

ARCHIVES AND MUSEUM

VIENNA, NOVEMBER 4, 1946: General Clark's private train arrived in Vienna at 1215 hours. On hand at the station to greet the General and Mrs. Clark upon their return were numerous members of his staff and their wives, and an honor guard made up of the 1st Battalion of the 16th Infantry. After greeting all his friends, General Clark reviewed the honor guard with General Tate. Upon leaving the station, General and Mrs. Clark went to the villa where they had lunch. General Clark arrived at his office at 1430 hours and after talking with General Tate he saw Mr. Melvin O. Benson of the House Investigating Committee. Following Mr. Benson, General Clark conferred with General Tate and Colonel Sullivan on civilian food supply. The food situation continues to be a most difficult problem. However, General Clark has made plans for the increase of the Austrian ration to the 1,550 level. At 1600 hours General Clark talked with General Dager, who is succeeding Colonel Lewis as Commander of the Vienna Area Command, and at 1630 hours General Clark conferred with Chancellor Figl on the plans for the announcement of the new ration scale. The General returned to his villa at 1730 hours where he had dinner with Mrs. Clark and Ann.

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VIENNA, NOVEMBER 5, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 1030 hours after having walked from the villa. He immediately saw General Tate. At 1100 hours he conferred with Colonel Oxx, whom he had not seen since his return. At 1115 hours General Clark talked with Colonel Rich concerning his personal health and the ear infection he had had while in the States, and later talked with Colonel Howard. At 1235 hours General Clark conferred with Colonel McMahon and General Hickey on the subject of the position of Chief of Staff. Colonel McMahon is retiring this next week and is to be succeeded by General Thomas F. Hickey. After having lunch in the Bank Building, General Clark held a press conference at 1430 hours in order to bring the press up to date on his recent trip to the States. The conference was attended by the following correspondents:

Landrum Bolling
Simon Bourgin
Robert Conway
Joseph Evans
M. W. Fodor
Arnold Gingrich
G. K. Hodenfield
Josef Israels
Caroline Leiser
Ernest Leiser
John MacCormac
John Mowinckel
Karl Quigley
John Thompson
John Walker
M. M. Werner
Theodore Kaghan
Samuel Grossman

Overseas News Agency
Time and Life
New York Daily News
Wall Street Journal
Chicago Sun
Esquire
Associated Press
This Week
Stars and Stripes
Stars and Stripes
New York Times
World Report
International News Service
Chicago Tribune
Time and Life
United Press
Wiener Kurier
A N D

After the conference, General Clark conferred with Colonel Grogan and Mr. Erhardt concerning the announcement of the increased food ration and later the General saw General Tate. General Clark had dinner with his family at the villa.

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VIENNA, NOVEMBER 6 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 1030 hours, having walked from his villa. After having conferred with General Tate, the General talked with Mr. Erhardt at 1045 hours. At 1105 hours Colonel Lewis and General Tate held a discussion with General Clark on plans for General Dager taking over the Vienna Area Command. Immediately following this conference General Clark talked with General Dager at which time he gave the new VAC Commander his plans for the future in Vienna. The General had lunch in the Bank Building and after seeing General Tate at 1415 hours held a long conference with General McChrystal at 1430 hours. General McChrystal, former head of USFA ISB, has returned to Vienna as a war correspondent and will be discharged from the service tomorrow. General Clark walked to his villa and at 1900 hours, accompanied by his family, went to the home of Colonel and Mrs. Howard for dinner.

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VIENNA, NOVEMBER 7 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0930 hours after having walked from the villa. He immediately saw General Tate and then held a conference with General Collins, who had arrived on the Mozart this morning. This is the first meeting of Generals Clark and Collins since the return of General Clark from the States. At 1030 hours General Clark conferred with Mr. Williamson, head of the Austrian desk in the State Department, who had been taking Mr. Erhardt's place during Mr. Erhardt's absence. Mr. Williamson will be returning to the States shortly. General Clark had lunch with Mrs. Clark at the villa and at 1445 hours left the villa for the Hotel Imperial where at 1500 hours he conferred with Colonel General Kurasov, Russian Commander, for one hour. After the conference General Clark returned to Headquarters where he talked with Mr. Erhardt and General Tate. Mrs. Clark arrived at Headquarters at 1700 hours and the General, accompanied by his family, went to the Hofburg Palace where they attended the reception, concert and dinner given by General Kurasov in honor of the 29th Anniversary of the Socialistic Revolution.

General Clark sent the following message to Joint Chiefs of Staff
SECRET, Information to USFET for McNarney, P-5832:

"1. Your message WX-84802 is reference. Restitution Danube river draft belonging to United Nations, including Yugos and Czechos and to Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, can be completed within two repeat two weeks after respective govts provide crews to move craft and after arrival representative to inventory and receipt for craft.

"2. Following river craft are now in Aus waters US zone:

a. Serviceable and floating:

<u>Nationality and Owner</u>	<u>Tug</u>	<u>Motor Tanker</u>	<u>Tanker</u>	<u>Barge</u>	<u>Motor Barge</u>	<u>Total</u>
Dutch (Cosmos)	2	1	19	10		32
Czechoslovakian (CSDP)			2	15	1	18
Bulgarian				2		2
Rumanian (NFR)			2			2
Rumanian (Ownership unknown)				1		1

b. Unserviceable or sunk:

<u>Nationality or Owner</u>	<u>Tanker</u>	<u>Barge</u>
Yugoslavian (JRP)		3
Dutch (Cosmos)	1	
Rumanian (NFR)		1

"3. For your information, sunken railroad bridge at Tulln now has navigable channel 26 meters wide and 1.9 meters deep at mean low water. This channel navigable for shallow-draft boats with difficulty.

"4. It is recommended that craft be turned over at existing anchorages and owner nations be responsible for movement."

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VIENNA, NOVEMBER 8 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 1000 hours and at 1015 hours talked with Bill Clark concerning Bill's forthcoming marriage to Miss Eloise Peyton. Later General Clark talked with Colonel Hume and at 1100 hours saw Colonel Lazar on the plans for Christmas. After conferring with Mr. Erhardt, General Clark attended a decoration ceremony where he decorated and promoted several officers and enlisted men from USFA Headquarters, and as a surprise awarded the Legion of Merit Medal to Colonel McMahon. General Clark left his Headquarters at 1230 hours and had lunch at his villa with his family. He returned to his office at 1530 hours where he attended a review and honor guard in honor of the retirement of Sgt. Leonard W. Tice, who is being returned to the States for retirement after 30 years of service. General Clark returned to his villa immediately after the ceremony and at 1830 hours attended the French production of the opera "Pelleas and Melisande" at the Theater an der Wien as guest of General Bethouart. He returned to his villa at 1030 hours where he had dinner and then retired.

General Clark sent the following message to General Kurasov of the Russian Headquarters: "I should appreciate your reply to my letter of 5 September 1946 transmitting evidence regarding the American title rights to certain exploration rights (Freischuerfe) which were taken from the Rohoelgewinnungs AG (RAG) which is fifty per cent American-owned."

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VIENNA, NOVEMBER 9 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 1000 hours after having walked from the villa. He took care of all accumulated correspondence and at 1100 hours recorded his Armistice Day and Thanksgiving Day speeches for broadcast to the troops in Austria. After recording these speeches, General Clark conferred with Mr. Erhardt and General Tate and then talked with Colonel McMahon. He left his Headquarters at 1300 hours and walked to his villa where he had lunch. In the evening, General Clark entertained guests for dinner and the broadcast of the Army-Notre Day game which ended in a 0-0 tie.

General Clark sent the following message to Joint Chiefs of Staff pass to State Department, info to USFET for McNarney, SECRET, P-5939:

"In accordance with your WX-84802 I am proceeding toward immediate restitution Danube River craft in Austria to owner nations, as reported in para 2 my message P-5832.

"I propose to issue a statement here on this subject as soon as preliminary arrangements for restitution of craft are completed. This release will be coordinated with USFET. What statement, if any, is to be issued by State, and on what date?"

Following message sent SECRET to USFET for McNarney from General Clark, P-5942:

"Ref are WX-84802 from JCS and my messages P-5832 and P-5939 in reply thereto, copies of both to you. Believe desirable we issue simultaneous releases on this subject. Accordingly, I have instructed my PRO to coordinate my proposed release with your PRO."

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VIENNA, NOVEMBER 10 1946: General Clark remained at the villa during the day. In the morning he took a long walk and then had lunch with his family. At 1930 hours General and Mrs. Clark were dinner guests of Colonel and Mrs. Paxson.

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VIENNA, NOVEMBER 11 1946: The day being a holiday, General Clark remained at his villa. Later in the morning he took a walk with Mrs. Clark. After having lunch at his villa, General Clark rested. In the evening the General had dinner at home with his family.

General Clark sent the following message to Eric Johnston, Amembassy, London, P-5954: "Distressed upon hearing of your illness. Best wishes for a speedy recovery. Hope to see you soon here in Vienna."

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VIENNA, NOVEMBER 12 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0940 hours after having walked from his villa. He saw General Tate and Mr. Erhardt and later conferred with Colonel Paxson on the setup for the dependents' school. At 1045 hours, accompanied by Mrs. Clark, the General visited the school for dependents. He returned to his office at noon and after going

over accumulated correspondence talked with Colonel McMahon. He had lunch at the Bank Building and at 1400 hours saw Colonel McLean on several court martial cases. General Bethouart called on the General at 1500 hours to discuss the entrance of Jews into the French Zone at Kitzbühel. Immediately following the conference with the French Commander, General Clark talked with Mr. Erhardt and at 1700 hours walked to the villa, accompanied by the Minister. At 1930 hours General Clark had dinner in his suite at the Hotel Bristol with Mrs. Clark, Colonel and Mrs. Klein, Colonel and Mrs. Shaler, Colonel and Mrs. Pesek. After dinner General Clark and his guests went to the Bristol Club where they saw the floor.

General Clark sent the following message to Col. Robt Solborg, Military Attache, Amembassy Brussels, P-

"Please convey my regards to the Prince Regent and inform him I will be delighted to accept the Belgian award. Am unable to give an exact date now as I want to tie another trip in with this. Will suggest in near future a date at which time I, Mrs. Clark, my 20-year old daughter and aide would come to Brussels. Express my appreciation to Ambassador Kirk for his kind invitation for my family to stay at the Embassy."

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VIENNA, NOVEMBER 13, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0945 hours after having walked from the villa. He immediately saw General Tate and at 1015 hours received nine new Colonels who have just joined USFA Headquarters. They are:

Col. Claude A. Billingsley, 016620, FA	- G-3
Col. Carl F. McKinney, 03103, INF	- Claims
Col. Warren C. Rutter, 012628, CAC	- G-1
Col. Irvin Schindler, 016605, JAGD	- JA
Col. Harrison Shaler, 012080, ORD	- USACA
Col. David E. Washburn, 09155, SIG.	- USACA
Col. Stanley Q. Wentz, 0276970, AC	- AES
Col. Walter Urbach, 029527, AGD	- AG
Lt. Col. Peter Rush,	- Chaplain

Immediately following this conference, General Clark saw Colonel Sullivan, head of Civilian Food Supply, on the food topic. At 1030 hours General Clark was interviewed by Mr. Jack Thompson, war correspondent with Chicago Tribune, on the Italian Campaign, and at 1130 hours saw Mr. Gondern of the Readers Digest for one half hour. Later the General conferred with General Hickey, Colonels McMahon and Paxson on Unit Citations for Divisions in the Italian Campaign and then posed for Mr. Lake, an artist with Camp Shows, for a pencilled sketch. General Clark had lunch in the Bank Building and at 1400 hours saw Colonel Lloyd, IG, on investigation of the Linz liquor warehouse. Mr. Lake returned at 1430 hours and completed the sketch of the General. After having a long conference with Mr. Erhardt, General Clark finished going over all accumulated correspondence and then walked to his villa. In the evening he and Mrs. Clark had dinner with General and Mrs. Haynes.

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VIENNA, NOVEMBER 14 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0930 hours and immediately conferred with Mr. Erhardt. At 0945 hours General Clark saw General Tate and later conferred with Mr. John MacCormac of the New York Times to get his views on several major issues. After conferring with Mr. MacCormac the General worked on accumulated correspondence and official papers, after which he had lunch. At 1500 hours General Clark received General Steele, Commander of British troops in Austria, in order to discuss the present food situation. After General Steele's departure, General Clark saw General Tate and at 1615 hours held a surprise decoration ceremony at which he awarded the Army Commendation Ribbon to Colonel McMahon for his work as USFA Chief of Staff. After the ceremony, General Clark went to his villa where Mrs. Clark was holding a tea for the personnel connected with the dependents' school in Vienna. In the evening the General had dinner at his villa.

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VIENNA, NOVEMBER 15 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0845 hours and immediately saw Colonel Kretzmann. At 0900 hours the General held a conference with Rabbi Bernstein, advisor on Jewish DPs, and Mr. Dorr, special assistant to Secretary of War, on displaced persons problems. These two men had made an inspection of the DP camps in the American Zone yesterday and came to discuss with General Clark the problems they found. After talking with General Tate and Mr. Erhardt, General Clark left his headquarters at 1015 hours and proceeded to the Allied Commission Building where he held a short discussion with General Zheltov, Russian Deputy Commander, prior to the Allied Council meeting. At 1100 hours General Clark attended the Allied Council meeting which lasted until 1630 hours. At this time he returned to his headquarters and at 1700 hours held a press conference attended by the following correspondents:

Joseph Harrison	Christian Science Monitor
G. K. Hodenfield	Associated Press
Caroline Leiser	Stars and Stripes
Ernest Leiser	Stars and Stripes
John MacCormac	New York Times
John Mowinckel	World Report
Karl Quigley	International News Service
Albion Ross	New York Times
John Thompson	Chicago Tribune
John Walker	Time and Life
M. W. Werner	United Press
Arthur J. McChrystal	Newsweek
Theodore Kaghan	Wiener Kurier
Samuel Grossman	A N D

General Clark, accompanied by Mrs. Clark, Ann and Colonel and Mrs. Howard, left Vienna on the General's private train at 2030 hours enroute to Hinterstoder.

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HINTERSTODER, NOVEMBER 16 1946: General Clark arrived at Hinterstoder at 0500 hours and at 0600 hours, accompanied by Captain Rogers, left the train for a day's hunting. He returned to the lodge at 1530 hours after having shot three chamois. The General had dinner at the lodge with his family and guests.

General Clark sent the following message to USFET Personal for General McNarney: Confidential P-6088:

"It is my understanding that the troop spaces for Austria in 1947, as requested in letter from my headquarters 7 October to you, have been reduced by elimination of spaces for civilian supply program and drastic reduction in engineers without prior reference to me. Request that I be informed of these changes, in order that I may reevaluate the possibility of implementing the mission assigned to me by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

"I assure you that the matter of reducing the troop strength in Austria has had and will continue to have my personal attention."

General Clark sent the following message to Joint Chiefs of Staff, pass to State Department, SECRET P-6110:

"The Allied Council on 15 Nov 1946 took note of a report from the Federal Chancellor concerning anticipated reductions in pension expenditures in the amount of 80-85 million Schillings for the budget year 1946 and recommended that (a) payment of pensions to Nazis dismissed under the provisions of the Denazification Law be stopped and (b) that all pensions established during the German occupation be reexamined. Unanimous agreement was finally reached on the matter of instructions to the Austrian Government concerning the establishment of an Austrian frontier and customs control service.

"The Council again took note of the fact that the new Denazification Law had not yet been reported out of the Legal Directorate and decided that the High Commissioners would exert pressure on their subordinates with the view to assuring consideration of the law by the Council at its next meeting on 29 November. In response to a statement by the French High Commissioner, the Council took action to have both the Austrian Government and the Internal Affairs Directorate study measures designed to correct current deficiencies in the issuance of passports and visas to Austrians desiring to travel beyond the Austrian frontier.

"A letter from the Fed Chancellor in which was set out the estimated Aus trade balance for 1947 was referred to the Economic Directorate for more detailed study, with the understanding that any High Commissioner who so desired would inform his Govt of this estimate of Aus needs.

"The new 1550 calorie food ration and the general food problem were discussed at length as a result of the question being raised by the Sov member. The Econ Directorate was instructed to determine whether the ration was being met and to work out with the Aus Govt an estimate of indigenous food availability. A more detailed report of this matter will be the subject of a separate communication."

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HINTERSTODER, NOVEMBER 17 1946: General Clark left the lodge at 0900 hours, accompanied by Captain Rogers, and spent the day hunting. He shot one chamois.

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HINTERSTODER ENROUTE TO VIENNA VIA WELS, NOVEMBER 18 1946: General Clark departed from the lodge at 0900 hours and boarded his train at Hinters-toder. On the departure of the train at 1000 hours the Austrian switch-man turned one of the switches at the station before the train had completely crossed the track, which caused the last car of the train to become derailed. It was necessary to disconnect this car and proceed without it. General Clark arrived by train at Wels at 1200 hours where he was met by Colonels Hume and Lloyd M. Hanna. General Clark's party was escorted to the Rathaus where he reviewed the Honor Guard made up of 4th Constabulary troops and after having been presented to the Burgo-meister, the General attended a ceremony at which time he received several gifts from the City of Wels. General Clark boarded his train at 1245 hours and proceeded to Vienna, arriving at 1845 hours. He had dinner with his family at the villa.

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VIENNA, NOVEMBER 19 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0915 hours. After talking with General Tate the General saw Colonel Kretzmann, who had had a conference last night with Chancellor Figl. Later he saw Mr. Marget (Finance) with General Tate and after that discussed the food situation with Colonel Sullivan. Colonel Rich dropped in to talk with the General concerning his personal health after which General Clark saw General Gailley, Chief of Staff in Berlin. At 1030 hours General Clark saw Mr. Mowinckle of WORLD REPORT at which time he gave him a half hour interview and at 1130 hours he received Colonel Boyce, head of the WACS in Washington, Colonel McClure, head of the Theater WACS, and Mrs. Herrick, official advisor. The General held a discussion on CARE with Mr. Hynes at 1215 hours, shortly after which he had lunch. Immediately following the lunch hour General Clark saw Colonel Ladue on ISB topics concerning publishing of books. General Tate saw the General at 1500 hours at which time he informed the General of the crashing of an airplane carrying Mrs. Tate, General and Mrs. Haynes, Colonel and Mrs. McMahon and daughter, and Mrs. Snavelly, and piloted by Captain Tate. The plane had been cleared to pick up the party at Munich to carry them to Italy and it is believed to have been forced down on a mountain near the French-Italian border. Five are reported as seriously injured. Aid is already on the way searching for the plane. General Clark, much saddened by the news, left his office for his villa in order to inform Mrs. Clark of the tragic incident. He had dinner at the villa and awaited further news on the plane.

General Clark sent the following message to Joint Chiefs of Staff, pass to State Department, SECRET, P-6174:

"Since my return here it has become increasingly evident that the Soviets do not intend to allow indigenous food products to move from their Zone to other parts of Austria without compensating imports from the other

zones, nor is there any indication that the Soviets intend to allow the Austrian Government to have any control of the distribution of foodstuffs grown on lands which the Soviets have seized under their interpretation of the Potsdam Agreement.

"More than a month ago the Austrian Government sent a letter to the Soviet Commander asking if the Government would be given control over crops raised on seized land. To date no reply to this inquiry has been received and the Government has been unable to take any action toward distribution on food harvested on these lands.

"On 4 Oct the Sov Command issued an order to the Land Governors of Lower Austria and Burgenland which contains the following:

"Any exportation of agricultural and industrial products, raw materials, and other materials will only be carried out with your knowledge and if authorized by the Sov Commander-in-Chief through the Economics Division of the Sov Element of the Allied Commission for Austria.

"This Ordinance applies above all to foodstuffs but also to all kinds of raw materials and finished products of your land."

"On 4 Nov the Sov Command issued a second order concerning the movement of potatoes into Vienna. This order directed that potatoes moved into the city from the Sov Zone be distributed only in the Sov Bezirke. It remains to be seen if this order is to be implemented.

"On 5 Nov and 15 Nov I had a talk with the Sov Commander on this subject. It was clear from this discussion that the Sovs do not intend to authorize any shipments of indigenous food to the other zones if such shipments will lower the ration in the Sov Zone. If any food is shipped to the other zones they insist upon compensating imports of other food items. The reason for this action is to protect the living standard of the people in the Sov Zone. It was brought out in our discussion that the Sovs do not intend to import any food from Russia. It was claimed that Russia does not have enough food for its own people.

"I am confident that Sov control over indigenous food in their Zone will become more and more rigid as the winter progresses, and that they intend to ignore any Austrian Govt food distribution plan which requires outshipments to other zones without compensating imports. The effect of this will be to require direct negotiations between the Sovs and the other Zone Commanders on a barter basis, with the Aus Govt bypassed. The Sov Commander frankly stated that they were taking this course of action to protect against the situation which prevailed last winter, when the three Western Zones were better fed than the Sov Zone.

"UNRRA food supplies are still being distributed in the Sov Zone. It is too late to take any action to cut off the Sov Zone from the benefits of UNRRA supplies for the current ration period which ends on 8 December, as available supplies have been distributed to all zones. Furthermore, UNRRA relief ends on 31 December.

"Since the addl 60,000 tons of wheat procured by UNRRA was obtained only because the War Dept reduced its bill for supplies furnished from Military Stocks, it is recommended that this wheat not repeat not be shipped as an UNRRA supply, but instead be shipped to me as a military supply in addition to the supplies I will need for my zone. If this is done I plan to use this as a weapon against the Sovs to force them to break down zonal control and to put more food into Vienna. This wheat is needed in the Sov Zone to come anywhere near feeding the new 1550 ration scale.

"It is obvious that the Sovs are using food as a political weapon. UNRRA supplies only aid them in this regard. Our position will be stronger if we retain control of the 60,000 tons addl wheat. Early consideration of this proposal is requested.

"Related subject. In my zone it is estimated that about 800 calories daily per person is available from indigenous production. I am watching the situation to see that as a result of the recent Sov controls over indigenous food in their zone, the Aus Govt does not make excessive shipments out of my zone into the Brit and French zones to meet deficits. Principle shortages in my zone to provide the current 1550 ration scale are wheat, pulses and sugar. If UNRRA supplies continue to arrive thru 31 Dec I can get by until then. After that date I must rely upon CA/MG stocks which have been called forward for Jan and Feb. It is therefore urgent that my military pipeline be reestablished before 31 Dec. The urgency of making early shipments of food items already called forward was put forth in my message P-5758 to Echols on 5 November."

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VIENNA, NOVEMBER 20, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0930 hours and immediately saw Colonel Kretzmann on the Austrian food situation. Colonel Pesek talked with the General concerning the latest news from the crashed plane and later the General talked with Colonel Oxx and General Hickey. At 1300 hours General Clark received Colonel General Zheltov, Deputy Commander of Russian Troops in Austria, and after a long conference on the food situation in Austria had General Zheltov as guest for lunch. Immediately after lunch General Zheltov left headquarters and General Clark discussed results of the conference with Mr. Erhardt and Colonel Oxx. He then saw Colonel Pesek, who gave him the latest information on the plane and he then walked to his villa.

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VIENNA, NOVEMBER 21 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0930 hours and immediately conferred with Colonel Pesek on the latest news concerning the crashed plane. Later he talked with General Hickey and then held a long conference with Mr. Erhardt. After completing his correspondence, General Clark left his office for the villa where he had lunch with Mrs. Clark and Ann. In the evening he had the two daughters of General and Mrs. Haynes at his home for dinner and a movie.

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VIENNA, NOVEMBER 22 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 1000 hours and immediately called for Colonel Sullivan, head of Civilian Food Supply, to be briefed on the latest food situation. After Colonel Sullivan, General Clark saw Colonel Howard, G-2, and at 1100 hours received Mr. Martin, who is in Vienna attempting to locate scattered equipment belonging to Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Mr. Martin is the father-in-law of Consul Bay, whom the General knew in Milan. General Clark conferred with Mr. Erhardt and after going over some official papers left for his villa where he had lunch. In the afternoon he took a long walk with Colonel Joseph P. Sullivan (QM) and in the evening

had dinner with Mrs. Clark at the villa.

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VIENNA, NOVEMBER 23 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0900 hours and immediately conferred with Colonel Pesek concerning the latest news on the plane. It now has been discovered that the plane crashed in Switzerland, and relief parties are on the way. Later General Clark conferred with General Hickey and Colonel Howard and at 1000 hours saw Major Peyton. At 1045 hours General Clark saw Sir John Boyd Orr, Food and Agriculture Representative from the United Nations. Mrs. Clark and Colonel Lazar conferred with the General at 1100 hours on plans for Christmas for the Viennese children and shortly thereafter General Clark returned to his villa with Mrs. Clark. At 1400 hours he went for a tour of Vienna, accompanied by Mrs. Clark and Ann, returning to his villa at 1600 hours. In the evening he had dinner with Mrs. Clark and Ann at the villa and retired early. During the night the General received the good news that all passengers on the crashed plane were still alive and in good condition.

The Commanding General's office received a copy of the following telegram, from SECSTATE to AMLEGATION VIENNA, Secret, No. 1031, paraphrase:

"Ref your No. 1463 and 1465 of 20 Nov. There should be no hesitation on your part in reassuring officials of the Aus Govt on basic American policy stressing the following:

"1. There is no basis in fact for these rumors which appear from time to time as an effort to enlarge discussions into a deal and which have most lately come up in connection with discussions of US plans for mandated Pacific Islands.

"2. Effort is constantly being exerted to deal with the Russians in UN and elsewhere on all points of difference such as the effort to achieve early consideration of the Aus treaty and agreement on the problem of German assets so that there can be a return to normalcy in the war-torn countries including Southeastern Europe.

"3. Until other occupying powers also withdrawn and until a treaty reestablishing a democratic and free Austrian state is in power, there will be no withdrawal from Austria.

"4. Rumors false in light of the US program for continuation of large scale economic aid." Acheson Acting.

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VIENNA, NOVEMBER 24 1946: General Clark remained at his villa throughout the day taking a long walk in the morning with Colonel Sullivan. In the evening he had General and Mrs. Dager, Colonel and Mrs. Sullivan and Lt. Colonel and Mrs. Carlton W. Sargent as dinner guests.

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VIENNA, NOVEMBER 25, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0930 hours. He cleared up his accumulated correspondence and then conferred with Colonel Oxx on his attending the Executive Council meeting today. He then discussed with General Hickey and Colonel Grogan the publicity angle on the crashed plane after which he conferred with Colonel Shineman, Transportation Chief, USACA. General Clark then talked with Colonel Pesek on the arrangements for the reception of the hospital train which will arrive at Franz Josef Bahnhof at 2050 hours tonight. After conferring again with General Hickey, General Clark left for his villa where he had lunch. In the afternoon General Clark took a walk and rested. After dinner with his family, the General went to the Franz Josef Bahnhof where he met the hospital train bringing the survivors of the plane back to Vienna. Mrs. Tate, Mrs. Snavelly, Mrs. Haynes, General Haynes and Alice Mary McMahon were able to go to their homes while General and Mrs. McMahon and Captain Tate proceeded to the hospital. It was wonderful to be able to see these old friends in such good condition after their almost tragic experience. The General returned to his villa at 2130 hours.

Chancellor Figl, Austrian Government, sent the following note to the General on the plane accident:

"With great joy I received the report that the passengers of the American airplane had been found in good health and had safely been brought into the valley. I deeply shared your anxiety concerning the fate of the missing persons and was continuously informed of the course of the rescue proceedings.

"May I ask you, dear General, first of all to forward to General Tate the assurance of my sympathy and my joy for the rescue of Mrs. Tate and his son, and express to him my hope that Mrs. Tate will recover from the terrible shock as soon as possible.

"Accept, dear General, the assurance of my highest esteem."

War Department sent the following message to CG USFA, Ref No. S-6406, Confidential: "War Dept proposes Brig Gen Joseph Smith as replacement for Brig Gen Ralph A. Snavelly on the General Officer rotation slate for July 1947. We assume actual replacement would not occur until next June. Request your comments."

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VIENNA, NOVEMBER 26, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0915 hours and immediately conferred with General Hickey who was followed by Colonel Oxx. The General called in General Snavelly to discuss with him the publicity angle and the complicated problems surrounding the crashed plane in Switzerland. At 1030 hours General Wood of the Army Exchange Service called on General Clark to pay his respects. General Wood is in Vienna for one day in order that he might investigate the Army Exchange Service. General Hickey and Colonel Paxson discussed with General Clark the new troop strength and assignments. Following this, General Clark conferred with General Tate on the crashing of the C-53 which was piloted by General Tate's son. At 1215 hours General Clark received Mr. Leon Pearson, brother of Drew Pearson, and head of the INS Bureau in Paris. Mr. Pearson, with his wife and four children, had arrived on the Mozart at 0700 hours this morning. After holding a half-hour conference with Mr. Pearson, the General had him for lunch at the CG Mess in the Bank Building. After lunch

General Clark conferred with Mr. Erhardt and after seeing General Hickey left his Headquarters for his villa where he rested during the afternoon. At 1830 hours he received Mr. and Mrs. Pearson and family and at 1900 hours General and Mrs. Clark received Senator Wayne Morse, Republican from Oregon, who arrived by private plane this afternoon. Senator Morse is observing and studying problems of military government in connection with his senatorial duties and will remain in Vienna for two days. After dinner General Clark conferred with Senator Morse and Mr. Pearson.

General Clark sent the following personal message to General McNarney, Confidential, P-6272: "Confirming our conversation this morning concur in War Dept proposal to rotate Gen Ralph Snavely. The job here does not warrant the assignment of a Gen officer, but have no objection to Gen Joseph Smith's assignment if desired by War Dept. In view of above the services of Brig Gen Snavely can be spared at an earlier date."

General Clark sent the following message to General Echols, Restricted, P-6263:

"You may recall that I was instrumental in obtaining authority for Mr. Robt K. Christenberry, President Hotel Assoc of America to come over here last Nov. He was extremely valuable in assisting us in our food, housing and recreational problems, particularly for enlisted men.

"With the influx of American businessmen, civilian employees and dependents since Mr. Christenberry's last visit we are confronted with a complex problem in matters of hotel management, food conservation, mess improvement and consolidation.

"It would be of great assistance to me if Mr. Christenberry could return to Vienna for another series of conferences and inspections. Request necessary steps be taken to send Mr. Christenberry to Vienna for a period of 3 to 4 weeks. Please inform me of estimated time of arrival."

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VIENNA, NOVEMBER 27, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0830 hours. He immediately conferred with Colonel Sullivan, Chief of Civilian Supply, USACA, on the food situation. The Russians have stopped all indigenous food from flowing out of their zone, consequently causing somewhat of a crisis. General Clark received Senator Morse at 0930 hours and conferred with him until 1100 hours on the conditions and complicated problems in Austria. Senator Morse then met with several members of the staff who briefed him on various subjects such as finance, agriculture, etc. General Clark talked with Generals Tate and Hickey and at 1130 hours received Dr. Gruber, Austrian Foreign Minister, who has just returned from the United States. Senator Morse returned at 1230 hours and met Dr. Gruber with whom he conferred for a time. Immediately upon departure of Minister Gruber, General Clark entertained Senator Morse at lunch in the CG Mess in the Bank Building. After lunch the General conferred with Mr. Erhardt and at 1530 hours returned to his villa. At 1830 hours General Clark returned to the Bank Building where he met General Bethouart and accompanied him to a cocktail party given by the French Commander for the French veterans of the Italian campaign. General Clark, having been their Commander-in-Chief, was invited to this party in that capacity. The General returned to his villa at 2000 hours where he had dinner with his family.

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VIENNA, NOVEMBER 28, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 1000 hours and at 1030 hours received General Bethouart with whom he conferred on the food problem. General Clark has arrived at a plan whereby a food committee would be formed consisting of a member from each of the four powers, one from the Austrian Government and one from UNRRA, to investigate the food problem and by pooling all food arrive at a workable solution to this critical question. General Bethouart left headquarters at 1120 hours. Immediately upon the conclusion of the food conference, General Clark received Marcus Ray, special assistant to the Secretary of War who is in the theater investigating the employment and redeployment of negro troops. Mr. Ray conferred with the General until 1200 hours on various problems concerning negro troops. General Clark then conferred with Col. Kretzmann and left the office at 1245 hours to walk to his villa where he had Thanksgiving dinner with his family. In the evening General and Mrs. Clark and Ann called on General and Mrs. Tate and then were guests for evening dinner at the home of Colonel and Mrs. Sullivan.

General Clark received the following message from War Dept (Echols) Restricted, No Ref. Number: "Robert K. Christenberry, President Hotel Astor, agrees to return Vienna for series conferences and inspection on food, housing and recreational problems. He is unable advise exact date he will be available, however, that information will be submitted in near future. Please advise salary basis on which you desire Christenberry. Nothing further."

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VIENNA, NOVEMBER 29, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0845 hours and spent the early part of the morning conferring with Mr. Erhardt, General Tate and Colonel Oxx on the agenda for the Allied Council meeting. Today will be a critical session because of the food situation which is the main point on the agenda to be discussed. At 1040 hours General Clark, accompanied by Mr. Erhardt and General Tate, left Headquarters to go to the Allied Council meeting. During the meeting the four Commanders had a closed session on the food situation at which time General Clark introduced a proposal for a food committee. Although the session was quite stormy, nothing definite was accomplished. General Clark returned to Headquarters at 1630 hours and immediately held a press conference attended by the following:

Caroline Camp	Stars and Stripes
M. W. Fodor	Chicago Sun
G. K. Hodenfield	Associated Press
Ernest Leiser	Stars and Stripes
John MacCormac	New York Times
A. J. McChrystal	Newsweek
Karl Quigley	International News Service
Albion Ross	New York Times
John Walker	Time and Life
M. M. Werner	United Press
Samuel Grossman	A N D
Theodore Kaghan	Wiener Kurier

At 1720 hours the General attended a cocktail party given by the

Yugoslav political representative to Austria in commemoration of the first anniversary of the forming of the People's Republic of Yugoslavia. General Clark returned to his villa at 1900 hours where he had dinner with Mrs. Clark.

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VIENNA, NOVEMBER 30, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0915 hours and immediately conferred with General Hickey and later talked with General Tate. Mr. Marget (Fiscal) was called in on a conference and following same the General talked with Colonel D'Orsa who is now also head of the Civilian Food Supply. Later in the morning General Clark conferred with General Hickey and Colonel Rutter on certain proposed marriages which G-2 had also disapproved because of the political background of the prospective brides. The General left Headquarters and had lunch with Mrs. Clark at the villa. At 1530 hours he returned to Headquarters and immediately conferred with General Tate on subjects which he would discuss in the briefing to be given Senator Kenneth S. Wherry, Republican from Nebraska, who arrived at 1600 hours. General Clark received the Senator at his office and held a two-hour briefing, giving the Senator the background of the Austrian situation. Senator Wherry accompanied General Clark to his villa where the General had guests for dinner and listened in on the broadcast of the Army-Navy game which ended Army 21, Navy 18.

General Clark sent the following message to Joint Chiefs of Staff, pass to State Department, SECRET, P-6311:

"At its meeting on 29 November 1946 the Allied Council for Austria considered and rejected appeals lodged by the Aus Ministry of Justice on behalf of two Aus judges who had been members of Nazi organizations during the German occupation; noted a statement by the chairman on the progress of the Aus Denazification Law in the quadripartite Legal Directorate; and approved action taken by the Exec Committee since the last AC meeting, including extension of authority to the Aus Gov to issue diplomatic and transit visas to certain categories of individuals, approval of a number of non-constitutional laws, and recommendations to the Aus Gov as to the steps that should be taken to decrease the Fed Budget during the remainder of the present fiscal year and for the fiscal year 1947.

"At the beginning of the meeting the Political Representative of the Republic of Chile, Signor Martin Figueroa, was presented to the Council.

"The most important question under consideration at this meeting was that of the food situation in Austria. Because of the fact that the solution to this problem had not been resolved in the several formal quadripartite meetings held on this subject, it was decided to adjourn the Council meeting and hold an informal meeting of the four Allied Commanders-in-Chief. At this informal session, I presented a resolution calling for the establishment of an advisory food board, consisting of reps of each of the occupying powers, UNRRA and the Aus Gov. This board, in cooperation with the Federal Food Ministry, would prepare the monthly food plan which would be submitted to the

AC for approval prior to the period covered thereby; insure proper utilization of indigenous food in accordance with the food plan; and recommend to the Allied Council any changes in the Aus ration between now and the next harvest. My resolution also called for agreements that all indigenous and all imported food will be pooled and made available for use throughout all of Austria on a monthly basis and that each Allied occupying power will allow the Aus Gov to move foodstocks without restrictions, all in accordance with the approved monthly food plans.

"As pointed out in previous messages from me, Sov interferences with the free movement of food products by the Aus Gov has been the greatest obstacle to the successful carrying out of a satisfactory food program. On the other hand, the Sovs excuse this action on their part on the grounds that their zone is being discriminated against in the matter of food imports from other zones, which is not correct. My resolution was designed to settle these controversial questions once and for all. The Brit and French High Commanders generally agreed to my proposals. The Sov acting High Commissioner, after considerable argument, agreed that the Council should meet at an extraordinary session on 3 December in an effort to settle food question. I hope that the pressure which I have been applying on the Sovs may induce them to get in line with the other occupying powers and may result in a general improvement in the food situation, both currently and in the post-UNRRA Period.

"It is therefore essential that my mil pipeline be filled up as planned by the War Dept and also that the 60,000 tons of wheat purchased with War Dept funds by UNRRA for the Aus account be redirected into my control. I have already recommended this last measure. Only by having a large reserve can I force the Sovs into sharing the burden of feeding Vienna. I feel that I can do this, even if I have to barter directly with the Sovs, and thus avert a serious situation in Vienna and avoid the terrific embarrassment which will come to both the US Element and the Aus Gov if we cannot continue to feed the population. In this connection see my P 6307."

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VIENNA, DECEMBER 1, 1946: General Clark left the villa at 0845 hours and proceeded to 110th Station Hospital to visit Colonel and Mrs. McMahon. Arriving at his office at 0930 hours he immediately began working on the details for briefing Senator Wherry in the afternoon. He conferred with members of his staff including Generals Hickey and Tate and Colonels Sullivan and Oxx, Mr. Marget and Minister Erhardt. At 1130 hours, Lt. Clark conferred with the General. At 1230 hours the General began to walk to the villa for lunch. After walking about three blocks the General, suffering from a cold, finished the trip by car. At 1500 hours General Clark returned to the office to confer with General Tate, Mr. Erhardt and Dr. Motz prior to the arrival of Senator Wherry. At 1810 hours Senator Wherry, accompanied by Colonel Grogan, returned from his flight to Prague and immediately came to the Commanding General's office. After a short briefing by General Clark, Senator Wherry was interviewed by Mr. Ross of the New York Times, and then conferred with Colonel Hynes, local CARE representative. At 1930 hours General and Mrs. Clark entertained Senator Wherry, President Renner, Foreign Minister and Mrs. Gruber, and Mr. and Mrs. Erhardt at dinner. The party was enhanced by the presence of the gypsy orchestra from the Hotel Bristol.

The Senator conferred with Dr. Gruber and President Renner concerning local politics and the Austrian situation.

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VIENNA, DECEMBER 2 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0835 hours and prepared to receive Senator Wherry, who was to be further briefed on the local situation. The Senator arrived at 0940 hours for a short conference. At 1000 hours General Clark conferred with Colonel Grogan and at 1010 hours spoke with Mr. Quigley of INS concerning data on what the Commanding General has done to help Austria in a humanitarian way. At 1030 hours the General again conferred with Colonel Grogan and Mr. Erhardt. At 1130 hours the General was joined by Mrs. Clark to attend a decoration ceremony for Colonel Thomas Lewis, held in the Conference Room. Colonel Lewis, the retiring VAC commander, is leaving to return to the States. In commemoration of his great service during the years 1940-1946, when he was with General Clark, the latter presented him with his second Legion of Merit medal. The General returned to his office with Mrs. Clark. At 1230 hours he had lunch, having as his guests Senator Wherry, Colonel Grogan and Colonel Jefferson, the latter accompanying Senator Wherry on his tour. At 1430 hours the General walked back to the villa. At 1900 hours General and Mrs. Clark went to Minister Erhardt's for cocktails and at that time bade Senator Wherry goodbye.

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VIENNA, DECEMBER 3, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0900 hours and conferred with Generals Tate and Oxx, Colonel D'Orsa, and Lt. Colonels McFeely and Kretzmann. General Haynes is soon to be released as Special Advisor to the General and will be assigned as head of the Military Government for Upper Austria. Colonel D'Orsa was contacted regarding two shiploads of food which arrived at Bremerhaven which were meant for shipment to Austria. However, it was found that these shipments upon being unloaded were shortstopped by Military authorities in Germany for use in that area. Before the day ended it was determined that this food, 14 tons in all, would be shipped into the Austrian Zone. Colonel Kretzmann made his daily report concerning Chancellor Figl and received the General's instructions concerning certain press releases on the food situation which he wished Chancellor Figl to have prepared for release upon the General's direction. At 1035 hours, accompanied by Mr. Erhardt and General Tate and Colonel Oxx, the General left for the Allied Council meeting. During the day his office received reports concerning the progress of the extraordinary Council meeting held for the purpose of discussing and perhaps solving the critical food situation. During the course of the meeting the Russians introduced their proposal for solving the food situation and Great Britain later introduced its own proposal. The proposal of General Clark had been submitted at the last meeting November 29. Following a stormy session on food the High Commissioners conferred on occupation costs. At 1730 hours the General returned to his office and immediately held a press conference attended by the following;

M. W. Fodor
G. K. Hodenfield
Josef Israels
Ernest Leiser
A. J. McChrystal
Karl Quigley
Albion Ross
John Walker
M. M. Werner
Theodore Kaghan
Samuel Grossman

Chicago Sun
Associated Press
This Week
Stars and Stripes
News Week
International News Service
New York Times
Time and Life
United Press
Wiener Kurier
A N D

At 1810 hours the General returned to the villa for dinner. At 1945 General and Mrs. Clark visited the home of Captain Rogers and then returned to their villa to retire.

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VIENNA, DECEMBER 4, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0845 hours and immediately conferred with General Hickey on several routine official matters. He later talked with Colonel Paxson and General Hickey and at 1000 hours saw Colonel Rich. At 1015 hours General Clark conferred with General Haynes on his new assignment as Military Governor of Upper Austria. General Haynes was followed by Mr. Quigley of INS, who interviewed the General for fifteen minutes. Mr. Erhardt saw General Clark at 1045 hours at which time he discussed the General's attendance at the discussion of the Austrian peace treaty, when this subject arises. Later Mr. Erhardt introduced Mr. Karl L. Rankin, who will be number two man in the Political Section. Lt. Colonel Ted Klein saw the General in order to present him with a mandolin made entirely of match sticks. This instrument had been made by an Austrian civilian and presented to the General as a gift. At 1130 hours General Clark received Sgt. Henry F. Faust of VAC Headquarters, who is the 300th recruit in a new recruiting program for Regular Army. Colonel D'Orsa talked with the General for a short time on the food situation and cleared a few cables with him. Later Colonel Howard saw the General immediately following which the General left Headquarters for his villa where he had lunch with Mrs. Clark. The General spent the afternoon at his villa and in the evening had Colonel and Mrs. Eberhardt and Colonel and Mrs. Pomeroy as his guests for dinner.

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VIENNA, DECEMBER 5, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0940 hours. After going over a few papers he conferred with General Hickey and later with General Tate. At 1030 hours General Tate brought Colonels Ladue and Grogan and Mr. Erhardt in to see the General concerning the activities of ISB. After talking with Colonel Howard, General Clark had a long conference with Mr. Arthur McChrystal, who is now here in Vienna as an accredited war correspondent, on his activities with ISB while head of that organization. At 1150 hours General Clark saw Colonel McLean, Judge Advocate, at which time he reviewed eleven court martial cases, and immediately following saw Colonel Grogan again. After going over accumulated correspondence, General Clark went to his villa where he had lunch with Mrs. Clark. In the evening General Clark saw the movie "Anne and the King of Siam" at his villa.

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VIENNA, DECEMBER 6, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0930 hours and immediately held a long conference with General Tate, following which he saw General Hickey. After going over several official documents General Clark held a long conference with Mr. Erhardt. Later he called on Colonel Shaler, head of USACA, concerning the budget for the forthcoming period, during which time the U.S. Element will be in the Chair of the Allied Council. Colonel Sayen and Colonel Heath were called in concerning this conference. Later the General saw Generals Hickey and Dager and Colonel Grogan on arrangements for the "Christmas in Vienna" dance to be held for the enlisted personnel in Vienna. It had been discovered that the program had included quite a group of former Nazi party members and General Clark reviewed the details on this subject very closely. After having conferred again with Colonel Grogan, General Clark left his office for his villa where he had lunch with Mrs. Clark. During the afternoon he reviewed official documents in his office at the villa and in the evening had dinner with his family.

General Clark sent the following message to Joint Chiefs of Staff pass to State Department, SECRET, P-6342:

"At an extraordinary session of the Allied Council 3 December, two subjects were discussed: (1) Occupation costs and (2) Austrian food supply.

"Allied Council agreed on occupation costs for current quarter ending 31 December and for first quarter 1947. For current quarter agreed on 25% of Austrian civil budget (187.5 million Schillings) with Sovs receiving 112.5 million and each other element receiving 25 million Schillings. Larger proportion given to Sov Element because of contemplated redeployment substantial Sov Forces in near future. Far be it from me to interfere with the withdrawal of Sov Troops from Aus. For first quarter 1947 occupation costs to be 15% of Aus budget (131.3 million Schillings) with Sov Element receiving 40 million and each other element receiving 30.4 million. In connection with discussions in Allied Council this subject see my message P-6340.

"The food situation in Austria has been critical for some time as reported in my several messages sent during the past month. Most of the time consumed in the extraordinary meeting was devoted to a full discussion of this subject.

"It has been my desire from the outset to treat Austria as a unit, particularly with reference to food. With UNRRA injected into the picture, with only partial means of providing the present 1550 calorie ration scale, and with the only other resource being indigenous food, it is essential that all commanders permit the Aus Gov complete freedom in moving indigenous supplies from one zone to another in order to carry out food plans drawn up by the Gov in conjunction with UNRRA. The Sovs in the AC have repeatedly gone on record in agreeing to allow the Austrians to move indigenous supplies other than oil and foodstuffs on land which the Sovs have requisitioned or claimed to be Sov property under Potsdam. This they agreed to as late as the 25th of Oct 1946. However, for the past month the Sovs have imposed increasing restrictions on the movement of indigenous food out of their zone, even though the food to be moved had been set up in the Aus Gov food plan.

"Prior to the regular meeting of the AC on 29 Nov and the extra-

ordinary meeting on 3 Dec, I had several conferences with the other commanders on the subject of the food situation. The Sov Commander admitted to me that he could not permit the Aus Gov to move indigenous food products out of the Sov Zone without restriction. He stated that there was starvation in the Sov Zone last winter and he could not permit this to happen again because of diversion of indigenous food to other zones. He realizes that UNRRA is going out of the picture and that he can no longer look to that source for addl supplies to his zone. On the other hand, he admitted that the Sov Union was importing no food into Aus and that because of food shortages in the Sov Union no imports from that source would be forthcoming in the future. The Brit and French Commanders are greatly concerned over the situation because they have no assurance as yet from their Govs that they can import any food when UNRRA aid expires. Both the Brit and French zones have very limited indigenous food supplies. These two zones face the most critical condition if Sov restrictions continue to be applied and the Brit and French are unable to import from outside sources.

"At the extraordinary meeting on 3 Dec this subject was thoroughly aired. The Sovs submitted a resolution which embodied many of my proposals made at the regular AC meeting on 29 Nov but contained a provision to censure the Aus Gov for raising the ration from 1200 calories to 1550 calories. The Sovs held out strongly for censuring the Aus Gov. Brit, Amer and French elements were as strong in their opposition to such a proposal as it was obvious the Sovs wanted to censure the Gov only for political reasons. The other point of difference in the Sov resolution was not reconciled and further discussion of the whole matter was deferred until the next regular meeting of the AC on 13 December. It was agreed, however, that for the next ration period, 9 Dec to 3 Jan each commander would allow the Aus Gov to move indigenous food supplies freely without interference by occupational forces. It remains to be seen how effectively the Sovs will carry out their part of this agreement. The situation after 3 Jan remains to be settled.

"In the discussion which took place at the extraordinary meeting, it became quite clear to me that the Sovs intend to use food as a political weapon in Aus. The Russian blockade of food shipments has led to serious local accumulations and only the mild weather has prevented serious losses from frost and exposure. In some districts the storage houses are completely filled and peasants arriving at collection points with grain and potatoes have been sent home with their produce unloaded and undelivered. This practice must inevitably result in waste and loss of indigenous food. The local Sov and Communist Press continually denounce the Chancellor for raising the ration and they are quick to publish articles stressing the lack of food in certain areas because of government distribution inefficiency. So far the Sovs have not interfered with any movements of UNRRA supplies.

"At the extraordinary meeting I took a strong stand against Sov practice and pointed out to the Sov commander the violation of his many agreements, including the UNRRA agreement, and that reluctantly I was prepared to undertake Zonal feeding unless the Sovs came into line on a reasonable policy for feeding Aus. The Sov commander knows that I will obtain imports through my mil pipeline and that I will be prepared to meet any threat he might put up to bring about starvation, particularly in Vienna. I am certain that this fact was the principal reason that he agreed to allow the movement of indigenous food for the next ration period.

"This is an indication that the treat of using my food has produced some results in the solution of the critical food problem in Aus. This has been impossible as long as we were dependent entirely on UNRRA for imports. It is therefore obvious that under present conditions in Aus best results cannot be obtained by using an international organization for providing relief. There are indications in the press that certain nations and influences are making efforts to retain UNRRA or some other international organization after Jan 1, financed primarily by the US, but without power to protect the interests of the US Gov. I am most emphatically opposed to such an organization having any future operations in Aus. I feel that the best interests of the US in Aus can be protected by placing full control of food and other supplies purchased with American funds in the hands of the US Commissioner rather than under the control of any international organization. By having complete control of food and other relief supplies furnished by US funds I can insure their best use in the Aus economy and use these resources to force the other powers to contribute a greater share toward the reconstruction of the country. I urge my Gov to support this view."

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VIENNA, DECEMBER 7, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0930 hours. After dictating several letters, General Clark saw Mr. Erhardt and later talked with General Hickey concerning the final arrangements for the "Christmas in Vienna" dance. He next held a long conference with General Tate and called in Colonel Lazar for a meeting on the plans for the Christmas parties for Austrians. At 1200 hours Mrs. Clark came to the General's office and waited for him while he finished reviewing official papers. Accompanied by Mrs. Clark, the General left his office to go his villa where he spent the remainder of the day. In the evening he had Colonel and Mrs. Sullivan and Colonel and Mrs. Howard as dinner guests.

General Clark received the following telegram from General Gruenther:

"Casey phoned to advise me that McCarthy group is becoming restless and desires some expression of intention from their principal. He suggested that he would like to talk to you by phone but I know no way that can be arranged unless you have a plan. If no phone connection is possible he will send you summary of Group position by letter. He is very eager to save time however."

General Clark sent the following message to General Gruenther in reply to the above telegram:

"It was my impression that McCarthy group was going to communicate with me as a result of our last conference. No practical way to talk by telephone. Calls must be initiated here for three minutes and are booked up heavily for soldiers prior to holidays. Suggest he send full details by letter. Upon receipt I will be able to give him the expression he desires."

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VIENNA, DECEMBER 8, 1946: General Clark remained at his villa during the day and took a long walk in the morning with Mrs. Clark. After lunch the General rested and then went over some official papers. In the evening he had dinner with his family at the villa.

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VIENNA, DECEMBER 9, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0945 hours and immediately saw Colonel Smith, Headquarters Commandant, who was waiting for him. Colonel Smith discussed the arrival of the new colored Car Company which will be stationed in Vienna and the selection of Major Kolber as Company Commander. Major Kolber was formerly with G-1, Zone Command. At 1015 hours General Clark received Colonel Schingler, new Theater Engineer officer who is inspecting engineer installations in Austria. Next General Clark saw Colonel Paxson, and after conferring with General Tate attended a decoration ceremony in the Conference Room where he presented eleven enlisted men with the Army Commendation Ribbon for their meritorious service while serving in USFA. Immediately following the ceremony, General Clark was interviewed by Mr. Robert Low, present Chief of Time and Life Bureau in Rome, who will be coming to Vienna around the first of the year in the same capacity. He conferred with Mr. Low until 1230 hours and then saw Mr. Erhardt. Mr. Erhardt was followed by Joe Israels, war correspondent. At 1315 hours General Clark had lunch in the Bank Building with Mr. Low as his guest. After seeing General Hickey and General Tate, the General dictated some letters and at 1600 hours left his office for his villa where he spent the remainder of the day.

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VIENNA, DECEMBER 10, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0930 hours and immediately held a long conference with Colonel Lloyd, Inspector General, who had just returned to Vienna from the Zone where he had made several investigations, the results of which he discussed with the General at this time. Later General Clark discussed several routine matters with General Hickey and then received General Snavelly who presented to General Clark Major General Turner, Commanding General of the European Division of ATC. At 1035 hours General Tate conferred with the General for a short time concerning the agenda to be discussed at the Executive Committee to be held at 1100 hours today. The General called in his son, Lt. Clark, in order to discuss with him his possible transfer from Austria to the 88th Division in Italy. After having seen Lt. Clark the General dictated several letters and then saw Colonel Pesek immediately following which he left his office to go to the villa where he had lunch with Mrs. Clark. In the afternoon he reviewed some papers in his office in the villa and in the evening had Dr. and Mrs. Motz as dinner guests.

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VIENNA, DECEMBER 11, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0915 hours and immediately conferred with Colonel Grogan concerning press release that Brigadier Parminter gave out on UNRRA last night. Following this conference General Clark conferred with General Tate and Colonel Kretzmann and later saw Colonel Lloyd. At 1045 hours General Clark held a long conference with General Collins, who arrived from the Zone this

morning. Following this conference with General Collins, the General recorded a Christmas speech which will be delivered over local New England stations. At 1215 hours General Clark conferred with Mr. Erhardt and then had lunch in the CG Mess in the Bank Building. After lunch the General held a long conference with General Tate, Colonel Howard and Mr. Erhardt and later saw General Tate and General Hickey. At 1500 hours General Clark left the office to go to his villa where he spent the remainder of the day. In the evening he had General Hickey, General Collins and Colonel and Mrs. Sullivan as guests.

The General sent the following message to WAR WBSCA ES, SECRET, P-6380: "Ref URAD 7 Dec WARX-87190. The 60,000 tons wheat referred to in my P-6174 is that mentioned in par 3b of WARX-87190. I again urge that this wheat not repeat not be shipped as UNRRA supply but instead be shipped to me as a military supply. The reasons for this recommendation remain as stated in my P-6174. There is still no guarantee that the food problem here will be satisfactorily solved unless I retain control of distribution of this wheat and thereby force Soviets to cooperate in the distribution of indigenous food supplies from their zone."

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VIENNA, DECEMBER 12, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0915 hours and immediately conferred with General Hickey on some routine matters, following which he talked with Colonel Lloyd for a long time. After seeing Colonel Grogan, the General conferred with General Tate and later bade goodbye to Colonel Burrill, who is leaving Vienna to become Military Attache at Helsinki, Finland. Mrs. Clark dropped in at the office to see the General after which General Tate conferred with General Clark. The General had lunch in the CG Mess of the Bank Building, and after lunch he talked with Generals Tate and Hickey. Later he saw Colonel McMullin on distribution of CARE packages for Christmas. At 1500 hours General Ford, a classmate of General Clark and at present theater Ordnance Officer, called on General Clark. General Clark left his office at 1600 hours to go to the villa where he spent the remainder of the day.

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VIENNA, DECEMBER 13, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0845 hours and spent the greater part of the morning conferring with General Tate, Colonel Oxx and Mr. Erhardt on the briefing for the Allied Council meeting. Today the big items on the agenda are food and denazification. General Clark returned from the Allied Council meeting at 1600 hours. This was the first meeting in which the Russians were very cooperative, making outstanding results. The General held a press conference immediately following the meeting which was attended by the following correspondents:

Simon Bourgin	Time and Life
Caroline Camp	Stars and Stripes
Seymour Freidin	New York Herald Tribune
Emma Mae Ewing	Nashville Tennessean
G. K. Hodenfield	Associated Press
Ernest Leiser	Stars and Stripes
Robert Low	Time and Life

Karl Quigley
Albion Ross
M. M. Werner
Samuel Grossman

International News Service
New York Times
United Press
A N D (ISB)

Shortly thereafter the General left for his villa to entertain General and Mrs. Ford and Colonel and Mrs. Sullivan.

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VIENNA, DECEMBER 14, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0900 hours and immediately saw Colonel Lloyd. At 1015 hours Mr. Meyer, Special Assistant to the Chairman of the National Red Cross, and a party consisting of Mr. Betts, Mr. Stevens, who is Commissioner for the ETO Red Cross, and Mr. Kunde, called on General Clark. After this conference the General conferred with Colonel McLean, Judge Advocate, following which he saw Lt. Clark. At 1030 hours Mr. Ewing, representative of American Relief for Austria, Inc., conferred with General Clark concerning the relief work of this organization in Austria. Colonel Grogan then saw the General, and Colonel Norcross stopped in to bid the General goodbye as he is leaving for the States to be separated from the service. After conferring with Generals Tate and Hickey, General Clark saw Col Oxx at which time he cleared the JCS cable reporting the results of the Allied Council meeting yesterday. After conferring again with Colonel Grogan General Clark saw Colonels Pesek and Kretzmann in order to wish them happy birthday and then left for his villa where he spent the afternoon. At 1800 hours the General, accompanied by Mrs. Clark and Ann, Captain Rogers, Captain Tate, Lt. Slaughter, the Misses Marnie Haynes and Virginia Mary Motz left on his private train to go to Kitzbühel and then into Switzerland.

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SALZBURG-KITZBUHEL, DECEMBER 15, 1946: General Clark's train arrived Salzburg at 0700 hours and was met by General Collins and Colonel Hume at 0830 hours. After breakfast on the train, General Clark conferred with General Collins and then departed from Salzburg at 1000 hours. He arrived Kitzbühel at 1300 hours and immediately went to the Ehrenbachhöhe Hotel where he was to stay for a few days rest. In the afternoon the General had his first experience at skiing and after dinner enjoyed a floor show of local Tyrolean folksongs and dances.

General Clark sent the following message to Joint Chiefs of Staff, pass to State Dept, SECRET, P-6415:

"Regular session of AC on 13 Dec was characterized by an unusual spirit of cooperation and desire to reach unanimous agreement on the three major items which comprised the agenda and by a complete reversal by the Sov member of the positions previously taken by his element on these highly controversial matters. It was the most successful meeting of the Council in many months, as is evidenced by the fact that a communique was issued for the first time since 28 June 1946.

"On the question of denazification of Aus higher institutions of learning, the Council agreed on a resolution taking cognizance of the action already taken by the Fed Gov and declaring that denazification of such in-

stitutions was a matter to be carried out by the Fed Gov under supervision of the Allied Commission. The Council instructed the Internal Affairs and Education Directorates of the Allied Commission to hasten the denazification of faculty members and asked the Fed Gov to submit a report by 15 Feb on the results achieved in the denazification of students under the provisions of a decree promulgated by the Fed Minister of Education on 6 Dec. That part of the original Sov proposal which called for the closing of the institutions until denazification could be completed was not raised again by the Sov member and was not adopted. The Council's action on this question followed a recent disturbance at the Univ of Vienna in connection with student elections.

"Final agreement was reached on the new Denazification Law by the Aus Parliament on 24 July and which, for many months, has been the subject of much discussion and controversy in the lower echelons of the Allied Commission. A considerable number of amendments, many of which tend to make the law more strict, had already been agreed by the Exec Com. These were accepted by the Council. Complete agreement was accomplished when all elements adopted a US-proposed provision requiring that implicated Nazis considered dangerous to the security of Aus and who might be arrested and confined in detention camps have the right to habeas corpus proceedings, hearing before a proper tribunal and other rights guaranteed under existing Aus law. The US High Commissioner had held out alone against a Sov proposal which was supported by the Brit and French, that would have deprived individuals thrown into detention camps of their personal liberty without the right of trial or judicial hearing. The Denazification Law now goes back to the Aus Gov for implementation of the AC decisions. Its promulgation will constitute a major step toward the completion of denazification in Aus, and, since there was unanimity on the question, should remove one of the Sov objections to the consideration of an Aus peace treaty.

"With respect to the question of food supply in Aus, the long-standing deadlock caused by the uncompromising attitude of the Sovs was finally broken when the Sov member joined with the other three elements in agreeing a resolution which included substantially all the points which the US High Commissioner has been insisting upon for many months. The resolution provides for a complete pooling of Aus indigenous food resources, with unhampered access to such resources guaranteed to the Fed Gov by all the Occupying Powers. The resolution provides also that food imported from any source will be pooled and placed at the disposal of the Aus Gov for distribution throughout all of Aus in accordance with monthly food plans formulated by the Fed Gov and approved by the AC. It was further stipulated that the food ration scale would be uniform throughout Aus so long as the scale remains above 1,200 calories daily, and that if the scale drops below that figure, the food situation will be reconsidered by the AC. This provision was proposed by the US High Commissioner but had been heretofore strongly opposed by the Sovs, Brit and French. As a result of these agreements, it is hoped that the Aus food problem can now be solved so as to assure a fair and equitable distribution of food throughout all the occupation zones and the City of Vienna. The maintenance of a ration scale not only up to the existing 1550 calorie level but also higher than a 1200 calorie level is still, however, absolutely dependent on my having control of the 60,000 tons of wheat, as previously pointed out in my cables Nov P-6174 and P-6311 and Dec P-6380."

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KITZBUHEL, DECEMBER 16, 1946: General Clark awakened late and after breakfast took a long walk with Mrs. Clark. He spent the remainder of the day relaxing and resting.

General Clark sent the following message to Joint Chiefs of Staff, SECRET, P-6417: "Ref is made to para 2, War Message WX 87482, which states no meat, sugar or fats available for shipment against approved food program detailed para 14 War Message WX 86185. Seriousness this decision must be emphasized. Elimination these items from program will result in a diet made up largely of wheat, pulses and milk, which cannot be considered satisfactory, particularly in view low calorie diet of Austrians for over one and one half years.

"I urge reconsideration this decision and every possible source of supply be explored to provide requirements of meat or meat substitutes, sugar and fats."

SECSTATE sent the following message to Moscow, copy to Vienna, Paris, #1070:

"You requested, after consultation your Brit colleague, who instructed take parallel action, deliver note following lines to Sov For Office and press for early reply.

"Ref is made to the resolution on post-UNRRA relief adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on Dec 11 which recognizes that some countries will continue to need assistance after cessation of UNRRA operations and calls upon members of the United Nations to assist in furnishing relief when and where needed and to coordinate their respective relief programs and activities as far as possible.

"The Allied Commission for Aus has in effect recognized that Aus will continue to need a considerable measure of relief. It is evident that there is special need to coordinate relief for Aus in view of fact that this country is still under quadripartite occupation. US Gov therefore approaching all occupying powers in order to ascertain whether they are prepared to contribute post-UNRRA relief of Aus.

"UK Gov has already indicated willingness to make pounds 10 million available for such relief. For its part US Gov prepared to make substantial contribution.

"US Gov desires to see adoption of relief program for Aus as a whole. It believes that such a program can be adopted and carried out if all occupying powers agree to make appropriate contributions, to permit the free flow of indigenous and imported supplies throughout Aus to abstain from consuming food stuffs needed by Aus people and to create conditions enabling Aus to pay, by maximizing the export of Aus products, for as large a portion as possible of its import requirements. The US Gov is convinced that such a program will greatly assist in achieving a "free and independent Aus" and attaining the "economic security" for the Aus people to which the occupying powers pledged themselves in the Moscow Declaration of Nov 11 1943.

"In this connection US Gov notes with satisfaction Allied Commission for Aus agreed on Dec 13 on food distribution plan for Aus as a whole but acknowledged at same time that indigenous food supplies together with assured imports would be insufficient to maintain the present ration in Aus until the 1947 harvest.

"The US Gov is therefore confident that the foundation has now been laid for the adoption of a relief import program for Aus as a whole and that the Sov Gov as well as the Govs of other occupying powers will now agree to instruct its authorities in Aus to participate in the formulation and implementation of such a program under the conditions noted above. Since the present UNRRA supply arrangements will be terminated in the near future the US Gov trusts that this matter will receive the urgent attention of the Sov Gov.

"If For Office objects that UN resolution mentioned above established special technical committee to study relief import requirements you should stress need to have requirements assessed first by AC on spot which could then inform technical committee.

"Sent to Moscow as 2147, rptd to Paris as Dept's 6486; to Vienna as Dept's 1070 for info only with addition "please inform Gen Clark."

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KITZBUHEL-ZURICH, DECEMBER 17, 1946: General Clark left the hotel at 0845 hours and walked to the cable car where he was joined by the rest of the party. After reviewing a French Honor Guard he boarded his train at Kitzbuhel station and arrived at Feldkirche at 1430 hours. General Legge, Military Attache in Bern, met the train and after reviewing a French Honor Guard, General Clark's party, accompanied by General Legge, left by car to drive to Zurich. The General's party arrived at the Hotel Dolder, Zurich, at 1830 hours and in the evening they had dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Sam Wood, American Consul in Zurich.

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BERN, SWITZERLAND, DECEMBER 18, 1946: General Clark spent the morning shopping in Zurich with Mrs. Clark and Ann. After lunch the General's party left for Bern arriving at the home of Minister Harrison at 1715 hours. In the evening they attended a dinner party given by General and Mrs. Legge.

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BERN, SWITZERLAND, DECEMBER 19, 1946: General Clark spent the morning shopping with Mrs. Clark and at 1300 hours had lunch with the rest of his party and General and Mrs. Legge at the Schweizerhof Hotel. The party continued their shopping in the afternoon and at 1500 hours returned to the home of Minister Harrison where they were staying. In the evening Mr. Harrison gave a formal dinner in honor of General Clark which was attended by the President and Foreign Minister of Switzerland.

Austrian Chancellor Figl sent the following message to the General:

"In connection with the impending Christmas holidays and the approaching turn of the year, I take the liberty to transmit, in my name and the name of the Aus Fed Gov, the most cordial and sincere felicitations.

"I also want to use this occasion to express enthusiastic gratitude for the magnanimous support which you bestowed upon me and my gov.

"At the same time I should like to express the hope that in the new year too, close cooperation will exist between the occupation forces and the Aus Fed Gov. May the new year bring peace and welfare to all people.

"Accept, dear General, the expression of my highest esteem."

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BERN-LUCERNE-FELDKIRCHE, DECEMBER 20, 1946: General Clark's party, accompanied by Minister Harrison and General Legge, departed from Bern by car at 1000 hours. They motored to Lucerne where they had lunch as guests of Minister Harrison. After luncheon they bade goodbye to the Minister and drove to Feldkirche where the General boarded his private train at 1800 hours after reviewing a French Honor Guard. They left Feldkirche immediately for the return trip to Vienna.

General Clark sent the following communication to Colonel General L.V. Kurasov, Commander in Chief of Soviet Occupation Troops:

"On Dec 21st, the Chairman of the Sov of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Generalissimo of the Soviet Union, I. V. Stalin, will celebrate the anniversary of his birth. May I transmit to you my greetings on this festive occasion.

"It is my earnest hope on this anniversary, that Marshal Stalin may enjoy now, and in the future years, the good fortune and success that his services to the Soviet Union richly merit."

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VIENNA, DECEMBER 21, 1946: General Clark's train arrived Vienna at 0830 hours and was met by Generals Tate and Hickey. The General went to his office immediately where he learned by cable which had just arrived of his appointment as Deputy to Secretary of State Byrnes for the peace treaty in London to be held beginning January 14. This will necessitate his being in London for some time and later going to Moscow for the final peace treaty discussions. The General discussed his new assignment at great length with Mr. Erhardt and made plans with General Tate and Colonel Oxx. He also talked with General Hickey. At 1300 hours General Geoffrey Keyes, present Commander of Third Army in Germany, arrived in Vienna in order to discuss with General Clark the duties as Commander of USFA. General Keyes will replace General Clark when he relinquishes command. The General entertained General Keyes at lunch at his villa and then they returned to Headquarters at which time they held a long conference. In the evening General Clark had General Keyes at the villa for dinner and immediately after General Keyes left on the Mozart to return to his Headquarters. The remainder of the evening was spent decorating the Christmas tree for the first Christmas the General will spend with his family in five years.

General Clark sent the following message to Joint Chiefs of Staff, Confidential, P-6444:

"Swiss desire to acquire ownership of the C-53 airplane number 8846 that crashed in Switzerland 19 Nov. They have been negotiating with OFIC for purchase. In view of the magnificent job done by the Swiss people in rescuing the passengers and in cooperating fully in all other phases of the search and rescue I recommend our Gov give this plane to the Swiss Gov without cost as a gesture of appreciation for the magnificent services rendered.

"I have talked with the American Minister in Switzerland about this and he concurs."

General Clark sent the following congratulatory message to General of the Army George C. Marshall, American Embassy, Nankin, China for delivery 31 Dec 1946, P-10018:

"I send warmest congratulations to you today on your birthday. Your long and devoted service to your country and the cause of Democracy is recalled today with thanks and gratitude in the hearts of our people. I hope you will enjoy continued success in your present difficult mission and extend to you my sincere best wishes for your good fortune in years to come".

VIENNA, DECEMBER 22, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0930 hours accompanied by Mrs. Clark. He was met by Minister and Mrs. Erhardt, General and Mrs. Dager, Colonel Kretzmann and Colonel Lazar, and together they went to a relief ceremony which was held in front of USFA Headquarters, at which time General and Mrs. Clark presented a CARE package to 100 families of Vienna in the name of the US Forces in Austria. General Clark then returned to his office where he talked with Mr. Erhardt and at 1115 hours departed for the Bellevue Hospital for tubercular children where he and Mrs. Clark distributed toys and candy to the little patients. They were accompanied by the Gypsy Band from the Hotel Bristol. The General spent the afternoon attending various Christmas parties throughout Vienna given by American forces for the Austrian children. Mr. Robert Christenberry, president and manager of the Hotel Astor in New York, arrived this afternoon. He will spend four weeks in Austria in order to advise the Commanding General on consolidating mess and club facilities in Vienna. The General had dinner with his family at the villa.

The following SECRET message was sent to WAR WDSCA ES pass to State Department, P-6449:

"Reurad 88024 19 Dec. Prior to the AC meeting on 13 Dec the Acting Brit High Commissioner notified me he had a statement to make on the proposed UK contribution to post-UNRRA relief Austria. My position was that a statement on the part of the Brit without a parallel statement as to our proposed contribution would be untimely and I would therefore simultaneously present the Council with an oral statement of the US position. When the item "Other Business" was reached on the agenda, Brig. Cooke mentioned he had decided to withhold his statement. On 20 Dec all Aus. newspapers as well as the Brit Morning News, published in Vienna, carried a complete announcement of McNeill's statement in the House of Commons on the preceding day. The telegram under acknowledgement was therefore received after the House of Commons statement had appeared in the press."

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VIENNA, DECEMBER 23, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0900 hours and immediately talked with General Tate, Mr. Erhardt and Colonel Oxx on the agenda for the Allied Council meeting to be held at 1000 hours. At 0945 hours the General departed for the AC Building and attended the meeting until 1200 hours. Immediately following the closing of the meeting the General had lunch with the other Commanders and then proceeded with them to the showing of a Russian movie which lasted until 1600 hours. He returned to Headquarters and held a press conference giving the press camp the events of the AC meeting. This meeting was attended by the following:

M. W. Fodor
Lynn Heinzerling
G. K. Hedenfield
Josef Israels

Chicago Sun
Associated Press
Associated Press
This Week

Ernest Leiser
John MacCormac
Albion Ross
John Walker
M. M. Werner
Samuel Grossman

Stars and Stripes
New York Times
New York Times
Time and Life
United Press
A N D (ISB)

At 1645 hours General Clark, accompanied by Mrs. Clark and Colonel Kretzmann, attended an Austrian children's party given by the Austrian relief agencies and sponsored by Mrs. Figl. At this time he presented the children with candy and toys. In the evening the General attended a Christmas dance given by the Vienna Area Command for all American personnel in Vienna. The General opened the dance with a welcoming address at which time he extended to the US forces in Vienna a Merry Christmas. He departed shortly afterwards for his villa.

Colonel General Kurasov sent the following communication to General Clark: "I express to you my sincere appreciation for your good wishes offered on the occasion of the birthday of Generalissimo J. B. Stalin."

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VIENNA, DECEMBER 24, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 0930 hours and immediately conferred with General Tate and then with General Hickey. At 1045 hours General Clark presented one CARE package to a member of the staff of the Wiener Courier representing the 64 CARE packages which he is presenting to the staff of the Wiener Courier in the name of the US Forces in Austria. At 1100 hours the General attended a decoration and promotion ceremony for officers and men in Vienna and then held a long conference with Mr. Christenberry. General Clark left his office at 1230 hours, accompanied by Mr. Christenberry, and walked part of the way to his villa where he and Mr. Christenberry had lunch with Mrs. Clark. The General remained at the villa during the rest of the day and at 1630 hours entertained a group of people at an eggnogg party, during which the Vienna Boys Choir sang. In the evening General and Mrs. Clark were dinner guests of Colonel and Mrs. C. Coburn Smith.

General Clark sent the following message to Joint Chiefs of Staff, pass to State Dept, SECRET, P-6467:

"The Allied Council met in a short session on 23 Dec under the chairmanship of the Sov Element, with Col Gen V. V. Kurasov presiding. The meeting was characterized by cordial relations similar to those which were in evidence at the last previous meeting on 13 Dec.

"The Council approved, with certain amendments, a constitutional law on the purge of Nazi literature which paralleled the decision of the Council taken in Jan 1946, and agreed the texts of three simple laws; namely, a law providing for the punishment of Nazis guilty of falsifying questionnaires, a law providing for the trial by summary court of black market operators and a law relating to the collection of through-freight charges in stable foreign currency.

"The text of a letter to the Fed Minister of Justice, in which was set forth the procedure for the detention, arrest and handing over of war criminals by the Aus Gov, was approved.

"Procedure for the establishment of limited trade between Aus and Germany was discussed but no decision was reached and the matter was referred back to the Economics Div for further study. Disagreement was based on question of whether such deals should be implemented only after unanimous approval or should be implemented unless there was unanimous disapproval by the Allied Commission. The Soviets and French supported the first position and the US and Brit the second.

"The Council, on the insistence of the Sov Element, discussed the matter of the closed session of the Aus Parliament held on 30 Oct. No action was taken and the question was dropped."

General Clark sent the following message to Asst Sec of War Peterson, Confidential, P-6460: "Ref your 88298. Will be glad to have Balmer work with me in London. Recommend that I remain on my present assignment in Aus while acting as Mr. Byrnes' deputy, Gen Keyes to come in on Jan 1 as my deputy. Feel that my remaining as CG in Aus while working on peace treaty has many advantages."

General Clark sent the following message to Ambassador Robert Murphy, OMGUS: P-10854: "Best wishes for a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year. Am delighted with the prospect of renewing my association with you in London."

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VIENNA, DECEMBER 25, 1946: After a Christmas breakfast attended by Bill, Captain Luther and Captain Rogers, the Clark family and Aides opened their presents around the Christmas tree. At 1100 hours the enlisted men of the CG Section arrived at the villa and were presented their gifts by the General. They remained to enjoy some eggnogg with the family. At 1300 hours the Christmas dinner was attended by Colonel Rich, local Army surgeon, Colonel and Mrs. McMahon and Alice Mary, and the Aides. At 1830 hours the family boarded the General's train and at 1900 departed for Hinterstoder.

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HINTERSTODER, DECEMBER 26 1946: The train having arrived at Hintertoder Station during the night, General Clark and Bill left the train at 0700 hours, met Kniewasser, the Jaeger, and began a morning' hunting. At 1200 hours the General returned to his hunting lodge, having had no success. At 1330 hours Major General Collins arrived from Salzburg. Also Lt. Col. Broyles came to the lodge to escort the General and his family to the Christmas party for the needy familiar in Hinterstoder Valley. At 1400 hours the General and his family, accompanied by General Collins, arrived at the Town Gymnasium and found over 300 children and 200 adults assembled. The program consisted of songs and recitations by the children, the presentation to the General of a painting by the Burgermeister Auer, and speeches by the Bezirk Hauptmann and General Clark. Following the program, General and Mrs. Clark presented gift packages to 350 children and CARE packages to 110 families. Returning to the hunting lodge about 1600 hours the General and Bill again left to go hunting. Their luck was no better than that of the morning. That evening General Collins and Captain Rogers had dinner with the Clark family at the lodge.

General Clark sent the follow ing message to WAR for AGP-B, P-10877:

"Your SOL 35338 on Canadian decorations is reference. It was always my desire during the Italian Campaign to recognize by appropriate decorations the magnificent services of the Canadians. They served under the Brit 8th Army to whose Commander I frequently allotted a certain number of Amer decorations to cover all nationalities of his Army. It is my recollection that the Canadians received some recognition but my files here are so incomplete that I have no verifying data.

"I am forwarding by mail in near future recommendations on Canadian Corps Commander and Corps Chief of Staff. Also on Commanding Generals of 1st Canadian Inf. Div. and 5th Canadian Armored Div. These individuals served under my command between 16 Dec 1944 and about 15 March 1945.

"Suggest Canadian Gov be asked to nominate 10 officers and enlisted men, who served in Canadian units under my command during winter 44 dash 45 for consideration for combat recommendations."

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HINTERSTODER, DECEMBER 27 1946: At 0930 hours the General, Bill and Captain Rogers left for a day's hunting. On this day the party bagged 3 deer and 2 chamois.

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HINTERSTODER, DECEMBER 28 1946: The General left the lodge at 0730 hours and hunted until 1400 hours with Bill and Captain Rogers. Bill got a deer before the party returned to the lodge. The General and his party boarded the private train at 1730 hours and at 1815 hours General & Mrs. Clark presented gift packages to 67 children from Hinterstoder who had come to see the train depart. The train departed at 1900 hours bound for Vienna.

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VIENNA, DECEMBER 29 1946: General Clark's train arrived in Vienna at 0130 hours and the General detrained at 0900 hours. He walked from the train to his villa with Captain Rogers and spent the remainder of the morning there. He had lunch with Mrs. Clark at home and then rested throughout the day. In the afternoon he conferred with Mr. Erhardt and Colonel Oxx on the peace treat talks in London.

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VIENNA, DECEMBER 30 1946: General Clark arrived at the office at 0930 hours and proceeded to dictate several letters. He held a long conference with Colonel Oxx concerning latest developments on the treaty discussions and then discussed routine matters with General Hickey. At 1000 hours he saw Colonel Lloyd on several investigations and then conferred again with General Hickey. Mr. Mellen saw General Clark on a personal matter at 1200 hours and after a conference with General Tate, the General had lunch in the CG mess of the Bank Building. After lunch General Clark conferred again with General Tate and then saw Mr. Erhardt. He left his office at 1500 hours and walked to the villa where he spent the remainder of the day.

General Clark sent the following message to WAR WSCA pass to State Department: SECRET, P-6482:

"Reurad W87221 and ourad 6427 17 Dec, herewith estimates Aus imports exports first half of calendar year 1948. Your suggestion reduce relief requirements for calendar 1948 as far as possible to one-half of 1947 requirements heartily concurred in and believe this will be possible altho requirements first half 1948 will exceed those of last half.

"In millions of dollars first half import requirements,

Food	49.8
Agriculture	16
Industry	47.6
Medical Supplies	1.5
Solid Fuels	23
Reconstruction	1.2

"Total first half 48 \$139,100,000. Total 1948 import requirements estimated at \$266,700,000.

"Against total import requirements first half 1948 of \$139,100,000 estimate Aus can from her exports produce \$79,000,000 in first half of year, leaving a deficit to be met by outside credits of \$60,100,000.

"Export breakdown of \$79,000,000 as follows:

Textiles	14
Paper and Lumber	16
Magnesite	4
Metals, Ores, Metal	
Goods, Machinery	25
Electric Power	4
Misc including	
Tourist Trade & Other	
Invisible Items	16

Total exports first half 1948 79 million dollars

Total estimated exports for all
of 1948 estimated

173 "

"While deficit above exports first half 1948 is estimated as \$60,100,000 total deficit for calendar year 1948 estimated as only \$93,700,000.

"Because of unknown procurement sources no freight costs have been included in any of the import totals. Prices are those quoted in our radio P-6427 which are considered to be ample for 1948 estimates as trend should be downward at that time.

"Full concurrence of Aus Ministries given to this estimate. Brit are examining our totals and we will submit their comments later. Complete breakdown and justifications insofar as they can be developed are being forwarded to you earliest by air courier."

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VIENNA, DECEMBER 31, 1946: General Clark arrived at his office at 1000 hours. He immediately saw General Tate and then General Hickey. He had a long conference with Colonel Oxx and after going over accumldate correspondence at 1230 hours he left his office to have lunch at the villa. In the evening he attended a party at the villa given by Miss Ann Clark for some of her friends.

General Clark sent the following communication to Chancellor Figl of Austrian Government:

"I have received Minister Krauland's letter of 10 Dec 1946 raising again the question of disposing of the blast furnaces of the United Iron and Steel Works at Linz in exchange for coal. No one is more anxious than I am to help in alleviating the severe shortage of coal in Austria. Therefore I assure you that the proposal has been given most careful consideration.

"However, I am obliged to inform you that with respect to any German property in the US Zone to which there may be a legitimate reparations claim I could not consent to the disposal of such property at present in exchange for coal or other current consumption items, or for Schillings or other currencies not at present freely convertible into foreign exchange.

"Moreover, it is probable that such action would not be advantageous to Austria. One of your country's principal needs is to arrive at a settlement of the German assets problem in its entirety as soon as possible. While this problem is pending, it would be inadvisable from Austria's own standpoint to take any action seriously affecting the interests of Allied reparations claimants, since this might make the overall settlement more difficult to achieve.

"It would be permissible to sell possible reparations property for a fair price in freely convertible foreign exchange, if the foreign exchange proceeds were deposited in trust for Allied reparations claimants."

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END OF YEAR 1946 DIARY

*Not many from Patterson saying Byrnes wanted
me London life on Austria treaty - I didn't want to
became I due to go home -*