say goodbye. General Clark had lunch in the CG Mess in the Bank Building and afterwards saw Colonels Oxx and Howard. He left his office at 1430 hours and proceeded to the hospital where he met Colonel Rich. At 1945 hours General and Mrs. Clark and Ann attended a dinner given by Colonel and Mrs. Paxson.

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VIENNA, AUGUST 22, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0900 hours. He immediately conferred with Colonel McMahon and at 0930 hours went over the agenda for the Allied Council meeting, to be held tomorrow, with Colonel Oxx. General Snavelly interrupted the conference to receive instructions from General Clark concerning the most recent airplane incident in Yugoslavia. At 1000 hours Colonel Howard saw the General and was followed by Colonel Luongo, now Battalion Commander of the 1st Battalion, 5th Infantry. Colonel Luongo has just returned from TDY in the States. At 1030 hours Mr. Adams saw the General to present to him Mr. Altman and Mr. Stissny, members of the World Jewish Congress which has been investigating Jewish problems in Austria. After these two gentlemen left, Mr. Adams briefed the General on his conference with Chancellor Figl yesterday afternoon. At 1100 hours Colonel Oxx talked with the General, and later Colonel Ladue and the newly formed Counter-Propaganda Policy Group saw the General before its first meeting in order to receive from the General his policies on what to base their work. Colonel Grogan, a member of the Committee, stayed after the

meeting to talk with the General. At 1200 hours Colonel McMahon talked with the General. General Clark had lunch in the CG Mess in the Bank Building and at 1400 hours saw Colonel Luther on some personnel problems, and at 1420 Colonel Rich and Johnson, the latter of the Dental Corps, talked with the General concerning his jaw. After seeing Colonel McMahon the General left for his villa and spent the remainder of the day there. At 1900 hours he received Major General William H. Arnold of the War Department who arrived this afternoon. At 1930 hours, the General entertained General Arnold, Colonel Winsted, Lt. Colonel Kerwin - members of General Arnold's party - and Lt. Colonel and Mrs. McFeely, Colonel and Mrs. Burrill, and Colonel Riepe at dinner at his villa.

General Clark sent the following message to Joint Chiefs of Staff, pass to State Department, SECRET, Reference No. P-2995:

"Ref our P-2509 and urad WX-98102.

"1. There are indications that pressure which has been applied on Soviets has brought about a favorable break in the gasoline situation. Soviets have released 3500 tons August allocation, which is now in hands of Austrians for distribution. Of this amount there has already been delivered 500 tons to U.S. zone Austria against an allocation of 800 tons and 200 tons in Vienna against an allocation of 1700 tons.

"2. Total requirement to meet critical needs in U.S. zone during next 30 days is 1370 tons. I am therefore releasing 500 tons gasoline from military stocks for use in my zone, under the conditions laid down in para 1 your WX-98102."

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VIENNA, AUGUST 23, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0815 hours and conferred with Colonel McMahon. At 0830 hours he met with Mr. Erhardt and Colonel Oxx at which time they covered the agenda for the Allied Council meeting later this morning. At 1040 hours the General, accompanied by Mr. Erhardt and Colonel Oxx, left his Headquarters for the AC meeting which convened at 1100 hours. General Clark returned to his office at 1700 hours where he immediately held a press conference on the AC meeting, attended by the following correspondents:

Mike Fodor	Chicago Sun
Albion Ross	New York Times
James Long	Associated Press
Seymour Freidin	N.Y. Herald Tribune
Douglas Werner	United Press
Simon Bourgin	Time and Life
Samuel Lubell	No. American Newspaper Alliance
Mrs. S. Lubell	" " "
Theodore Kaghshan	Wiener Kurier (ISB)
Sam Grossman	A N D (ISB)

After the conference General Clark left his office for the villa where he spent the rest of the evening.

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VIENNA, AUGUST 24, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0830 hours and immediately conferred with Colonel Howard on an "Eyes Only" document he had received during the night. Later Colonel McMahon called in Colonels Shineman, Oxx and Owen with Colonel Howard for a short conference with the Commanding General and at 0930 hours General Clark conferred with Mr. Erhardt. At 1000 hours he talked with Colonel Rundell concerning Mr. Dallas Dort of the Office of Under Secretary of State for Economics, who is in Vienna now. After working on accumulated correspondence and official documents, General Clark saw Colonel Oxx and later General McMahon. He left his Headquarters at 1300 hours and went to the villa where he had lunch. In the evening he attended a dinner party given by General and Mrs. Snavelly.

General Clark sent the following message to Joint Chiefs of Staff, pass to State Department, info to Western Base Section pass to Embassy for DELSEC. SECRET, Reference Number P-3096:

"Regular meeting of AC on 23 August brought forth agreement on only 1 of 7 items on agenda. Lone agreement was to note action of Exec Comm on subject of minor importance. Discussions of remaining 6 subjects clearly revealed Sov dissatisfaction with manner in which Control Agreement of 28 June 1946 is working. Sov line of argument during discussions indicative of intention to weaken or nullify effect of Control Agreement, by exercising former tight control by council and by refusing to abide by actions of Council, taken in accordance with provisions of Control Agreement, whenever such actions are not in accord with Sov proposals. Following is brief summary of positions taken on the controversial subjects:

"(1) Nationalization law: Sovs raised new point that law is constitutional (requiring unanimous approval) because it changes economic structure of Aus and reiterated old charge that Aus Gov violated Articles 1(b) and 5 of Control Agreement by passing law. Sovs stated they were not against law insofar as it pertained to Aus property but that law could not go into effect before properties coming under Articles 5(iii) and 5(iv) of Control Agreement were removed from list appended to law. I rejected these contentions, as did Brit member, and stated that my position was as expressed in 9 August Council meeting. French stand was essentially as taken originally. I again emphasized that root of difficulty lay in lack of understanding between my gov and Sovs as to what constitutes German assets and in Sov refusal to agree to discussion this subject. Sov member repeated that he could not discuss this question and, in another attempt to scuttle the law, claimed that Article 12 of Control Agreement was applicable this case in view disagreement of Council. I maintained that nothing Article 12 contravened provisions of Article 6(a) and was supported by Brit and French, so last Sov move was rejected. Agreed by all that further discussion was useless at this meeting. Sov commander then announced that he would address letter to Aus Gov stating that in his zone he would not be bound by provision of Nationalization Law in event of its coming into effect, and this law now will become effective on 9 September 1946.

"(2) Rectification of errors in laws: Sovs proposed nullification of two laws considered by Legal Directorate on July 18 but which came into effect automatically 31 July without having been considered by Exec Comm. Sov element had ample time to raise question within 31-day period but failed to do so. Other elements were in favor of the laws and rejected Sov proposal on grounds that there was no violation Article 6(a) of Control Agreement and Aus Gov should not be penalized because of

failure of procedure within Allied Commission. Interesting sidelight is that one of these laws nullified all actions by which Aus property, mostly Jewish, was forcibly taken over by Germans during occupation of Austria. According to Sov interpretation this constitutes "German assets."

"(3) Constitution Law Procedure: Discussion revealed Sov desire to repudiate definition of a constitutional law accepted by the Allied Commission 31 May 1946, prior to approval of New Control Agreement. Sov member refused to answer when questioned as to his reason for bringing up this matter after lapse of nearly three months. Other three elements rejected Sov proposal to direct Exec Comm. study and redefine constitutional laws.

"(4) Procedure for Approval Legislative Measures: Paper disagreed by U.S. and Brit after I forced Sovs into admitting that they wanted no laws to come into effect automatically despite provisions Article 6(a) of Control Agreement. Sov proposal contained tricky clause which would have abrogated that part of Article 6(a) which provides that certain laws may be considered in effect at end 31-day period if Aus Gov has not been informed of unanimous disapproval of AC.

"(5) Austrian Membership in ECITO: Only Sovs disagreed to proposal. Their position was same as expressed previously in connection with Aus. membership in International Labor Office and with opening Danube to traffic within boundaries of Aus. Sovs continually oppose any Aus participation in activities which are, or might become, international in character and which would assist Aus to regain normal economic status.

"(6) Method of application of Control Agreement: Sov proposal was that Agreement could come into effect only by degrees, that Aus Ministers would be notified as to dates on which they might assume their respective functions and that the several provisions of the Agreement could not come into effect automatically. I stated that this proposal was contrary to Control Agreement and to decision taken by our respective govts, expressed in Article 14 of the Agreement. Brit and French agreed with me that Sov proposal, if approved, would virtually abrogate the whole Control Agreement."

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VIENNA, AUGUST 25, 1946: General Clark remained at his villa during the morning and at 1300 hours attended a luncheon given by Mr. and Mrs. Erhardt in honor of Ambassador and Mrs. Hornbeck, American Ambassador to Holland. At 1500 hours General Clark returned to his office where he held a short conference with Ambassador Patterson from Yugoslavia on the recent incidents of two unarmed American transport planes being shot down by Yugoslav fighters. The American Government has issued an ultimatum to Yugoslavia. Ambassador Patterson flew to Vienna to consult General Clark in this matter. In the evening the General and his family had dinner at the home of Colonel and Mrs. Howard in honor of the Howards' wedding anniversary.

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VIENNA, AUGUST 26, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0900 hours and at 0915 hours talked with Colonel Martin on several Austrian marriage cases. Later he conferred with Colonel Rundell and at 0945 hours saw Colonel Grogan concerning the arrival of newspaper VIPs this

evening. At 1015 hours General Clark saw Mr. Erhardt, who presented to him Mr. Dallas Dort. At the completion of this conference General Clark talked with Colonel Lazar concerning arrangements for his guests at the Salzburg Music Festival. Mr. Erhardt, with Colonel McMahon, saw the General and was followed by Colonel Oxx. At 1145 hours Colonel McLean, Judge Advocate, saw General Clark on three court martial cases. General Clark called in Colonel Smith for a short conference concerning a replacement for his body guard who is leaving tomorrow. At 1245 hours the General saw Colonel Sullivan of Civilian Supply Branch, USACA, on a G-2 bulletin concerning disposal of food on Russian-seized estates. The General had lunch in the CG Mess in the Bank Building and immediately following saw Mr. Erhardt. At 1430 hours Colonel Grogan conferred with General Clark on arrangements for entertaining the visiting newspaper people and shortly after the General left his office for the villa. In the afternoon he played tennis with Ann, Major Brantley and Major Arnold. He had dinner at the villa with Mrs. Clark and Ann.

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VIENNA, AUGUST 27, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0900 hours. He first saw Colonel Oxx and at 0920 hours talked with Colonel Rundell. At 0945 hours Colonel McMahon discussed several papers with the General and was followed by Colonel Grogan, who briefed the General on four correspondents who will see the General this morning:

Joseph Alsop, Herald Tribune syndicate columnist.
Herbert Elliston, Editor, Washington Post.
Phillip Graham, Asst. Editor, Washington Post.
Mrs. Craig, Maine Group of newspapers.

From 1015 hours until noon General Clark held a briefing for the four correspondents after which they talked with Mr. Erhardt. At 1215 hours General Clark talked with Colonel McMahon again and later saw Colonel Howard. After seeing Colonel Oxx at 1230 hours General Clark took the four newspaper people to his villa for lunch with Mrs. Clark. The General remained at home for the balance of the afternoon, and in the evening he and Mrs. Clark were dinner guests of Colonel and Mrs. C.C. Smith.

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VIENNA, AUGUST 28, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0855 hours and immediately saw Rabbi Bernstein, who had arrived last evening. At 0930 hours this conference was interrupted by General Noyes, Theater Surgeon, who had also arrived yesterday. After discussing the medical setup in Austria, General Noyes left to go to Linz to inspect the hospital installations there. General Clark resumed his conference with Rabbi Bernstein at 1000 hours and continued until 1030. Captain Kay Summersby, former secretary to General Eisenhower and an old friend of the General, dropped in to pay her respects. Miss Summersby is accompanying General Huglin's party to the Air Corps conference being held at the Hotel Bristol today. At 1045 hours General Clark left his headquarters to go to Schönbrunn Palace where he

decorated four British officers who had served with him in Italy.

Major General John Frederick Boyce Combe, Legion of Merit,
degree of Officer.

Major General Cyril Ettrick Weir, Legion of Merit, degree of
Commander.

Brigadier Basil Charles Davey, Legion of Merit, degree of Com-
mander.

Colonel Guy Alexander Fenton, Bronze Star Medal.

The General was met by General Steele and escorted into his office. After delivering a few words, General Clark decorated the officers and then General Steele gave a short speech of thanks to the General. General Clark returned to Headquarters at 1145 hours. At 1225 hours Colonel Paxson talked with the General concerning articles to be written for Drew Pearson's column, and was followed by Colonel McMahon. The General had lunch in the CG Mess in the Bank Building after which he talked with Colonels Oxx and D'Orsa. After seeing Colonel McMahon at 1445 hours General Clark left Headquarters for his villa where he spent the remainder of the day. In the afternoon he played tennis with Majors Arnold and Brantley and Ann.

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VIENNA, AUGUST 29, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0845 hours and at 0900 hours saw Colonel Grogan. He conferred with General Howard at 0925 hours and later discussed several staff problems with Colonel McMahon. General Huglin of USFET, who is attending the Air Corps Conference held at the Hotel Bristol today, called on General Clark to pay his respects. At 1030 hours Mr. Julius Hochman, Labor Representative, conferred with General Clark. Mr. Hochman has been traveling with Mr. Antonini of the Italian Labor Council. Mr. Antonini is now in Italy. Colonels McMahon and Martin conferred with the General at 1100 hours after which the General left Headquarters for his villa where he had lunch. In the afternoon he played tennis with Ann, and after dinner boarded his private train, accompanied by Mrs. Clark and Ann, for Hinterstoder.

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HINTERSTODER, AUGUST 30, 1946: General Clark spent the day at Hinterstoder fishing.

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HINTERSTODER, AUGUST 31, 1946: General Clark and family remained at Hinterstoder where the General spent the morning fishing and spent the afternoon with his family at the lodge.

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HINTERSTODER, SEPTEMBER 1, 1946: General Clark spent the morning fishing and at noon boarded his train at Hinterstoder for the return trip to Vienna. He arrived in Vienna at 1730 hours and went to his villa where he spent the evening.

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VIENNA, SEPTEMBER 2, 1946: General Clark remained at his villa during the day and made final preparations for his trip to the States. At noon he conferred with General Tate and Colonel McMahon and spent the remainder of the afternoon at the villa with his family.

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VIENNA, SEPTEMBER 3, 1946: General Clark bade goodbye to Mrs. Clark at the villa at 0830 hours as she departed for her trip to Paris. Mrs. Clark will leave Le Havre later in the week by boat for the United States where she will meet the General. Immediately after Mrs. Clark's departure the General went to the office. At 1100 hours he received General Bethouart, who came to thank him for his hospitality to General Bethouart at Bad Gastein. At 1130 hours General Clark saw Colonel Martin, who is leaving soon for the States.

General Clark sent the following message to General Lee, P-3439:

"Herewith message requested in your F71268 for Unveiling Ceremony.

"General Sir William Morgan, SACMED, and representatives of Allied Forces:

"It is very fitting to my mind that this tablet commemorating the operation of AFHQ should be unveiled at Caserta Palace, the scene of its greatest triumph in planning the strategy that ended with the victory of the Allied Armies in the Mediterranean.

"AFHQ marked a high level in the realm of cooperation between nations. The teamwork exhibited in this high echelon of command was reflected throughout the armies in Italy, and was one of the most important factors in the victory.

"Ideas of detail of execution differed among Allied staffs and commanders, but there was never a difference in the ultimate aim of all - which was complete destruction of the Nazis armies.

"Differences of opinion were settled without compromising this final aim, and thereby was set a pattern that might well be followed now by the nations of the world in seeking their common aim of peace.

"As commander of the Fifth Army and later as commander of the Fifteenth Army Group, I had under me troops representing all the Allied armies in Italy and I point to our final and complete victory as the best proof of the degree of trust and cooperation that existed.

"This tablet makes a physical memorial of international trust and endeavor, and there also exists in the minds of thousands of Allied forces, officers and men, the memory of those inspiring days when individual and national interests were set aside for the good of a common cause. This memory constitutes a living and vital memorial that will not soon die. Without detracting one iota from any ally I know the British-American teamwork was surpassed by none. AFHQ from its establishment by General Eisenhower really was allied in the truest meaning of the word, and success was the result."

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VIENNA, SEPTEMBER 4, 1946: General Clark sent the following message to Admiral H. K. Hewitt, US Navy, London, P-3475:

"Have just talked with Gen Lee over phone. He tells me of your inquiry with regards to an affair at Salerno on Sep 9. All I know of this matter is that I received an invitation sometime ago to come to Salerno for a celebration on Sep 9 at which time it is my understanding the 3rd anniversary of our landing will be commemorated and I was to receive honorary citizenship of Salerno. I would be delighted if you could come and have so informed Gen Lee. My Col Hume is enroute to Italy to make inquiries as to the scope of the affair which I believe will not amount to much. However I recommend you attend. We could meet in Naples perhaps the day before and go together to the affair which I understand will take place in the morning and culminate with a luncheon. Am taking only two or three officers with me. Am sure their facilities for luncheon could not accommodate a large number. Hope to see you there."

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VIENNA, SEPTEMBER 5, 1946: General Clark sent the following communication to Col Gen L. V. Kurasov of the Soviet Occupation Element in Austria:

"Following the forcible annexation of Austria by Germany, and especially after the outbreak of war, the German Government obtained control of large areas of valuable oil lands (Freischurfe) in Austria by subterfuge and coercion. In the judgment of the United States Government, some of the Freischurfe are still the rightful property of Rohoelgewinnungs AG (RAG) a company incorporated in Austria but owned to the extent of fifty per cent by the Socony Vacuum Oil Company of New York, an American corporation, while the other fifty per cent is owned by the Royal Dutch Shell Group of London, a British corporation.

"After obtaining control of Oil Exploration Lands (Freischurfe) of Rohoelgewinnungs AG, the German Government redistributed them to German companies, thus explicitly revealing the intention to injure the "enemy" (Rohoelgewinnungs AG). The major part of oil lands in question are located in the Soviet Zone of Occupation, and in due course, German oil companies which obtained title to these lands were seized by Soviet authorities as reparations, and now administered as Soviet companies.

"I, therefore, ask that you acknowledge the American title rights in the lands in question and take the necessary measures to protect the American interests involved.

"Pertinent facts are:

"1. The Rohoelgewinnungs AG is completely owned by United States and British companies.

"2. Even the Germans considered this company to be Allied owned since they placed it under the control of their Enemy Property Custodian.

"3. The Freischurfe rights of this company were taken without compensation under the Nazi-inspired Bitumen Law of August 1938 and are considered to be restitutable on the basis that the United Nations Declaration of 5 January 1943 invalidates such forced transfers.

"4. The local Austrian authorities protested this forced recall of the Freischurfe without issuing concessions in place thereof. The Reichs Wirtschaftsministerium rules on this protest that it was basic German policy not to grant concessions to Allied companies, but to

injure such companies as much as possible. Evidence proving this fact is attached hereto.

"I suggest early discussions, between qualified Soviet and United States representatives, to resolve any points of uncertainty. For this purpose I have designated my Chief of the Reparations, Deliveries and Restitution Division.

"I shall appreciate an early reply from you to this letter."

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VIENNA, SEPTEMBER 6 1946: General Clark sent the following communication to Chancellor Figl:

"I am obliged to address you as follows regarding the proposed Nationalization law.

"As you know, my Government considers that a state should be free to make its own decisions concerning nationalization, including the nationalization of foreign-owned property within its territory, provided due compensation is paid, and I took the position in the Allied Council that the Nationalization Act should be approved. At the same time my Government is opposed to discrimination and will claim most favored nation treatment in any measures concerning it, as the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs was informed by the American Political Representative on 13 August 1946. I feel that the application of Austrian law should be uniform throughout Austria.

"However, the Soviet Commander has announced that he intended to consider the law invalid in his zone, and would act independently to protect Soviet interests in that zone. He thus makes it impossible to apply the Nationalization Law on a uniform basis of equality.

"I am therefore obliged, in view of the action taken by the Soviet Commander, to inform you that I cannot permit any action to be taken with respect to German property in the United States zone under the Nationalization Law pending clarification of the Soviet position. Moreover, since the Soviet Commander apparently intends to prevent any such action with respect to Soviet property as well as German property, I must request you to insure that, for the present, measures are taken to exempt from nationalization those enterprises which are wholly or partly American owned, in particular the Vacuum Oil Company, the Rohoelgewinnungs A.G. (RAG) and the Oesterreichische Mineraloelwerke.

"With respect to the German property in the United States zone, this action will of course leave the enterprises equally available to the Austrian economy under the trusteeship by which I have already placed them under Austrian administration. With respect to the American-owned properties, the foregoing is not intended to oppose the principle of nationalization as such but merely to avoid discrimination and insure the uniform application of Austrian law on a basis of equality. My request is addressed to you solely because of the Soviet High Commissioner's refusal to permit application of the Nationalization Law to all of Austria."

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VIENNA, SEPTEMBER 7 1946: General Clark sent the following communication to Chancellor Figl: "I am in receipt of your letter of 22 August 1946 in which you requested me to inform the U.S. Element of the Allied Control Commission for Germany that the Austrian Government has nominated Mr. Eric Lessner for the position of Austrian Repatriation Commissioner to Berlin.

"Please be informed that I have communicated this message to the

proper authorities in Berlin. Immediately upon receipt of a reply I will inform you of their decision."

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VIENNA, SEPTEMBER 8, 1946: General Clark sent the following message to AGWAR for Joint Chiefs of Staff pass to State Dept, SECRET, P-3660:

"As 31-day period approached expiration and Austrian Nationalization law would thus become effective 9 Sep automatically without AC having expressed itself on it, each High Commissioner stood fast on his original position already reported. Sov and French High Commissioners still maintained Aus Gov could not nationalize either Allied or German property without prior written consent of AC under Art. 1(b) of Control Agreement. Sov Commissioner had declared his intention to act independently under Art 2(d) of Control Agreement to protect Sov interests in his zone. Possibility thus loomed that objective of nationalizing Sov-held property would fail while American owned oil companies in same zone would be subject to nationalization. I therefore addressed a ltr to Aus Chancellor on 6 Sep to guard against discrimination. In preliminary discussion Chancellor indicated that such a ltr would be welcome.

"Following is ltr sent: (see diary September 7 1946).

"The Brit Commissioner wrote Chancellor 4 Sep proposing that Aus Gov should when nationalization law automatically comes into force issue immediately declaration that it is not the intention of the Aus Gov to apply the nationalization law to those properties touching interests of the United Nations until further legislation establishing compensation procedures has been passed by the Parliament and submitted to the AC. He proposes further that declaration should assure that law will not be put into effect without guaranteeing adequate and complete compensation for existing interests of United Nations.

"In conversation concerning these letters the Chancellor has now informed me that when the nationalization law is promulgated the Aus Gov will make the following declaration:

"With regard to the respective interests of the United Nations, the Aus Gov does not envisage the execution of the Nationalization Law, until a further law has been drafted by Parliament and approved by the Allied Commission, regulating the compensation claims for the various concerns to be nationalized.

"The Aus Gov will not carry out this law where it affects the respective interests of the United Nations without acceptable compensation having been provided."

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NOTE: September 4,5,6,7,8 were days to be reported by Captain Jordan, who returned to the USA and failed to report on same as agreed prior to departure.

SALERNO, ITALY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1946: In the morning, accompanied by General Snively and Commander Musmanno, General Clark attended the celebration of the third anniversary of the invasion at Salerno and received honorary citizenship. The General took off from Naples Airfield in his B17 at 1430 hours and arrived in Paris at 1800 hours. After having dinner with Colonel and Mrs. Howard and Ann, the General retired early.

General Clark received the following message from General Lemnitzer:

"Warm Greetings and best wishes on this the 3rd anniversary of your historic landing at Salerno."

General Clark sent the following message to AGWAR for Joint Chief of Staff, pass to State Department, info to Western Base Section, Paris for Anembassy for DELSEC: (SECRET, P-3733):

"Supplementing my P-3660 following is text of letter addressed by Chancellor to Allied Council dated September 7 being distributed in AC Secretariat today:

"I have the honor of communicating to you, in the name of the Federal Govt the following resolution of the Council of Ministers taken on the 7th of this month:

"Prompted by the expectation expressed in public declarations that Austria would respect the interests of the United Nations adequately in the application of the Nationalization Law, the Austrian Government is honored to make the following statement:

"The Austrian Federal Govt will not apply the Nationalization Law to the interests of the United Nations until a law regulating the compensation conditions for the properties to be nationalized by the Aus Govt has been passed by the Aus Parliament and come into force in accordance with the provisions of the Control Agreement. The Fed Govt furthermore guarantees that it will not carry out the Nationalization Law where it affects the respective interests of the United Nations without making previous arrangements for appropriate compensation."

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PARIS, FRANCE, SEPTEMBER 10 1946: General Clark saw Secretary of State Byrnes at 1100 hours and after an hour's conference returned to the Hotel Prince of Wales where he had lunch with Colonel and Mrs. Howard, Mr. Erhardt and Ann. In the afternoon the General rested and at 1600 hours took off for the Azores on the first leg of his flight to the States.

Flight schedule follows:

Lv Paris	1600 hours, 10 September 1946
Ar Lagers, Azores	0130 " , 11 September 1946
Lv Lagers, Azores	0345 " , 11 September 1946
Ar Kindly Field, Bermuda	1614 " , 11 September 1946
Lv Kindly Field	1742 " , 11 September 1946
Ar Natl Airport, Washington	2142 " , 11 September 1946

Over General Tate's signature the following letter was sent to Col. General L. V. Kurasov of the Soviet Occupation Forces:

"In the absence of General Clark I have been directed to reply to your letter dated 31 August 1946, in which you report a series of incidents along the US-Soviet demarkation line between Enns and Steyr. The numbered paragraphs below refer to the paragraph numbers in your letter.

"1. Investigation of the reported flights over the demarkation line is being made. You will be informed of the results of this investigation. Air Force Headquarters has issued strict orders on this subject. In this connection, it is reported that at 1020Z, 29 June, a black single engine aircraft with no markings of ME 108 type was observed over Linz at 1500 feet. This aircraft flew on bearing of 100 degrees from line into the Soviet Zone. At 0845Z on 29 July an HE 111 was sighted over Horsching Airfield at 7000 feet, flying a heading of 270 degrees. This aircraft was camouflaged, except for wing tips and tip of vertical tail surface, which were white. The left wing bore markings L-2 and right wing XAC. At 0740Z 9 August, a JU 52, 3-engine aircraft was observed over Horsching Airfield at 3000 feet. Aircraft crossed the field on a heading of 120 degrees and continued for approximately 8 miles, where it turned and headed in the direction of Vienna. This aircraft bore marking of "F" on the rudder and F-B-YN on the fuselage.

"I ask you, dear General, to take steps to prevent repetition of flights of Soviet aircraft over US occupied territory.

"2. Full investigation of this incident has been made without disclosing the person or persons responsible for the reported acts.

"3. Investigation reveals that small arms target practice was carried on in this region, with all firing conducted away from the demarkation line. I am assured that such firing in no way endangers Soviet or other personnel east of the demarkation line. This investigation further reveals that there was no artillery firing in this area. The explosions heard were the result of demolition of enemy ammunition being destroyed west of the demarkation line.

"4. Investigation of this incident reveals the careless discharge of firearms not in the direction of the Soviet post, but in another direction. Those responsible are under charges.

"5. Investigation of this incident has failed to disclose the person or persons responsible for the reported act.

"Appropriate instructions have been issued to all US troops which it is believed will prevent repetition of incidents of the type you report.

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WASHINGTON, DC, SEPTEMBER 11, 1946: General Clark arrived at National Airport at 2142 hours and was met by a large delegation of the press. He gave a short interview at the airport and then left for his mother's residence, accompanied by General Gruenther. Because he had contracted a bad cold the doctor ordered General Clark to bed immediately upon his arrival at his mother's home.

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WASHINGTON, DC, SEPTEMBER 12, 1946: General Clark remained in bed at his mother's residence the entire day, seeing no one.

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WASHINGTON, DC, SEPTEMBER 13, 1946: General Clark continued to convalesce at his mother's residence.

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WASHINGTON, DC, SEPTEMBER 14, 1946: General Clark made his first speech in the States this morning at the White House to the Advertising Council Incorporated. At a luncheon he spoke to the Overseas Press Club. His main point of discussion was Russia's views on German reparations. The General had dinner with his mother at her residence.

The following message was sent to Joint Chiefs of Staff, pass to State Dept and to General Clark care OCS, SECRET, P-3962:

"At Allied Council meeting on 13 Sept no agreement was reached on any matter of great importance.

"1. Sov proposal to impose drastic restrictions on Aus industry for a 10-year period was rejected by the other 3 elements. Sovs maintained that such action was necessary to insure economic separation of Aus from Germany and liquidation of Aus war industrial power. The other elements were of the opinion that settlement of this question was properly a matter for the peace treaty and beyond the competence of the Council. The US member maintained that present measures, whereby the end products of Aus industry are controlled by the occupying powers, will suffice for the present.

"2. A proposal to define types of expenditures which should be classified as occupation costs was not agreed by the Sovs. The other 3 elements held that the present system, insofar as it permits some occupation charges to be met by requisition in excess of agreed currency allocations, is contrary to the decision of the Allied Council that the total amount of occupation charges would not exceed an agreed percentage of the Aus Civil Budget. Sov rejection of this viewpoint results in continuation of the present inequality of treatment of occupation charges among the occupying powers.

"3. No action was taken on Sov proposals:

"a. To remove the editor of the Aus newspaper "Arbeiter-Zeitung" and
 "b. To destroy Reichsmarks and Allied Mil Schillings surrendered by the occupying forces as result of currency conversion and such types of currency now held in the Aus Natl Bank. In connection with the latter item, the Sov element has not yet complied with the decision of the AC dated 30 Nov 1945, that all currency exchanged by the Forces of Occupation would be turned in to the Natl Bank. The Sovs report that the value of such currency in their possession is 902 millions. Sovs insisted that the AC must agree on method of destruction such currency before they will turn in quantities they now hold. Brit and US members not in accord with this Sov view.

"4. Agreement was reached to issue travel permits, valid for all of Aus, to diplomatic and political representatives accredited to the Aus Govt. A draft reply to a cable from the UN subcommittee #49 requesting economic information on Aus was also approved."

* * * *

20 November 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

Re - Conversation and discussion, General Clark with Colonel General Zheltov, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of Russian Forces in Austria.

I just had Colonel General Zheltov here for lunch and discussed the following subjects:

1. Food - I told him that in spite of his repeated assurances that he would cooperate in feeding Austria that I continued to receive reports to the contrary. I referred to General Tsiniév's orders to restrict the shipment of food commodities of all kinds, in accordance with the Austrian Government's food plan, to various parts of the country. Specifically, I told him of the potatoes coming to Vienna, of the wheat destined for the Tyrol, and the potatoes to the United States Zone. He again stated his position which is the Soviet Zone must be fed from indigenous supplies up to the present ration level. Any excess of indigenous stocks above these requirements were available for distribution, provided he received other commodities in return. In other words, they are not living up to their agreement to permit the Austrian Government unrestricted authority to move its own resources. Whereas the position they take is a realistic one, in view of the starvation which occurred in the Soviet Zone last year, it abrogates all agreements affecting a food plan for Austria by the Austrian Government and by UNRRA. It affords UNRRA substantial grounds to invoke the sanctions envisaged under Article 91 of the UNRRA Atlantic City Resolution. I did obtain from General Zheltov a commitment that he was not desirous of creating a food crisis in Austria, but on the other hand to avoid one, provided his Zone is taken care of. I told him I would barter with him cattle for wheat and potatoes. He agreed to discuss the feeding of Vienna at the Executive Council meeting which takes place on the 22nd. I am requesting the French Chairman to include this item on the Agenda and have instructed my subordinates upon the basis of the discussion.

2. Payment to Socony-Vacuum - I told him that the Socony-Vacuum would furnish all the data requested of them by the Soviets, except the item which would reveal the amount of money Socony-Vacuum had on hand in the Bank. I asked if I would make these concessions would he direct the payment of the 22,000,000 Schillings which the Soviets owe them. He promised to discuss the matter with his oil man and will let me know further.

3. Costs of Occupation - We discussed costs of occupation and I told him I wanted to meet his minimum requirements which he had reduced from 129,000,000 Schillings to 112,000,000 Schillings and that I would come up if the other Commanders would agree to give him 100,000,000 Schillings on a 25 per cent basis of the budget, with the other three powers taking a third each of the 88,000,000 Schillings remaining. He still held out for his 112,000,000 Schillings and I told him if I could get his cooperation on the food I thought we could adjust the difference of 12,000,000 Schillings which separates us. I have had the French Commander (Chairman) notified of my position, but with the understanding that if my offer is accepted it must be tied up definitely with a commitment on the part of the

Memo on discussion with Col. Gen. Zheltov, 20 Nov 1946 -2-

Soviet Commander for a further reduction and more equitable distribution during the first quarter of next year.

4. German Property - I told him we must adjust our misunderstandings with regard to German property. He agreed. I asked how I could help. He flattered me by indicating I controlled the present Austrian Government as well as the other two Commanders. I thanked him for the compliment but denied its implication. He told me that if I would tell the Austrian Government to discuss the subject I would make a great contribution to our future relations. I have discussed this with Mr. Erhardt and have requested that I be furnished a list of German properties which the Soviets claim should be turned over to them under the Potsdam Agreement. When this list is furnished me I propose to indicate thereon those properties which are indisputably German and should be turned over to the Soviet Government. I then will ask Chancellor Figl to make a goodwill gesture of turning over these properties indicating in advance to the Soviets that this is my first step in contributing towards the solution of this difficult problem.

5. Repatriation Mission - At lunch we discussed the Repatriation Mission. I agreed to have my representative work with his on the ground rules which would permit me to send in such a mission.

6. Possibilities of War - We continued to discuss the possibilities of war between the Soviet Union and the United States. This question was brought up when he indicated the necessity of the Soviet Union keeping strong after I had described to him the steps my Government was taking to reduce its armed forces. I asked him, why should the Soviet Union maintain such forces? He said, because of danger of attack. I asked him by whom. He said, by the United States. I explained to him that there was practically no one in the United States who wanted another war, particularly with his country.

MARK W. CLARK,
General, U.S.A.,
Commanding

MWC:DHD

WASHINGTON, DC, SEPTEMBER 15, 1946: Mrs. Mark W. Clark arrived from New York where she had docked earlier. General and Mrs. Clark had dinner with Mrs. C. C. Clark in the evening.

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NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 16, 1946: General Clark flew to New York and met Mrs. Clark, who came in by train. They immediately went to the Hotel Astor where they are to stay as guests of Mr. Robert Christenberry.

Over General Tate's signature, the following letter was sent to Colonel General Kurasov, Commander-in-Chief, Soviet Occupation Forces:

"You will recall that during our informal conversation following the Allied Council meeting last Friday, I brought to your attention the fact that U.S. Personnel on authorized travel enroute from Vienna to the British Zone, Austria, and in the possession of the prescribed Occupational Force Travel Permit, stamped by British authorities, are being stopped by Soviet personnel at the road block in Semmering and refused permission to continue their travel beyond that point.

"When I spoke to you on this subject, you said you had issued no orders which required this action to be taken by your road patrol and that you would look into the matter with the view of having the present unsatisfactory procedure eliminated.

"Would you be good enough, dear General, to advise me when it will be again possible for U.S. personnel to travel over the Vienna-Semmering road into the British Zone under the conditions which existed prior to the recently adopted action on the part of the Soviet road patrol?"

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NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 17, 1946: General and Mrs. Clark spent the day shopping. In the evening they went to see "Annie Get Your Gun", a current musical hit.

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NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 18, 1946: General Clark attended a luncheon as guest of Mr. Sulzberger (New York Times). In the evening the General and Mrs. Clark had dinner with Henry and Clare Luce.

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NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 19, 1946: General Clark spent the day shopping and then rested in the afternoon. In the evening he attended a dinner given by Roy Howard of Scripps-Howard Publications.

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NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 20, 1946: In the evening General and Mrs. Clark attended a family dinner given by Mr. Roy Howard.

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WEST POINT, NY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1946: General and Mrs. Clark went to the United States Military Academy, West Point, where they attended a football game between the Academy and Villa Nova, as guests of General and Mrs. Max Taylor. In the morning General Clark spoke to the Cadets.

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NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 22, 1946: General and Mrs. Clark returned to New York.

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PITTSBURGH, PA, SEPTEMBER 23, 1946: General Clark arrived in Pittsburgh to attend the Masonic 33rd Degree ceremony at which he will be made a 33rd Degree Mason on the 25th. He had lunch with the City Post of the American Legion.

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PITTSBURGH, PA, SEPTEMBER 24, 1946: General Clark attended a dinner given by Commander Musmanno.

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PITTSBURGH, PA, SEPTEMBER 25, 1946: General Clark attended the ceremony at which he was made a 33rd Degree Mason. The General took the degree as representative for the entire class. After receiving his degree the General attended a dinner given by the Indiana Class of 1946.

General Tate sent the following message to AGWAR for General Clark care OCS, SECRET, P-4382:

"General Kurasov sent letter reporting two alleged violations US aircraft in flying over Sov Zone. Letter closes with statement "for the second time I address myself to you with the request to undertake active measures in order not to allow similar facts. Otherwise I will be obliged to undertake measures to suppress similar violations." Immediate investigation of reported violations was ordered. At same time I sent letter to Kurasov asking him to explain what he meant by his statement of "measures" he proposed to take. If I do not get a reply within a few days I propose to let press know about matter.

"Your talk at Pittsburgh has spotlight in Aus press with high praise. Communist press gave it no space. Good work."

Letter sent by General Tate to General Kurasov follows:

"Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated 23 September 1946, in which you report illegal flights of U.S. aircraft over Aspern, Badweslau and Wiener-Neustadt. On behalf of the Commanding General, I wish to inform you that these reported violations have been ordered thoroughly investigated. You will be advised of the results of this investigation.

"I wish to assure you that active steps have been taken by the Commanding General, United States Forces in Austria, to prevent violations by U.S. aircraft of established flying corridors in the Soviet Zone, and these efforts will be continued.

"In reading your letter I am unable to understand the meaning of the last paragraph, which when translated, reads as follows:

"For the second time I address myself to you with a request to undertake active measures in order not to allow similar facts. Other-

wise I will be obligated to undertake measures to suppress similar violations.'

"In order that there will be no misunderstanding, will you please be so kind as to inform me of the "measures" you propose to take whenever you consider that a violation has occurred.

"The question of aircraft violations reported by you raises again the desirability of establishing a "freedom of air" policy in Austria for all occupation powers. This subject has been under discussion in the Allied Council for almost a year and the Soviet Element has consistently withheld its approval of such a policy. The establishment of flying corridors is not a proper solution of the problem. It is urged that to avoid misunderstanding, and possibly unfortunate incidents, you give further consideration to the proposal made on many occasions by the United States, British and French Commanders to permit flying of allied aircraft over Austrian territory without restriction to corridors."

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INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, SEPTEMBER 26, 1946: General Clark departed from Pittsburgh by air at 0830 hours and arrived Indianapolis at 1010 hours. He was met by Mr. Irving Lemaux, an old friend, and went immediately to Mr. Lemaux' office. Mrs. McCormick, wife of Dr. McCormick, met Mrs. Clark, who flew in commercially at 1100 hours. After leaving Mr. Lemaux' office, the General was treated by an ear specialist for the infection in his ear. General Clark had lunch at the Columbia Club with Mr. Irving Lemaux and Irving, Jr., Dr. McCormick and son, Colonel Moore and Captain Luther. After luncheon the General went to the residence of Dr. McCormick where he will stay during his visit to Indianapolis. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Lemaux gave a cocktail party at their residence, after which General and Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Lemaux were dinner guests of Dr. and Mrs. McCormick.

General Clark sent the following message to Vice Admiral Richard L. Conolly, U.S. Military Commission, P-4392: "Congratulations upon your assignment to command U.S. Naval Forces in Europe."

General Clark sent the following message to Admiral Henry K. Hewitt: P 4393: "Every good wish upon your return to the States after brilliant job for our country. Your cooperation with USFA has been of the finest. Good luck and God speed."

General Clark received the following message from General Tate through AGWAR, Secret, P-4402:

"Do not contemplate furnishing press with any information regarding latest Kurasov protest of 2 alleged US aircraft flights over Sov Zone. Recommend that while in US you make public statement substantially as follows:

"The Russian Commander in Aus has complained to me that on 5 Sept 1946 a US C-47 flew over Aspern, east of Vienna and that on 17 Sept 1946 a US plane of the Boston type flew over Bad Weslau, south of Vienna and later over Wiener-Neustadt and that these alleged flights were violations of our agreement to keep United States planes within an agreed upon corridor."

"In his letter the Russian Commander states 'I address myself to you with the request to undertake active measures in order not to allow similar facts, otherwise I will be obliged to undertake measures to eliminate similar violations.' I have requested the Russian Commander to give me clarification of his statement 'I will be obliged to undertake measures in order to eliminate similar violations'. I am informed by my Air Inspector that neither of the planes was a U.S. plane since none of the type mentioned flew in the area specified at the times designated. I am also informed that even had the flight had been made as mentioned, the locations mentioned are within the agreed air corridors."

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CHICAGO, ILL. SEPTEMBER 27, 1946: Mrs. Clark departed from the Indianapolis Airport for Chicago at 1100 hours. Immediately after General Clark took off in his B-17. Both landed in the Chicago Municipal Airport approximately 1200 hours and were met by Mrs. J. I. Marshall (Aunt Zettie), John Marshall and his wife. The party went to the Chicago Athletic Club where they were luncheon guests of Mrs. Marshall, and thereafter proceeded to Lake Forest where Mrs. Marshall resides. In the evening Mrs. Marshall gave a cocktail party for all of the General's old friends in Lake Forest, after which she gave a family dinner.

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CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 28, 1946: General Clark left Lake Forest at 0900 hours and stopped enroute to the Airport at Fort Sheridan Hospital where the ear specialist examined the General's ear and advised him not to fly because of the seriousness of the infection. The Commanding Officer of the hospital called General Kirk, Surgeon General at Walter Reed Hospital, who advised the General to return to Walter Reed immediately by train. General Clark accepted General Kirk's recommendation and returned to Mrs. Marshall's home for lunch, shortly after which he departed for the Chicago Union Station where he boarded the train which departed at 1730 hours for Washington.

The following message was sent to AGWAR for Joint Chiefs of Staff, pass to State Dept, also General Clark: SECRET, P-4505:

"Allied Council meeting 27 Sept was short and unspectacular.

"Actions taken by Exec Comm since last AC meeting was approved. In connection with subject however Chairman called attn to statement of Sov member in EC that the trade law which became effective automatically 23 Sept under Article 6(a) of Control agreement would not be considered effective in Sov Zone. Sov member of AC confirmed Statement of his deputy taking position that Sov element would take necessary measures to prevent this law from interfering with the movement of goods belonging to USSR or its nationals. When informed this violated Control Agreement Sov Commander replied with discourse on undesirability of having laws pass under Article 6(a) without unanimous agreement.

"A paper to implement Article 13 of Control Agreement by turning over to Vienna Municipal authorities a number of functions hitherto performed by VIAC was considered. Only objection to it was raised by Sov Commander who wanted to amend it to enable any one element to veto municipal laws. Other three elements pressed for automatic tacit approval of municipal legislation in absence of unanimous veto. Whole paper was referred back to EXCO to work out this disagreement. Sov motion was in line with numerous recent Russian efforts to reestablish tight controls over Austrians relaxed by new Control Agreement.

"Only other paper on regular agenda was Aus Chancellor's letter informing ACA of Austro-Italian understanding regarding ethnic rights of South Tyrolians for article 10 of Italian Treaty. Sov member stated Aus delegation Paris violated Control Agreement by submitting Tyrol Agreement to Paris Conference before examination of it by AC. He therefore proposed resolution to censure Aus Govt for violation of Control Agreement on purely procedural grounds, and to warn it against facing AC with such faits accomplis. On procedural question Brit and French held that it would constitute an international agreement between Aus and Italy but that Aus Govt had fully complied with Control Agreement by informing Allied Council as it did. Without discussing this technicality US member said substance of matter was really for CFM and proposed that ACA merely note Chancellor's letter and enclosures. On substance of agreement Brit pressed for positive approval by ACA. Only Sov member criticized substance of text on ground it was inadequate, did not settle fundamental questions concerning So Tyrolians, did not assure 'full development of their cultural, economic and political interests' and left open question of frontiers of autonomous area. He added however that Sov element does not reject this agreement but merely indicts Austrians for procedural violation of Control Agreement. Council agreed that views of each member would be recorded in minutes and that matter would be dropped there.

"Under other business Brit member called attn to fact that law on labor dispute courts automatically effective on 23 Sept contained a single sentence which is a constitutional provision. Legal Directorate was instructed to examine this point and report to EC.

"Gen Bethouart stated French President had appointed him Cinc and High Commissioner to Austria and de Monicault as French Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria.

"Chairman called attn to fact that Deputies had not yet reached agreement on occupation costs for final quarter 1946.

"Chairman also called attn to slow progress on new immunities agreement under Article 8(a) of Control Agreement due to Sov failure to discuss. All agreed efforts should be made to complete immunities agreement in October.

"Chairman called attn to continued existence of Yugoslav Mil Mission in Vienna in spite of Article 7 of Control Agreement and proposed resolution to terminate it. EC was instructed to examine this question and together with US proposed resolution on it."

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SILVER SPRINGS, MARYLAND, SEPTEMBER 29 1946: General Clark arrived at 0940 hours and was met by Captain Luther and Colonel Skinner, executive officer of Walter Reed Hospital. Captain Luther had flown to Washington in the General's B-17 last evening in order to make preparations for

the General's arrival. General and Mrs. Clark immediately went to the hospital where the ear specialist examined the General's ear and began treatment with penicillin. At the same time Mrs. Clark was examined by one of the medical officers in order that treatment might be given her for arthritis. Both the General and Mrs. Clark entered the hospital as patients.

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SILVER SPRINGS, SEPTEMBER 30, 1946: General Clark remained in the hospital for treatment.

Over General Tate's signature the following letter was sent to Russian Colonel General Kurasov:

"1. I desire to bring to your attention the following incidents involving US and Soviet aircraft:

"a. On a routine flight of a US B-17 from Udine, Italy to Tulln Airfield on 27 September 1946, 2 Soviet P-39s approached the US aircraft south of Schweckert at an altitude of 6,500 feet. The 2 Soviet fighters paralleled the US aircraft at varying distances until near the outskirts of Vienna, at which time the lead Soviet fighter peeled over the B-17 passing about 100 yards over the nose; the second Soviet fighter pulled up and over the B-17 at about 500 yards. The two fighters then took a position about 500 yards to the left rear of the B-17 for a period of about one minute. They then peeled off to the left and disappeared. This incident took place about 1345Z hours.

"b. On 28 September 1946, a US B-17 flying at about 4,500 feet between Wiener-Neustadt and Vienna at about 1500 hours local time was approached by 2 Soviet P-39 fighters. The two fighters pulled alongside the B-17 on the left at about 200 yards. Both fighters then pulled up over the B-17 to the right side to a distance of about 500 yards. They then crossed over the B-17 a second time and flew away.

"2. I invite your attention to the fact that in both cases the US aircraft was flying in the authorized corridor. While no attacks were made by Soviet fighters against the US aircraft, the activities of these fighters in flying so close to the American aircraft constitutes a violation of safelying regulations.

"3. I ask you, dear General, to take steps to see that Soviet aircraft refrain from flying near American aircraft while they are flying in authorized corridors. This request is made in order to make certain that no incident will occur which may be unpleasant for either of us."

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SILVER SPRINGS, OCTOBER 1 1946: General Clark remained in the hospital for treatment.

The following message was sent to ACWAR for Joint Chief of Staff, pass to State Dept and General Clark, SECRET, P-4598:

"Editor of Vienna Red Army newspaper called on Aus Chief of Chancellery press bureau, which is usually done only when Russians have something important in mind, and expressed interest in three following matters:

"1. He questioned exhaustively about General Clark's recent speeches, wanting to know whether Aus Govt had any connection with their content or had asked the Genl to make them. He was also interested in official Aus reaction to these speeches and asked whether Genl Clark had gone too far in attacking Sovs, the great friends of Aus. He stressed question whether Aus believe or not that Genl Clark intends economic discrimination between eastern and western Aus. Austrian press chief, Meznick, was evasive and avoided all but factual answers.

"2. The Russian editor lectured Meznick on futility of Austrian intransigence about German assets in eastern Aus. He asked whether Aus thought US and Britain would go to war for sake of few factories in eastern Aus. He then hinted that altho Sovs are inured to foreign publicity pressure, they are on their own initiative preparing to turn back to Austrians shortly a number of factories which they had determined to be not subject to reparations. In return Russians would expect Aus Govt to show its own good faith by legalizing transfer to USSR ownership of factories clearly German. (Incidentally, the Chancellor is convinced that Russians plan shortly to return some of seized plants with elaborate ceremonies, simultaneously asking Aus Govt to turn over clearly German plants as reciprocal gesture. He is also convinced they are planning full-scale offensive to discredit American occupation policies.)

"3. The Russian editor intimated to Meznick that Sovs do not wish to see Gruber forced to resign as Foreign Minister under fire of the criticism leveled at him on his return from Paris. The reason given was that he has now established contacts with reps of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and USSR which it would be undesirable to interrupt. He expressed particularly the desirability of good relations with Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia where he felt Gruber had opened path to better understanding.

"(The Chancellor assures us, however, that Gruber made no commitments to Vyschinski in Paris. He does not feel tho that German assets question is coming rapidly to a new head.)

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SILVER SPRINGS, OCTOBER 2, 1946: General Clark remained in the hospital for treatment.

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HERSHEY, PA., OCTOBER 3, 1946: General and Mrs. Clark were released from the hospital at 1000 hours and departed immediately for Hershey Hotel at Hershey, Pennsylvania, where the General will spend a few days recuperating.

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HERSHEY, PA., OCTOBER 4,5,6,7 1946: General and Mrs. Clark remained resting at Hershey.

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WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 8 1946: General and Mrs. Clark returned to Washington by car, arriving shortly before lunch. They immediately went to the Mayflower Hotel where General Clark accepted the kind invitation of Mr. Edwin Pauley to use his suite while the General was in Washington. After lunch General Clark went to the Pentagon Building where he conferred with Assistant Chief of Staff, General Thomas Handy, at 1430

hours on the subject of General Eisenhower's itinerary in Europe. Generals Clark and Handy decided General Eisenhower should go to Salzburg, but not to Vienna. After the conference General Clark sent a cablegram to General Tate advising him of this decision. General Clark returned to the hotel immediately after the conference and in the evening had Mr. Erhardt, General and Mrs. Gruenther, and Mrs. C. C. Clark for cocktails.

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WASHINGTON, DC., OCTOBER 9, 1946: General Clark went to the National War College at 1000 hours at which time he delivered a speech on conditions and problems in Austria to the assembled students. He was introduced by his old friend and former Chief of Staff, Major General Gruenther, who is now assistant commandant at the War College. After his speech, the General went directly to the Pentagon Building where he took care of some official correspondence and then saw Major General Echols of Civil Affairs. General Clark had lunch at the Hotel Mayflower with Mrs. Clark and spent the afternoon resting. In the evening he had a group of friends and officers, who had fought with him in Italy, in for cocktails.

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WASHINGTON, DC, OCTOBER 10, 1946: General Clark remained in Washington. He went to his office in the Pentagon Building in the morning and spent the afternoon with his mother and Mrs. Clark.

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WASHINGTON, DC, OCTOBER 11, 1946: General Clark remained in Washington.

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NEW YORK, OCTOBER 12, 1946: General Clark left for New York City by train. Arriving there, he immediately went to the Hotel Astor where he was to stay while in that city.

General Clark's staff sent the following message to Joint Chiefs of Staff, pass to State Dept and to General Clark care of OCS, SECRET, P-4988:

"At AC meeting on 11 Oct Gen Zheltov represented Gen Kurasov. A paper on quadripartite control of the Vienna municipal administration was considered but not adopted. Purpose of the proposed resolution was to relax controls and hand back several functions of civil administration to municipal authorities. As was the case the last time this subject was before the Council, discussion centered around the question of how much control should be exercised over legislative measures. Sovs held out for principal of unanimous approval, which was not acceptable to the other three elements because it would establish a greater degree of control over municipal legislation than is presently exercised over federal legislation and would contravene both the wording and intent of the Control Agreement of 28 June 1946. The deliberations on this item confirmed what had already become evident in other quadripartite meetings; namely, that the Sov element views with extreme disfavor the procedure for handling non-constitutional laws laid down in Art 6(a) of the Control Agreement and will not agree in the future to any extension of this procedure.

"A resolution designed to furnish instructions to the Aus gov for the establishment of a customs and frontier service was not agreed and was sent back to the Executive Committee for further study and recommendation. The other 3 elements could not agree to the Sov contentions that customs personnel should not be permitted to bear arms and that all subjects and all goods of the 4 occupying powers should be exempted from Aus frontier and customs control. With respect to the latter contention, the other elements took the position that only members and goods of the Allied Commission and of the forces in Aus of the 4 occupying powers should be exempted.

"An ordinance of the Aus Ministry of Food concerning the consumption of food by self suppliers was approved following a unanimous agreement to decrease the total quantity of food which the self supplier would be permitted to withhold. The Council also approved resolutions designed to speed up the preparation of a progress report on denazification and the approval of denazification law passed by the Aus Parliament on 24 July 1946.

"The Council took note of the statement of the Sov member that Col Gen V. V. Kurasov, the present Cinc of the Sov occupational forces in Aus, has been appointed as the USSR High Commissioner to the Allied Commission for Aus. This clearly indicates Konev will not return to Aus."

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NEW YORK, OCTOBER 13,14,15,16 - General Clark remained in New York City.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 17, 1946: General Clark attended the Calvin Bullock Forum this day.

UPSTATE NEW YORK, OCTOBER 18,19,20,21, 1946: General Clark went upstate New York to Mr. Averell Harriman's country home where he rested and relaxed.

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NEW YORK, OCTOBER 22, 1946: General Clark returned to New York City and had dinner with the Dutch Treat Club and later broadcast an appeal for aid to Austria over Lowell Thomas' program.

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NEW YORK, OCTOBER 23, 24 1946: General Clark remained in New York City.

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NEW YORK, OCTOBER 25, 1946: The General spent the day in New York and in the evening sailed for South Hampton, England aboard the Queen Elizabeth.

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ENROUTE, OCTOBER 26,27,28,29,30 1946: Aboard the Queen Elizabeth.

On October 27 the following cable was sent to Joint Chiefs of Staff, pass to State Dept, SECRET, P-5494:

"Most important items on agenda for 25 Oct meeting of AC concerned rights of Aus Gov with respect to Aus indigenous products and attitude of Sov element with respect to Legislative matters.

"For purpose of replying to a communication from the Minister of Agric, in which the Minister raised the question of control of produce from agricultural lands occupied by the Allies, the US, Brit and French members supported a resolution agreeing that "in accordance with the principles of International Law, the Aus Gov has the right to control the cultivation of all land throughout Aus and to dispose of the total production of that land except where it is occupied purely for mil purposes." Sov member agreed to first part of resolution but maintained that disposition of the production in Sov Zone was a matter for settlement between Sovs and Aus Gov and was dependent upon receipt of Aus plan of food distribution covering all of Aus. Other elements stated that Sov position implied Sov desire to return to old zonal basis of control and to withhold from Austrians control of their own production, and pointed out that the Ministry of Agriculture could not be expected to produce a food plan until it is known whether or not land commandeered by the Sovs is subject to Aus law. As no agreement could be reached, the paper was referred back to Exec Committee for reconsideration in light of views expressed in Council.

"The same fundamental difference of opinion between the Sov and the other elements arose during a discussion of ways and means to allay industrial unrest and alleviate unsatisfactory living conditions currently prevalent in Aus. In this case the Sov member agreed, as did the other members, to recognize the right of the Aus Gov to control all indigenous resources of Aus and to utilize them fully in the Aus economy, but would not agree that the Aus Gov had the right to apply Aus Law to all land and to products thereof, irrespective of ownership. The Council called upon the Aus Gov to give immediate attn to the causes underlying unrest, including price and wage control, lack of a plan for rehabilitation of all branches of industry, lack of a plan for export and import, failure to make full use of indigenous resources and failure to expedite revision of the present wages tax. The Council instructed the Aus Gov to submit within 30 days its plans to provide the necessary remedies and to put them into effect.

"During discussions of the foregoing items, the old controversies regarding German assets and extraterritorial rights were renewed, with the several elements reaffirming their previous positions in these matters.

"The Brit member presented a prepared statement in which he criticized the Sov attitude toward certain clauses of the Control Agreement of 28 Jun 1946 and took the Sovs to task particularly for their repeated declarations that they reserved the right not to recognizeⁱⁿ the Sov zone any Aus legislation which comes into effect automatically under the provisions of Art 6(a) but which was not previously approved by the Sov element. The U.S. and French members of the Council supported the Brit statement, maintaining that the Control Agreement was agreed and signed by all 4 High Commissioners, in the name of their respective Govs, and that all elements were bound to abide by all its articles whether or not they now objected to the effect of such articles. The Sov member insisted that his element had always acted in accord with the provisions of the Control Agreement and that the Sov objection to Art 6(a) was based simply on the Sov desire to have unanimous agreement in all matters. He pointed out that non-constitutional legislation was the only matter not subject to the principle of unanimous agreement and clearly inferred Sov objection to any procedure by which the veto power is lost

to the Sov element. Discussion of the Brit paper was concluded with a statement by the Sov member that he might see fit to reply in more detail at a later date.

"The same Sov attitude with respect to legislative matters came up again during the discussion concerning the form of supervision to be exercised over the Vienna Municipality. Despite objection of the other members, the Sov member insisted that Municipal Laws should be unanimously approved. The other members took the position that this was not in accord with Art 13 of the Control Agreement, in that it would establish a greater degree of control over the Vienna Municipality than is exercised by the Allied Commission over the Aus Gov. Further discussion of this paper was terminated in view of the difference of opinion on such a fundamental question.

"On the question of the establishment of an Aus Office for Civil Aviation, the US, Brit and French members maintained that, as civil air transportation is an essential part of the economy of a free and independent country, they would agree that an Aus office should be established to handle matters relating to Austria's participation in international agreements in the field of civil aviation, to plan for future active participation of Aus in civil aviation activities and to play a central international airport at Vienna. The Sov member could not agree this resolution inasmuch as he considered the establishment of such an office premature and that he was not assured that the process of demilitarization of mil air activities in Aus was complete. The matter was referred back to the Air Directorate for further study.

"The Council agreed that each element would cut its monthly newsprint requirement from 300 to 250 tons and approved several previous actions of the Exec Comm in matters of minor importance."

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LONDON, ENGLAND, OCTOBER 31 1946: General and Mrs. Clark arrived South Hampton and were met by Mrs. Erhardt, Ann, Colonel Lee and Captain Luther. They motored from South Hampton to Hotel Claridge in London where they stayed during their visit in that city. At 1300 hours General, Mrs. Clark and Ann were luncheon guests of Prime Minister and Mrs. Attlee. After returning to the hotel General Clark rested and later went shopping for a short while. In the evening he had dinner at the hotel and retired at an early hour.

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LONDON, NOVEMBER 1 1946: General and Mrs. Clark spent the morning shopping and after having lunch at Hotel Claridge drove to Winston Churchill's home in the country where they had a long chat with the former Prime Minister. After a tour of the estate's grounds they had tea and then returned to London. In the evening General Clark's party had dinner at Grosvenor House with Colonel and Mrs. Bill Lee, Military Attache in London.

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ENROUTE TO PARIS, NOVEMBER 2 1946: General Clark's party departed their hotel at 0830 hours and motored to Dover arriving at 1045 hours. At 1130 hours they boarded the channel boat (Golden Arrow) and crossed to Calais where they were met by Captain Rogers and the General's cars. Captain Rogers had arrived in Vienna during the General's absence in the States to be his junior aide. The party proceeded by car to Paris (Prince of Wales Hotel) where they spent the night.

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ENROUTE TO VIENNA, NOVEMBER 3 1946: General Clark's party departed from Paris by car at 0900 hours and motored to Strasbourg where they boarded the General's private train for the return trip to Vienna.

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