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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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Austria - Rep
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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Austria - Report On Conditions On March 10, 1938
And Suggestions For A.M. 6

Oct. 1944 - Jan. 1945

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Political ~~HS~~
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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

9 January 1945

Dear Mr. Schott,

I am very grateful for the copy of
Dr. Breycha-Zuliany's book on Transport and Forwarding
Agencies in Austria forwarded under cover of your
P/378.11 of 7 January. I believe that this book
will be very useful to us in planning.

Yours, *truly*

H. R. Nicholl
H. R. NICHOLL,
Lt. Colonel.

378.11
AUSTRIA

William W. Schott, Esq.
Vice President, Political Section,
Headquarters, Allied Commission,
APO 394.

HEADQUARTERS
10 JAN 1945
5077

File

Ref: P/378.11

7 January 1945

SUBJECT: Report on Transports, Forwarding Agencies
and Warehouses in Austria Under German Rule

TO : G-5 Section, Allied Force Headquarters.

1. Reference is made to Political Section's memoranda No. 378.11 dated 13 November 1944 and 24 November 1944.
2. There is submitted herewith a single copy of a "Report on Transports, Forwarding Agencies and Warehouses in Austria Under German Rule", which was handed to Political Section, A.G. by Dr. Peter Freyha-Zallany, who prepared the two previous reports submitted with the above-mentioned memoranda.

For the Chief Commissioner:

5016

WILLIAM V. SCHOTT
Vice President, Political Section

1 Encl: Report as above.

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 SECTION
APO 512

HRN/ahs

Ref: G-5 P & O #3

16 December 1944

SUBJECT: Study of Administrative Conditions in Austria, and suggestions
for Procedure on establishing future Allied Military Government.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission, APO 394.
(Attn: William W. Schott, Vice President, Political Section).

In receipt of your letter of 13 December, we quite appreciate
the difficulties arising from letting this Section have a second copy of
the above-mentioned document. At the moment, we can manage with the one
available copy and would only make use of your file copy when absolutely
necessary.

For the Acting Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5:

Henry W. Schott
H. W. NICHOLL
Lt. Colonel

378.11

5075

Ref: 376.12

13 December 1944

Lt. Colonel H. R. Nicholl
G-2 Section
Allied Force Headquarters
A.P.O. 512

Dear Colonel Nicholl:

I am embarrassed to have delayed so long in replying to your letter dated 25 October in which you requested a second copy of the study of administrative conditions in Austria. The Austrian office has no additional copies and it has been reduced in staff and in material to a point where it has been unable to copy the document. Political Section also has been so hard pressed in past weeks that it has not found time to accomplish this. In consequence, I fear the second copy will not be forthcoming unless you wish me to send my sole remaining file copy which I am prepared to do if the matter is of sufficient importance.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM W. SCHOTT
Vice President, Political Section

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

25 October 1944

REF :

SUBJECT : Study of Administrative Conditions
in Austria, and suggestions for
procedure in establishing future
Allied Military Government.

TO : H... A.C.C.
(Attn. William W. Schott,
vice President,
Political Section).

1. Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of the above quoted document which we find very interesting.

2. Could you please let us have a second copy of these notes and suggestions for more detailed study?

For the Asst. Chief of Staff:

H. R. Nicholl
H.R. Nicholl, Lieut. Col.,
G-5 Section.

II.

1

Rome, October 1944.

As you desired, we join a second list of well known Austrian personalities. Persons marked with asterisk (*) are to be considered as absolutely reliable.

A supplement to complete the list may follow.

- Reichinger ca. 60 years, until 1938 member of the Federal Council (Bundesrat).
Christian socialist.
- * Reichmann ca. 40 years, until 1938 Chief Police Commissioner in Vienna, emigrated in one time. Probably in London.
Partyless.
- * Reichmann, August, born 1911, technician, active member of the Austrian resistance movement.
Leftist catholic.
- * Reichmann, Georg, ca. 50 years, until 1938 Minister President. In the name, suffered by Nazi measures.
Partyless.
- * Reichner, Edward, ca. 50 years, until 1938 ministerial council in the Ministry of Agriculture.
Christian socialist.
- * Reichner ca. 60 years, until 1938 ministerial council in the Ministry of Education, suffered by Nazi measures.
Christian socialist.
- * Reichner, Carl, ca. 55 years, until 1938 ministerial counselor in the Presidency of the Ministry of Education. Retired before the age limit.
Catholic, partyless.
- * Reichner, Hans, (pseudonym as author: Hans Stifftegger) ca. 50 years, Journalist, theatre critic of the "Reichspost". After 1938 tolerated as non-political collaborator of Nazi newspapers.
Christian democrat.
- * Reichner, Hans, ca. 30 years, until 1938 journalist at the Reichspost, after 1938 in military service, afterwards employed by "Reichspost" until 1943, now back in Vienna.
Christian democrat.
- * Reichner, Josef, ca. 60 years, until 1938 director of the National Library and president of the Federal Cultural Council.
Socialist socialist.

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2

- Bucher Dr. soc. 62 years, until 1938 ministerial counsel in the Chancellors Office. Partyless.
- + Glück, Ludwig, soc. 62 years, bore the title of Minister plenipotentiary in Chancellory, dismissed. Partyless.
- Hiltner, Otto Fritz von, Dr. 34 years, in 1938 assigned judge (Minister-Justizrat) in Vienna, later in Berlin. Ill. Nazi.
- Burghard, Alfred, Dr., 32 years, doctor, ill. Nazi member. National Socialist.
- + Caroth, Anton, soc. 63 years, judge (Senatorpräsident) in the Federal Court of Law. Catholic, Partyless.
- + Caroth, Max, soc. 58 years, until 1938 Federal Governor (Landesstatthalter) in Burgenland. Discharged by Nazi. Catholic, Partyless.
- + Cornetz, soc. 45 years, lawyer and President of the Board of Lawyers in Berlin. Suffered by Nazi measures. Partyless.
- + Gyulay, Rich, soc. 43 years, until 1938 Secretary of the Federal Council (Staatsrat). Partyless.
- + Leibensky-Gespenst, Max, soc. 58 years, until 1938 Information-Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Partyless.
- + Leumann, Adolf, soc. 55 years, until 1938 Court Counsel (Hofrat) of the Styrian Government. Partyless.
- Leunig, soc. 55 years, until 1938 ministerial counselor and chief of the Presidency of the Ministry of Commerce. Christian socialist.
- + Marschall, Engelbert, soc. 45 years. Engineer, suffered of Nazi measures. Christian Socialist.
- + Reinert, Joseph, soc. 60 years, until 1938 Minister President in Vienna. Partyless.
- + Riegl, soc. 45 years, until 1938 Secretary of the Austrian peasants Union (Bauernbund). Arrest. Christian socialist.
- Ruppel, L., Dr., soc. 60 years. Government Director (Verwaltungsdirektor) in Berlin until 1938. Suffered by Nazi measures. Christian Socialist.
- + Stinner, Ernst, soc. 50 years, until 1938 Deputy (Staatsrat) suffered by Nazi measures. Christian socialist.

- + Fleischer, Franz, Dr. med. 50 years, Mayor of Innsbruck, suffered by Nazi measures.
Christian socialist.
- + Friedinger-Fracker, age 45 years, councillor of the Legation in the Presidency (Legationsrat in der Präsidentschaftskanzlei).
Partyless.
- + Fleischbacher, born 1882, Assistant of the Legal Clinic.
Christian socialist.
- + Kenz, Leon, 38 years, Lecturer of the Internal Medicine, Vienna.
National socialist.
- + Kelce, Günther, Dr. med., 32 years, Doctor of the SS.
National socialist.
- + Kodermayer, Florian, age 50 years, former Minister of Agriculture.
Christian socialist.
- + Koller, Conrad, age 50 years, until 1938 Secretary of Legation.
Partyless.
- + Klitz, Erich, age 40 years, until 1938 Secretary of Legation. Refugee.
Partyless.
- + Koritsch, Wilhelm, Dr., age 47 years, until 1938 Town Councillor in Graz.
Catholic, Partyless.
- + Kritsch, Hans, age 42 years, until 1938 Secretary of the Vienna Bakers Union (Bäckerinnenschaft).
Austrian-German.
- + Klotz, Robert, age 50 years, former Department Leader (Sektionschef) in the Ministry of Education.
Catholic, Partyless.
- + Kreuzberger, Hermann, Dr., age 50 years, Journalist, official of the RAVAG (Austrian Radio). Discharged 1938. Under police supervision.
Christian Democrat.
- + Kreuzer, Alfred, age 50 years, Country Councillor in Styria, suffered by Nazi measures.
Christian socialist.
- + Korber, A., age 45 years, Architect, Federal Governor in Tyrol until 1938 (Landeshauptmannstatthalter) suffered by Nazi measures.
Partyless.
- + Krausentöten, age 45 years, until 1938 Section Councillor (Sektionsrat) in the Chancellery.
Partyless.
- + Kraus, Josef, age 50 years, until 1938 Section Councillor (Sektionsrat) in the Ministry of Agriculture. Suffered by Nazi measures.
Partyless.

4

- + Grossbauer Johann, ca. 50 years, former Secretary of the State for Public Welfare, Official of the Trade Unions.
Christian socialist.
- + Gritschnacher Joseph, 60 years, Member of the Federal Economic Council (Bundeswirtschaftsrat) until 1938.
Christian socialist.
- + Gürtz Friedrich ca. 55 years, General Consul
Partyless.
- + Gerdas Walter, ca. 40 years, until 1938 Ministerial Coder, commissioner in the Chancellery. Suffered by Nazi measures.
Concentration camp.
Christian socialist.
- + Honerauer Gottfried, ca. 50 years, until 1938 Councillor in the Ministry of Education in Berlin - nevertheless reliable.
Catholic partyless.
- + Hartig Edmund, ca. 50 years, until 1938 Councillor in the Ministry of Agriculture,
Catholic, partyless.
- + Huber Otto, ca. 65 years, until 1938 Cabinet Director (Kabinettsdirektor) of the President. Pensioned.
Catholic, partyless.
- Hollersbacher J., ca. 60 years, Federal Governors Deputy (Landeshauptmannstellvertreter) in Styria.
- + Iersitzky Victor, ca. 47 years, until 1938 employed by the Lower Austrian Government.
Partyless.
- Kahle Walter, ca. 35 years, Journalist until 1938 at the "Wiener Journal" after 1938 at "Neues Wiener Journal" was foreign correspondent on the Balkan area suffered by punishing measures of the German Nazi Organisation.
Very useful under tight supervision.
Liberal.
- + Kogut Erste, ca. 30 years, until 1938 Secretary of the Austrian Consulate in London. Under arrest for several months as Austrian spy. Active member of the Austrian resistance movement.
Liberal.
- + Kille Franz, born 1914. Before 1938 employed by the Trade-Union society (Gewerkschaftsbund).
Socialist.
- + Klavati Franz, Monsignore, 55 years, absolutely anti-Nazi, member of the chapel of St. Stephan, Vienna.
Christian Democrat.
- Kalderer Ludwig, Doctor of Commerce, born 1911, Manager of the "Austrian Library" (Österreichische Bibliothek).
Christian Democrat.

- Landberger Franz, cca. 60 years, professor of psychiatry in Vienna.
Legal Nazi until 1938.
Leading Nazi.
- Hell, Dr. cca. 55 years, Professor of the Klosterneuburg public school.
National socialist.
- + Hitter Leopold, Dr. cca. 60 years, landowner in Styria.
Partyless.
- + Henz Rudolf, cca. 50 years, until 1938 Director of the "Havag" Radio.
Christian socialist.
- + Hertler-Schaller Paul, cca. 55 years, until 1938 Ministerial Council-
lor in the Chancellery. Suffered by Nazi measures.
Discharged.
- + Hertzfeldt Emmerich, cca. 60 years, Minister plenip. Stockholm.
Partyless.
- + Hefel Ernst, cca. 55 years, until 1938 Ministerial councillor in the
Ministry of Education. Suffered by Nazi measures.
Partyless.
- + Helms Josef, cca. 55 years, until 1938 Section-chief in the Ministry
of Public Welfare. Suffered by Nazi measures.
Christian socialist.
- + Hammer-Pohl cca. 45 years, pensioned captain. Manager of the
Prince Thurnberg property.
Partyless.
- + Hantzsche Georg, cca. 65 years, Journalist. Was not admitted as jour-
nalist by the Nazi.
Monarchist.
- + Jaekel Hugo, cca. 65 years, until 1935 Section leader (Sektionschef)
in the Chancellery. Specialist for constitutional
questions.
- Jagis cca. 60 years, Professor of the Internal medicine in Vienna.
Partyless.
- + Ilz Ulrich, cca. 45 years, member of the Federal Economic Council
(Bundeswirtschaftsrat) former Secretary of State. For-
mer in Dornbirn.
Christian socialist.
- + Jorda Ivo, cca. 60 years, Consul General 1938.
Catholic, partyless.
- + Jungel Heinrich, Ing. cca., 50 years, until 1938 District leader (Be-
zirksleiter) in Liezen.
Partyless.
- + Jungwirth cca. 55 years, was Colonel of the Styrian Artillery
Regiment. Refused 1938 the oath of allegiance to Hitler.
Partyless.

6

+ Krisch Franz, born 1898, until 1938 Ministerial Secretary in the Presidency of the Chancellery. Three month arrest.
Christian socialist.

+ Kielmannsegg Oswald, born 1906, until 1938 Presidential Secretary in the Austrian Tobacco Monopoly.
Catholic, partyless.

+ Kollars cca. 45 years, until 1938 Professor of the Gymnastics and Country councillor (Landesrat) in Styria. Suffered by Nazi measures.
Catholic, partyless.

Krackenhauer cca. 60 years, Director of the States printing office (Staatdruckerei).
Illegal Nazi.

+ Klausberger Maria, cca. 50 years, lady-journalist. Editor of the Paper "Der österreichische Volkswirt". Was not registered as editor by the Nazi, in order to punish her.

+ Krauland Peter, Dr., cca. 58 years, Country-councillor (Landesrat) in Styria.
Christian democrat.

Krone Paul, cca. 50 years, country councillor in Styria.
Christian socialist.

Kuban H., cca. 60 years, Government director in Styria, until 1938. Tolerated by the Nazi as "referent" (minor official).
German nationalist.

+ Kramlich Joseph, cca. 59 years, Government Commissioner at the Lower Austrian Country Government (Landesregierung) until 1938.
Partyless.

Kraus cca. 50 years, until 1938 Ministerial Councillor in the Ministry of Commerce.
Partyless.

+ Komers Emil cca. 55 years, Ministerial Councillor in the Office for Migration (Migrationsamt).
Partyless.

+ Kroll Joseph Dr., cca. 40 years, expert of social science, until 1938 editor of the "Kleine Blätter". Was refused entry into the Chamber of German writers.

+ Kröner cca. 40 years, until 1938 professor for applied art (Plastik) on the Kunstgewerbeschule, Vienna.
Communist.

Kronberger Ernst, 34 years, professor of the Reichserziehungsanstalt (Reichs-education institution) formerly Theresianum.
Illegal storm troop leader, National socialist.

- + Conrad-Lybesfeld Walter, cca. 55 years, until 1938 Ministerial Coun-
cillor in the Migration Office (Ministerialsekretär
im Wanderungsamt).
Partyless.
- + Kolassa Victor, cca. 60 years, until 1938 Ministerial Councillor in
the Ministry of Commerce and the President of the
Employees Union (Beamtenbund).
- + Kresse Joseph, cca. 60 years, until 1938 Vice-mayor of Vienna. Suffer-
ed by Nazi measures.
Christian socialist.
- + Kmeth Hans, 42 years, before and after 1938 Professor of Music on the
Public School in Klosterneuburg.
Christian socialist.
- + Kronenberg F., cca. 55 years, until 1938 ~~Government Director (Regie-
rungsbeamter)~~ ^{Country Councillor} in Upper Austria.
Christian socialist.
- + Leopold cca. 58 years, employed by the Zurich Insurance company.
Partyless.
- + Leopold Rudolf Dr., cca. 60 years, employed by the "Catholic Action" in
Vienna. Arrested 1938.
Christian democrat.
- + Leitzner Karl, Dr. cca. 55 years, until 1938 department leader for
popular education (Referent für Volksbildung) in Vien-
na. Under Gestapo supervision.
Leftmost Catholic.
- + Lang Gottfried, Dr., 34 years, until 1938 Assistant of the Austrian
Institute in Rome. Persecuted by Nazi.
Christian socialist.
- + Laufensteiner Hans, cca. 45 years, until 1938 Federal Economic Council-
lor. Hotel owner in Merano.
Christian socialist.
- + Laufensteiner Ingrid, 32 years, before and after 1938 in the Direction
of the Ruval (Radio).
Partyless.
- + Leopold Karl, cca. 60 years, until 1938 Federal Economic Councillor and
leader of the "Leopoldbund" in Styria.
Christian socialist.
- + Leisner Georg, cca. 68 years, former General Prosecutor and judge,
Supreme Court.
Partyless.
- + Leidenberg Harold, cca. 48 years, until 1938 reporter. After 1938 Chief
editor of the "Berliner Illustrierte Wochenschrift".
National socialist.
- + Lustig Robert, cca. 50 years, until 1938 Councillor in the ~~Presi-
dency~~ ^{Presidency} of the Ministry of Education. Suffered
Nazi measures.
Christian socialist.

8

- + Morsey Andreas, ca. 55 years. Deputy (Staatsrat) until 1938. Con-
centration camp.
Catholic, partyless.
- + Mayer-Gantner Franz, ca. 45 years. Industrialist.
Partyless.
- + Müller ca. 58 years, until 1938 President of the Austrian As-
sociation for the League of Nations.
Partyless.
- + Matejka Rudolf A., ca. 35 years, Journalist, writer. In concentra-
tion camp.
Socialist.
- Margaretha Eagen, ca. 50 years. General-secretary of the Union of
Industrialists.
Partyless.
- + Minga Joseph, ca. 50 years, until 1938 Federal Economic Councillor.
Farmer.
Christian socialist.
- Müller Johann, ca. 50 years. Federal Economic Councillor and official
of the Chamber of Labour in Graz.
- + Mutsch Franz, ca. 48 years. Until 1938 in the Foreign Office.
Partyless.
- + Niedermayer Otto, ca. 48 years. Professor of Architecture on the Vien-
na Academy of Applied Art (Kunstgewerbeschule) Thea-
tre-architect - till and after 1938.
Liberal.
- + Nagy Franz, ca. 50 years. Until 1938 Ministerial Secretary in the
Chancellery (Department of Police). Suffered by Nazi
measures.
Partyless.
- + Neumair Josef, ca. 60 years. Until 1938 President of the Austrian
Federal Council (Bundesrat). Suffered by Nazi measures.
Christian socialist.
- + Neugebauer Hans, Dr., ca. 42 years. Employee of the Medical Faculty of
the University.
Liberal democratic.
- Neugebauer Alfred, ca. 48 years. Actor of the "Theater in der Josef-
stadt".
Liberal democratic.
- Ortner-Liebenberg Wolfgang, ca. 60 years. Until 1938 Ministerial Coun-
cillor in the Ministry of National Defence.
National socialist.
- Isold Walter, 34 years, Assistant of the "Serologic Institute". Ille-
gal Nazi stormtroop leader.
(Has got Swiss citizenship too).

+ Penall Walter, Dr., born 1906. Professor of a secondary school and journalist. Suffered by Nazi measures. 1939 drafted to the Wehrmacht.

Christian democrat.

+ Pribitzer Ferdinand, cca. 60 years. County School Inspector in Styria. Suffered by Nazi measures.

Christian socialist.

Perakof

cca. 56 years. Professor of Anatomy in Vienna. After 1938 editor of "Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift" and of Nazi articles and speeches.

National socialist.

+ Prader Georg, cca. 60 years. Until 1938 County Councillor and Court Councillor in the Lower Austrian Government.

Christian socialist.

+ Pokorny Kurt, cca. 60 years. Until 1938 Court Councillor (Adrat) in the Styrian Government.

Partyless.

Piringer Walter, cca. 32 years. 1938 assistant of the Pathological Institute Vienna. Illegal SA leader.

National socialist.

Radotić Georg, cca. 40 years. Secretary of the Mayor of ~~the~~ Vienna, until 1938. He faked madness to escape persecutions.

Christian socialist.

+ Rast Julius, cca. 50 years. Architect, former Minister of Commerce until 1938. President of the Federal cultural Council.

Richter J. Dr., cca. 60 years. Until 1938 Government Director in Upper Austria.

Risak

cca. 50 years. Lecturer of Internal Medicine in Vienna. Co-editor of the "Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift".

National.

Roller Dietz, 35 years. Lecturer of Internal Medicine, Vienna.

Partyless.

Rival Richard, cca. 65 years. Former Section Chief and Under Secretary of State.

National socialist.

Riedel Otto, cca. 50 years. Reverend (Luther Church) of Klosterneuburg.

National socialist.

+ Reininghaus Hermann, cca. 50 years. Until 1938 Federal Economic Councillor and Director of "wechselseitige Brandschaden Vers. Ges." and "Janus" insurance companies.

Partyless.

Reininghaus Karl, 36 years. Engineer in German aircraft factories.

National socialist.

10

- + Rischaneck Heinrich, cca. 55 years. Until 1938 Judge in the Federal Court of Law (Bundesgerichtshof) and Court Councillor (Landrat).
Christian socialist.
- Ruster Hermann, Dr., cca. 38 years. Before and after 1938 notary in Vienna.
Great-German.
- + Schmitz Richard, cca. 60 years. Former Vice-Chancellor, former Minister of Social Welfare and Education, until 1938 Mayor of Vienna. In concentration camp.
Christian socialist.
- + Schmitz Hans, cca. 55 years. Former General Secretary of the Christian Trade Union. Expert in social insurance questions. Suffered by Nazi measures.
Christian socialist.
- + Saidl Joseph, cca. 50 years. Until 1938 Ministerial Councillor in the Presidency of the Chancellery (Ministerialrat im Präsidium des Bundeskanzleramtes). Suffered by Nazi measures.
Christian socialist.
- + Sachse cca. 40 years. Until 1938 Ministerial Chief Commissioner (Ministerieller Ober-Kommissar) in the Presidency of the Chancellery. Discharged, arrested.
Christian socialist.
- + Skribensky Otto, cca. 55 years. Until 1938 Ministerial Councillor in the Ministry of Education. Arrest.
Catholic, partyless.
- Schnack-Herbozegg Felix, cca. 55 years. Employee, after 1938 General Director of the Southern-Railway-Company (Sudbahn-Ges.).
National socialist.
- + Skornil Robert, cca. 50 years. Until 1938 Judge (Landesgerichtsrat) in Innsbruck.
Catholic partyless.
- + Sturminger cca. 50 years. Member of the Board of Administration (Aufsichtsrat) of Metall and Comp.
Liberal.
- Schüller Philipp, cca. 50 years. Since 1938 President of the Union of Industrialists (Präsident des Industriellenverbandes).
National socialist.
- Schöner cca. 45 years. Important industrialist in Vienna.
National socialist.
- Skubl Mathias, Dr., cca. 60 years. Police Chief of Vienna, Secretary of State in the last Schuschnigg Cabinet and (as Schuschnigg signed it) in the Cabinet of Seyss-Inquart.
Partyless.

11

- + Schaller Eduard, cca. 55 years. Until 1938 Councillor in the Lower Austrian Government (Nieder-österreichische Landesregierung) Suffered by Nazi measures. Partyless.
- + Seyffert Joseph, cca. 60 years. Until 1938 leader of the Austrian Soldiers Front (Soldatenfront). Christian socialist.
- Spaun cca. 58 years. Ministerial Councillor in the Ministry of Public Welfare. Nationalist.
- Steyrer cca. 64 years. Until 1938 leader of the Austrian Tourist Office (Österr. Verkehrsamt). National socialist.
- + Schoft cca. 47 years. Until 1938 Employee by the Austrian Tourist Office. Partyless.
- + Stöckl Rudolf, Dr., Priest of the "Allgemeines Krankenhaus" (General Hospital). Leftist catholic.
- + Stöckmayer Friedrich, Dr., born 1908. Until 1938 employed by the "Krankenkasse für freie Berufe". Discharged, arrested several times by the Gestapo. Active member of the resistance movement.
- + Schreiner Nikolaus, 34 years. Assistant of the Clinic of Otolaryngology. German nationalist.
- Springer cca. 58 years. Until 1938 Director of the Academy of Music. Christian socialist.
- Sulzenbacher Otto, cca. 60 years. Director of the Public School in Baden. Christian socialist.
- + Stang Johann, cca. 65 years. Until 1938 Federal Economic Councillor and President of the Catholic Trade Unions. Christian socialist.
- + Spierl Anton, cca. 69 years. Until 1938 Section Councillor (Sektionsrat) in the Chancellery. Suffered by Nazi measures. Partyless.
- Spillé Kurt, cca. 55 years. Ministerial Councillor in the Migration Office (Wanderungsamt). National socialist.
- + Schlösser Friedrich, cca. 55 years. Until 1938 Ministerial Councillor in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Partyless.
- + Schwarzenberg Johann, cca. 40 years. Secretary of the Legation. Refugee. Now department leader of the Red Cross in Geneva. Partyless.

12

- + Sonnaruga Heinrich, cca. 58 years. Minister plenip. Until 1938.
Partyless.
- + Schwarzenberg Heinrich, cca. 49 years. Until 1938 Ministerial Commissioner in the Ministry of Education.
Partyless.
- + Stangelberger Josef, cca. 55 years. Until 1938 Ministerial Councillor in the Ministry of Finance.
Christian socialist.
- + Steiner-Haldenstätt Ernst, cca. 50 years. Until 1938 Ministerial Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce.
Partyless.
- + Steiner-Haldenstätt Paul, cca. 42 years. Clerk of the Bank Piaschof and Comp.
Partyless.
- + Sturminger Walter, cca. 45 years. Until 1938 Police Chief Commissioner in the Chancellery.
Partyless.
- + Struttmannsdorff Karl, born 1897. Lawyer in Vienna. 5 weeks of arrest.
Catholic, partyless.
- + Troll-Obergfell Bernhard, born 1893. Until 1938 Ministerial Secretary in the Ministry of Education.
Christian socialist.
- + Urschentschak Igo, cca. 45 years. Until 1938 Lawyer in Klagenfurt.
Arrest.
Christian socialist.
- + Ursch Rolf, cca. 50 years. Lawyer, at last Federal Governor (Landeshauptmann) in Styria.
Christian socialist.
- + Ursch cca. 55 years. Until 1938 Ministerial Councillor in the Ministry of Social Welfare.
Partyless.
- Ursch Luis, cca. 50 years. Before and after 1938 film actor. Member of the "Reichs-film-chamber".
Catholic, partyless.
- Ursch cca. 50 years. Until 1938 political editor of the "Reichs-post", after 1938 Nazi partisan as journalist, political writer of leading articles in "Wiener Tagblatt" and "Das Reich".
Without any political conviction.
- + Ursch Robert, Dr., born 1912 Journalist. Was refused admission into the German Author Chamber. After 1938 employed as interpreter at the German Luftwaffe (air-lines) in Bukarest and Belgrad-Serbia. Since 1945 in active service.
Liberal.

13

- + Vivenot Alexis, cca. 35 years. Until 1938 Attaché of Legation.
Partyless.
- + Vaugoin Karl, c ca. 40 years. Until 1938 Ministerial Chief Commissioner
in the Ministry of Education. Suffered by Nazi mea-
sures.
Christian socialist.
- + Westphalen Ferdinand, born 1899 extraordinary Professor of National
Economy on the University of Vienna. Discharged.
Catholic, partyless.
- + Weiss cca. 55 years. Until 1938 Ministerial Councillor and Direc-
tor (Ministerialrat und Präsidentenbeauf.) in the Mi-
nistry of Agriculture.
Christian socialist.
- + Wissauer Ernst, cca. 50 years. Until 1938 Federal Governor in Vorarl-
berg.
Christian socialist.
- + Waldstätten Emil, cca. 50 years. Until 1938 Ministerial Councillor in
the ~~Chancellery~~ Chancellery.
National.
- + Wilhelm Hans, cca. 56 years. Until 1938 First Director of the Austrian
Tourist Office (Oesterr. Verkehrsamt).
National socialist.
- + Wirth Rein, cca. 65 years. Former Under-Secretary of State until 1938
Chief Judge of the Superior Court of Justice (Oberlan-
desgericht).
Christian socialist.
- + Wimmer Friedrich, cca. 50 years. Until 1938 Ministerial Secretary in the
Chancellery, States Secretary.
National socialist.
- + Walterskirchen Franz, cca. 40 years. Until 1938 Ministerial Chief Com-
missioner (Oberkommissär) in the Chancellery.
Catholic, partyless.
- + Waldstein-Wartenberg Eugen, cca. 40 years. Until 1938 Ministerial Com-
missioner in the Chancellery.
Catholic, partyless.
- + Winterstein Paul, cca. 55 years. Until 1938 Legation Councillor (Legation-
srat). Suffered by Nazi measures.
Partyless.
- + Wilderhann Karl, cca. 50 years. Until 1938 Secretary of the Legation
in home service. Discharged.
Partyless.
- + Winger Arthur, cca. 55 years. Until 1938 Minister plenip. in Athens.
Partyless.
- + Waldstein-Wartenberg Heinrich, cca. 60 years. Until 1938 Ministerial
Councillor in the Ministry of Education. 5066
Partyless.

14

- + Walter Anton, cca. 60 years. Until 1938 General Director of the Austrian Tobacco Monopoly. Christian socialist.
- + Watzek-Mischen Rudolf, cca. 60 years. Until 1938 Vice President of the Court of Law in Graz. Partyless
- + Zeileissen Karl, cca. 45 years. Councillor of the Legation until 1938, assumed into German service. National socialist.
- + Zahorsky Anton, cca. 50 years. Until 1938 employed in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Catholic, partyless.
- + Zeisl Hermann, cca. 50 years. Until 1938 Ministerial Councillor in the Ministry of Education. Discharged. Partyless.

I.

1

Rome, November 1944.

As you desired, we join a List of well known Austrian personalities. Persons marked with (+) asterisk are to be considered als absolutely reliable.

A supplement to complete the list may follow.

+ Adam Walter, born 1887. Former Imperial and Royal colonel, editor of the " Reichspost ", 1934-1938 Federal Commissioner for Home Service (Bundeskommissar fuer Heimatdienst). Since 1938 in different Concentration camps.

Christian Socialist.

+ Adamovich Ludwig, born 1890. Professor of the Vienna University for Public and Administration Law. Minister of Justice in the last Schuschnigg cabinet. Discharged from public service in 1938.

Conservative catholic.

+ Arzt Leopold, born 1883. Professor of Dermathologie on the University of Vienna. Discharged 1938.

Christian socialist.

Agermann born 1902 Judge.

National socialist.

Attens Max, 50 years. Councillor of the Legation in Warschau. Discharged without pension.

Partyless.

Appel Karl, 52 years. Former socialist district councillor. (Bezirksrat).

Was still in office after the Anschluss (summer 1938)/

Socialist.

Esar-Basrenfels Edvard, born 1885. Ex major of the Imperial Army,
Vice-Chancellor in one of the Schuschnigg Cabinets,
Austrian Minister in Budapest until 1938. Discharged
from his post. For long time in Concentration Camps.

Conservative catholic.

+ Berger-Waldenegg Egon, born 1880. Ex major, Former Federal Governor
Deputy, former Minister of Justice and Foreign Affairs.
Austrian Minister in Rome until March 1938. Discharged
and deprived of citizenship.

Christian democrat.

Bick Joseph, born 1880. Professor of the University and Director of
the National Library until 1938.

Christian socialist.

+ Bloch-Bauer Karl, born 1904. Industrialist, in Austria until 1938.

Deprived of citizenship. Conservative.

Breitner Burghard, born 1884. Professor of Surgery in Innsbruck.

Nationalist;

+ Breycha-Zuliani Peter, born 1906. Commercial Attaché of the Austrian
General Consulate in Trieste until 1938. Since the
Anschluss refugee in Italy and deprived of his property
in Austria. Democrat.

Bunzmann Anton, born 1879. Government Director (Regierungsdirektor)
in Tyrol, until 1938 President of the Federal Court.

Political outlook unknown.

+ Baschiera Alfred, born 1904. Judge in Vienna until 1938, ever since
refugee in Italy. Christian democrat.

Bogdan.....55 years. Chief judge (Owerlandes-richtsret)

National socialist.

Baier..... 62 years, chief judge. Illegal Nazi.

+ Bischoff Norbert, 55 years. Councillor of the Legation in Paris until
1938. Discharged. Socialist.

Burger Henno, 60 years. Court Councillor (Hofret) at the Government
of Carinthia, taken into German service.

National socialist.

+ Berger-Waldenegg, Oskar. born 1889. Ministerial Secretary in the Chancellory
Concentration Camp.

Partyless.

+ Baillou, Franz, 60 years. Government Director (Regierungsdirektor) in
Salzburg. Partyless.

+ Bielka-Karltreu. 35 years. Secretary of the Legation. Arrested by
the Nazis. Partyless.

+ Chavanne Eugen, born.....Section mesder and Chief of Presidency in
the Chancellory till 1938, in "protective arrest" for
6 months. Cathôlic, no party member.

+ Colloredo Rudolf, Count, born 1876? proprietor of real estates, President
of the Austrian Farming and forestry Association
(Land-und Forstwirtschaftsgesellschaft) till
1938. He was deprived of his property. Was for
some time in " protective arrest ".

Csokor Franz Theodor, born 1885, writer. Refugee lately in Italy.

Socialist.

5064

+ Coudenhove-Kalergi Richard, born 1894. President of the Pan-Europa Union. Since 1938 refugee in Switzerland.

Liberal.

Capri Rudolf, born 1887, deputy of the Chief-Editor of "Grazer Tagespost" until 1938. Suffered by Nazi measures.

Catholic partyless.

Dedieu Armin, born 1901, Professor of the Technical High School in Graz. National socialist.

+ Degenfeld Ferdinand, born 1882, Professor of International right on the University of Vienna. Discharged 1938.

Catholic partyless.

+ Dienstleder Alois, Born 1885, Professor of Ecclesiastic Right on the University of Graz, 1933-1934, Governor (Landes-Hauptmann) of Styria; Christian Socialist.

+ Dobretsberger Joseph, born 1903. Professor of Public and International Right on the University of Vienna, Istanbul and Cairo. Ex Federal Minister of Social Administration. Christian socialist.

Draxler Ludwig, born 1896. Lawyer, Exminister of Finances. First in Concentration camp, was then used by nazi for a, economic post. Nationalist.

Durig Ernst, born 1870, President of the Federal Court until 1938.

Nationalist.

Dollmaier Franz, 54 years. Judge. Discharged.

Catholic.

+ Deutsch Julius, 60 years, former Minister of war, Socialist Party directory member. Refugee.

Socialist.

Ender Otto, Born 1875. Ex Federal Governor (Landeshauptmann) of Vorarlberg. Ex Federal Chancellor, President of Oesterreichischer Rechnungshof until 1938. Compromised by a telegram greeting Hitler in March 1938. He was in spite of that for some time in "protective arrest".

Christian socialist.

Engel Adolf, born 1885. Lawyer and President of the Styrian Local Parliament (Landtag). Christian Socialist.

Eipelbauer..... 54 years. Public Prosecutor.

Nationalist.

Endlicher..... 63 years. Chief for personnel affairs of the High court of Justice in Vienna (Oberlandesgericht) until 1938. Then President of the National socialist High Court in Vienna. National socialist.

+ Fest Felix, born 1893. Director of the Austrian Farming and Forestry Association (Land-und Forstgesellschaft) until 1938

Catholic, partyless.

Feedermaier Florian, Born 1877. Farmer. Federal Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. Christian Socialist.

+ Fogler-Deinhardstein Heinrich, born 1889. Lawyer in Vienna.

Christian-Socialist.

+ Freelichthal Victor, born 1899, Ministerial Councillor in the Federal Chancellory (Ministerialrat im Praesidium des Bundeskanzleramtes) until 1938. Discharged, deprived of his citizenship, refugee in Italy.

Catholic partyless.

+ Fuchs Victor, born 1878? President of the Federal Court of Justice (Senatspraesident des Bundesgerichtshofes) until 1938 for some time under "protective arrest".

Christian socialist.

+ Funder Friedrich, born 1872. Chief editor of the "Reichspost" until 1938, for some time under "protective arrest".

Christian socialist.

+ Franckenstein George Sir, 68 years. Austrian Minister in London. Left public service in 1938. Naturalized in England.

Partyless.

+ Friedberger Kurt, 60 years. Ministerial Councillor and Press Attaché in Rome. Suffered by Nazi measures.

Catholic partyless.

Fuhrmann..... 55 years, until 1938 judge at the Chief Court of Justice (Oberlandesgericht) in Vienna. After the Anschluss leader of the Landesgericht.

Illegal Nazi.

+ Foradori Ezio, 55 years, Industrialist, until 1938 president of the Industrialist's Association in Tyrol. Suffered by Nazi measures, was later assumed into German Economy without becoming Nazi. Partyless;

Fischer.....60 years. Chief judge (Oberster Gerichtsrat) in Vienna.

Illegal Nazi.

Gleise-Horstenau Edmund, born 1882. Ex colonel, Federal Minister, Vice
Chancellor under Seyss-Inquart, then German General
in Zagreb. Nationalist.

Gleispach Wenzel, born 1876, Professor of Criminal Law in the University
of Vienna. National Socialist.

+ Goess Johann Zeno, born 1890, Owner of large real estates in Carinthia.
Catholic, partyless.

Granichstaedten-Czerva, Rudolf, born 1885, Professor, pensioned judge,
writer. Liberal.

Gruber Franz, born Ministerial Councillor in the Chancellory
until 1938, deputy of the Federal Commissioner for per-
sonell affairs (Bundeskommissionaer fuer Personalangele-
genheiten) National socialist.

+ Gleissner Heinrich, 50 years. Until 1938 Federal Governor (Landes-
hauptmann) in Upper Austria. Suffered by Nazi
measures, arrested. Christian socialist.

+ Hammerstein-Equord Hans, born 1881, writer. Safety Director (Sicher-
heitsdirektor) for Upper Austria. Former
Federal Minister of Justice, finally Federal
Commissioner fur Cultural Propaganda. Discharged
and expelled from the Reichs-Culture-Chamber.

Catholic, partyless. 5062

Hartenau Assen, born 1890, until 1938 Ministerial Councillor in the Ministry of finances. Nationalist.

Hauenschild-Bauer Eugen, born 1888, until 1938 Austrian Minister in Bucharest. Opportunist, sought contact to the Nazi after the Anschluss.

+ Henz Rudolf, born 1897, until 1938 Director of the Ravag (Austrian Radio) writer. Suffered by Nazi measures.

Herrdegen Hellfried, born 1882, ex public persecuter, lawyer.

+ Hirsch-Stronsdorff.... born Ministerial Councillor in the Chancellory until 1938. Suffered by Nazi measures.

Partyless.

Ilavac, Friedrich, born 1885, General Consul I. Class, Headmaster of the Consular Academy. Nationalist.

Hoffinger Maximilian, born 1884, Minister, finally in the political Section of the Foreign Ministry. Nationalist.

Holley Karl, born 1879. Professor on the Technical High School in Vienna. Christian Socialist.

Hollensteiner Johannes, born 1895, until 1935 Roman Catholic Priest and Professor of Ecclesiastic Law on the University of Vienna. He left the Church and administered as a trustee of the Nazi ^{the} Abbey St. Florian.

National socialist.

+ Holzmeister Klemens, born 1866. Architect, Professor of the Academy of fine Arts in Vienna. Since 1938 refugee in Turkey.

Catholic partyless.

Hoyos Rudolf, born.....great proprietor, until 1938 President of the Representative Body (Bundestag). Three month of " Protective arrest ". Catholic partyless.

Huber Erich,.....born.....Ministerial Councillor in the Chancellory until 1938. Suffered by Nazi measures. Partyless.

+ Hornbostl Theodor, 60 years. Minister plenipot; and Head of the Political Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs until 1938. Years of Concentration Camp. Partyless.

Hudeczek,.....55 years, Councillor of the Legation, on the Chancellory joined German diplomatic service after 1938.

Originally catholic.

Honigsmann Erich, 60a. 50 years. Engineer. S;A; member.

Illegal Nazi.

+ Inhof Paul, 55 years. Until 1938 Ministerial Councillor in the Ministry of Finance. Suffered under Nazi measures.

Partyless.

Jakonczig Guido, born 1895, Lawyer, ex minister of commerce.

National socialist.

Johan Josef, born 1889, former Chief Director of the " Oesterreichische Creditanstalt-Wiener Bankverein until 1938, Director of the same enterprise. Christian socialist.

Junker Emil; Minister plenipot. Is told to be in German public services.

Nationalist.

+ Jordan Ludwig. 50 years. General Consul in Munich, suffered by Nazi measures, arrested. Partyless.

5061

10

Junker Emil, Minister plenip. is told to be in German public service.

Nationalist.

Illek Hans, 35 years. Employed in the Official News Agency, suffered by

Nazi measures. Christian socialist.

+ Karwinsky Karl, born 1888. Former States secretary for Safety and Justice

until 1938, then President of the Federal Office of

Statistics (Bundesamt fuer Statistik) discharged, in

Concentration Camp for many years. Partyless.

Kerber Norbert, born 1884. Ex Minister of Welfare (Sozialminister).

German Nationalist (Grossdeutsch)

Kerschel Richard, born 1896. Professor of National Economy on the Commer-

cial High-School until 1938. Suffered by Nazi measures.

Partyless.

Kern Felix born 1892. Upper Austrian local parliament (Landesrat) and

Director of the Upper Austrian Farmers Union until 1938.

Christian socialist.

+ Kienboeck Victor, born 1873. Former Minister of Finance. Until 1938 Gover-

nor of the Austrian National Bank. Suffered by Nazi

measures. Christian socialist.

Kleinwachter Friedrich born 1877. Lawyer until 1938. Vice mayor of Klagen-

furt. (German Nationalist) Deutschnational.

Komatter Victor, born 1881. President of the Federal Governors Office (Prae-

sidentenrat der Landeshauptmannschaft in Carinthia.

German Nationalist (Deutschnational)

- + Kleinwachter, ... born.... Generalconsul, i, the service of the Federal Press Service (Bundespressdienst) until 1938. In "protective arrest" for long time. Partyless.
- + Kosak Ernst, born 1886. Ministerial Councillor in the Ministry of Education. Administration of the Federal Theatres.
Catholic partyless.
- + Kryas-Gersch Alrons, born 1876. Government Director (Regierungsdirektor) in Carinthia until 1938. Suffered by Nazi measures.
Partyless.
- + Kripp Josef, 50 years. Councillor of the Austrian Legation in Budapest.
Discharged. Catholic.
- + Kohlross Rudolf, 58 years. Until 1938 at the Austrian Legation to the Holy See. Discharged. Catholic partyless.
- Kruetzner..... 45 years. Councillor in the Ministry of Justice. Suffered by Nazi measures. Catholic.
- Krautmann..... 65 years. Activities as Councillor in the Ministry of Justice. In office since 1938. National socialist.
- + Kolischer Karl Arthur, 60 years. Chief librarian of the Vienna University library until 1938. Arrested. Refugee in Uppsala.
(Sweden). Socialist.
- Lshougen Wilhelm, born 1887. Ex major, member of the Bundestag (2nd Chamber of the Parliament) Suffered by Nazi measures in "protective arrest". Partyless.

Lernet-Holenia Alexander, born 1897. Writer. German Nationalist.

Lippe Victor jun. born 1912. Before 1938 illegal national socialist. Since 1939 in German diplomatic service.

National socialist.

Lippe Eduard, born 1915. Before 1938 ~~xxx~~ illegal Nationalsocialist. Former S.S. member. Nationalsocialist.

Lippe Victor sen. born 1875. Former Director of "Wiener Bankverein"
Partyless.

+ Loebenstein Egon, born 1877. Until 1938 Section Chief (Sektionschef)
in the Ministry of Education. Pensioned by the Nazi.
Conservativ Catholic.

+ Ludwig Eduard, born....Minister plenip. Head of the Austrian Federal
Press Service (Bundespressedienst) until 1938. Discharged.
Concentration Camp. Partyless.

Lob Josef, 42 years. Judge of the Court of Justice in Vienna. After the
Anschluss called into the peoples court in Berlin.
Illegal Nazi and leader of Nazi Storm troopers S.A.

Leopold.....43 years. Until 1938 Section Chief in the Ministry of Agriculture. Suffered by Nazi measures.

Christian socialist.

+ Lenkh Rudolf, born 1881. Councillor (Hofrat) of the Federal Court of
Justice (Bundesgerichtshof) Pensioned before the time
limit. Partyless.

+ Lederer Hugo 55 years. Councillor in the Ministry of Finance. Discharged
Catholic, partyless.

13.

+ Leichter, 50 years. Secretary of the chamber of workers (Arbeiterkammer). Member of the Socialist Party directory.

Concentration Camp. Socialist.

Mandorfer, Peter, Born 1885, former Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. Christian Socialist, is told to have established contact with the Nazi later on.

Mayr-Melnhof, Franz, born Great land owner and industrialist in Styria. Was at first partyless, but managed later on to establish contact with the Nazi.

Mauthner-Markhof, Georg, born 1904. Great industrialist until 1938, member of the State-council (Staatsrat) is told to be in friendly relations to the leading National socialists.

Partyless.

Wenghin, Oswald, born 1888. Professor of the University in Vienna.

Minister of education in the Cabinet of Seyss-Inquart.

National-Socialist.

+ Messner, Johannes, born 1894. Professor of Social-Science on the University. Writer. Suffered by Nazi measures. Discharged.

Refugee.

Catholic.

+ Miklas, Wilhelm; born 1872. Federal President 1928-38. Forced to resign by National Socialists. Under police-supervision.

Christian Socialist.

+ Moerl, Anton, born 1883. Safety-Chief (Sicherheitsdirektor) of Tyrol until 1938. Discharged, Concentration Camp.

Catholic, Partyless.

Meixner, Georg, born 1885. Chief judge (Oberlandesgerichtsrat, Senatsvorsitzender). Discharged.

Catholic.

14.

+ Marzani, Giulio, 5 years. Councillor of the Federal Court (Hofrat beim Bundesgerichtshof) until 1938. Discharged without pension, refugee. Catholic, partyless.

+ Marenzi, Ludwig, 60 years. Lawyer, member of the Bundestag (parliament of guilds) until 1938. Arrested for some time.

Catholic.

Neumayr,

Born..... Minister of Finance in the Cabinet of Schuschnigg and Seyss-Inquart. President of the Vienna City Assurance Comp. (Wiener Staedtische Versicherungsgesellschaft). Managed to establish good contacts with the Nazi

Oesterreicher,

58 years. Judge (Oberlandesgerichtsrat)

National Socialist.

Pacher, Heinrich, born 1885. Until 1938 Minister of Austria in Moscow.

German nationalist.

+ Pertner, Hans, born 1887, Minister of Education until 1938. Discharged, for long time in "protective arrest. Christian socialist.

Petrin, Leopold, born 1877. Section-chief (Sectionschef) in the Ministry of Education. Attached to the Nazi since 1938.

German nationalist.

+ Pfluegl, Emmerich, born 1873. Minister until 1938. Austrian Envoy to the League of Nations. Discharged. Partyless.

+ Plattl, Ferdinand, born 1899. Great land owner. Until 1938 President of the Vienna Diary. Catholic, Partyless.

+ Pilz, born Former Minister of Justice. Suffered by Nazi measures. Catholic partyless.

Poller

Born... Ministerial Councillor in the Ministry of

Justice.

German Nationalist.

+ Pultar, Joseph Karl, born 1879. Section-chief and Presidial-chief (Sektionsschef und Presidialschef) in the House of Federal Legislation (Haus der Bundesgesetzgebung) until 1938.

Suffered by Nazi measures. Christian socialist.

Peschke, Born 1902, Judge Discharged Catholic.

+ Polzer, Lothar, born 1873, Section-Chief in the Ministry of Justice,

Suffered by Nazi measures. Catholic, partyless.

Peter-Birkham, 40 Years, Secretary of the Legation, Later on German Ministry. Illegal Nazi.

Powalatz, 60 Years, Judge (Oberlandesgerichtsrat) (Senatsvorsitzender) Illegal Nazi.

Peschek, 43 Years, District judge in Koneuburg. Illegal Nazi.

+ Rehrl, Franz, born 1890. Federal Governor (Landeshauptmann) of Salzburg until 1938. Suffered by Nazi measures, was arrested for a long time. Christian socialist.

+ Reiter, Joseph, born..... Former Minister of Agriculture. Until 1938 Federal Governor (Landeshauptmann) of the Lower Austria Suffered by Nazi measures. In Arrest.

Christian Socialist.

+ Revertea, Peter, born 1893. Security Chief (Sicherheitsdirektor) of Upper Austria until 1938. Discharged, under arrest for a long time. Catholic, partyless 5038

Rinaldini, Joseph, born 1893. Composer and writer. Partyless.

+ Roth, Rupert, born... Journalist in the Federal Press Service. Refugee since 1938. Christian Socialist.

16.

- + Reininghaus, Etc 50 years, President of the Industrialists Association in Styria. Suffered by Nazi measures, arrested, refugee. Liberal.
- Rotter, Adrian, 50 Years, Councillor in the Legation in the Chancellory, Discharged without pension. Partyless.
- + Ronge, Wilhelm, 65 years. Former Socialist Vienna, district councillor (Bezirkspat) After the Anschluss discharged, under police supervision. Socialist.
- + Scapinelli, Paul; born 1878. Chief-Justice (Senatspraesident) of the Austrian Federal Court. Was forced to resign and pensioned in 1938. Catholic, partyless.
- + Schueler, Richard, born 1870. Minister plenip. National economist. Writer. Refugee. Liberal.
- + Schumacher, Joseph, Federal Governor (Landeshauptmann) of Tyrol. Suffered by Nazi measures. In "protectiv arrest" Catholic, partyless.
- + Schuschnigg, Kurt, born 1897, Ex Federal Chancellor, "protective arrest" Concentration Camp. Christian Socialist.
- Skubl, Michael, born 1877. Ex Police-Chief of Vienna. State secretary for safety in the Cabinets of Schuschnigg and Seyss-Inquart. Suffered by Nazi measures.
- Srbik, Heinrich, born 1878. Former Minister of Education, member of the German Reichstag since 1938. National socialist.
- + Starhemberg, Ernst ruediger, born 1899. Former Vice-Chancellor. Refugee partyless.
- Steyskal, Julius, born 1879. General director of the Post until 1938. Suffered by Nazi measures. partyless.

17.

+ Stockinger, Fritz, born 1894. Former Minister of Commerce and President of the Austrian Federal Railways. Refugee

Christian socialist

+ Strobl, Fritz, born 1894. Former Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, until 1938 President of the Purchase Board of Austrian Costumers Association (Grosseinkaufsgesellschaft) GOEC. Suffered by Nazi measures. Later on employed by the German Economy, without becoming a Nazi. Christian Social.

Stuerghk, Rethold, born 1896. Former Federal Governor (Landeshauptmann) in Styria. Though discharged 1938 he maintained good relations with Nazi Officials. Partyless.

+ Sucher, Arnold, born 1898. Former Federal Governor (Landeshauptmann) in Carinthia. Suffered by Nazi measures. Partyless.

+ Stephan, Karl, born.... Former Federal Governor (Landeshauptmann) of Styria
Concentration Camp Christian Socialist.

Schlifter, 50 Years, Judge (Landesgerichtsrat) National Socialist.

Schneissner, 46 years, judge Illegal National socialist.

Stritzl, 50 years, Until 1938 Vice President of the Vienna Court for Civil Affairs (Wiener Zivillandesgericht) After the Anschluss President of the High Court in Innsbruck.

National Socialist.

Schmid, 60 years, Public prosecutor. Suffered by Nazi measures.

Partyless. 5087

Schulmann, 45 years, Councillor of the Ministry of Justice. Partyless.

Strobele, Guido, Sections-chief in the Ministry of Justice, Liberal.

18.

Standhartner,.....52 years, Judge.(Landes, richtsrat)

Illegal Nazi.

Strautz Felix, cca. 60 years. Councillor of the Legation in Rome until 1938

Joined the German diplomatic Service.

Nationalist.

Schmid Guido, born 1901. Minister of the Foreign Affairs. Traitor of Austria and Chancellor Schuschnigg. After the Anschluss Director in chief of the Goering works. In close touch with Goering. Was originally Christian socialist.

Spath..... 50 years. Judge(Landesgerichtsrat)Vienna.

National socialist.

Teucher Wilhelm, born 1892. Former Minister of Commerce.

Nationalist.

Teuchitz Stefan, born 1889. Former Austrian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, after 1938 in German diplomatic service.

Nationalist.

+ Thurn-Valsassina Georg, born 1900. Great land owner, Federal youth leader (Bundesjugendfuhrer) until 1938. Suffered by Nazi measures Partyless.

+ Tomaschek Eduard, born 1890. Councillor in the Ministry of Social Administration until 1938? President of the Association of Catholic civil servants (Zentralverein christlicher Angestellter im oeffentlichen Dienst) Suffered by Nazi measures. Christian socialist.

Troll..... born.... Ministerial Councillor in the Presidency of the Chancellory (Ministerialrat im Praesidium des Bundeskanzleramtes)
Was the only one to remain in the Presidency under Seyss-
Inquart. Nationalist.

Thun-Hohenstein Heinrich, 45 years. Councillor of the Legation in Paris.
Mercifully taken over by the Nazi in 1938;
Partyless.

+ Vollgruber Alois, born 1890. Austrian Minister in Paris. 6 month under
arrest. Partyless.

Walter Anton, born 1900. Secretary of the Austrian Press Chamber until
1938. Editor in Vienna. Suffered by Nazi measures/
Christian Socialist

Wabinger Hugo, born 1878. Journalist and writer.
National social list.

Weiser Eduard, born 1888. President of the Financial Directory & Landes-
Finanzdirektion in Graz until 1938. Suffered
by Nazi measures. Christian socialist.

Weidenhofer E., President of " Oesterreichische Creditanstalt - Wiener
Bankverein " Christian socialist.

Wildmann..... 50 years. Councillor of the Legation in the Federal Press
service. Suffered by Nazi measures. Partyless. 5056

Winter 43 years. Secretary of the Legation in Ankara. Nazi Party Member.
+ Weber Edmund. born 1900. Councillor (Hofrat) Director of the Official
News Agency until 1938. In arrest.

Christian socialist.

Zawersky Max, born 1881. Editor in chief of "Grazer Tagespost"

National socialist.

+ Zelburg Franz, born 1883. Colonel of the police and Security-director

(Sicherheitsdirektor) in Styria. Arrested.

Zimmermann Franz Xaver. born 1876. Writer, leader of the Austrian Legation

to the Vatican until 1938. Suffered by Nazi mea-

sures but found his way to them and is since 1943 German

German cultural official (Kulturreferent) in

Goerz.

Zmerek.....45 years. Active member of the illegal socialist movement.

Arrested. Concentration Camp. Socialist.

Zerner Fritz 50 years. Professor of Physic. Former second in command

of the Republican Defensiv Organisation (Republikanischer

Schutzbund) Refugee. Socialist.

Ref:.. 378.11

8 December 1944

SUBJECT: Transmission of Lists of Austrian Personalities Considered Reliable, and as Unreliable.

TO : G-5 Section, Allied Force Headquarters

1. There are attached herewith, in duplicate, two lists of Austrian personalities - (1) those considered absolutely reliable; and (2) those considered unreliable.

2. These lists were submitted by the Austrian Office in Rome and are transmitted for what they may be worth, without any further knowledge regarding them by Political Section.

For the Chief Commissioner:

WILLIAM W. SCHOTT
Vice President, Political Section

2 Encl: As in para 1 above.

5055

A LIST OF WELL KNOWN AUSTRIAN PERSONALITIES

WHO ARE CONSIDERED AS ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE

Adam Seltzer, born 1887. Former Imperial and Royal colonel, editor of the "Zeitung", 1934-1938 Federal Commissioner for Home Service & Bundeskommissar fuer Heimatdienst. Since 1938 in different concentration camps. Christian Socialist.

Adamevich Ludwig, born 1880. Professor of the Vienna University for Public and Administration Law. Minister of Justice in the last Schuschnigg Cabinet. Discharged from public service in 1938. Conservative Catholic.

Art Leopold, born 1888. Professor of Dermatology on the University of Vienna. Discharged 1938. Christian Socialist.

Berger-Waldenegg Anton, born 1880. Ex major, former Federal Governor Deputy, former Minister of Justice and Foreign Affairs. Austrian Minister in Rome until March 1938. Discharged and deprived of citizenship. Christian Democrat.

Bloch-Reuer Karl, born 1901. Industrialist, in Austria until 1938. Deprived of citizenship. Conservative.

Broyche-Gulliany Peter, born 1906. Consular Attache of the Austrian General Consulate in Trieste until 1938. Since the Anschluss refugee in Italy and deprived of his property in Austria. Democrat.

Beachione Alfred, born 1904. Judge in Vienna until 1938. Refugee in Italy every since. Christian Democrat.

Bischoff Norbert, 55 years. Counsellor of the Legation in Paris until 1938. Discharged. Socialist.

Berger-Waldenegg Edgar, born 1889. Ministerial Secretary in the Chancellory Concentration camp. Partyless.

5 Bundestagmissioner fuer Heimathdienst. Since 1933 in different
Concentration camps. Christian Socialist.

Adamovich Ludwig, born 1892. Professor of the Vienna University for Public
and Administration Law. Minister of Justice in the last Schuschnigg
Cabinet. Discharged from public service in 1938. Conservative
Catholic.

Arzt Leopold, born 1888. Professor of Herpetology on the University of
Vienna. Discharged 1938. Christian Socialist.

Berger-Waldenegg Igor, born 1880. Major, former Federal Governor Deputy,
former Minister of Justice and Foreign Affairs. Austrian Minister
in Rome until March 1938. Discharged and deprived of citizenship.
Christian Democrat.

Bloch-Beuer Karl, born 1901. Industrialist, in Austria until 1938. Deprived
of citizenship. Conservative.

Bruchsa-Zuliany Peter, born 1908. Commercial Attache of the Austrian General
Consulate in Triest until 1938. Since the Anschluss refugee in
Italy and deprived of his property in Austria. Democrat.

Buschhorn Alfred, born 1904. Judge in Vienna until 1938. Refugee in Italy
since. Christian Democrat.

Bischhoff Norbert, 55 years. Councillor of the Legation in Paris until 1938.

Discharged. Socialist.
Berger-Waldenegg, Ceder, born 1889. Ministerial Secretary in the Chancellery
Concentration camp. Partyless.

Baillon, Franz, 60 years. Government Director (Regierungsdirektor) in Salzburg.
Partyless.

-2-

Helke-Griffen, 35 years, Secretary of the Legation. Arrested by the Nazis.

Party/land.

Chavanne Eugen, born _____, Section member and Chief of Presidency in the

Chancery till 1938, in "protective arrest" for six months.

Catholic, no party member.

Colloredo Rudolf, Count, born 1875, Proprietor of real estates, President of

the Austrian Farming and Forestry Association (Land-und Forst-

wirtschaftsgesellschaft) till 1938. He was deprived of his

property. Was for some time in "protective arrest".

Coudenhove-Kalergi Richard, born 1904. President of the Pan-European Union.

Since 1938 refugee in Switzerland. Liberal.

Ferenfeld Ferdinand, born 1888, Professor of International right on the

University of Vienna. Discharged 1938. Catholic, partyless.

Glentlicher Alois, born 1885, Professor of Ecclesiastic right on the University

of Graz, 1938-1939, Governor (Landes-Hauptmann) of Styria,

Christian Socialist.

Robertsberger Joseph, born 1903, Professor of Public and International right

on the University of Vienna, Istanbul and Cairo. Ex Federal

Minister of Social Administration, Christian Socialist.

Leutech Julius, 60 years, former Minister of War. Socialist Party, directory

member. Refugee. Socialist.

Fest Felix, born 1893. Director of the Austrian Farming and Forestry Associa-

tion (Land-und Forstgesellschaft) until 1938. Catholic, no

Party.

Foglar-Reinhardtstein Heinrich, born 1880. Lawyer in Vienna. Christian-

socialist.

Freelichthal Victor, born 1899. Ministerial Counsellor in the Federal

5053

Catholic, no party member.

Colloredo Radolf, Count, born 1876? Proprietor of real estates, President of the Austrian Farming and Forestry Association (Land-und Forstwirtschaftsgesellschaft) till 1938. He was deprived of his property. He for some time in "protective arrest".

Condemiova-Malorny Richard, born 1894. President of the Pan-European Union. Since 1938 refugee in Switzerland. Liberal.

Eugenfeld Ferdinand, born 1863. Professor of International Right on the University of Vienna. Discharged 1938. Catholic, partyless.

Hienstlader Alois, born 1895. Professor of Ecclesiastic Right on the University of Graz, 1933-1934. Governor (Landes-Präsident) of Styria. Christian Socialist.

Pobrestaberner Joseph, born 1903. Professor of Public and International Right on the University of Vienna, Istanbul and Cairo. Ex Federal Minister of Social Administration, Christian Socialist.

Deutsch Julius, 60 years, former Minister of War. Socialist Party, directory member. Refugee. Socialist.

Fest Felix, born 1883. Director of the Austrian Farming and Forestry Association (Land-und Forstgesellschaft) until 1938. Catholic, no party.

Foeller-Neinhardstein Heinrich, born 1880. Lawyer in Vienna. Christian.

Socialist.

Freelichenthal Victor, born 1890. Ministerial Councillor in the Federal Chancellery (Ministerialrat in Præsidium des Bundeskanzleramtes) until 1938. Discharged. Deprived of his citizenship. Refugee in Italy. Catholic, no party.

Fuchs Victor, born 1872? President of the Federal Court of Justice (Verwaltungsgericht des Bundesgerichtshofes) until 1938 for some time under "protective arrest". Christian Socialist.

Funder Friedrich, born 1878. Chief editor of the "Volkspost" until 1938. For some time under "protective arrest". Christian Socialist.

Franchenstein George Sr, 60 years. Austrian Minister in London. Left public service in 1938. Naturalized in England. No Party.

Friedberger Kurt, 60 years. Ministerial Councillor and Press Attache in Rome. Suffered by Nazi measures. Catholic, no Party.

Foradori Esio, 50 years, Industrialist, until 1938 President of the Industrialists' Association in Tyrol. Suffered by Nazi measures, was later arrested into German Zwangswirtschaft without becoming Nazi. No Party.

Goesz Johann Leo, born 1890. Owner of large coal estates in Carinthia. Catholic. No Party.

Gleissner Heinrich, 50 years. Until 1938 Federal Governor (Landeshauptmann) in Upper Austria. Suffered by Nazi measures, arrested. Christian Socialist.

Hamerstein-Eduard Hans, born 1881, writer. Safety Director (Sicherheitsdirektor) for Upper Austria. Former Federal Minister of Justice. Finally Federal Commissioner for Cultural Propaganda. Discharged and expelled from the Reichs-Kulturbewegung. Catholic. No Party.

Heng Rudolf, born 1897, until 1938 Director of the Press (Austrian Radio) suffered by Nazi measures.

Hirsch-Virnsdorff, born _____ Ministerial Councillor in the Chancellery until 1938. Suffered by Nazi measures. No Party.

Holzheimer Klemens, born 1896. Architect. Professor of the Academy of Fine

Preuchtinger George Mr, 62 years. Austrian Minister in London. Left public

service in 1934, Naturalized in England. No Party.

Friedberger Kurt, 60 years. Ministerial Councillor and Press Attache in Bonn.

Suffered by Nazi measures. Catholic, no Party.

Forstner Otto, 55 years, Industrialist, until 1933 President of the Industrialists' Association in Tyrol. Suffered by Nazi measures, was later absorbed into German economy without becoming Nazi. No Party.

Gross Johann Leno, born 1890. Owner of large real estates in Carinthia. Catholic. No Party.

Gleissner Heinrich, 50 years. Until 1935 Federal Governor (Landeshauptmann) in Upper Austria. Suffered by Nazi measures, arrested. Christian Socialist.

Konstantin Ignaz, born 1901, writer. Safety Director (Sicherheitsdirektor) for Upper Austria. Former Federal Minister of Justice, finally Federal Commissioner for Cultural Propaganda. Discharged and expelled from the Reichs-Kultur-Kammer. Catholic. No Party.

Konec Rudolf, born 1877, until 1935 Director of the Press (Austrian Radio) suffered by Nazi measures.

Kirsch Anton, born _____ Ministerial Councillor in the Chancellery until 1933. Suffered by Nazi measures. No Party.

5003

Kolmeister Klemens, born 1886. Architect. Professor of the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna. Since 1938 refugee in Turkey. Catholic. No Party.

-4-

Hornbostel Theodor, 60 years. Minister Plenipotentiary and Head of the Political Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs until 1938. Year of concentration camp. No Party.

Isaak Paul, 55 years. Until 1938 Ministerial Councillor in the Ministry of Finance. Suffered under Nazi measures. No Party.

Jordan Ludwig, 53 years. General Consul in Munich. Suffered by Nazi measures, arrested. No Party.

Karwinsky Kori, born 1888. Former State secretary for Lefty and Justice until 1938, then President of the Federal Office of Statistics (Bundesamt fuer Statistik) discharged, in concentration camp for many years. No Party.

Kienbeck Victor, born 1875. Former Minister of Finance. Until 1938 Governor of the Austrian National Bank. Suffered by Nazi measures. Christian Socialist.

Kleinwiescher, born _____ General Consul, the service of the Federal Press Service (Bundespressendienst) until 1938. In "protective arrest" for long time. No Party.

Kocek Ernst, born 1886. Ministerial Councillor in the Ministry of Education. Administration of the Federal Theatre. Catholic. No Party.

Kryan-Gerach Alfons, born 1876. Government Director (Regierungsdirektor) in Berlin until 1938. Suffered by Nazi measures. No Party.

Kripp Josef 50 years. Councillor of the Austrian Legation in Budapest. Discharged. Catholic.

Kohlraus Rudolf, 53 years. Until 1938 at the Austrian Legation to the Holy See. Discharged. Catholic. No Party.

Kolischer Karl Arthur, 60 years. Chief Librarian of the Vienna University Library until 1938. Arrested. Refugee in Uppsala (Sweden) Socialist.

Loebenstein Eugen, born 1877. Until 1938 Section Chief (Sektionschef) in the Ministry of Education. Persecuted by the Nazis. Conservative

Catholic.

Ludwig Edmund, born _____ Minister Plenipotentiary. Head of the Austrian Federal Press Service (Bundespressesekretariat) until 1938. Discharged.

Concentration Camp. No Party.

Longk Rudolf, born 1881. Counsellor (Rat) of the Federal Court of Justice (Bundesgerichtshof) mentioned before the time limit. No Party.

Lederer Hugo, 55 years. Counsellor in the Ministry of Finance. Discharged.

Catholic. No Party.

Leichter, 30 years. Secretary of the chamber of workers (Arbeiterkammer) Member of the Socialist Party directory.

Moserer, Johannes, born 1881 Professor of Social Science on the University. Writer. Persecuted by Nazi measures. Discharged. Refugee.

Catholic.

Miklas, Wilhelm, born 1878. Federal President 1928-33. Forced to resign by National Socialists. Under police supervision. Christian

Socialist.

Moserl, Anton, born 1883. Safety-Chief (Sicherheitsdirektor) of Tyrol until 1938. Discharged. Concentration camp. Catholic. No Party.

Martani Giulio, 55 years. Counsellor of the Federal Court (Ratrat beim Bundesgerichtshof) until 1938. Discharged without pension.

Refugee. Catholic. No Party.

Moserer, Ludwig, 30 years. Lawyer, member of the Bundestag (parliament of guilds) until 1938. Arrested for some time. Catholic.

Vertner, Hans, born 1887, Minister of Education until 1938. Discharged. For long time in "protective arrest". Christian Socialist.

Prinogi Emerich, born 1893. Minister until 1938. Austrian envoy to the League

Leber, Adolf, born 1881. Councillor (Rat) of the Federal Court of Justice (Bundesgerichtshof) mentioned before the time limit. No Party.

Leberer, Hugo, 55 years. Councillor in the Ministry of Finance. Discharged. Catholic. No Party.

Leichter, 50 years. Secretary of the chamber of workers (Arbeiterkammer) member of the Socialist Party directors.

Reinert, Johannes, born 1861 Professor of Social-Science on the University. Writer. Suffered by Nazi measures. Discharged. Refugee. Catholic.

Mikles, Wilhelm, born 1872. Federal President 1948-59. Refused to resign by National Socialists. Under police supervision. Christian Socialist.

Moerl, Anton, born 1883. Safety-Chief (Sicherheitsdirektor) of Tyrol until 1938. Discharged. Concentration camp. Catholic. No Party.

Marzani, Giulio, 65 years. Councillor of the Federal Court (Rechtstag Bundesgerichtshof) until 1938. Discharged without pension. Refugee. Catholic. No Party.

Maxenel, Ludwig, 50 years. Lawyer, member of the Bundestag (parliament of guilds) until 1938. Arrested for some time. Catholic.

Pertrier, Hans, born 1887, Minister of Education until 1938. Discharged. For long time in "protective arrest". Christian Socialist.

Pflügel, Emerich, born 1873. Minister until 1938. Austrian envoy to the League of Nations. Discharged. No Party.

Plattl Ferdinand, born 1858. Great land owner. Until 1938 President of the Vienna Diary. Catholic. No Party.

5030

-6-

Wils born _____ Former Minister of Justice. Suffered by Nazi measures. Catholic. No Party.

Wulter, Joseph Karl, born 1879. Section-Chief and Presidential-Chief (Section-Chief und Präsidentschef) in the House of Federal Legislation (Haus der Bundesgesetzgebung) until 1938. Suffered by Nazi measures. Christian Socialist.

Wolner, Alois, born 1879. Section-Chief in the Ministry of Justice. Suffered by Nazi measures. Catholic. No Party.

Wohlfahrt Franz, born 1880. Federal Governor (Landeshauptmann) of Salzburg until 1938. Suffered by Nazi measures, was arrested for a long time. Christian Socialist.

Wolter Joseph, born _____ Former Minister of Agriculture. Until 1938 Federal Governor (Landeshauptmann) of the Lower Austria. Suffered by Nazi measures. In arrest. Christian Socialist.

Wewers Peter, born 1883. Security Chief (Sicherheitsdirektor) of Upper Austria until 1938. Discharged. Under arrest for a long time. Catholic. No Party.

Wirth Rupert, born _____ Journalist in the Federal Press Service. Refugee since 1938. Christian Socialist.

Wittinghaus Peter, 50 years, President of the Industrialists Association in Styria. Suffered by Nazi measures, arrested, refugee. Liberal.

Witte Wilhelms, 65 years. Former Socialist Vienna, district councillor (Bezirksrat) after the Anschluss discharged under police supervision. Socialist.

Wolpinelli Paul, born 1878. Chief-Judge (Gerichtspräsident) of the Austrian Federal Court. Was forced to resign and imprisoned in 1938. Catholic. No Party.

Wohlfahrt Richard, born 1870. Minister Plenip. National economist. Writer. 50-49
Refugee. Liberal.

measures. Christian socialist.

Seizer, Lather, born 1878. Section-Chief in the Ministry of Justice. Suffered by Nazi measures. Catholic. No Party.

Seitzl Franz, born 1880. Federal Governor (Landeshauptmann) of Salzburg until 1938. Suffered by Nazi measures, was arrested for a long time. Christian socialist.

Seitzl Joseph, born _____, former Minister of Agriculture. Until 1938 Federal Governor (Landeshauptmann) of the Lower Austria. Suffered by Nazi measures. In arrest. Christian socialist.

Severstein Peter, born 1883. Security Chief (Sicherheitsdirektor) of Upper Austria until 1938. Discharged. Under arrest for a long time. Catholic. No Party.

Seitz Rupert, born _____, Journalist in the Federal Press Service. Refugee since 1938. Christian socialist.

Reisinghaus Peter, 50 years, President of the Industrialists Association in Styria. Suffered by Nazi measures, arrested, refugee. Liberal.

Rosen Wilhelms, 58 years. Former socialist Vienna, District councillor (Bezirksrat) after the Anschluss discharged under police supervision. Socialist.

Scapinelli Paul, born 1878. Chief-Justice (Landespräsident) of the Austrian Federal Court. Was forced to resign and imprisoned in 1938.

Catholic. No Party.

Schueler Richard, born 1870. Minister of State. National socialist. Writer. 50-3

Refugee. Liberal.

Schuscher Joseph, Federal Governor (Landeshauptmann) of Tyrol. Suffered by Nazi measures. In "protective arrest" concentration camp. Christian socialist.

-7-

Schubhaling Kurt, born 1897, ex Federal Chancellor, "protective arrest", concentration camp. Christian Socialist.

Starckenberg Ernst, born 1890. Former Vice-Chancellor, refugee. No Party

Steckinger Fritz, born 1894. Former Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, until

1938 President of the Paretian Board of Austrian Gentlemen

Association (Grosswirtschafsgesellschaft) GOSG. Affected by

Nazi measures. Later on employed by the German Economy, with-

out becoming a Nazi. Christian Social.

Sueher Arnold, born 1898. Former Federal Governor (Landeshauptmann) in Carinthia.

Suffered by Nazi measures. No Party.

Stegem Karl, born _____ Former Federal Governor (Landeshauptmann) of Styria

concentration camp. Christian Socialist.

Thurn-Wolenski Georg, born 1900. Great land owner. Federal youth leader

(Bundesjugendführer) until 1938. Suffered by Nazi measures.

No Party.

Tomaschek Edmund, born 1890. Councillor in the Ministry of Social Administration

until 1938. President of the Association of Catholic civil

servants (Zentralverein christlicher Angestellter in österreichischen

Wien) Suffered by Nazi measures. Christian Socialist

Tollgruber Alois, born 1890. Austrian Minister in Paris. Six months under arrest.

No Party.

Waber Edmund, born 1900. Councillor (Ratrat) Director of the official news agency

until 1938. In arrest. Christian Socialist

Zelburg Franz, born 1893. Colonel of the police and security-director

(Sicherheitsdirektor) in Styria. Arrested.

originated in due time. Probably in London.
partyless

Stewart, James, born 1911, bookbinder, active member of the British Independent
movement.

Leftist Catholic.

Smith, George, born 50 years, until 1938 Minister plenipot. in the Leg., suffered
by last measures.

Partyless

Alger, James, born 50 years, until 1938 Minister plenipot. in the Ministry of
Agriculture.

Christian Democrat

Watkins, born 60 years, until 1938 Minister plenipot. in the Ministry of
Education, suffered by last measures.

Christian socialist.

Reid, Earl, born 50 years, until 1938 Minister plenipot. in the Ministry
of the Ministry of Education, remained before the age limit.
Catholic, partyless

Reid, John, (pseudonym as author: John Stibbinger) born 50 years, socialist,
theatre critic of the "Paisleyport", after 1938 remained as
non-political collaborator of last measures.

Christian Democrat

Reid, John, born 50 years, until 1938 journalist as his profession, after 1938
in military service, afterwards employed by "Paisleyport" until
1945, now in exile.

Christian Democrat

Reid, John, Jr., born 60 years, until 1938 Director of the National Library and
President of the National Cultural Council.

Christian socialist.

Reid, John, born 60 years, bore the title of Minister plenipot. in
Chancellery, pensioned.

Partyless

Reid, James, born 65 years, Judge (Minister plenipot.) in the Federal Court of Law.
Catholic, partyless.

Reid, James, born 55 years, until 1938 Federal Council (Minister plenipot.) in
Chancellery, discharged by last.

Catholic, partyless

Reid, James, born 45 years, lawyer and President of the Board of Lawyers in 1930-31
suffered by last measures.

Partyless

Reid, John, born 40 years, until 1938 Secretary of the Federal Council (Minister plenipot.),
partyless

Reid, James, born 35 years, until 1938 Legation-Secretary in the Ministry
of Foreign Affairs.

Partyless

Chavanne, Rene, born, 35 years, until 1938 Court Counsel (Jury) of the
Sardinian Government.

Donatoni, Leopoldo, born, 15 years, engineer, suffered by Nazi measures.
Christian Socialist.

Marini, Jacopo, born, 60 years, until 1938 Director plant of, in Socio.
Partyless.

Marzi, born, 45 years, until 1938 Secretary of the Austrian peasant
Union (Heimwehr), arrest.
Christian Socialist

Mazzini, August born, 50 years, until 1938 Deputy (Senator), suffered by
Nazi measures.
Christian Socialist.

Mozzer, Bruno, Dr. born, 55 years, Mayor of Innsbruck, suffered by Nazi measures.
Christian Socialist.

Friedmann, Rudolf, born, 46 years, councillor of the Legion in the Presidency
(Legation) in Berlin (Legation),
Partyless

Platzhauer, Adolf, born 1910, assistant of the Radio Studio.
Christian Socialist.

Polster, Florian, born, 65 years, former Minister of Agriculture.
Christian Socialist.

Reiser, Heinrich, born, 50 years, until 1938 Secretary of Legion.
Partyless.

Reis, Rich, Dr. born, 40 years, until 1938 Secretary of Legion.
Partyless.

Reisner, Adolph, Dr. med. born, 48 years, until 1938 Court Counsellor in Graz.
Catholic, Partyless.

Reisner, Adolf, born, 65 years, former Department leader (Legation) in the
Ministry of Education.
Catholic, Partyless.

Reisner, Alfred, born, 60 years, County Counsellor in Graz, suffered by Nazi
measures.
Christian Socialist.

Reisner, A. born, 35 years, Architect, Federal Governor in Tyrol until 1938
(Senator), suffered by Nazi measures.
Partyless.

Reisner, Adolf, born, 46 years, until 1938 Section Counsellor (Legation) in
the Chamber of Deputies.
Partyless.

Reisner, Oscar, born, 50 years, until 1938 Section Counsellor (Legation)
in the Ministry of Agriculture, suffered by Nazi measures.

Union (Reverend). Arrived.
Christian socialist

Age, 50 years, until 1938 Deputy (Stowgum) suffered by
hand movement.
Christian socialist.

Age, 55 years, age of marriage, suffered by hand movement.
Christian socialist.

Age, 46 years, councillor of the League in the President
(Legation) in the President (Stowgum).
Partyless

Age, 1910, assistant of the League. Christian socialist.

Age, 61 years, former Minister of Agriculture. Christian socialist.

Age, 50 years, until 1938 secretary of League. Partyless.

Age, 40 years, until 1938 secretary of League. Partyless.

Age, 40 years, until 1938 secretary of League. Partyless.

Age, 63 years, former Department leader (Stowgum) in the
Ministry of Education. Catholic, partyless.

Age, 60 years, Country Councillor in Syria, suffered by hand
movement. Christian socialist

Age, 35 years, Assistant, Federal Governor in Syria until 1938
(Stowgum) suffered by hand movement. Partyless

Age, 46 years, until 1938 Section Councillor (Stowgum), in
the Councillor. Partyless

Age, 50 years, until 1938 Section Councillor (Stowgum).
In the Ministry of Agriculture, suffered by hand movement.
Partyless

Age, 50 years, former Councillor of the State for Public Welfare,
Councillor of the State Union. Christian socialist.

<u>Gratzenhofer, Oscar</u>	60 years, member of the Federal Council (Parliamentary Chamber), until 1958. Christian Socialist
<u>Ernst Friedlander</u>	acc. 55 years, General Consul Partyless
<u>Georg Heller</u>	acc. 40 years, until 1938 Ministerial Chief, Commissioner in the Chancellery, suffered by Nazi measures, Communist Party. Christian Socialist
<u>Heinrich Gottfried</u>	acc. 50 years, until 1938 Commissioner in the Ministry of Education in Berlin - November 1938 - 1945. Catholic Partyless
<u>Heinrich Heine</u>	acc. 50 years, until 1938 Commissioner in the Ministry of Agriculture. Catholic Partyless
<u>Heinrich Heine</u>	acc. 60 years, until 1938 Cabinet Director (Administrative Director) of the President, President. Catholic Partyless
<u>Heinrich Heine</u>	acc. 47 years, until 1938 employed by the Lower Austrian Government. Partyless
<u>Heinrich Heine</u>	acc. 50 years, until 1938 Secretary of the Austrian Consulate in London, under arrest for several months in Austrian camp. Active member of the Austrian resistance movement. Liberal
<u>Heinrich Heine</u>	born 1914, before 1938 employed by the Communist Society (Gesellschaftsbund). Socialist
<u>Heinrich Heine</u>	55 years, absolutely anti-Nazi, member of the chapter of St. Stephen, Vienna. Christian Socialist
<u>Heinrich Heine</u>	acc. 60 years, Ambassador in Berlin. Partyless
<u>Heinrich Heine</u>	acc. 50 years, until 1938 Director of the "Newspaper" (Zeitung), suffered by Nazi measures, imprisoned. Christian Socialist
<u>Heinrich Heine</u>	acc. 55 years, until 1938 Ministerial Commissioner in the Chancellery, suffered by Nazi measures, imprisoned. Partyless
<u>Heinrich Heine</u>	acc. 60 years, Minister President, discharged. Partyless
<u>Heinrich Heine</u>	acc. 55 years, until 1938 Ministerial Commissioner in the

in the Chancellor's office by Nazi measures. Con-
stitutional law.

Christian Socialist

born 50 years, until 1938 Chancellor in the Ministry of Edu-
cation in Berlin - revolutionary attitude.
Catholic Party.

born 50 years, until 1938 Chancellor in the Ministry of Agricul-
ture.
Catholic Party.

Catholic Party.

born 60 years, until 1938 Minister (Ministerial President)
of the President, Foreign Affairs.
Catholic Party.

Catholic Party.

born 47 years, until 1938 employed by the Lower Austrian
Government.
Partyless

Partyless

born 30 years, until 1938 Secretary of the Austrian Socialists
in Austria. Under arrest for several months in Austrian
prison. Active member of the Austrian resistance movement.
Liberal.

Liberal.

born 1924. Before 1938 employed by the Times-Sunday Society
(London/Amsterdam).
Socialist.

Socialist.

born 55 years, absolutely anti-Nazi, member of the Council of
St. Stephen, Vienna.
Christian Democrat

Christian Democrat

born 60 years, Ambassador in Syria.
Partyless

Partyless

born 50 years, until 1938 Director of the "Newspaper"
Christian Socialist

Christian Socialist

born 55 years, until 1938 Ministerial Counselor in the German
Chancellery, suffered by Nazi measures. Discharged.

Discharged.

born 60 years, Minister plenipotentiary, Discharged.
Partyless

Partyless

born 55 years, until 1938 Ministerial Counselor in the
Ministry of Education, suffered by Nazi measures.
Partyless.

Partyless.

born 65 years, until 1938 Ambassador in the Ministry of
Public Affairs, suffered by Nazi measures.
Christian Socialist

Christian Socialist

1013

<u>Heinrich Rohrer</u>	born 4 years, pensioned captain, member of the Prince Maurice Regiment, 1945-1947.	Partyless
<u>Heinrich Rohrer</u>	born 65 years, journalist, not admitted as journalist by the Reich.	Partyless
<u>Heinrich Rohrer</u>	born 65 years, until 1938 section leader (Heinrich Rohrer) in the Danubian, specialist for constitutional questions.	Partyless
<u>Heinrich Rohrer</u>	born 65 years, member of the National Council (Heinrich Rohrer) former secretary of state, former in Danubian, Christian socialist	Partyless
<u>Heinrich Rohrer</u>	born 60 years, General (Heinrich Rohrer) 1938.	Partyless
<u>Heinrich Rohrer</u>	born 60 years, until 1938 National leader (Heinrich Rohrer) in Danubian.	Partyless
<u>Heinrich Rohrer</u>	born 53 years, was Colonel of the Austrian artillery regiment, refused 1935 the oath of allegiance to Hitler.	Partyless
<u>Heinrich Rohrer</u>	born 1898, until 1938 Ministerial Secretary in the Ministry of the Danubian, three month arrest.	Partyless
<u>Heinrich Rohrer</u>	born 1906, until 1938 Ministerial Secretary in the Austrian Danubian Ministry.	Partyless
<u>Heinrich Rohrer</u>	born 45 years, until 1938 Professor of the Danubian and Country Danubian (Heinrich Rohrer) in Austria, suffered by Nazi persecution.	Partyless
<u>Heinrich Rohrer</u>	born 50 years, 1938-1939, Editor of the "Austrian Danubian" (Heinrich Rohrer), was not registered as editor by the Reich, in order to publish her	Partyless
<u>Heinrich Rohrer</u>	born 33 years, Country-councillor (Heinrich Rohrer) in Austria, Christian Danubian	Partyless
<u>Heinrich Rohrer</u>	born 39 years, Government Commissioner of the Danubian (Austrian Danubian) Government (Heinrich Rohrer) until 1938.	Partyless
<u>Heinrich Rohrer</u>	born 55 years, Ministerial Councillor in the Office for Danubian (Heinrich Rohrer).	Partyless
<u>Heinrich Rohrer</u>	born 49 years, expert of social sciences, until 1938 editor of the "Austrian Danubian", was refused entry into the Danubian of Danubian editors.	Partyless

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

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con. 6) 1902, Grand Central 2015.

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Geneva.

Submitted with
ccs. 53 pages, was animal of the Syrian Arab Republic
submitted 2005 the date of submission is 10/10/2005
10/10/2005

Private Power,
from 1939, until 1953 distributed power to the great
city of New Orleans. When North American
Electric installed
the first power plant.

Polioepithemia leucemia,
from 1906, until 1938 mentioned merely in the Austrian
Polioepithemia leucemia
leucemia leucemia
leucemia leucemia

College
from 45 years, until 1978 professor of the "Introduction and General Considerations" (lectures) in "Hydro-
Catalytic Reactions"

Alphonse, Louis was born 50 years, July 1894, at Montreal, Quebec, Canada. He is not registered in the 1921 Census. In order to permit his

Donald Robert Lee, age 33 years, attorney-at-law (partner) in Sherris & Sherris, P.C., 10000 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 1000, Beverly Hills, California 90210.

Public Access

James Earl

4000 • 75 years; married; no children in the office for signature
50-3
New York

• All groups must
• All groups must
• All groups must

Karl
~~Karl~~

Kenneth W. Wofford, writer, age, 55 years, until 1938, editorial board member in the
Ligonier Review (Ligonier, Pennsylvania) in (Ligonier, Pa.)
category

Joseph W. Wofford, age, 60 years, until 1938, editorial board member in the
Ligonier Review (Ligonier, Pennsylvania) in (Ligonier, Pa.)
category

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category

Joseph W. Wofford, age, 60 years, until 1938, editorial board member in the
Ligonier Review (Ligonier, Pennsylvania) in (Ligonier, Pa.)
category

Ernest Deutsch born 60 years, until 1938 Vice-Mayor of Vienna, arrested by Nazi authorities, Christian Socialist

Heinrich Doss, 62 years, before and after 1938, publisher of paper on the Hitler period in Deutschland, Christian Socialist

Edwin born 50 years, employed by the union insurance company, Partyless

Emmeline Karl, Dr. born 50 years, until 1938 Department Director for political education (conference for Reichstag), in Vienna, under active supervision, Independent Socialist

Emmeline Karl, Dr. born 45 years, until 1938 National Records Commission, Social Worker in Vienna, Christian Socialist

Helmut George born 60 years, until 1938 Federal Council Member and leader of the "Nationalist" in Vienna, Christian Socialist

Ernst Robert born 50 years, until 1938 Councilor in the Ministry of the Ministry of Education, supported by Nazi propaganda, Christian Socialist

Ernst Robert born 55 years, Deputy (Minister) until 1938, Communist Party

Ernst Robert born 40 years, Industrialist, Catholic Partyless

Ernst born 50 years, until 1938 President of the Austrian Republic, Partyless

Ernst Adolf born 30 years, Journalist, writer, in concentration camp, Partyless

Ernst Adolf born 50 years, until 1938 Federal Council Member, Christian Socialist

Ernst born 40 years, until 1938 in the Foreign Office, Partyless

503

<u>Mochnig, Otto</u>	born, 44 years, Professor of architecture on the Vienna Academy of Applied Art (Kunstgewerbeschule) Theatre-architect - till and after 1938. liberal
<u>Watz, Franz</u>	died, 50 years, until 1938 Ministerial Secretary in the Chancellery (Referat of Police), Suffered by Nazi measures. Partisans
<u>Wenzel, Josef</u>	died, 60 years, until 1938 President of the Austrian Federal Council (Landtag), Suffered by Nazi measures. Christian Socialist
<u>Wenzel, Josef, Dr.</u>	died, 48 years, employee of the Medical Faculty of the University. liberal socialist
<u>Wenzel, Walter, Dr.</u>	born 1906, Professor of a secondary school and journalist, Suffered by Nazi measures, 1938 drafted into the Wehrmacht. Christian Democrat
<u>Wenzel, Ferdinand</u>	died, 60 years, County School Inspector in Styria, Suffered by Nazi measures. Christian Socialist
<u>Wenzel, Georg</u>	died, 60 years, until 1938 County Councillor and Court Councillor in the Lower Austrian Government. Christian Socialist
<u>Wenzel, Kurt</u>	died, 60 years, until 1938 County Councillor (Deputy) in the Styrian Government. Partisans
<u>Wenz, Julius</u>	died, 55 years, Architect, former Minister of Commerce until 1938, President of the Federal Cultural Council. Partisans
<u>Wenzel, Ferdinand</u>	died, 50 years, until 1938 Federal Economic Councillor and Director of Mechanical Engineering Enterprises, AG, and "Firma" insurance companies. Partisans
<u>Wenzel, Heinrich</u>	died, 55 years, until 1938 Judge in the Second Court of Law (Landgericht) and Court Councillor (Landrat). Christian Socialist
<u>Wenzel, Richard</u>	died, 60 years, former Vice-Chancellor, former Director of Social Welfare and Education, until 1938 Mayor of Vienna, in concentration camp. Christian Socialist
<u>Wenzel, Hans</u>	died, 55 years, former General Secretary of the Christian Trade Union, expert in social insurance questions, Suffered by Nazi measures. Christian Socialist

Partyless

<u>August, Josef,</u>	age, 60 years. Until 1938 President of the Austrian Federal Council (Landesrat). Suffered by Nazi measures.	Partyless
<u>Karl, Josef, Dr.</u>	age, 42 years. Employee of the medical faculty of the University. Liberal Democrat	Christian Socialist
<u>Karl, Walter, Dr.</u>	born 1906. Professor of a secondary school and journalist. Suffered by Nazi measures. 1939 drafted into the Wehrmacht.	Christian Democrat
<u>Karl, Werner, Dr.</u>	age, 60 years. County School Inspector in Tyrol. Suffered by Nazi measures.	Christian Socialist
<u>Karl, Josef,</u>	age, 60 years. Until 1938 County Councillor and County Councillor in the Lower Austrian Government.	Christian Socialist
<u>Karl, Josef,</u>	age, 60 years. Until 1938 County Councillor (Verret) in the Styrian Government.	Partyless
<u>Karl, Josef,</u>	age, 50 years. Assistant, former Minister of Commerce until 1938. President of the Federal Cultural Council.	Partyless
<u>Karl, Josef,</u>	age, 50 years. Until 1938 Federal Councillor and Director of "Landesratliche Jugendverbände". Suffered by Nazi measures.	Partyless
<u>Karl, Josef,</u>	age, 50 years. Until 1938 Judge in the Federal Court of Law (Landesgerichtshof) and County Councillor (Verret).	Christian Socialist
<u>Karl, Josef,</u>	age, 60 years. Former Vice-Minister, former Minister of Social Welfare and Education, until 1938 Mayor of Vienna. In concentration camp.	Christian Socialist
<u>Karl, Josef,</u>	age, 50 years. Former Imperial Secretary of the Austrian Trade Union. Suffered by Nazi measures.	Christian Socialist
<u>Karl, Josef,</u>	age, 50 years. Until 1938 Imperial Councillor in the Presidency of the Chancellery (Administrative in President's Office). Suffered by Nazi measures.	Christian Socialist

Andreas
 born 60 years. Until 1938 Ministerial Chief Commissioner
 (Landesverwalter Ober-Donau) in the Presidency of
 the Chamber of Deputies. 12 hours, arrested,
 Christian Socialist

Karlheinz Otto
 born 55 years. Until 1938 Ministerial Counselor in the
 Ministry of Education, Austria.
 Catholic, partyless.

Robert
 born 50 years. Until 1938 Judge (Landesgerichtsrat) in Innsbruck
 Catholic partyless.

Stefan
 born 50 years. Member of the Board of Administration (Auf-
 sichtsrat) of Reich and Reich.
 Liberal

Seidler Edward
 born 55 years. Until 1938 Counselor in the Lower Austrian
 Government (Landesregierung) Landesschulrat.
 Suffered by Nazi measures.
 Partyless

Seifert Joseph
 born 60 years. Until 1938 Teacher of the Austrian Soldiers
 Home (Kriegsheim).
 Christian Socialist.

Seifert
 born 47 years. Until 1938 Employee by the Austrian Tourist
 Office.
 Partyless

Seifert Adolf Dr.
 President of the "Allgemeine Arbeitervereine" (General Workers'
 League) Catholic

Seifert Friedrich Dr.
 born 1908. Until 1938 employed by the "Arbeitervereine für
 Arbeit und Ruhe". Discharged, arrested several times by the
 Gestapo, active member of the resistance movement.

Seifert Richard
 34 years. Assistant of the Clinic of Otolaryngology.
 German Nationalist.

Seifert Johann
 born 65 years. Until 1938 Federal Economic Councilor
 and President of the Catholic Trade Unions.
 Christian Socialist.

Seifert Anton
 born 55 years. Until 1938 Section Counselor (Landesrat)
 in the Chamber of Deputies, suffered by Nazi measures.
 Partyless.

Seifert Friedrich
 born 55 years. Until 1938 Ministerial Counselor in the
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
 Partyless.

Seifert Johann
 born 40 years. Secretary of Legation, Refugees. New Department
 Leader of the Red Cross in Geneva.
 Partyless.

normal! dort

Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry

Calculus of Variations

Introduction

THURSDAY
 1/24/40. The wind in
 the morning was

1994

Walter Howard

over 50 years, until 1933 (ouncillor in the Lower Austrian
Government) (Mitglied des Reichsrates in Wien) (Member of the
Imperial Council in Vienna) (Member of the Reichsrath in
Vienna) (Member of the Reichsrath in Vienna).
Suffered by heart disease.

00000769

Quantitative Analysis

1900, 60 years, until 1930, border of the Arctic tundra
zone (Arctic tundra)

2000-2001

Abstract

was 67 years in
1911-1916

Copyright Clearance Center

ANALYST: *John A. Smith* DATE: *10/26/2000*

1. The "1776" date on the "Declaration of Independence" is incorrect. The correct date is 1776.

Stonewall exhibition '90

From 1966, 1968-1969 employed by the "Komsomol" for the "Komsomol" of the "Komsomol", assisted several times by the "Komsomol" of the "Komsomol" of the "Komsomol".

Abstract

U. 10818, Journal of the United States Geological Survey,
Washington, D. C.

Michael Johnson

one. 65 years. Until 1958 General Economic Council and President of the Institute Trade Union. American Institute

QUESTIONS

com. 25 years. until 1938 section available (1938-1939)
in the laboratory. referred by Paul Anderson.
Hatched 1938.

Cellulose Technology

com. 55 years. Until 1998 industrial chemicals in the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
1998-1999.

Subsidiary companies of parent:

age 40 years. Secretary of Migration, Chicago.
 Leader of the 1st group in Germany.
 cardinals.

Comparison to industry

• **Chlorine**
• **Sulfur**

Scanned with CamScanner

one. 40 years. Until 1933 -infantile quantities in the industry of phosphate

standardized, 100% of

over 55 years. Until 1928 Ministerial Councillor in the Ministry of Finance.
Christian Socialist.

[illegible]

2007-08-24

Confidential use. 12 pages. them on the table. and Conf. 12/25/58

Figure 1

Stuyvesant Fuller 1935-1936. Until 1936 Police Chief Controller in New York City.

2007/04/08

James W. Thompson was born 1859 in Vermont & worked at various occupations including

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Well-Chauffell, Bernard

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bio-chemical 100
age 65 years. Until 1938 lawyer in Argentina arrests
Christian Socialists

Introduction

Younger Half

Chelonia sociata

Appendix

over 250,000

1961 Robert, Dr.,
born 1917, Jacksonville
Oregon, Author Chamber,
professor at the Oregon
and Oregon-Canada
services

1999, 2002).

Wilverd Almaria born 75 years. until 1998. studies of agriculture in the mountains.

University of Illinois at Chicago

Virginia Bell,
age 40 years, until 1935 Ministerial (Miss Henderson is
the sister of Minister, referred by last name),
Christian Scientist.

Investment portfolio

Estuaries Journal

Chronic liver disease

Boston

born, 50 years. Until 1938 (Historical Councilor and Director) -
then (since formation and President's office) in the
ministry of Agriculture.

100

Progressive Party 1912 1913 Federal Government in Vermont
1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100 2101 2102 2103 2104 2105 2106 2107 2108 2109 2110 2111 2112 2113 2114 2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 2130 2131 2132 2133 2134 2135 2136 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 2151 2152 2153 2154 2155 2156 2157 2158 2159 2160 2161 2162 2163 2164 2165 2166 2167 2168 2169 2170 2171 2172 2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179 2180 2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2187 2188 2189 2190 2191 2192 2193 2194 2195 2196 2197 2198 2199 2200 2201 2202 2203 2204 2205 2206 2207 2208 2209 2210 2211 2212 2213 2214 2215 2216 2217 2218 2219 2220 2221 2222 2223 2224 2225 2226 2227 2228 2229 2230 2231 2232 2233 2234 2235 2236 2237 2238 2239 2240 2241 2242 2243 2244 2245 2246 2247 2248 2249 2250 2251 2252 2253 2254 2255 2256 2257 2258 2259 2260 2261 2262 2263 2264 2265 2266 2267 2268 2269 2270 2271 2272 2273 2274 2275 2276 2277 2278 2279 2280 2281 2282 2283 2284 2285 2286 2287 2288 2289 2290 2291 2292 2293 2294 2295 2296 2297 2298 2299 2300 2301 2302 2303 2304 2305 2306 2307 2308 2309 2310 2311 2312 2313 2314 2315 2316 2317 2318 2319 2320 2321 2322 2323 2324 2325 2326 2327 2328 2329 2330 2331 2332 2333 2334 2335 2336 2337 2338 2339 2340 2341 2342 2343 2344 2345 2346 2347 2348 2349 2350 2351 2352 2353 2354 2355 2356 2357 2358 2359 2360 2361 2362 2363 2364 2365 2366 2367 2368 2369 2370 2371 2372 2373 2374 2375 2376 2377 2378 2379 2380 2381 2382 2383 2384 2385 2386 2387 2388 2389 2390 2391 2392 2393 2394 2395 2396 2397 2398 2399 2400 2401 2402 2403 2404 2405 2406 2407 2408 2409 2410 2411 2412 2413 2414 2415 2416 2417 2418 2419 2420 2421 2422 2423 2424 2425 2426 2427 2428 2429 2430 2431 2432 2433 2434 2435 2436 2437 2438 2439 2440 2441 2442 2443 2444 2445 2446 2447 2448 2449 2450 2451 2452 2453 2454 2455 2456 2457 2458 2459 2460 2461 2462 2463 2464 2465 2466 2467 2468 2469 2470 2471 2472 2473 2474 2475 2476 2477 2478 2479 2480 2481 2482 2483 2484 2485 2486 2487 2488 2489 2490 2491 2492 2493 2494 2495 2496 2497 2498 2499 2500 2501 2502 2503 2504 2505 2506 2507 2508 2509 2510 2511 2512 2513 2514 2515 2516 2517 2518 2519 2520 2521 2522 2523 2524 2525 2526 2527 2528 2529 2530 2531 2532 2533 2534 2535 2536 2537 2538 2539 2540 2541 2542 2543 2544 2545 2546 2547 2548 2549 2550 2551 2552 2553 2554 2555 2556 2557 2558 2559 2560 2561 2562 2563 2564 2565 2566 2567 2568 2569 2570 2571 2572 2573 2574 2575 2576 2577 2578 2579 2580 2581 2582 2583 2584 2585 2586 2587 2588 2589 2590 2591 2592 2593 2594 2595 2596 2597 2598 2599 2600 2601 2602 2603 2604 2605 2606 2607 2608 2609 2610 2611 2612 2613 2614 2615 2616 2617 2618 2619 2620 2621 2622 2623 2624 2625 2626 2627 2628 2629 2630 2631 2632 2633 2634 2635 2636 2637 2638 2639 2640 2641 2642 2643 2644 2645 2646 2647 2648 2649 2650 2651 2652 2653 2654 2655 2656 2657 2658 2659 2660 2661 2662 2663 2664 2665 2666 2667 2668 2669 2670 2671 2672 2673 2674 2675 2676 2677 2678 2679 2680 2681 2682 2683 2684 2685 2686 2687 2688 2689 2690 2691 2692 2693 2694 2695 2696 2697 2698 2699 2700 2701 2702 2703 2704 2705 2706 2707 2708 2709 2710 2711 2712 2713 2714 2715 2716 2717 2718 2719 2720 2721 2722 2723 2724 2725 2726 2727

Charlottesville, September 28

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

Antony, born 1898, lawyer in Vienna, 5 years of arrests, Catholic, Partyless

Wolfgang, born 1891, until 1938 industrial secretary in the industry & construction, Christian Democrat

Anton, 45 years, until 1938 lawyer in Linz, Austria, Christian Socialist

Anton, 40 years, lawyer, at last Federal Governor (Linz), Christian Socialist

Anton, 55 years, until 1938 Ministerial Councilor in the Ministry of Social Welfare, Partyless

Anton, 1912 Journalist, was refused admission into the German Author Chamber, after 1938 employed as author, writer at the German Luftwaffe (air-force) in Germany and Belgium-Flanders, since 1943 in active military service, Liberal

Anton, 35 years, until 1938 Minister of Justice, Partyless

Anton, 40 years, until 1938 Ministerial Councilor in the Ministry of Education, suffered by Nazi persecutions, Christian Socialist

Anton, 1899 extraordinary Professor of National Economy at the University of Vienna, unmarried, Catholic, Partyless

Anton, 55 years, until 1938 Ministerial Councilor and Director (Ministerial Director and Privatization Director) in the Ministry of Agriculture, Christian Socialist

Anton, 50 years, until 1938 Federal Governor in Vienna, Christian Socialist

Anton, 60 years, former Minister Secretary of State until 1938, Chief Judge of the Superior Court of Justice (Oberster Gerichtshof), Christian Socialist

Anton, 40 years, until 1938 Ministerial Chief Commissioner (Ministerial Chief Commissioner) in the Chancellery, Catholic, Partyless

<u>Johnston, Anthony</u>	born 1908, until 1938 industrial consultant in the transmission, industrial, partyless
<u>Winters, Paul</u>	born 1908, until 1938 industrial consultant (industrialist), industrial by local newspaper, partyless
<u>Winters, Arthur</u>	born 1908, until 1938 industrial planner in Alaska, partyless
<u>Winters, Arthur</u>	born 1908, until 1938 industrial consultant in the industrial of Alaska, partyless
<u>Winters, Arthur</u>	born 1908, until 1938 general director of the American Industrial Association, Christian Scientist
<u>Winters, Arthur</u>	born 1908, until 1938 Vice President of the Board of the American partyless
<u>Winters, Arthur</u>	born 1908, until 1938 employed in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, industrial, partyless
<u>Winters, Arthur</u>	born 1908, until 1938 industrial consultant in the Ministry of the Interior, discharged, partyless
<u>Winters, Arthur</u>	born 1908, until 1938 Secretary of Logistics in the Service, discharged, partyless

A LIST OF WELL KNOWN AUSTRIAN PERSONALITIESWHO ARE CONSIDERED AS UNRELIABLE

Agner, born 1909 - Judge. National Socialist.

Attoms Max, 50 years. Counsellor of the Legation in Varschau. Discharged without pension. No Party.

Appel Karl, 52 years. Former Socialist District Counsellor. (summer 1938) was still in office after the Anschluss. Socialist.

Baron-Beauregard Eduard, born 1886, ex major of the Imperial Army, Vice-Chancellor in one of the Schuschnigg Cabinets, Austrian Minister in

Budapest until 1938. Discharged from his post. For long time in concentration camps. Conservative Catholic.

Bick Joseph, born 1890. Professor of the University and Director of the National Library until 1938. Christian Socialist.

Breitner Burghard, born 1884. Professor of Surgery in Innsbruck. Nationalist.

Bunzmann Anton, born 1879. Government Director (Regierungsdirektor) in Tyrol; until 1938 President of the Federal Court. Political outlook unknown.

Dogden, 55 years, Chief Judge (Oberlandesgerichtsrat) National Socialist.

Feier, 63 years, Chief Judge. Illegal Nazi.

Furger Hanno, 60 years. Court Counsellor (Korint) at the Government of Carinthia; taken into German service. National Socialist.

Groskur Franz Theodor, born 1885, writer. Refugee lately in Italy. Socialist.

Capri Rudolf, born 1887, deputy of the Chief-Editor of "Gruener Tagespost" until 1938. Suffered by Nazi measures. Catholic, No Party.

Deidieu Armin, born 1901, Professor of the Technical High School in Graz.

National Socialist.

Draxler Ludwig, born 1886. Lawyer, Minister of Finances. First in concentration camp, was then used by Nazis for an economic post. Nationalist. 5003

without pension. No Party.

Amel Karl, 52 years. Former Socialist District Councillor. (summer 1938) was still in office after the Anschluss. Socialist.

Basr-Rearenfels Edward, born 1935. Ex major of the Imperial Army, Vice-Chancellor in one of the schusselkabinets, Austrian Minister in Budapest until 1933. Discharged from his post. For long time in concentration camps. Conservative Catholic.

Bick Joseph, born 1880. Professor of the University and Director of the National Library until 1933. Christian Socialist.

Breitner Burghard, born 1894. Professor of surgery in Innsbruck. Nationalist.

Bunzmann Anton, born 1879. Government Director (Regierungsdirektor) in Tyrol; until 1933 President of the Federal Court. Political outlook unknown.

Bogdan, 55 years, Chief Judge (Oberlandesgerichtsrat) National Socialist.

Baler, 62 years, Chief Judge. Illegal Nazi.

Burger Hanns, 60 years. Court Councillor (Ratrat) at the Government of Carinthia; taken into German service. National Socialist.

Csokor Franz Theodor, born 1895, writer. Refused lately in Italy. Socialist.

Capri Rudolf, born 1897, deputy of the Chief-editor of "Grazer Tagespost" until 1936. Suffered by Nazi measures. Catholic, No Party.

Dadien Armin, born 1901, Professor of the Technical High School in Graz. National Socialist.

Drexler Ludwig, born 1896. Lawyer, Minister of Finance. First in concentration camp, was then used by Nazis for an economic post. Nationalist. 5000

Dollmeier Franz, 54 years of age. Judge. Discharged. Catholic.

Ende Otto, born 1875. Ex Federal Governor (Landeshauptmann) of Vorarlberg.

-2-

Ex Federal Chancellor, President of Oesterreichischer Rechnungshof until 1938. Compromised by a telegram greeting Hitler in March 1938. He was in spite of that for some time in "protective arrest." Christian Socialist.

Kunze Adolf, born 1886, Lawyer and ex President of the Styrian Local Parliament (Landtag). Christian Socialist.

Eipelbauer, 54 years. Public Prosecutor. Nationalist.

Endlicher, 53 years. Chief for personnel affairs of the High Court of Justice in Vienna (Oberlandesgericht) until 1938. Then President of the National Socialist High Court in Vienna. National Socialist.

Fiedermayer Florian, born 1877. Farmer. Federal Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. Christian Socialist.

Fuhrmann, 55 years, until 1938 judge at the Chief Court of Justice (Oberlandesgericht) in Vienna. After the Anschluss leader of the Landesgericht.

Fischer, 60 years. Chief Judge (Oberlandesgerichtsrat) in Vienna. Illegal Nazi.

Glaube-Horstenau Edmund, born 1888. Ex Colonel, Federal Minister, Vice Chancellor under Seyss-Inquart, then German General in Zagreb.

Nationalist.

Gleitsach Wenzel, born 1875. Professor of Criminal Law in the University of Vienna. National Socialists.

Granichstedten-Gervay Rudolf, born 1885. Professor, pensioned judge, writer. Liberal.

Gruber Franz, born _____ Ministerial Councillor in the Chancellory until 1938, deputy of the Federal Commissioner for personnel affairs (Bundeskommissioner fuer Personalangelegenheiten) National Socialist.

Hartenau Assen, born 1890, until 1938 Ministerial Councillor in the Ministry of finances. Nationalist.

Heuenschild-Bayer Eugen, born 1899, until 1938 Austrian Minister in Buenos Aires.

5033

Eipelbauer, 54 years. Public Prosecutor. Nationalist.

Kradlacher, 65 years. Chief for personnel affairs of the High Court of Justice in Vienna (Oberlandesgericht) until 1938. Then President of the

National Socialist High Court in Vienna. National Socialist.

Wiedermayer Florian, born 1877. Farmer. Federal Minister of Agriculture and

Forestry. Christian Socialist.

Fuhrmann, 65 years, until 1938 judge of the Chief Court of Justice (Oberlandesgericht) in Vienna. After the Anschluss leader of the Landesgericht.

Fischer, 60 years. Chief Judge (Oberlandesgericht) in Vienna. Illegal

Nazi.

Glaise-Horstensu Edmund, born 1882. ex Colonel, Federal Minister, Vince

Chancellor under Seyss-Inquart, then German General in Zagreb.

Nationalist.

Gleitsbach Wenzel, born 1876. Professor of Criminal Law in the University of

Vienna. National Socialists.

Granietschtaeden-Ozeyva Rudolf, born 1885. Professor, pensioned judge, writer.

Liberal.

Eruber Franz, born _____ Ministerial Councillor in the Chancellery until 1938,

deputy of the Federal Commissioner for personnel affairs (Bundeskom-

missionar fuer Personalangelegenheiten) National Socialist.

Hartenau Assen, born 1890, until 1938 Ministerial Councillor in the Ministry

of finances. Nationalist.

Hauenschild-Eauer Eugen, born 1888, until 1938 Austrian Minister in Bucarest.

Opportunist, sought contact to the Nazi after the Anschluss.

Herrdegen Hellfried, born 1882, ex Public Prosecutor, lawyer.

5023

-4-

Elvas Friedrich, born 1882 General Consul I. Class. Was later of the Consular Academy. Nationalist.

Hoffinger Maximilian, born 1894; Minister; finally in the Political Section of the Foreign Ministry. Nationalist.

Kolley Mari, born 1879. Professor on the Technical High School in Vienna. Christian Socialist.

Hollensteiner Johannes, born 1895; until 1938 Roman Catholic Priest and Professor of Ecclesiastic Law on the University of Vienna; left the Church and administered as a trustee of the Nazi the Abbey St. Florian.

Nationalist Socialist.

Hoyos Rudolf, born _____ Great proprietor; until 1938 President of the Representative Body (Bundestag); three months of "protective arrest".

Catholic. No Party.

Huber Erich, born _____ Ministerial Councillor in the Chancellory until 1938.

Suffered by Nazi measures. No Party.

Hudeczek, 55 years, Councillor of the Legation; on the Chancellory joined German diplomatic service after 1935. Originally Catholic.

Honigmann Erich, CGa, 50 years. Engineer. S.A. member. Illegal Nazi.

Jakonek Guido, born 1895, Lawyer; ex minister of commerce. National Socialist.

Johan Josef, born 1899, former Chief Director of the "Oesterreichische Creditanstalt-Wiener Bankverein until 1938; Director of the same enterprise.

Christian Socialist.

Junker Emil, Minister Fiscalpt. Said to be in German public services.

Nationalist.

Jilek Hans, 35 years. Employed in the Official News Agency, suffered by Nazi measures. Christian Socialist.

Kerber Norbert, born 1894. Ex Minister of Welfare (Sozialminister) German

Nationalist (Grossdeutsch)

5036

Hollensteiner Johannes, born 1893; until 1935 Roman Catholic Priest and Professor of Scholastic Law on the University of Vienna; left the Church and administered as a trustee of the Nazi the Abbey St. Florian.

Nationalist Socialist.

Hoys Rudolf, born _____, great proprietor; until 1934 President of the Representative Body (Bundesrat); three months of "protective arrest".

Catholic. No Party.

Ruber Ulrich, born _____ Ministerial Councillor in the Chancellory until 1938. Suffered by Nazi measures. No Party.

Hudeczek, 55 years, Councillor of the Legation; on the Chancellory joined German diplomatic service after 1933. Originally Catholic.

Honigsmann Ulrich, 60 years. Engineer. S.A. member. Illegal Nazi.

Jakonec Guido, born 1895, lawyer, ex minister of commerce. National Socialist.

Johann Josef, born 1839, former Chief Director of the "Oesterreichische Creditanstalt-Wiener Bankverein" until 1936; Director of the same enterprise.

Christian Socialist.

Junker Emil, Minister Plenipot. Said to be in German public services.

Nationalist.

Jilek Hans, 35 years. Employed in the Official News Agency, suffered by Nazi measures. Christian Socialist.

Kerber Herbert, born 1884. Ex Minister of Welfare (Sozialminister) German Nationalist (Grossdeutsch)

5026

Kerschel Richard, born 1896. Professor of National Economy on the Commercial High School until 1938. Suffered by Nazi measures. No Party.

Kern Felix, born 1892. Upper Austrian local parliament (Landesrat) and Director of the Upper Austrian Farmers Union until 1938. Christian Soc.

-4-

Kleinmeyer Friedrich, born 1877. Lawyer until 1938. Vice Mayor of Klagenfurt.
(German Nationalist) Deutschnational.

Konitzer Victor, born 1881. President of the Federal Government Office (Presidential-
Verwaltung) and Landeshauptmannschaft in Carinthia. German
Nationalist.

Krutzner, 46 years, Councillor in the Ministry of Justice. Suffered by Nazi
Persecution. Catholic.

Kreutzmann, 65 years. Activities as Councillor in the Ministry of Justice. In
office since 1938. National Socialist.

Lahusen Wilhelm, born 1887. Ex Mayor, member of the Bundestag (and member of the
Parliament) suffered by Nazi persecutions; was in "protective
custody." No Party.

Lernst-Jolanda Alexander, born 1897. Prisoner; German Nationalist.

Länge Victor jun., born 1913; before 1938 illegal national socialist. Since 1938
in German diplomatic service. National Socialist.

Lippe Victor sen., born 1876; former director of "Wiener Bankverein" No Party.

Lab Josef, 48 years. Judge of the Court of Justice in Vienna. After the Anschluss
called into the Peoples Court in Berlin. Illegal Nazi and
leader of Nazi Storm Troopers S.A.

Leopold, 45 years. Until 1938 section chief in the Ministry of Agriculture. Suffered
by Nazi persecutions. Christian Socialist.

Meindorf Peter, born 1895; former Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. Christian
Socialist; is told to have established contact with the
Nazi later on.

Meix-Melnhof Franz, born _____ Great land owner and industrialist in Styria;
was at first partyless, but managed later on to establish
contact with the Nazi.

Mauthner-Martinof Georg, born 1904. Great industrialist until 1938; member of the
State-council (Staatsrat); is told to be in friendly
relations to the leading National Socialists. No Party.

Menghin Oswald, born 1898. Professor of the University of Vienna. Minister of
Education in the Cabinet of Seydewitz. National-Soc.

Meixner Georg, born 1888. Chief Judge (Oberlandesgerichtsrat, Senatsvorsitzender)
discharged. Catholic.

Meusner, born _____ Minister of Finance in the Cabinet of Schuschnigg and Seydewitz.
President of the Vienna City Assurance Corp.
(Wiener Stadtliche Versicherungs-Gesellschaft). Managed
to establish good contacts with the Nazi.

Oesterreicher, 53 years. Judge (Oberlandesgerichtsrat) National Socialist.

5035

Freudenthal, 55 years. Activities as Counselor in the Ministry of Justice. In office since 1935. National Socialist.

Lehmann Wilhelm, born 1897. Major, member of the Bundestag (and Member of the Reichstag). Suffered by Nazi persecution; was in "protective custody." No Party.

Lersch-Wolff, Alexander, born 1897. Writer; German Nationalist.

Lippe Victor jun., born 1912; before 1933 illegal national socialist. Since 1933 in German diplomatic service. Nazi and Socialist.

Lippe Victor sen., born 1873; former Director of "Wiener Bankverein" No Party.

Job Josef, 48 years. Judge of the Court of Justice in Vienna. After the Anschluss called into the Peoples Court in Berlin. Illegal Nazi and leader of Nazi Storm Troopers S.A.

Leopold, 45 years. Until 1933 Section Chief in the Ministry of Agriculture. Offered by Nazi government. Christian Socialist.

Mandorfer, Peter, born 1915; former Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. Christian Socialist; is said to have established contacts with the Nazi later on.

Meyn-Melcher Franz, born 1897. Great Nazi lover and industrialist in Styria; was at first partyless, but managed later on to establish contact with the Nazi.

Meuthner-Warkhof Georg, born 1904. Great industrialist until 1933; member of the State-council (Staatsrat); is said to be in friendly relations to the leading National Socialists. No Party.

Merchle Oswald, born 1893. Professor of the University of Vienna. Minister of Education in the Cabinet of Seyss-Inquart. National-Soc.

Meißner Georg, born 1885. Chief Judge (Oberlandesgerichtsrat, Justizvorsitzender) discharged. Catholic.

Meusnier, born 1897. Minister of Finance in the Cabinet of Seyss-Inquart and Seyss-Inquart. President of the Vienna City Assurance Corp. (Wiener wirtschaftliche Vereinigungsgesellschaft). Managed to establish good contacts with the Nazi.

Meißnerreichter, 50 years. Judge (Oberlandesgerichtsrat) National Socialist.

Meißner Heinrich, born 1885, until 1933 Minister of Austria in Moscow. German Nationalist.

6033

-5-

Petrin, Leopold, born 1877. Section-Chief (Sectionsschaff) in the Ministry of Education; attached to the Nazi since 1933, German Nationalist.

Pollen Ministerial Counsellor in the Ministry of Justice. German Nationalist.

Poesche born 1908; Judge; disbarred; Catholic.

Peter-Wirthen 40 years; Secretary of the Legation; later German Ministry; illegal Nazi.

Reinhardt 60 years; Judge (Oberlandesgerichtsrat) (Universitätsrater); illegal Nazi.

Peschek 60 years; Judge (Oberlandesgerichtsrat) in Kempten; illegal Nazi.

Rimelgini Joseph, born 1903; Composer and writer; No Party.

Rottner, Adrian 50 years; Counsellor in the Legation in the Chancellery; discharged without pension. No Party.

Rühl Michael, born 1897. Ex Police Chief of Vienna; State Secretary for Safety in the Cabinet of Schuschnigg and Seydewitz. Suffered by Nazi measures.

Orlik Heinrich, born 1878; Former Minister of Education; member of the German Reichstag since 1933. National Socialist.

Steynsel Julius, born 1879. General Director of the Post until 1933. Suffered Nazi measures. No Party.

Stuenkel Rethold, born 1896. Former Federal Governor (Landeshaupmann) in Styria; though disbarred 1933 he maintained good relations with Nazi officials. No Party.

Schliffert 60 years; Judge (Landesgerichtsrat) National Socialist.

Schneidinger 48 years; Judge; illegal National Socialist.

Schütz 50 years; until 1933 Vice President of the Vienna Court for Civil Affairs (Vizepräsident der Zivilsenate); after the Anschluss President of the High Court in Innsbruck. National Socialist.

Schmid 60 years; Public Prosecutor; suffered by Nazi measures. No Party.

Schulmann 45 years; Counsellor of the Ministry of Justice; No Party.

Strobel Guido Section-Chief in the Ministry of Justice. Liberal.

Standhartner 52 years; Judge (Landesgerichtsrat) illegal Nazi.

Staudt Felix, born 60 years. Counsellor of the Legation in Rome until 1933; joined the German diplomatic service. Nationalist.

Staudt Guido born 1901; Minister of the Foreign Affairs; traitor of Austria and

German Nationalist.

- Reichke
born 1892; Judge; discharged; Catholic.
- Zetser, Wilhelm
40 years; Secretary of the Legation; later German Ministry; illegal Nazi.
- Kowalew
60 years; Judge (Oberlandesgerichtsrat) (Staatsanwaltschaft); illegal Nazi.
- Rescher
80 years; Judge (Oberlandesgerichtsrat) in Koblenz; illegal Nazi.
- Rinaldini, Joseph, born 1892; Composer and writer; No Party.
- Reiter, Adrien
80 years; Counsellor in the Legation in the Consulate; discharged without pension. No Party.
- Schul Michael,
born 1877. ex Police Chief of Vienna; State Secretary for Safety in the Ministry of Communications and Postal-Telegraph. Suffered by Nazi measures.
- Schul Heinrich,
born 1870; Former Minister of Education; member of the German Reichstag since 1933, National Socialist.
- Steyner, Julius,
born 1878. General Director of the Post until 1938. Suffered Nazi measures. No Party.
- Stenrich, Bethel,
born 1896. Former Federal Governor (Landeshauptmann) in Styria; though discharged 1938 he maintained good relations with Nazi officials. No Party.
- Schliffner
50 years; Judge (Landesgerichtsrat) National Socialist.
- Schulmann
45 years; Judge; illegal National Socialist.
- Stittel
50 years; until 1938 Vice President of the Vienna Court for Civil Affairs (Kaiser-Ministerialgericht); after the Anschluss President of the High Court in Innsbruck. National Socialist.
- Rehaid
60 years; Public Prosecutor; suffered by Nazi measures. No Party.
- Schulmann
45 years; Counsellor of the Ministry of Justice; No Party.
- Strobel, Guido
Sections-Chief in the Ministry of Justice. Liberal.
- Staudertiner
82 years; Judge (Landesgerichtsrat) illegal Nazi.
- Strenitz, Felix,
60 years. Counsellor of the Legation in Rome until 1938; joined the German diplomatic service. Nationalist.
- Schmid Guido
born 1901; Minister of the Foreign Affairs; traitor of Austria and Chancellor Schuschnigg; after the Anschluss Director in Chief of the Goering works; in close touch with Goering; was originally Christian Socialist.

5004

-5-

Booth 50 years; Neue (Landungsrichterei) Vienna, National Socialist.

Teuchitz Stefan, born 1889; former Austrian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; after 1938 in German diplomatic service; Nationalist.

Troll born Ministerial Councillor in the Presidency of the Chancellery (Ministerialrat in Präsidium des Reichskanzleramtes); was the only one to remain in the Presidency under Heydrich; Nationalist.

Thun-Hohenstein Heinrich, 45 years; Councillor of the Legation in Paris; mercifully taken over by the Nazis in 1938; No Party.

Walter Anton, born 1900; Secretary of the Austrian Press Chamber until 1938; Editor in Vienna; suffered by Nazi measures; Christian Socialist.

Wabinger Hugo born 1878; Journalist and writer; National Socialist.

Weiser Eduard born 1889; President of the Financial Directory (Landesfinanzdirektion in Graz until 1938; suffered by Nazi measures; Christian Socialist.

Weidenhofer R. President of "Oesterreichische Creditanstalt - Wiener Bankverein" Christian Socialist.

Wiltschann 50 years, Councillor of the Legation in the Federal Press service; suffered by Nazi measures; No Party.

Winter 43 years; Secretary of the Legation in Ankara; Nazi Party member.

Zawersky Max born 1891; Editor in chief of "Gruener Tagespost" National Socialist.

Zimmermann Franz Javer; born 1876; Writer; leader of the Austrian Legation to the Vatican until 1938; suffered by Nazi measures but found his way to them and is since 1943 German cultural official (Kulturreferent) in Bonn.

Zuerch 54 years; active member of the illegal socialist movement; arrested; concentration camp; socialist.

Zornar Fritz 50 years; Professor of Physics; former second in command of the Republic Defensive Organization (Republikanischer Widerstand) refugees. Socialist.

Born Ministerial Council in the Presidency of the Chancellery (Ministerialrat in Präsidium des Bundeskanzleramtes); was the only one to remain in the Presidency under Heydrich; Nationalist.

Thun-Hohenstein Heinrich, 26 years; Councillor of the Legation in Paris; reportedly taken over by the Nazis in 1938; No Party.

Heiler Anton, born 1900; Secretary of the Austrian Press Chamber until 1938; Editor in Vienna; suffered by Nazi measures; Christian Socialist.

Sabinger Hugo, born 1878; Journalist and writer; National Socialist.

Meiner Eduard, born 1888; President of the Financial Directory (Landesfinanzdirektion in Graz until 1938; suffered by Nazi measures; Christian Socialist.

Reidenhofer K., President of "Österreichische Creditanstalt - Wiener Bankverein" Christian Socialist.

Wildmann, 50 years. Councillor of the Legation in the Federal Press service; suffered by Nazi measures; No Party.

Winter, 43 years; Secretary of the Legation in Ankara; Nazi Party member.

Zaworsky Max, born 1891; Editor in Chief of "Kurier Tagespost" National Socialist.

Zimmermann Franz Taver, born 1876; Editor; leader of the Austrian Legation to the Vatican until 1938; suffered by Nazi measures but found his way to them and is since 1948 German cultural official (Kulturreferent) in Bonn.

Zemrek, 34 years; active member of the illegal Socialist movement; arrested; concentration camp; Socialist.

Zerger Fritz, 50 years; Professor of Law; former second in command of the Republic Defensive Organization (Republikanischer Kampfbund) refugees. Socialist.

5023

II

List of Well-known Austrian Personalities who
 Not to be Considered Absolutely Reliable.

Aichinger Gen. 60 years, until 1938 member of the Federal Council (Bundesrat).
 Christian Socialist.

Buscher Dr. med. 60 years, until 1938 Ministerial Council in the Chancellery
 Office.
 Partyless.

Fitner, Otto Fritz von, Dr. 34 years, in 1938 assigned Judge (Richteramtswortter)
 in Vienna, later in Berlin.
 Illegal Nazi.

Humbert, Wolfgang, Dr., 32 years, doctor, illegal SS member.
 National Socialist.

Janke, Gen. 55 years, until 1938 Ministerial Council and Chief of the
 Presidency of the Ministry of Commerce.
 Christian Socialist.

Kleinig, E., Dr., Gen. 60 years, Government Director (Regierungsdirektor) in Tyrol
 until 1938. Discharged by Nazi measures.
 Christian Democrat.

Kern, Eugen, 38 years, lecturer of the internal medicine, Vienna.
 National Socialist.

Prick, Arthur, Dr. med., 52 years, doctor of the SS.
 National Socialist.

Strobl, Hans, Gen. 42 years, until 1938 Secretary of the Vienna Bankers Union
 (Bankersvereinigung).
 Great-German

Schneberger, Siegmund, Dr., Gen. 50 years, Journalist, Official of the Press
 (Austrian Radio). Discharged 1938. Under police
 supervision.
 Christian Democrat

Wallerstein, Dr., Gen. 60 years, Federal Governors Deputy (Landeshauptmannstolize-
 rator) in Styria.

Walter, Gen. 35 years, Journalist until 1938 at the "Wiener Journal" after
 1938 at "Neue Wiener Tagblatt" was foreign correspondent on the
 Balkan and suffered by punishing measures of the Federal Nazi (re-
 gulation). Very useful under tight supervision.
 Liberal.

Widmer, Ludwig, Doctor of Commerce, born 1911, Manager of the "Austrian Library"
 (Österreichische Bucherei).
 Christian Democrat.

Leopoldine Weiss, was 60 years, professor of psychology in Vienna, leading trade unionist, until 1938.

Wally, Dr. was 30 years, professor of the documentary public service national socialist, until 1938.

Wally, Dr. was 60 years, professor of the infantile medicine in Vienna, Party boss.

Wally, Dr. was 60 years, director of the state printing office (documentary), until 1938.

Wally, Dr. was 50 years, senior councillor in Vienna, Christian socialist, until 1938.

Wally, Dr. was 60 years, Government Director in Vienna, until 1938, tolerated by the Nazi as "efficiency" (senior official), until 1938.

Wally, Dr. was 50 years, until 1938 industrial councillor in the Ministry of Commerce, Party boss.

Wally, Dr. was 34 years, professor of the criminology and psychology (science-education institution) formerly the Vienna, Party boss, until 1938.

Wally, Dr. was 60 years, until 1938 senior councillor in Vienna, Christian socialist, until 1938.

Wally, Dr. was 60 years, employed by the "National Action" in Vienna, Christian socialist, until 1938.

Wally, Dr. was 34 years, until 1938 assistant of the Austrian Institute in Vienna, tolerated by Nazi, until 1938.

Wally, Dr. was 32 years, before and after 1938 in the direction of the state (Nazi), Party boss.

Wally, Dr. was 30 years, until 1938 reporter, after 1938 chief editor of the "Wiener Volkszeitung" (National socialist), until 1938.

Wally, Dr. was 50 years, General Secretary of the Union of Industrialists, Party boss, until 1938.

Wally, Dr. was 50 years, Federal Economic Councillor and official of the Chamber of Labour in Vienna, until 1938.

Partyless

Lawrence 60 years, Director of the State printing office (constitutional).
 Partyless.

John 50 years, county councillor in Tyrone.
 Christian Socialist.

John 60 years, Government director in Tyrone, until 1938, followed by the Lord as "conference" (other official).
 Union Nationalist.

John 50 years, until 1938 Ministerial Councillor in the Ministry of Commerce.
 Partyless.

Lawrence 54 years, Professor of the Economics Department (higher-education institution) formerly (formerly) illegal, now they leader National Socialist.

John 50 years, until 1938 county councillor in Tyrone.
 Christian Socialist.

John 60 years, employed by the "Public Action" in Tyrone.
 Christian Socialist.

John 54 years, until 1938 Assistant of the National Institute in Tyrone, followed by Tyrone.
 Christian Socialist.

John 50 years, before and after 1938 in the Ministry of the Navy (Tyrone).
 Partyless.

John 38 years, until 1938 reporter, after 1938 Chief Editor of the "Tyrone Liberator" (Tyrone).
 National Socialist.

John 50 years, General Secretary of the Union of Industrialists.
 Partyless.

John 50 years, Federal Economic Councillor and official of the Director of Labour in Tyrone.
 Partyless.

John 48 years, Editor of the "Tyrone in Tyrone".
 Liberal Democratic.

John 50 years, until 1938 Ministerial Councillor in the Ministry of National Defence.
 National Socialist.

5031

These findings are consistent with the findings of the articles and reports.

Ernst Koller, born 1903, President of the International Institute Vienna, 1933-1938, National Socialist.

Anton Koller, born 1903, Secretary of the League of Nations, until 1938, as Political Advisor to League Secretariat, Christian Socialist.

Anton Koller, born 1903, until 1938 Government Director in Upper Austria, National Socialist.

Anton Koller, born 1903, Lecturer of Internal Medicine in Vienna, as Editor of the "Wiener klinische Wochenschrift", National Socialist.

Anton Koller, born 1903, Lecturer of Internal Medicine, Vienna, National Socialist.

Anton Koller, born 1903, Former Section Chief and Deputy Secretary of State, National Socialist.

Anton Koller, born 1903, Lecturer (Lecturer Chair), of Logopedics, National Socialist.

Anton Koller, born 1903, Lecturer in German Literature, National Socialist.

Anton Koller, born 1903, Lecturer of Internal Medicine, Vienna, National Socialist.

Anton Koller, born 1903, Lecturer of Internal Medicine, Vienna, National Socialist.

Anton Koller, born 1903, Lecturer of Internal Medicine, Vienna, National Socialist.

Anton Koller, born 1903, Lecturer of Internal Medicine, Vienna, National Socialist.

Anton Koller, born 1903, Lecturer of Internal Medicine, Vienna, National Socialist.

Anton Koller, born 1903, Lecturer of Internal Medicine, Vienna, National Socialist.

1030

Eringer born 25 years. Until 1933 director of the academy of music.
Christian socialist

Salzmann (aka), born 60 years. Director of the radio school in Bonn.
Christian socialist

Wolfe (aka), born 25 years. Ministerial councillor in the legislative office
(Landesrat).

National socialist.

Wunderlich, born 50 years. Before and since 1933 film actor. Member of the
"National-Film-Bund".

Catholic, partyless.

Witten born 60 years. Until 1933 political editor of the "Zeitung",
of the 1933 Nazi party as journalist, political writer of
leading articles in "Völkische Bewegung" and "Der Reich".

Without any political
conviction.

Wolfschlag (aka), born 50 years. Until 1933 Ministerial councillor in the Chancellery.
National.

Wolfschlag (aka), born 50 years. Until 1933 first director of the Austrian socialist
office (Kultur-Verwaltung).

National socialist.

Wolfschlag (aka), born 50 years. Until 1933 Ministerial secretary in the Chancellery.
Nazi secretary.

National socialist.

Wolfschlag (aka), born 45 years. Councillor of the Legation until 1933, assumed into
German service.

National socialist.

II

List of well known Austrian personalities who are
to be considered Absolutely Reliable.

Reichinger Gen. 60 years, until 1938 member of the Federal Council (Bundesrat).
Christian Socialist.

Reichner Dr. Gen. 60 years, until 1938 Ministerial Council in the Chancellery
Office.
Partyless.

Reichner, Otto Fritz von Dr. 54 years, in 1938 assigned judge (Richteramt) in Vienna, later in Berlin.
Illegal Nazi.

Reichner, Wolfgang Dr., 52 years, doctor, illegal SS member.
National Socialist.

Reichner Gen. 55 years, until 1938 Ministerial Counsellor and Chief of the
Presidency of the Ministry of Commerce.
Christian Socialist.

Reichner, Dr. Dr. Gen. 60 years, Government Director (Regierungsdirektor) in Tyrol
until 1938, suffered by Nazi measures.
Christian Democrat.

Reichner, von 36 years, lecturer of the internal medicine, Vienna.
National Socialist.

Reichner, Dr. med. 32 years, doctor of the 1st.
National Socialist.

Reichner, Hans Gen. 42 years, until 1938 secretary of the Vienna German Union
(Deutsches Österreichisches Gewerkschaftsbund).
Social-Democrat.

Reichner, Siegfried Dr., Gen. 50 years, journalist, Official of the Rayer
(Austrian Radio). Discharged 1938. Under police
supervision.
Christian Democrat.

Reichner, Dr. Gen. 60 years, Federal Government Deputy (Landesdeputationsrat) in Styria.

Reichner, Walter Gen. 35 years, journalist until 1938 at the "Wiener Journal" after
1938 at "Wiener Wiener Tagblatt" as foreign correspondent on the
Balkan and suffered by punishing measures of the Bukarest Nazi Or-
ganisation. Very useful under tight supervision.
Liberal.

Reichner, Ludwig Doctor of Commerce, born 1911, Manager of the "Austrian Library"
(Österreichische Bibliothek).
Christian Democrat.

Armenian age. 60 years, Director of the state printing office (Yerevan).
Illnesses.

Armenian age. 50 years, acting councillor in Syria.
Christian socialist.

Armenian age. 60 years, Government Director in Syria, until 1938, released by the end of "conflict" (under official).
Communist nationalist.

Armenian age. 50 years, until 1938, Industrial Commissioner in the Ministry of Commerce.
Party member.

Armenian age. 34 years, President of the National-Socialist (National-Socialist, International, formerly "Nationalist", illegal, anti-party leader, National Socialist).

Armenian age. 55 years, until 1938, country councillor in Western Armenia.
Christian socialist.

Armenian age. 60 years, employed by the "Catholic action" in Vienna.
Christian socialist.

Armenian age. 34 years, until 1938, President of the National Institute in Yerevan.
Christian socialist.

Armenian age. 32 years, before and after 1938 in the Division of the state (radio).
Party member.

Armenian age. 34 years, until 1938, Professor. After 1938, Chief Editor of the "Armenian" (Yerevan) "Armenian".
National socialist.

Armenian age. 30 years, General-Secretary of the Union of Industrialists.
Party member.

Armenian age. 50 years, National Socialist, Councillor and official in the Ministry of Labour in Yerevan.
50 years

Armenian age. 45 years, Editor of the "Armenian" in Yerevan.
Liberal nationalist.

Armenian age. 60 years, until 1938, Industrial Commissioner in the Ministry of National Defense.
National socialist.

General's letter: 340000, Assistant of the "protection committee", Liliput and "Liliput"
Liliput. (I am not with Liliput too).

Author: **Wolfgang Iser**, Professor of Aesthetics in Vienna. After 1973 editor of "Poetik und Hermeneutik" series of 14 articles and speeches. National socialist

Washington, DC, 20 years, 1990 recipient of the Anthropology Institute Award.
 Ethnologist in London.
 National Scientist.

Indolite group, was, by virtue, secretary of the Mayor of Vienna, until 1938, an
 referred to him to receive protection.
 Christian socialist.

<u>Michael C. Dr. age 40 years. With 1933 Government Director in Upper Austria.</u>	<u>age 40 years. Lecturer of Internal Medicine in Vienna. Co-Editor of the "Wiener klinische Wochenschrift".</u>	<u>National</u>
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College Hills, 39 years, lecturer of Internal Medicine, Virginia Polytechnic Institute

David Robinson, age 65 years. Former soldier chief and Under Secretary of State. Retired. Retired.

On 10 April 1990, the first of two 100-ton, 10-metre diameter (Tubular) pressure (Compression) or (Tension) vessels, manufactured by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, was delivered to the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Washington, D.C., Dec. 30, 1968.

Director, Bureau of Pr., Wash. D.C. 20535, before and after 1939 Policy in Japan, 1940-1945

50 years. Expelled, after 1935 around 100,000 of the
 population (Jews) - majority (indigenous) -
 national socialist

Sholton Building: was 10 years since 1921 President of the Union of Industrialists
(President on Industrial Conference).

National Council

Solidarity
2006, 43 years. Important industrialist in Vienna.
National socialist.

Philip L. Stallard, Jr., 60 years, Police Chief of Vienna, Inc. of 10 years in the last 30 representing District and (he currently chaired it), in the District of New-Innervet.

Oct. 36 years. Ministerial Councillor in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Reference

Walter age 55 years. Until 1930 director of the county of justice.
Christian socialist

Walter age 60 years. Director of the public school in London.
Christian socialist

Walter age 55 years. Ministerial councillor in the education office
(subsequent)

National socialist.

Walter age 75 years. Before and after 1930 film author. Editor of the
"German Film-Journal".

Catholic, partyless.

Walter age 60 years. Until 1930 political editor of the "Volkspost".
After 1930 local politician as journalist, political writer of
leading articles in "German Journal" and "The Reich".

Without any political
conviction.

Walter age 50 years. Until 1930 Ministerial Councillor in the Chancellery.
National.

Walter age 76 years. Until 1930 first director of the German Reich
Office (Director, Reichsministerium).

National socialist.

Walter age 50 years. Until 1930 Ministerial Secretary in the Chancellery.
State Secretary.

National socialist.

Walter age 45 years. Councillor of the Legation until 1930, returned into
German service.

National socialist.

idea of all-new nursing curriculum and to
to be applied broadly.

some 40 years, until 2/23 when he was sentenced to 10 years, and died in the penitentiary in 1906.

1944. 1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 1953. 1954. 1955. 1956. 1957. 1958. 1959. 1960. 1961. 1962. 1963. 1964. 1965. 1966. 1967. 1968. 1969. 1970. 1971. 1972. 1973. 1974. 1975. 1976. 1977. 1978. 1979. 1980. 1981. 1982. 1983. 1984. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990. 1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090. 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100. 2101. 2102. 2103. 2104. 2105. 2106. 2107. 2108. 2109. 2110. 2111. 2112. 2113. 2114. 2115. 2116. 2117. 2118. 2119. 2120. 2121. 2122. 2123. 2124. 2125. 2126. 2127. 2128. 2129. 2130. 2131. 2132. 2133. 2134. 2135. 2136. 2137. 2138. 2139. 2140. 2141. 2142. 2143. 2144. 2145. 2146. 2147. 2148. 2149. 2150. 2151. 2152. 2153. 2154. 2155. 2156. 2157. 2158. 2159. 2160. 2161. 2162. 2163. 2164. 2165. 2166. 2167. 2168. 2169. 2170. 2171. 2172. 2173. 2174. 2175. 2176. 2177. 2178. 2179. 2180. 2181. 2182. 2183. 2184. 2185. 2186. 2187. 2188. 2189. 2190. 2191. 2192. 2193. 2194. 2195. 2196. 2197. 2198. 2199. 2200. 2201. 2202. 2203. 2204. 2205. 2206. 2207. 2208. 2209. 2210. 2211. 2212. 2213. 2214. 2215. 2216. 2217. 2218. 2219. 2220. 2221. 2222. 2223. 2224. 2225. 2226. 2227. 2228. 2229. 2230. 2231. 2232. 2233. 2234. 2235. 2236. 2237. 2238. 2239. 2240. 2241. 2242. 2243. 2244. 2245. 2246. 2247. 2248. 2249. 2250. 2251. 2252. 2253. 2254. 2255. 2256. 2257. 2258. 2259. 2260. 2261. 2262. 2263. 2264. 2265. 2266. 2267. 2268. 2269. 2270. 2271. 2272. 2273. 2274. 2275. 2276. 2277. 2278. 2279. 2280. 2281. 2282. 2283. 2284. 2285. 2286. 2287. 2288. 2289. 2290. 2291. 2292. 2293. 2294. 2295. 2296. 2297. 2298. 2299. 2300. 2301. 2302. 2303. 2304. 2305. 2306. 2307. 2308. 2309. 2310. 2311. 2312. 2313. 2314. 2315. 2316. 2317. 2318. 2319. 2320. 2321. 2322. 2323. 2324. 2325. 2326. 2327. 2328. 2329. 2330. 2331. 2332. 2333. 2334. 2335. 2336. 2337. 2338. 2339. 2340. 2341. 2342. 2343. 2344. 2345. 2346. 2347. 2348. 2349. 2350. 2351. 2352. 2353. 2354. 2355. 2356. 2357. 2358. 2359. 2360. 2361. 2362. 2363. 2364. 2365. 2366. 2367. 2368. 2369. 2370. 2371. 2372. 2373. 2374. 2375. 2376. 2377. 2378. 2379. 2380. 2381. 2382. 2383. 2384. 2385. 2386. 2387. 2388. 2389. 2390. 2391. 2392. 2393. 2394. 2395. 2396. 2397. 2398. 2399. 2400. 2401. 2402. 2403. 2404. 2405. 2406. 2407. 2408. 2409. 2410. 2411. 2412. 2413. 2414. 2415. 2416. 2417. 2418. 2419. 2420. 2421. 2422. 2423. 2424. 2425. 2426. 2427. 2428. 2429. 2430. 2431. 2432. 2433. 2434. 2435. 2436. 2437. 2438. 2439. 2440. 2441. 2442. 2443. 2444. 2445. 2446. 2447. 2448. 2449. 2450. 2451. 2452. 2453. 2454. 2455. 2456. 2457. 2458. 2459. 2460. 2461. 2462. 2463. 2464. 2465. 2466. 2467. 2468. 2469. 2470. 2471. 2472. 2473. 2474. 2475. 2476. 2477. 2478. 2479. 2480. 2481. 2482. 2483. 2484. 2485. 2486. 2487. 2488. 2489. 2490. 2491. 2492. 2493. 2494. 2495. 2496. 2497. 2498. 2499. 2500. 2501. 2502. 2503. 2504. 2505. 2506. 2507. 2508. 2509. 2510. 2511. 2512. 2513. 2514. 2515. 2516. 2517. 2518. 2519. 2520. 2521. 2522. 2523. 2524. 2525. 2526. 2527. 2528. 2529. 2530. 2531. 2532. 2533. 2534. 2535. 2536. 2537. 2538. 2539. 2540. 2541. 2542. 2543. 2544. 2545. 2546. 2547. 2548. 2549. 2550. 2551. 2552. 2553. 2554. 2555. 2556. 2557. 2558. 2559. 2560. 2561. 2562. 2563. 2564. 2565. 2566. 2567. 2568. 2569. 2570. 2571. 2572. 2573. 2574. 2575. 2576. 2577. 2578. 2579. 2580. 2581. 2582. 2583. 2584. 2585. 2586. 2587. 2588. 2589. 2590. 2591. 2592. 2593. 2594. 2595. 2596. 2597. 2598. 2599. 2600. 2601. 2602. 2603. 2604. 2605. 2606. 2607. 2608. 2609. 2610. 2611. 2612. 2613. 2614. 2615. 2616. 2617. 2618. 2619. 2620. 2621. 2622. 2623. 2624. 2625. 26

Application to the United States

(Room) unavailable

photopts #907 thru 12 • preliminary assessment of 66T from a group of 8 men
and women.

country/units

Illness, death, and 30 years, until 1950, maintained control in the industry of
and company.

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Dr. J. Earl
was, in 1934, Industrial Counselor in the "Division
of" Ministry of Agriculture, and worked above the age limit,
Crestline, Parkville

Source: James
 (Describing the author as "old timer", abt. 50 years, "journalist",
 "early critic of the 'Red-baiters'", "after 1935 admired as
 "unofficial collaborator of Red propaganda",
 "British Consul")

Editor, Staff,
c. 30 years, until 1936
in military service,
1913, now 175 years
journalist at the Volontary, after 1938
subsequently employed by "Tribune" until

[illegible]

Wick, David, Jr., age, 60 years, until 1973 Director of the National Library and
Congress, until 1963 Chief Counsel, President of the Federal National Council.

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Eligible for
award, but also of
exceptional merit in
conducting research

continued

Fourth, however, we do not, joined (conspicuously) in the Federal Court of Appeals, 63-220, 63-221, 63-222, 63-223, 63-224, 63-225, 63-226, 63-227, 63-228, 63-229, 63-230, 63-231, 63-232, 63-233, 63-234, 63-235, 63-236, 63-237, 63-238, 63-239, 63-240, 63-241, 63-242, 63-243, 63-244, 63-245, 63-246, 63-247, 63-248, 63-249, 63-250, 63-251, 63-252, 63-253, 63-254, 63-255, 63-256, 63-257, 63-258, 63-259, 63-260, 63-261, 63-262, 63-263, 63-264, 63-265, 63-266, 63-267, 63-268, 63-269, 63-270, 63-271, 63-272, 63-273, 63-274, 63-275, 63-276, 63-277, 63-278, 63-279, 63-280, 63-281, 63-282, 63-283, 63-284, 63-285, 63-286, 63-287, 63-288, 63-289, 63-290, 63-291, 63-292, 63-293, 63-294, 63-295, 63-296, 63-297, 63-298, 63-299, 63-300, 63-301, 63-302, 63-303, 63-304, 63-305, 63-306, 63-307, 63-308, 63-309, 63-310, 63-311, 63-312, 63-313, 63-314, 63-315, 63-316, 63-317, 63-318, 63-319, 63-320, 63-321, 63-322, 63-323, 63-324, 63-325, 63-326, 63-327, 63-328, 63-329, 63-330, 63-331, 63-332, 63-333, 63-334, 63-335, 63-336, 63-337, 63-338, 63-339, 63-340, 63-341, 63-342, 63-343, 63-344, 63-345, 63-346, 63-347, 63-348, 63-349, 63-350, 63-351, 63-352, 63-353, 63-354, 63-355, 63-356, 63-357, 63-358, 63-359, 63-360, 63-361, 63-362, 63-363, 63-364, 63-365, 63-366, 63-367, 63-368, 63-369, 63-370, 63-371, 63-372, 63-373, 63-374, 63-375, 63-376, 63-377, 63-378, 63-379, 63-380, 63-381, 63-382, 63-383, 63-384, 63-385, 63-386, 63-387, 63-388, 63-389, 63-390, 63-391, 63-392, 63-393, 63-394, 63-395, 63-396, 63-397, 63-398, 63-399, 63-400, 63-401, 63-402, 63-403, 63-404, 63-405, 63-406, 63-407, 63-408, 63-409, 63-410, 63-411, 63-412, 63-413, 63-414, 63-415, 63-416, 63-417, 63-418, 63-419, 63-420, 63-421, 63-422, 63-423, 63-424, 63-425, 63-426, 63-427, 63-428, 63-429, 63-430, 63-431, 63-432, 63-433, 63-434, 63-435, 63-436, 63-437, 63-438, 63-439, 63-440, 63-441, 63-442, 63-443, 63-444, 63-445, 63-446, 63-447, 63-448, 63-449, 63-450, 63-451, 63-452, 63-453, 63-454, 63-455, 63-456, 63-457, 63-458, 63-459, 63-460, 63-461, 63-462, 63-463, 63-464, 63-465, 63-466, 63-467, 63-468, 63-469, 63-470, 63-471, 63-472, 63-473, 63-474, 63-475, 63-476, 63-477, 63-478, 63-479, 63-480, 63-481, 63-482, 63-483, 63-484, 63-485, 63-486, 63-487, 63-488, 63-489, 63-490, 63-491, 63-492, 63-493, 63-494, 63-495, 63-496, 63-497, 63-498, 63-499, 63-500, 63-501, 63-502, 63-503, 63-504, 63-505, 63-506, 63-507, 63-508, 63-509, 63-510, 63-511, 63-512, 63-513, 63-514, 63-515, 63-516, 63-517, 63-518, 63-519, 63-520, 63-521, 63-522, 63-523, 63-524, 63-525, 63-526, 63-527, 63-528, 63-529, 63-530, 63-531, 63-532, 63-533, 63-534, 63-535, 63-536, 63-537, 63-538, 63-539, 63-540, 63-541, 63-542, 63-543, 63-544, 63-545, 63-546, 63-547, 63-548, 63-549, 63-550, 63-551, 63-552, 63-553, 63-554, 63-555, 63-556, 63-557, 63-558, 63-559, 63-560, 63-561, 63-562, 63-563, 63-564, 63-565, 63-566, 63-567, 63-568, 63-569, 63-570, 63-571, 63-572, 63-573, 63-574, 63-575, 63-576, 63-577, 63-578, 63-579, 63-580, 63-581, 63-582, 63-583, 63-584, 63-585, 63-586, 63-587, 63-588, 63-589, 63-590, 63-591, 63-592, 63-593, 63-594, 63-595, 63-596, 63-597, 63-598, 63-599, 63-600, 63-601, 63-602, 63-603, 63-604, 63-605, 63-606, 63-607, 63-608, 63-609, 63-610, 63-611, 63-612, 63-613, 63-614, 63-615, 63-616, 63-617, 63-618, 63-619, 63-620, 63-621, 63-622, 63-623, 63-624, 63-625, 63-626, 63-627, 63-628, 63-629, 63-630, 63-631, 63-632, 63-633, 63-634, 63-635, 63-636, 63-637, 63-638, 63-639, 63-640, 63-641, 63-642, 63-643, 63-644, 63-645, 63-646, 63-647, 63-648, 63-649, 63-650, 63-651, 63-652, 63-653, 63-654, 63-655, 63-656, 63-657, 63-658, 63-659, 63-660, 63-661, 63-662, 63-663, 63-664, 63-665, 63-666, 63-667, 63-668, 63-669, 63-670, 63-671, 63-672, 63-673, 63-674, 63-675, 63-676, 63-677, 63-678, 63-679, 63-680, 63-681, 63-682, 63-683, 63-684, 63-685, 63-686, 63-687, 63-688, 63-689, 63-690, 63-691, 63-692, 63-693, 63-694, 63-695, 63-696, 63-697, 63-698, 63-699, 63-700, 63-701, 63-702, 63-703, 63-704, 63-705, 63-706, 63-707, 63-708, 63-709, 63-710, 63-711, 63-712, 63-713, 63-714, 63-715, 63-716, 63-717, 63-718, 63-719, 63-720, 63-721, 63-722, 63-723, 63-724, 63-725, 63-726, 63-727, 63-

1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 26

Investigative: non-lytic

Connelly, Oscar, 45 years, lawyer and President of the Board of "Anyone in Charge."

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from 60 years, until 1935 conventional control in the industry of operation, and later to - day movement.

Continued contact.

Special Agent
 Ocas, 11 years, until 1938 industrial counselor in the Department
 of the Ministry of Agriculture, stationed before the Agr. Bank,
 (Santiago, Santiago)

[illegible]

Walter, George, was born [redacted] at [redacted], New York, U.S.A., circa 1908; until 1937, journalist at the "Herald Tribune"; from 1937-1946, in addition, editor of "The American Review"; after 1946, he has been employed by "International Herald Tribune".

Mytilus edulis Linné

Wick, Jacob, Dr. 000. 60 years, until 1953 Director of the National Library and
president of the National Natural History
Museum, Washington, D.C.

Efficient growth
over 40 years, have an average annual growth rate of 1.5% and are highly productive.

Countdown, November, 1980, 67 pages, jacket (overlaminated) in the folded part of the book. 1980. 125 p. 12 cm. 100 copies.

Joseph, until 1933 Federal Governor (Barren territory), in
Arrested. Discharged by Board.

James A. Young, lawyer and president of the Board of Directors in 1904, is shown in the center of the group. He is wearing a dark suit and a white shirt with a dark tie. To his right is a man in a light-colored suit and a white shirt with a dark tie. To the far right is a man in a dark suit and a white shirt with a dark tie. The group is standing in front of a dark background.

son, 46 years, until 2000 secretary of the Federal Council (Government),

WILLIAM W. WILSON, JR.,
COO. 35 YEARS, UNTIL 1934; HIGHER SECURITY IN THE ARMY
AS AN OFFICER, AFTER 1934.

Therese Bonn, age 35 years, until 1938 Court Counsel (officiant) of the Syrian Community.
Therese Bonn, age 35 years, Engineer, suffered of Nazi persecution, Christian socialist.
Therese Bonn, age 60 years, until 1938 Minister Plenipotentiary in Berlin, Partyless.
Therese Bonn, age 48 years, until 1938 Secretary of the Austrian Economic Union (Austrian), Partyless.
Therese Bonn, age 50 years, until 1938 Deputy (Minister), suffered by Nazi persecution, Christian socialist.
Therese Bonn, age 55 years, age of induction, suffered by Nazi persecution, Christian socialist.
Therese Bonn, age 46 years, Commissioner of the Legation in the Presidency (Legation) in the Presidency, Partyless.
Therese Bonn, born 1910, Minister of the High Court, Christian socialist.
Therese Bonn, age 65 years, former Director of Education, Christian socialist.
Therese Bonn, age 50 years, until 1938 Secretary of Legation, Partyless.
Therese Bonn, age 40 years, until 1938 Secretary of Legation, Partyless.
Therese Bonn, age 48 years, until 1938 German Ambassador in Paris, Catholic, Partyless.
Therese Bonn, age 65 years, former Department leader (Minister) in the Ministry of Education, Catholic, Partyless.
Therese Bonn, age 60 years, former Secretary in Berlin, suffered by Nazi persecution, Christian socialist.
Therese Bonn, age 50 years, Architect, Federal Government in Berlin until 1938 (Ministerial Director), suffered by Nazi persecution, Partyless.
Therese Bonn, age 46 years, until 1938 Section Controller (Minister) in the Ministry, Partyless.

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 1914-1915 | 1916-1917 | 1918-1919 | 1920-1921 | 1922-1923 | 1924-1925 | 1926-1927 | 1928-1929 | 1930-1931 | 1932-1933 | 1934-1935 | 1936-1937 | 1938-1939 | 1940-1941 | 1942-1943 | 1944-1945 | 1946-1947 | 1948-1949 | 1950-1951 | 1952-1953 | 1954-1955 | 1956-1957 | 1958-1959 | 1960-1961 | 1962-1963 | 1964-1965 | 1966-1967 | 1968-1969 | 1970-1971 | 1972-1973 | 1974-1975 | 1976-1977 | 1978-1979 | 1980-1981 | 1982-1983 | 1984-1985 | 1986-1987 | 1988-1989 | 1990-1991 | 1992-1993 | 1994-1995 | 1996-1997 | 1998-1999 | 2000-2001 | 2002-2003 | 2004-2005 | 2006-2007 | 2008-2009 | 2010-2011 | 2012-2013 | 2014-2015 | 2016-2017 | 2018-2019 | 2020-2021 | 2022-2023 | 2024-2025 | 2026-2027 | 2028-2029 | 2030-2031 | 2032-2033 | 2034-2035 | 2036-2037 | 2038-2039 | 2040-2041 | 2042-2043 | 2044-2045 | 2046-2047 | 2048-2049 | 2050-2051 | 2052-2053 | 2054-2055 | 2056-2057 | 2058-2059 | 2060-2061 | 2062-2063 | 2064-2065 | 2066-2067 | 2068-2069 | 2070-2071 | 2072-2073 | 2074-2075 | 2076-2077 | 2078-2079 | 2080-2081 | 2082-2083 | 2084-2085 | 2086-2087 | 2088-2089 | 2090-2091 | 2092-2093 | 2094-2095 | 2096-2097 | 2098-2099 | 2100-2101 | 2102-2103 | 2104-2105 | 2106-2107 | 2108-2109 | 2110-2111 | 2112-2113 | 2114-2115 | 2116-2117 | 2118-2119 | 2120-2121 | 2122-2123 | 2124-2125 | 2126-2127 | 2128-2129 | 2130-2131 | 2132-2133 | 2134-2135 | 2136-2137 | 2138-2139 | 2140-2141 | 2142-2143 | 2144-2145 | 2146-2147 | 2148-2149 | 2150-2151 | 2152-2153 | 2154-2155 | 2156-2157 | 2158-2159 | 2160-2161 | 2162-2163 | 2164-2165 | 2166-2167 | 2168-2169 | 2170-2171 | 2172-2173 | 2174-2175 | 2176-2177 | 2178-2179 | 2180-2181 | 2182-2183 | 2184-2185 | 2186-2187 | 2188-2189 | 2190-2191 | 2192-2193 | 2194-2195 | 2196-2197 | 2198-2199 | 2200-2201 | 2202-2203 | 2204-2205 | 2206-2207 | 2208-2209 | 2210-2211 | 2212-2213 | 2214-2215 | 2216-2217 | 2218-2219 | 2220-2221 | 2222-2223 | 2224-2225 | 2226-2227 | 2228-2229 | 2230-2231 | 2232-2233 | 2234-2235 | 2236-2237 | 2238-2239 | 2240-2241 | 2242-2243 | 2244-2245 | 2246-2247 | 2248-2249 | 2250-2251 | 2252-2253 | 2254-2255 | 2256-2257 | 2258-2259 | 2260-2261 | 2262-2263 | 2264-2265 | 2266-2267 | 2268-2269 | 2270-2271 | 2272-2273 | 2274-2275 | 2276-2277 | 2278-2279 | 2280-2281 | 2282-2283 | 2284-2285 | 2286-2287 | 2288-2289 | 2290-2291 | 2292-2293 | 2294-2295 | 2296-2297 | 2298-2299 | 2300-2301 | 2302-2303 | 2304-2305 | 2306-2307 | 2308-2309 | 2310-2311 | 2312-2313 | 2314-2315 | 2316-2317 | 2318-2319 | 2320-2321 | 2322-2323 | 2324-2325 | 2326-2327 | 2328-2329 | 2330-2331 | 2332-2333 | 2334-2335 | 2336-2337 | 2338-2339 | 2340-2341 | 2342-2343 | 2344-2345 | 2346-2347 | 2348-2349 | 2350-2351 | 2352-2353 | 2354-2355 | 2356-2357 | 2358-2359 | 2360-2361 | 2362-2363 | 2364-2365 | 2366-2367 | 2368-2369 | 2370-2371 | 2372-2373 | 2374-2375 | 2376-2377 | 2378-2379 | 2380-2381 | 2382-2383 | 2384-2385 | 2386-2387 | 2388-2389 | 2390-2391 | 2392-2393 | 2394-2395 | 2396-2397 | 2398-2399 | 2400-2401 | 2402-2403 | 2404-2405 | 2406-2407 | 2408-2409 | 2410-2411 | 2412-2413 | 2414-2415 | 2416-2417 | 2418-2419 | 2420-2421 | 2422-2423 | 2424-2425 | 2426-2427 | 2428-2429 | 2430-2431 | 2432-2433 | 2434-2435 | 2436-2437 | 2438-2439 | 2440-2441 | 2442-2443 | 2444-2445 | 2446-2447 | 2448-2449 | 2450-2451 | 2452-2453 | 2454-2455 | 2456-2457 | 2458- |
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60 years, when the Federal Reserve Board (FOMC) was

conclusion

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Department of Psychology

been 40 years, until 1958 memorial chief, conductor
in the community, informed by Paul Moseley, 1000
contribution 1000

Chemical Abstracts, 1980, 92, 160620k.

Oct. 30 born, April 1938 Counselor in the Ministry of Education in Berlin - nontheistic Catholic

Note: 30 years, until 1950 composition in the industry of 1940-1949.

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over. Of course, until 1973 cabinet members (excluding the president) of the president's party were

info@cmi.com : 800/222-2222

For the year ending 31st March 1967, the following figures were obtained:

2007-2008

was 30 years, until 1993 Secretary of the Austrian Committee
in Austria. Under arrest for several weeks on suspicion
of being a member of the Austrian resistance movement.
Austria.

Journal of Management Education

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55 years, clinically satisfied; member of the chapter of
56. Boston, Mass.

collected in 1949. Descriptions:

cell. 60 points, 100 points in 1970.

Carroll T. Quinn

was 30 years, until 1931 Director of the "Young Russia" Russian Revolutionalist

1966, 25 years, until 1991 industrial production in the USSR declined sharply. In 1992, the country was hit by a severe recession, and the economy collapsed. The country was in a state of economic crisis, and the government was unable to pay its debts. The country was in a state of economic crisis, and the government was unable to pay its debts.

cc: 63 years; Androtar Island; Discharged.

Artículo 10.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| <u>Robert Nelson,</u> | born 60 years, until 1933 Ministerial Chief, Commissioner in the Chancellery, suffered by Nazi measures. Communist camp. | Christian Socialist |
| <u>Josephine Gottfried,</u> | born 20 years, until 1933 Chancellor in the Ministry of the Interior in Berlin - investigation reliable. | Catholic, Catholicism |
| <u>Julius Stamm,</u> | born 30 years, until 1933 Chancellor in the Ministry of the Interior. | Catholic, Catholicism |
| <u>Robert Otto,</u> | born 45 years, until 1933 Cabinet Director (Administration) of the President, imprisoned. | Catholic, Catholicism |
| <u>Josephine Vectors,</u> | born 47 years, until 1933 employed by the German National Library. | Catholicism |
| <u>Julius Otto,</u> | born 30 years, until 1933 Secretary of the National Committee in Berlin, under arrest for several months as Ministerial Chief, active member of the German National Library, liberal. | Liberal |
| <u>Julius Stamm,</u> | born 1914, before 1933 employed by the German National Library (Governmental Library). | Liberal |
| <u>Julius Stamm, Commission,</u> | born 30 years, absolutely anti-Nazi, member of the Council of the German National Library, liberal. | Liberal |
| <u>Julius Stamm, Dr.</u> | born 60 years, member in Berlin. | Catholicism |
| <u>Julius Stamm,</u> | born 30 years, until 1933 Director of the German National Library, suffered by Nazi measures, imprisoned. | Christian Socialist |
| <u>Julius Stamm, Paul,</u> | born 25 years, until 1933 Ministerial Chief in the Ministry of the Interior, suffered by Nazi measures, imprisoned. | Catholicism |
| <u>Julius Stamm,</u> | born 60 years, Ministerial Chief, imprisoned. | Catholicism |
| <u>Julius Stamm,</u> | born 25 years, until 1933 Ministerial Chief in the Ministry of the Interior, suffered by Nazi measures, imprisoned. | Catholicism |
| <u>Julius Stamm,</u> | born 60 years, until 1933 Ministerial Chief in the Ministry of the Interior, suffered by Nazi measures, imprisoned. | Catholicism |

5022

George Westfield, author, was 50 years, until 1790, transferred responsibility for the organization of the (Independent Order of the Odd Fellows) to the Grand Lodge.

Colleges: Fletcher

There are two
ways to do this. The first is to
use the `getenv` function to get the
value of the environment variable.
The second is to use the `getenv`
function to get the value of the
environment variable.

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[illegible]

Louise Toliver, born [redacted] 1908; until 1930 Robert Toliver, now 65 years; until 1967 living group of 10 persons at home; now in hospital.

1999 April
now, 60 years, until 1998 Performed. Accurately Controlled and
Leader of the "Government" in Japan.
Chairman of the National

1. General Information
 2. Personal Data
 3. Education
 4. Employment History
 5. Financial History
 6. Character References
 7. Investigation Results
 8. Recommendations
 9. Signature and Date
 10. Remarks

until Robert,
one 50 years, until 1952 Senator in the Province of
the Ministry of Education. Suffered by heart attacks, a
Christian socialist

Country: Indonesia
Year: 1995
City: Jakarta
Organization: Ministry of Education and Culture
Project: National Curriculum Framework for Mathematics
Version: 1.0
Author: National Curriculum Framework Development Team
Editor: National Curriculum Framework Development Team
Reviewer: National Curriculum Framework Development Team
Illustrator: National Curriculum Framework Development Team
Printer: National Curriculum Framework Development Team
Year: 1995
Page: 1

1. What is the purpose of the study?
 2. What are the research questions?
 3. What is the significance of the study?
 4. What are the limitations of the study?
 5. What are the conclusions of the study?
 6. What are the implications of the study?
 7. What are the future research directions?
 8. What are the ethical considerations?
 9. What are the funding sources?
 10. What are the acknowledgments?
 11. What are the references?
 12. What are the appendices?
 13. What are the footnotes?
 14. What are the tables?
 15. What are the figures?
 16. What are the charts?
 17. What are the graphs?
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Miller not so young, until 1970 members of the San Carlos Association
from the leaders of the tribe.

INTEREST PAYABLE, 000, 35 years; principal, 60,000
in arrears; interest, 10,000

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area 60 years, until 1978. Number of visits
to each area.

University of Colorado

Abstract

52 years, before 1907 he was 42.50 reduction of 10.50 on the table since in 1907.

Christian Socialist

2000-2001

150

• **2007-2011:**
 • **Proportion non-employment** on the **budgetary** forecast for 2007-2011

100

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Journal of Internal Medicine 255: 105–112

see 12 years, until 2004 Department Linear for popular
animation (software for modelling) in Virost, most
common reservation

Wojtyła, Karol J. 1981. *On the*

multifactorial etiology.

2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 26

over 45 years, until 1930 formed outside Corporation, until
enter in articles.

Journal of Management Inquiry 20(4)

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Volume 34(4)

que, 60 years; with 20% natural Senegalese population and 10% of the "overseas" in Africa.

[illegible]

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Editorial Director *David C. Reardon*

and, to view, former Grand Treasurer and Judge, Supreme Court.

100

www.oxfordjournals.org

Abstract: 1024

cons. 50 years, until 1975. Contribution to the production of the industry of glass, suffered by that industry, Christian Bogdan

2025/0001

University of California, Berkeley

[illegible][illegible]

Journal of Management Inquiry 20(4)

[illegible]

44730F

Doc. No. 1000, JULY 2013 President of the American Association
for the Advancement of Science

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Gen. S. J. Jones, Jr., Journalist, writer.
In concentration camps
Socialist

From: c@riscv.org

Abstract

DOB: 20 years, single, 1950 Federal Reserve Controller, Minister
of Education, Cuba City

3. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* contents were determined by spectrophotometry using the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1987).

Also, please

[illegible]

10

Chancellor's (Department of Public), suggested by Edith

Party Leaders

[illegible]

Robert M. Taylor
 President
 University of California
 4054 La Jolla Village Drive
 San Diego, CA 92161

born 1936, son of a physician (father) and nurse (mother), followed by dual citizenship. 1/5/71 drafted into the United States Convention No. 10000.

WILLIAM C. YOUNG, Director, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, Maryland

On the ground, until 1930, primary enrollment and years of schooling in the United States were lower than in the United Kingdom, and the United States was ranked 15th in the world in terms of years of schooling.

being a woman, until 1936 James (James) in the
 Nevada Community.

and, as means, local life - social relations, materiality and
the formation of new forms of organization, etc.

2000

over 25 years. Until 1939, judges in the federal system of law (judicial organization) and local executive (administration) functions were elected.

Publication Information

with a (b) system. "Sector Stabilization", followed immediately by the "Sector Reform" and "Structural Reform" will lead to a more stable and efficient economy.

11/26/2010 10:00 AM

1980, 85 years. The [unintelligible] ministry of the [unintelligible]
state police, says it noted numerous problems.
[Unintelligible]

© 2000 Blackwell Science Ltd *Journal of Internal Medicine* 247: 101–107

over 50 years, since 1936 International Councils for the Study of the Jewish People have been held in New York and Washington, D.C., and by local colleges.

Sincerely,
Robert M. Shapiro

5023

1000

3

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <u>Stefan, Alexander</u> | born 30 years, until 1938 industrial secretary in the Ministry of Commerce,
Partyless |
| <u>Stefan, Alexander</u> | born 42 years, clerk of the bank director and deputy
Partyless |
| <u>Stefan, Alexander</u> | born 40 years, until 1933 police chief Commissioner in the Ministry of Justice
Partyless |
| <u>Stefan, Alexander</u> | born 1934, lawyer in Vienna, 5 weeks of arrest,
Catholic, Partyless |
| <u>Stefan, Alexander</u> | born 1935, until 1938 ministerial secretary in the Ministry of Education
Christian Democrat |
| <u>Stefan, Alexander</u> | born 43 years, until 1938 lawyer in Stuttgart, arrest,
Christian Democrat |
| <u>Stefan, Adolf</u> | born 30 years, lawyer, ex law school lecturer (Lecture-
reputation) in Berlin,
Christian Democrat |
| <u>Stefan, Adolf</u> | born 55 years, until 1938 ministerial councillor in the Ministry of Social Affairs,
Partyless |
| <u>Stefan, Adolf</u> | born 1912 journalist, was returned education from the Soviet Union (after Berlin), after 1933 employed as editor-
prior at the German Information (Berlin), in relevant
and foreign service. Since 1943 in active military
service,
Hitlerist. |
| <u>Stefan, Adolf</u> | born 35 years, until 1933 Minister of Justice,
Partyless. |
| <u>Stefan, Adolf</u> | born 40 years, until 1938 Ministerial Chief Commissioner in the Ministry of Education, arrested by West authorities
Christian Democrat |
| <u>Stefan, Adolf</u> | born 1935 entrepreneur, publisher of National Economy on the Ministry of Finance, Ministerial
Chief Clerk, Partyless |
| <u>Stefan, Adolf</u> | born 50 years, until 1938 Ministerial Commissioner and Director (Ministerial Commissioner and Ministerial) in the Ministry of Agriculture,
Christian Democrat |

Interim Head age 53 years. Until 1933 Legation Counselor (Legationsssekretär).
Discharged by Nazi measures.

Henry Lohner, age 55 years. Until 1933 Minister Plenipotentiary in Athens.
Partyless

Walter Lohner age 60 years. Until 1933 Ministerial Counselor in the
Ministry of Education.
Partyless

Walter Anton age 61 years. Until 1933 General Director of the Austrian
Economic Ministry.
Christian Socialist

Reinhold Anton age 60 years. Until 1933 Vice President of the Court of
Law in Garm.
Partyless

Severin Anton age 50 years. Until 1933 employed in the Ministry for
Foreign Affairs.
Catholic, Partyless

Paul Anton age 50 years. Until 1933 Ministerial Counselor in the
Ministry of Education. Discharged.
Partyless

Walter Anton age 50 years. Until 1933 Secretary of Legation in Rome
Service. Discharged.
Partyless



ÖSTERREICHISCHES BUREAU
UFFICIO AUSTRIACO
AUSTRIAN OFFICE

ROM. 41/XI. 1944.

VIA MERCADANTE, 15 (ANGULO VIA PERUGINA)
TEL. 81.727

Report.

The recently founded "Austrian Action" has elected its administrative board, and that: 6 christian-democrats, 2 socialists, 2 liberal-democrats and 2 monarchists, was communicated some weeks ago.

The first task of the new elected administrative board was the election of the Action's president. After some deliberation the board resolved unanimously to ask his excellency Prof. Joseph Debratsberger, the former president of the dissolved "Austrian Committee" to take this charge. A letter has been dispatched to him, asking whether he would be willing to assume the charge of the president of the "Austrian Action" too and when he would likely come to Rome.

In the mean time - it was decided - the four vice-presidents, everyone appointed by one of the above mentioned four groups, will alternately accomplish the president's duties. For the first month the christian-democrat vice-president, as the leader of the strongest group, will be in charge. In the next months the other vice-presidents will follow by turn, according to the strength of the group represented by them.

The four vice-presidents are:

Paul SCHMID, Christian-democrat,
Heinz Arthur HANF, socialist,
Ernst SCHMID, Liberal-Democrat,
Nicolaus Count REVENTH, Monarchist.

It's worth mentioning, that the "Austrian Office" formed by former Austrian civil servants, will continue its activity, quite separated from the "Austrian Action" and its administrative board, but working together with them, for the common aim.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APC 394

Ref: 378.11

24 November 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: G-5 Section, Allied Force Headquarters

SUBJECT: Report on Austrian Electric Power Plants
Under German Rule.

1. With reference to Political Section's Memorandum No. 378.11 dated 13 November, there is submitted herewith a single copy of a "Report on Austrian Electric Power Plants Under German Rule" which was provided today by Dr. Peter Dreyche-Zuliany, who states that he is unable to furnish further copies because he lacks facilities and materials for copying.

2. The same applies to his report entitled "Report on Austrian Industries Under German Rule" for which, in your memorandum number P(381-2) dated November 16, 1944, you requested two more copies.

3. Dr. Dreyche-Zuliany is willing to afford us all possible assistance, but he does lack the where-with-all and the financial resources to carry on.

For the Chief Commissioner:

WILLIAM W. SCHOTT
Vice President, Political Section

1 Encl: Report on Austrian Electric
Power Plants Under German Rule.

File

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

Ref: 378.11

13 November 1944

Lt. Colonel T. B. Jackson
G-5 Section,
Allied Force Headquarters
A.P.O. 512

My dear Colonel:

With reference to Political Section's Memorandum No. 378.1 dated 23 October 1944, it has occurred to me that perhaps Dr. Freycha, who is the author of the two studies on Austria thus far submitted by us, might be of considerable use to those who are planning for Austria. I have had several conversations with this gentleman and he impresses me as a high-minded, intelligent, and agreeable person who has an unselfish interest in his country and, from information received by persons who have worked closer to him, he seems to be reliable.

I do not know what sort of an organization there is for the work on Austria, but I make the above suggestion for what it is worth.

With warmest regards I remain

Faithfully yours,

WILLIAM F. SCHOTT
Vice President, Political Section

5012

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

Ref: 378.11

13 November 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: C-5 Section, Allied Force Headquarters

SUBJECT : Report on Austrian Industries Under German Rule.

1. Reference Political Section Memorandum No. 378.1 dated 23 October 1944. There is submitted herewith a single copy of a "Report on Austrian Industries Under German Rule," which was handed to Political Section, A.C. by Dr. Peter Breycha-Suliony who prepared the "Study of Administrative Conditions in Austria," which was forwarded with memorandum under reference.

2. It should be noted in the Forward of this Document that Dr. Breycha is prepared to furnish reports on various other commercial activities in Austria.

3. As of possible ^{IN TEST} information, a biography of Dr. Breycha, as submitted by him, is to be found under the binding of this Report.

For the Chief Commissioner:-

WILLIAM W. SCHOTT
Vice President, Political Section

1 Encl: "Report on Austrian
Industries Under German
Rule"

5011

CopyCurriculum Vitae.Dr. Peter Breycha-Zuliany

Born: 16th Sept. 1906 in Vienna, Austrian citizen,

Religion: Roman-catholic,

Father: Lawyer Dr. Oscar Breycha-Zuliany+

Mother: Elisabeth widowed von Wedemeyer,

widowed Breycha-Zuliany,

born Mueller.

Education: Elementary School, Classical College,

Commercial Academy, Universities of

Vienna and Graz (Juridical Faculty).

Practical formation:

- a) In general Economics and Transportation
(in the services of the forwarding-agency
Schenker & Co., during 4 years).
- b) In Industry (Manager of the Oil Regener-
ation Comp., during 2 years).

In 1935, I was called to civil service as an expert in Transport questions and was appointed to the Austrian Consul-General at Trieste, as Attache for Commerce and Traffic.

When the Austrian Consulate was dissolved, I was licenced, being known as an opponent to national-socialism.

At the end of 1938, foundation of an own industrial enterprise for the production of chemical-technical products, in Trieste.

In August 1943, I had to escape from national-socialist persecution to

Rome.

5010

(HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
POLITICAL SECTION

Our ref 378-11

November 20, 1944

REF: P/381-2

SUBJECT: Report on Austrian Industries
Under German Rule.

TO : Allied Force Headquarters
G-5 Section, APO 512

In regard to the above-mentioned report,
Mr. Braycha-Zuliany will endeavor to supply the two
copies requested by your office. As the document is
rather lengthy it will be not an easy matter and will
probably take from one to two weeks, but he is quite
willing to do so, if possible.

W. W. Schott
Vice President

By:

378-11

3108

Political Sec.

WS

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

16 November 1944

REF : P/381-2

SUBJECT: Report on Austrian Industries
Under German Rule.

TO : Headquarters Allied Commission,
Attn. Political Section
William W. SCHOTT,
Vice - President.



1. The above-named publication has been received by this Section and receipt is acknowledged with thanks.
2. In order to enable us to study this document in detail, we would be obliged if you could supply two more copies for same.
3. Your suggestions re Dr. Breycha-Zuliany are, at the moment, under consideration, and a reply will be given in due course.

For the Asst. Chief of Staff G-5:

Nicholls to Tel.

H.R. Nicholls,
Lieut. Colonel,
G-5 Section.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

Ref: 378.1

23 October 1944

SUBJECT: Study of Administrative Conditions in Austria
on March 10, 1938, and suggestions for procedure
in establishing future Allied Military Government.

TO : C-5 Section, Allied Forces Headquarters

1. There is submitted herewith a copy of the document mentioned above which was handed Political Section, A.C.C. by Dr. Peter Breysen-Silany, Secretary and Director of the Austrian Office in Rome. Parenthetically, the Austrian Office, as distinct from the Austrian Committee of Liberation, appears to be a patriotic, non-political organization which has had Anglo-American support (primarily S.C.M. and C.A.S., but not A.C.C.) and which has been found useful by the agencies which supported it.

2. The study was designed, for the convenience of A.C.C. to harmonize its various subjects with those treated by the several Sub-Commissions. Political Section has not had time to give more than a cursory examination to this work but it appears to provide some useful information for those who are planning for the Austrian Theater.

3. The question of Austria's future police organization seems to be of particular concern to the Austrian Office which finds the present one to be a complete instrument of the Gestapo. It is suggested that members of the future organization be selected, and trained now, from amongst reliable Austrian prisoners of war; and pointed out that the political divisions of Austria are so small and unimportant within them so intimate, that the screening of persons would not be difficult once a nucleus of reliable persons is found.

For the Chief Commissioner:

WILLIAM W. SCHOTT
Vice President, Political Section

1 Encl: Document as above.

5008

Study of Administrative Conditions in Austria on March
10, 1956, and suggestions for procedure in establishing future
Allied Military Government

I N D E X .

| | |
|--|------|
| Introduction | 1 |
| General Administration and Security | 3 |
| Justice | 11 |
| Department of Education | 15 |
| Reconstruction of Education | 19 |
| Rails | 23 |
| Prerogatives of the State | 29 |
| Bases of Taxation and Tax Laws | 31 |
| Economic Organizations and Institutions | 35 |
| Economic Plan (SP) and Supplement | 40 a |
| Financial Economy and Supplement | 53 |
| Banks, Insurance Companies and Saving Banks | 61 |
| Forwarding Business | 67 |
| Labour Organization and Labour Office | 71 |
| Problem of unemployment | 73 |
| State of Health | 79 |
| Austrian Red Cross | 83 |
| Purging of State and Economy from Nazi-elements | 85 |
| Identification and Registration | 89 |
| Particular Institutions | 93 |
| The artistic treasures of Austria (with exception of Vienna) | |
| which have to be secured | 97 |
| Conclusion | 109 |
| List of the Collaborators | 111 |

378.1

INTRODUCTION.

Austrians in liberated Italy, who have worked in different departments as civil servants and have been in contact with their fatherland only a short while ago, attempt in the following essay, to give a survey over the state affairs, the Allies will probably face in the present, when Austria will be freed from foreign oppression. For every branch we are going to give a short description of the different administrative authorities and public institutions in the moment of the Anschluss and finally are going to suggest, how this organization could be brought into close collaboration with the Allied authorities, destined for Austria.

Using the experience, gained from an examination of such measures in Italy, closely watched and observed by the Austrians - we are going to develop a program for immediate realization for the Allied occupation authorities, in order to avoid grave and useless complications as a result of the particular situation in Austria. The situation in Austria will be a particular one, first of all, as there is, not as in the case of other occupied states, no Austrian government in exile, capable to return into office immediately after liberation, and because the whole administration and economy of Austria have to be severed of the German Reich. These particular facts suggest particular measures, to take immediately after the liberation of Austria.

As "Standard-day" for measures we have chosen the March 10th 1938, as already on March 11th there were signs of the coercion, which led to the Anschluss on March 15th.

We don't draft problems laying in the competence of a future Austrian government. The following proposals are limited to a first

2

transition period after the day of liberation.

It is to be presumed, that according to the spirit of the three-power declaration in Moscow, the AMG for Austria will be entirely different from the similar institutions destined for the Reich. We hope, that elaborating the suggestions we furnish a contribution in the interest of Austria and that we will, in this way, facilitate the task of the occupation authorities in Austria.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND SECURITY.1.) The situation from the constitutional point of view.

According to the Moscow declaration, which considered the forced Anschluss on March 13, 1938 as null and void and as the Allied do not consider themselves bound by any change since that date, the Federal President Miklas, forced to demissionate in March 1938 is still to be considered in office.

As to the person of the President, it is to be remarked, that he has always - even in the parliamentless period, shown his democratic sentiments and that he was never a member of the "Patriotic Front", created by Dollfuss. Miklas has not approved the suspension of the parliament in 1933, and has recognised it merely as the "lesser evil." convinced; that in the case of his disapproval the Austrian Nazi, supported by German propaganda were going to seize power, abusing the constitutional institutions (National council, country council etc.) as precedently in Saxony.

In order to preserve the continuity of rights in the sense of the Moscow declaration, the President ought to construct a "provisional government" from the representatives of all parties according to the constitutional laws in vigour 13/3/38 and therefore actually in vigour too.

It will be the task of this "transitory government" to reestablish the parliamentary institutions, abolishing the 4th chapter of the so called "corporative constitutions" dating from 1/3/1934 and reestablishing the former parliamentary democratic constitution. It is understood, that the provisional government would remain in office only till the parliament (national council) will be elected.

While it does not seem absolutely indispensable to create a provi-

provisional government in liberated Austria, the administration of the former "Federal States" and towns has to be reestablished immediately according to the program for immediate realization. It would be therefore useful if the Federal Governors (Landeshauptleute) and commissioners (Landesstatthalter) and the mayors and their substitutes would return into office provisionally as on March 10th 1938 if they are not hindered to do so or politically compromised. In the same way, as the provisional government is going to care for elections into the parliament, the provisional mayors and "Federal Governors" have to carry out elections in their realm.

2.) Program for immediate realization for the transitory period.

For the time, till the creation of a provisional government, the ALL would have to establish a "consultative central committee for administration" (Konsultativer Zentralverwaltungsbeauss) built by reliable Austrians and experts for the different departments (home, affairs, foreign affairs, public security, justice, education, social administration, public health, finance, agriculture and forest-department, including nutrition, commerce, trades and industry, communications and liquidation of war affairs). This committee would represent a consultative organ to help the Allied ALL to realize the "program for immediate realization" and would remain in office, as told above, till there would be a provisional government.

According to the Moscow declaration, the following measures are to be taken immediately in this context.

- a.) All authorities and offices of the Austrian Federal State, the singular Federal States and communities, including courts of law and education institutions and other public institutions start to work with the same designation and the same functions as 10./ 3/38.
- b.) All Personal changes after 10/3/38 as renewals and nominations,

releases and pensioning for political or " racial " reasons are to be considered null and void.

c./ All civil servants and public officials, in services of state or at federal or communal authorities including judges and teachers return to their posts of 10/ 3 / 38 if not hindered or politically compromised.

Special orders are to be emanated for the department of foreign affairs and national defense.

d.) The restitution of functions, as there were 10 / 3 / 1 938 is provincial and has to be confirmed by the Austrian government at a given date.

The same civil servants in office 10 / 3 / 38 will take over the leading of the office who was in service 10 / 3 / 1 938 or, if he is hindered to do so his substitute or the highest ranking official in his department. In dubious cases the superior authority is going to decide and will decide personal questions in there are free posts too.

e.) All Reichs-German authorities are to be dissolved at once. The liquidation is to be carried out by the local Austrian authority of this competence according to the indications of AUG.

f.) All territorial changes between federal states after 10 / 3 / 1 938 are to be considered null and void.

g.) The NSDAP (German national socialist labour party) and all her ramifications are to be dissolved at once. It is the task of the administrative authorities of I. order to seize the party funds and the funds of the depending organizations.

h.) The " Patriotic Front " dissolved already de facto is to be dissolved de jure.

i.) The national socialistic emblem and national socialistic songs are forbidden and flag and coat of arms of the Austrian state

are reintroduced as 10/3/38.

k.) All persons, whoever settled in an Austrian municipality and had Austrian citizenship 10/3/1938 are considered as Austrian citizens and lose immediately the German citizenship - with exception of women, who have married other citizen.

All Austrian laws and decrees being in vigour in 10/3/1938 as well those of public as those of civil law are to be put in immediate vigour again. Transitional regulations eventually wanted are to be issued by corresponding department.

3.) Administrative authorities.

a.) State of 10/3/1938/ Austria had the following authorities:

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| The Federal Cancellors Office and Presidency, | |
| " " Ministry of Foreign Affairs |) coordinated with the |
| " " " " Internal |) proceeding office |
| " " " " Justice | } |
| " " " " Education | } |
| " " " " Social administration | |
| " " " " Finance | |
| " " " " Agriculture and Forestry | |
| " " " " Commerce and Traffic | |
| " " " " National Defence. | |

Austria was composed of 9 Federal States 5 Vorarlberg, Tirol, Salzburg, Oberösterreich, Niederösterreich, Wien, Kärnten, Steiermark, Burgenland). The highest official of the Federal State was the Federal Governor (Landeshauptmann) and his substitute was the so called " Landesstatthalter ". The capital Vienna was a Federal State, from the administrative point of view, the mayor was Federal Governor and his substitute, the vice mayor Landesstatthalter. The Federal States administration had the task of autonomous administration and indirect central administration.

The local government of the Federal State, with the members, the State Councillors (Landesräte) was headed by the Federal Governor (Landeshauptmann). In Vienna similarly, there was a local government consisting of the " Vienna citizens " (Wiener Bürgerschaft)

led by the mayor.

The administrative and executive organ of direct administration and indirect federal administration was the "office of country government" (Landeshauptmann) under the government - director (Regierungsdirektor) who had to be a juristically schooled civil-servant of the public administration. This office was the administrative authority of the Federal States and political administrative authority of 1. degree. It was case in Vienna where the "government-director" had the title of "Regierungs-direktor" and the office was called "Magistrat".

The common political authority of 1. degree for federal and local administration were till 10/3/1938 the "district-leader-office" (Bezirkshauptmannschaft) headed by the "district-leader" (Bezirkshauptmann). In Vienna the same authority was called "Magistratisches Bezirksamt" as administrative office of the 1. degree.

The communities were administered till 10/3/1938 by communal representatives - the members were called "Gemeinderäte" led by a mayor as chairman. The administrative and executive organ, was the "community office" (Gemeindegemeinschaft).

The so called towns with a special constitution (Landesmunicipal-berechtigte Städte) had a special position (f.i. Graz, Innsbruck, Salzburg) where the "community office" acted as political administrative organ of 1. degree.

b.) Changes after 10/3/1938.

After the Anschluss Austria incorporated as Gaukreis was divided into 7 "Gaus" (District):

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| Gau Tirol-Vorarlberg | (both Federal States without Linz) |
| " Salzburg | (former Salzburg) |
| " Oberdonau | (former Oberösterreich, with jurisdiction district of Linz, separated from Steiermark) |

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Gau Niederrhein | (former Niederrheinreich with northern Burgund-land and the Rhine district) |
| " Gross-Wien | (former Vienna and surroundings) |
| " Steiermark | (former Steiermark with Yugoslav territory and southern Burgundland) |
| " Kärnten | (former Kärnten and the former Tiroler district) |

Every Gau is headed by the Gauleiter, who has the title of Reichsstatthalter (High Commissioner of the Reich). As Gauleiter he is a political executive, as Reichsstatthalter administrative official. He is directly subordinated to the Reichs-authorities in Berlin.

The former federal administrative authorities of II. degree (Landes-regierungen) became the so called Reichsstatthalteramt (high commissioners office). As political administrative organs of I. degree (Bezirksverwaltungen) they created Landratsämter "councillor offices" headed by "Landrat" (councillor)

1.) Public safety

a.) Organisation 10 / 3 / 1 938.

Until 10 / 3 / 1938 the organization of public safety was headed by the General Direction for public safety in Ministry for Home Affairs. In the federal states the " " safety directorates " (Sicherheitsdirektionen) in the capitals and in Vienna police headquarters (the police chief of Vienna was " safety director " and head of the federal police) were subordinated to it.

Subordinated to it in the Federal States there were the local police headquarters (Polizeidirektionen) and the States gendarmerie headquarters (Landesgendarmeriekommandanten) in the singular capitals.

Subordinated to them were the district gendarmerie headquarters, in the same places as the district administrations. Subordinated to them were the local gendarmerie posts.

The communal police was headed by the mayor.

The whole organization of public safety and the police corps was so changed after the occupation that there are but slight traces of the old structure.

b.) Program for immediate realization after the liberation.

Reconstruction of the state of 10/ 3 / 38 and re-education into office of all officials from 10 / 3 / 38 if they are not hindered or politically compromised.

It is to be foreseen, that only a small part of the former police corps (police and gendarmerie) will be at the disposition of the allies after the liberation. In this important question preliminary measures are to be taken already before Austria is freed. It would be useful, if those Austrian prisoner of war (officer and men) who are considered by the Allies as reliable, were transferred to a course of instruction, to form a well trained corps which will be able to serve immediately a police corps after the liberation. Such measure seem essential, in order to support the police of the Allies by persons with local and linguistic knowledge. Members of this police corps could be distinguished by badges in the Austrian colours;

JUSTICE.1.) State of 10 / 3 / 38.

Austrian justice, in administration and jurisdiction was a model institution in this field in Europe. Nazism has destroyed this institution and has transformed them arbitrarily. It would be desirable to reconstruct as soon as possible the old state of affairs. It will however, not be possible, to change it immediately, as in other corps. The reasons and means to chose for the period of transition are to be discussed as follows:

The whole complex of justice in Austria was divided into three parts:

a.) Juridical administration - with administrative, disciplinary and economic tasks, with a few exceptions: Vote against extradition, decided by courts of law etc.

b.) Courts of law, subordinated to the Ministry of Justice only in disciplinary and economic way, but free in their juridical decisions. This principle of liberty was emphasized by the principle of the judges independence.

c.) "The Generalprokurator" with the state attorneys (public prosecutors) subordinated to the Ministry of Justice.

The incorporation into the 3rd Reich has destroyed the framework of justice and has deprived Austrian justice of the main characteristics, assimilating it to the German.

Juridical administration and "Generalprokurator" were liquidated or coordinated with the existing German institutions.

The interference with jurisdiction shows even more tragic consequences.

The highest court of law in Austria was the High court in Vienna, with two sections for civil and criminal affairs. Three states tribunals were subordinated to it - in Vienna, Graz and Innsbruck. In the singular capitals there were the federal courts, in other

place district courts. Vienna had a special post. There were five courts of first instance, the court 1 and 2 for penal affairs, a juvenile court and a court for commerce. There was only one juvenile court in Vienna. The tasks of the commercial court in Vienna were administered in the Federal States by the courts of civil affairs, cases of less importance fall into the competence of the district courts, (Bezirksgericht) or of the commercial district court (Bezirksgericht fuer Handelssachen). Other institutions were the Federal Court (Bundesgerichtshof), containing Administrative and Constitutional Courts, the Patent-Courts and the highest Court of Financial Affairs (Oberster Rechnungshof). These institutions were killed by Nazism too.

The situation of Austrian legislation is far better. The Austrian civil law is still valid, with exception of matrimonial law, rules of civil process (Zivilprozessordnung), commercial law, draft laws, criminal law and the laws regulating lawsuits and trial are in vigour too. The fate of the law for bankruptcy is dubious, laws for shares and companies Ltd. was substituted by another, taking the increased industrialisation into account.

The principle of the independence of judges was virtually destroyed and finally abolished by the declaration of Hitler, according to which he reserves himself the right to abolish or to change judgement, which are according to his conception in contradiction to the peoples feelings.

The outstanding Austrian institutions of justice, consisting of equal number of judges and laymen, to decide if guilty or not and to decide the punishment was substituted by a similar, but less perfect German proceeding.

2.) Program for immediate realisation.

Austrian law in vigour remains in vigour - the changes in matrimo-

rial law are abolished and replaced by Austrian law.

The new laws for shares and companies has to be applied for the time being. The old Austrian law is not up to date, as the industrialization is strongly increased. A sudden change in this field would bring grave economic consequences.

The judicial administration is going to be reestablished as soon as the country is freed.

The jurisdiction can be changed, as the country is liberated, step by step, through federal, district and local courts of law.

Much will depend upon judges to our disposition. The principle of independence showed the consequence, that, following a false or too not enough strict conception of this principle, intended for jurisdiction only, there was once frequent among judges. This fact was emphasized by strong contrasts between Jews and Gentiles among judges. As Jews have been exterminated by the Nazis, we have to expect, that judges will be prevalently pro-Nazi or convinced Nazis. There will be a lack of reliable judges to fill the gap. As emergency measure one could leave judges, who are known as not absolutely pro-Nazi, on their posts and replace the others by former or retired judges. All nominations are bound to be provisional. The judges are to be considered "Amtsleiter" (officeholder). If there will be a temporary lack of judges to our disposition, jurisdiction is to be suspended for a short time. This suspension lasts until by an adequate attachment of the disposable judges by appointment of new judges, by reactivating of withdrawn judges or eventually by provisional appointments of persons originating from similar professions (lawyer) a more or less satisfying satisfaction of the jurisdiction is guaranteed.

After the liberation of Vienna, the book of Decisions and Definitions of the High Court of Appeal is to be looked for immediately

In order to seize these work, so fundamental for jurisdiction. (They were 10 / 3 / 38 at the High Court of Justice.)

3i) Notaries and lawyers.

10 / 3 / 38 the notaries were united in the " Chamber of Notaries " and lawyers in the " Chamber of Lawyers ".

Notaries were named by the Ministry of Justice and there was a " numerus clausus " for them, as there was a certain fixed number for rural and urban districts. The profession of a lawyer was a free profession since 1808, everyone could claim to be enlisted as a lawyer, if he had made the regular studies. If there were no arguments against him, his request was granted. The " Chamber of Lawyers " elected a representative body.

The institution of notaries was left untouched by the Nazi.

Lawyers had to join the " national socialist lawyers association " led by a commissioner, named by the Ministry of Justice.

As in the case of judges, only " arians " were admitted, Jews were eliminated before their wholesale deportation.

The former state has to be reestablished at once. The former " Chamber of Notaries " starts to functionate, the national socialistic association of lawyers " is to be dissolved, the old Chamber of Lawyers assembles under the former president and undertakes new elections. All lawyers and notaries, ousted by the Nazis may resume their activity.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

(School, religion, art).

1) State before the Anschluss.1.) High schools.

High schools in Austria (Universities, Technical High school, High school of Veterinary Science and High School of Agriculture) were controlled directly by the High School section of the Federal Ministry of Education. (The High School of Commerce was controlled by the Ministry of Commerce) as to personal question (professors, extraordinary professors, private lecturers and lecturers) and administration and budget.

It is worth mentioning, that there were in Austria some institutions, with rank of high schools i.e. The Consular Academy, (Konsular Akademie) for instructing diplomatic officials, the Academy for Formative Art (Akademie der bildenden Künste) and the Academy for Music and Performing Art (Akademie fuer Musik und darstellende Kunst).

2.) Public schools. (Mittelschulen)

Highest instance for secondary education was the " Public school department in the Ministry of education, which controlled the single Federal States school authorities in the single capitals. The states schools council (Landesschulrat) headed by the Federal Governor (Landesregents) was joined by an administrative inspector (Landesschulinspektor) a jurist, and pedagogue (Landesschulinspektor). Secondary schools (" Gymnasien " with latin and greek, " Realgymnasien " with latin and french, " Madochenlyceen " with latin and a living language, for girls) were controlled directly by the Federal States Education Authorities (Landesschulbehoerde)

3) Elementary and secondary schools.

They were controlled by the " District School Council " (Bezirks-schulrat) headed by the district school inspector in the residence of the district leader's office (Bezirkshauptmannschaft). It controlled local school councils (Ortschaftsräte) in the single (single) communities. The head of the district school council was the district leader (Bezirkshauptmann). The highest instance was the states school council (Landesschulrat);

4) Religion.

Highest states authority in religious questions in the Federal Ministry of Education was the " Office for religious questions " (Kultusamt) which controlled the single " States Government Office " (Landesregierungsamt). The lowest competence was the district leader office.

5.) Art.

The highest instance was the Art Section in the Federal Ministry of Education, controlling the Federal Theatre, Federal Monument Section and Federal Museum Administration. The lower instance was the States Government office.

II. Immediate measures and future program.1.) Education and instruction.

It will be an important pedagogic task to form men of the youth, who were degenerated and became brutalized by the Nazi government " according to plan " and to form responsible and law abiding citizens from the actual youth.

As to the reeducation of souls (As Mag. Seipel put it) pedagogical films will be of striking importance. In secondary and public schools a new matter has to be introduced for the transitory period: the refutation and extermination of Nazi doctrines. pedagogic films would represent an useful element for the instruction

Press " would exercise its beneficial influence always aware of its great responsibilities towards state and people.

2.) Art.

Considering the particular gift for artistic creation of many Austrians it is to be hoped, that all talented persons of the people may have a chance, to get the proper schooling, regardless to their financial situation. Popular academies ought to foster artistic talents of the Austrian people, in order to promote artistic performances of tourist traffic industry, theatre and film. A part of this task is to cultivate original customs and habits and peasant wear of folkloristic interest.

Theatre and film are useful factors for the "recreation of souls" and a particular choice of literary material is bound to raise the artistic level, which has suffered from Nazi-art principles. Special attention is to be directed to the film-industry, as it gives direct contact to all parts of urban and rural population. In the future Austrian films may become an important article of export. Already in the beginning a foundation could be laid and Austrian scenes for literary values, music and humour, together with the representation of original Austrian character will guarantee the future successful development in this field.

As to the Austrian property in art, the Nazis have exported recklessly and have paraded in official values, as the crown jewels and collections of paintings from the Salvator in Vienna. A catalogue of the stolen masterpieces is to be composed and there ought to be looked for immediately. The still existing artistic values are to be listed immediately. Therefore we join a list of the most important objects of art.

in school itself.

These indispensable tasks of education are valid for the most tender ages too, and it would be useful, to influence the toy production in a pacific sense. Instead of lead soldiers, guns and toy-rifles artistic and technical toys are to be used to direct children to artistic creation and technical discoveries.

If boys want to fight, they may play Indians but not young soldiers. In juvenile literature there is no more place for the glorification of war -- books of travels and adventures may have their place as a favorite of boys, who love adventures. The Boy Scout Movement of Sir Baden Powell ought to be reestablished instead of uniformed Nazi-youth movements and friendly contacts be established with other nations. The helpful principles of this movement form a happy contrast to Nazi superman theories and brutality.

The future occupation of Austria by the Allies will render the knowledge of English, French and Russian very useful for the population. Popular courses for a broad public could be useful, as soon as possible. The economic mission of Austria will be supported validly through the knowledge of foreign languages, especially tourist traffic and exportation.

A first measure in this context would be instruction in "Basic English" as already tried in the colonies as simple means of understanding, in form of radio courses too. The participation in these courses would be obligatory for civil servants and public employees, who still do not know English or Russian.

Newspapers have a particular influence upon the minds of adolescents. Liberty of the press is a basic principle of liberal and democratic conceptions. A "Chamber of the Press" temporarily controlled by the PWB ought to indicate, the general line for the "rehabilitation of souls" and guarantee the level of the press. The "Chamber of

CONSTRUCTION OF THE EDUCATIONA) The main task.

It will be a fundamental task of everybody, who participates in education - not only of the teachers, but even those, who care for the perfection of the culture of grown up persons - to eradicate completely and finally the military spirit according to a plan. Before the war education aimed to produce "men in with a uniform mind" and not individuals. Instead of developing the pupil individually, the main aim before the war was discipline. The new principles of education must not look for "discipline", but seek the development of the in-born sense of community while considering the individual characteristics and abilities.

These Nazi methods of education, which culminated in the forming of little soldiers from small children without proper thoughts, knowing but the ideal of discipline and obedience, have to disappear. Principles of education, which eliminate the thinking pupil will lead to an approval of "authoritative" Führer principles, which does not claim responsibility and thinking from the followers.

B) Before school age.

To reach this aim will be useful, to start early in the "Kindergarten" with education to community as the Community of Vienna has tried about 1930, for the experiment sake. The very best results were achieved by the "Kindergarten" in the first district, led according to the principles of Maria Montessori. "Haus der Kinder" This principle is based upon the fact that the matter to be taught, is not forced into the child, but children may choose among different matters, presented as a game. Life in community and the instinct to imitate cause the child to assimilate the whole material. The teacher is not a superior, but a member of the community with equal rights. He does help and does

20

not command. Toys are intended to stimulate the intellectual capacities of the child and to develop them. While playing, the child learns the basic conceptions of science, instead of playing war.

C) School age.

Small children educated in this way will have such a capacity of thinking and so much sense for community, that they will be able, by application of the same principles, to assimilate the teaching without "discipline" and without being forced. In many civilized states Montessori principles have been applied with success in all categories until in high-school age.

D) Means to achieve the main tasks of schooling.

- 1.) Teaching of religion, in order to create the basis of moral thinking has to obtain the same importance, as it had in schools before the first world war.
- 2.) School books are to be substituted by new ones, after the model of those, used in democratic states.
- 3.) Special attention has to be payed to the teaching of modern languages as French, English and Russian. Languages must be taught in a way which enables the pupil to use them really. Thus the pupil will grasp the spirit of the people, whose language he learns. In this way he will become acquainted with the democratic teachings of this people and will know to put them into practice.
- 4.) School broadcast have to play an important role in the education plan. This for two reasons: it enables even teachers in small villages, to present cultural goods to the children, as they are otherwise the privilege of great cities, and moreover the joy of the children, to see a change will help to attract them to school. Last not least the radio enables the education authorities to influence actively the real action of the principles of education.

5.) Special attention is to be paid to the school films, which will transmit facts otherwise unapproachable facts to the children; industrial films offer special possibilities. By means of the films children get acquainted with popular customs and beautiful aspects of their own and foreign countries. The effects of instructional films will be improved, if the teaching aim is not too transparent at a first glance, but is labelled into an action, which interests the child. It may seem superfluous to state, that school broadcast and films must be put into the service of the aim, that is anti-militarism.

6.) Juvenile literature, which does not fit into the framework of modern principles of education has to disappear and will be substituted. Books praising facts of arms, books on Indians, praising "war in disguise" and books which render children cruel and promote brutality have to disappear. Books have to take their place, which convey artistic and technical facts, knowledge about foreign countries and customs and moral sentiments to the youth. A new ideal has to take the place of the actual one "heroism and the physical force".

School libraries and circulating libraries will supply reading for children. They will obtain free of charge or at low cost desirable reading, without competition to the naturally more expensive books actually in commerce.

The value of the sport for education will be treated later on.

7.) After school life.

Youth educated according to the above principles, will have other ideals, when entering the high school, but "Burschenschaft" (German student association) fencing and boxing and military exercises. Such results will not be astonishing. They have been achieved in democratic states with similar means for a long time already.

1.) It will be sufficient to reestablish the same state of

high schools, as we had them before the Anschluss, especially in the University of Vienna. It may be stated with full right, that it was an institution of world-wide fame, and would remain it even in changed circumstances.

2.) Popular education will have great importance. In half-educated quarters, which had to resort to popular instructions, Nazi philosophy had a widespread diffusion. Institutes of popular instruction as "Grunder" and "Apprenticeship" or the "Volkshochschule" will have to be transformed in this way. They will pay special attention to the teaching of language, literature - not thoughtless projections, but with stories, and, especially - dramatic performances, concerts and exhibitions of the different branches of art and science to influence a considerable part of the population in the desired sense. It will be necessary here to, to create popular libraries with cheap terms in this way too.

3.) Sports.

Even in the field of sport, the Anschluss brought a change. The aim of Nazi-sport was "physical development". This was a slogan. The last and true aim of the sport in the Nazi Reich was furthering of the military spirit and preparation of war.

Sport is an essential means of popular education. Small children, before school age, enjoy their own body through games and easy gymnastic exercises. Later on this joy will be enriched by knowledge and exercises of sport according to the age group. Sport sections in schools, boy scout movement, camping and scout use in all over the world will serve as good opportunity of physical action, without glorifying the military drill. Sport gives the outlet for juvenile fighting spirit. Friendly competition in the singular sports not only not only satisfies the ambitions, but foster feeling of community, as every

competitions promotes by its achievement the sportive level of his people. International sport competitions are more desirable, than battlefields.

G:) A Proposal should finally be made; to send children of all ages into boarding schools abroad - of course only in democratic countries. No compulsory action is planned. If the parents desire, and with the help of the state, if financial means are not sufficient, children may be sent abroad in order to study, and to get acquainted with the foreign mind. When those children grow up and turn home, they will be real democrats and will prevent short sighted nationalism from causing any disasters.

RADIO.1) Before the Anschluss.

Broadcasting in Austria was in hands of the "Rivag". It was a joint-stock company. The majority of the shares belonged to the State, the rest to electric technical enterprises. The state exercised a decisive influence upon the appointment of leading officials.

After 1920 broadcasting started by means of the technically imperfect station of the Rosenau, and after 1928 there followed the perfect station of Rinnberg, near Vienna. Contemporarily Graz got a station, and others followed in Linz, Innsbruck and Klagenfurt. Finally the Rosenau station was substituted by a short-wave one.

Especially in the first decade the high level of the radio transmissions contributed much to the propaganda for Austria and Austrian culture abroad. After 1930 the level unfortunately became lower. Austrian broadcasting came under political influence. Artistic performances were less important, scientific transmissions disappeared completely; on the other hand "home-propaganda", that was present since the beginning of the radio industry, was

It is told, that the illegal Nazi movement was actively supported by many radio employees.

A short time before the Anschluss the construction of a new broadcasting building was started in the Argentinierstrasse, to replace the provisional one - a former school in the Johanneberger in the 1st district of Vienna. It was not been finished before the Anschluss.

II.) After the Anschluss.

As it was to be expected, broadcasting was lead by Nazis along their propaganda lines. The great importance attributed by them to the radio is clearly to be seen by the fact, that the RAVAG building in the Johannebgasse was, besides of the Chancellory on the Ballhausplatz the chief aim of the Nazi - coup d'état in 1934. After the Anschluss there was no more Austria radio. The stations were degraded to relay transmissions. The RAVAG personnel and the content of the transmissions were recklessly transformed. (Gleichgeschaltet).

III. Program.

The reconstruction of a real Austria radio is an important task after the liberation of Austria. It has to be brought to the level of the first decades. Radio is an first place exponent of culture and popular education, and there could never be payed too much attention to it. Great attention is to be payed to the appointment of a new staff, especially the leading officials. If the employees of 16/3/1938 will return to their places, as it was recommended in accordance with the general principles, they have to be examined thoroughly and replaced by others if necessary. Two points of view will be indispensable for the re-appointment: absolute safe Austrian political outlook, and on the other hand scientific, technical and pedagogic capacities, which guarantee the performance of special programs. The wrong man may cause enormous damage at the radio, while the right man on the right place will be very useful for the reconstruction of Austria.

As to the content of the transmissions they must be:

- 1.) In accordance with the educative function of the radio. Knowledge and understanding must be widely popularised. It is to

be considered, that broadcasting establish the contact between leading central organs and authorities and the remotest alpine peasants.

2.) Broadcasts have to propagate artistic understanding. Perfect musical and literary master-pieces have to be broadcast, and Austrian art has to obtain a certain ascendancy, in order to trace Austrians, misled by Nazi propaganda to love their fatherland and to re-establish the fame of Austria as cultural and artistic centre abroad.

3.) Broadcasting is the means to propagate news. That does not mean that it is to abuse for the purposes of political propaganda. Only news of general interest are to be transmitted, not those which tend to influence the listener in a political direction. It may be allowed to show up, as a model the Swiss transmissions, which correspond to the level of the real democratic state; Radio-reports about events of general interest belong to this chapter. All transmissions have to be adapted to these 3 principles. The detailed topics should be as follows:

a.) Art

Highly classified radio orchestra for popular music. Often orchestral concerts of first-class artistic associations. Operas by highly classified ensembles of the radio and transmissions of the large Opera of Vienna and other opera houses. Chamber-music, solist concerts (in the studio as in the transmissions), Operetta transmissions, from the studio and theatres. Transmissions of plays, if they are apt to be transmitted, from the studio with first class cast and from the theatres. Good recital from the studio. Variety and transmissions, to the quality of which special attention is to be paid.

26

b) Science.

Popular scientific lectures of all branches of science by recognized experts.

c) Education.

School broadcasts (see education), language lessons (for children and grown up, for beginners and perfection courses), eventually transmissions of literature in the original languages. English, French and Russian are to be preferred. Light music for the youth. Fairy tales. Popular education courses for grown up in all branches of science.

d) Propaganda.

It is to be noted in the case of all transmissions, that besides of the main task, to transmit a concert, every transmission has to be and could be propaganda for Austria. Therefore the level of every transmission has to be the highest possible. It may not be forgotten, that Austria belonged politically to the 3rd Reich and became ill-famed and will be severely criticized.

e) News.

Newsbroadcasting has to be short, non political and really interesting. Separate transmissions for home and abroad. No propaganda in this camp. Reports on interesting society, sport and political events belong to this chapter.

f) Sport

Gymnastic-courses for children and grown-up eventually if the sport permits it, theoretical instruction for certain sports.

IV. Television.

Technical installations for television transmissions and receivers will be realized in the future. Thus the range of scientific activities will be infinitely enlarged.

PRIVILEGES OF THE STATE.

In the moment of the Anschluss there were following monopolies in Austria:

- 1) Tobacco monopoly since the 17 century -- and the most profitable. The monopoly was run by the State and called "Oesterreichische Tabakregie" under the control of the Ministry of Finance as a separate enterprise according to commercial principles. The "Tabakregie" bought raw material abroad cured manufactures and sold the output.
 - a) At home at fixed prices.
 - b) Abroad in great quantities or at competitionary prices.

For the first 10 years after Anschluss the tobaccoists paid a lease.

The revenue of this monopoly in the years 1933-35 (after the stabilization of the Reichsmark) was:

| | | | |
|------|--------------|------|---------------|
| 1933 | 25.5 million | 1934 | 117.3 million |
| 1935 | 129.8 " | 1936 | 150 " |

... the first 10 years 9/10 of all monopolistic revenue)

this one represented the mortgage of the goldmark of the

League of Nations (intended to stabilize the Reichsmark) after the stabilization of the mark.

- 2) Salt monopoly run by the Ministry of Finance, which owned a salt works in Salzburg with a production capacity of 1.5 million of metric tons a year.

Production in 1935 150,000 metric tons, of which 100,000 tons for home use. The surplus, not used in Austria was exported into Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Italy.

- 3) Monopoly of Lotteries (Spielbank and Lotterien) was controlled by the department of affairs in the Ministry of Commerce. It was administered by bureaucratic, not commercial principles.
- 4) The monopoly of Lotto and Lotterien was run by the Ministry

30

of Finance by means of "Lottokollektoren" and private banking
institutes.

BASES OF TAXATION AND TAX LAWS.

Austria had till 10/3/38 a financial system, based upon following taxation laws:

I) Direct taxes.

- a) Landtaxes, the whole productive ground was divided according its quality and registered in the register of landes property. The taxes were rated according the field, were not very high and relatively unimportant.
- b) House-revenue-tax, calculated according to the real and possible revenue. There were:
 - 1) House tax, collected in the country and in communities, where more than the half of all houses were ^{used by the} ~~rented out~~ proprietors. It was calculated according to the number of rooms and accessories.
 - 2) House-rent tax, in localities, where more than the half of all houses were rented out. The rent was taxed. The rate of assessment was, in case of full taxes (houses more than 18 years old) 25 % of the netto rent, for new houses (less than 18 years old) 5 %. This tax was remunerative.
- c) Trade tax, based upon the law of " general earning tax " (allgemeine Erwerbsteuer) from 1806 and 1919.
Every profits and earnings of physic persons and associations trading companies with exception of companies on shares, saving banks and other societies, bound to hold public accounts were subject to this tax. Fourclasses of taxpayers in every district had to pay a certain sum destined every two years by the state. The single rates were calculated for the taxpayers according to the declaration of taxes. If the sum wanted by the State was surpassed or not reached, there was a readjustment (Repartitions -

- umschlag or Abschlag). Agriculture and forestry enterprises if not commercially organized, were not subject to taxation.
- d) Corporation tax, levied from all society bound to have public accounts, companies on shares, saving banks, cooperatives. The taxation rate was 10 % for companies on shares, and went till 30 %. For saving banks it started at 8 % and went down for profits over 400.000 a year.
- e) Rent tax, for "laay" not working capital. Rents of hypothecary credits lease etc. was taxed 1-10 %.
- f) Coupon tax. 10-30 %.
- g) Wage tax. Wages and salaries, exceeding 4000 S a year were subject to an accessorial tax to the personal income tax of 4 % of the supplementary income.
- h) Royalty tax of board of administration members and committee members 10 % of the royalties.
- i) Dead tax or personal income tax. It was the most profitable tax. Subject to it were all persons living in Austria and all heritages in Austria with the total income earned in the country or abroad. It was all the same if the income was taxed at its origin. (rents, earnings, wages, salaries, farming) The tax was progressively increasing. Income up to 1500 S (basic income) indispensable for living was free of taxes. The tax rate was from 1-30 %. It was calculated according to a declaration, which had to be proved, if requested, through receipts, bookkeeping, eventually by oath. If there was no declaration or if the informations were lacking, the authorities could calculate the tax according to the conduct of life of the taxpayer.
- k) Property tax, mobile and immobile property exceeding 100.000 S was subject to an annual tax of 1 % of the total value.

1.) Inheritance and donation taxes. Starting from a total value of 2000 M.
These taxes progressed (considering the degree of relationship too)
from 1 1/2 % to 24 of the total value.

m.) Purchase among living beings:

1.) Purchase of immobile property or change etc. 3 % of the real
value. Among next of kin 1 1/2 %;

2.) Purchase of mobile property, if written 2 %.

3.) Cessions (written) cessions of claims, total 1 %.

4.) Bonds (Schuldschein) were taxed 1 % of the value.

n.) Equivalent of duties (Gebührenergleichheit) only for juridical per-
sons as companies or shares, institutions; requests etc, which
do not die and are thus not subject to inheritance taxes etc. They
pay every ten years 2% of their total fortune.

II) Turnover Taxes (Verkehrsteuern)

a) Tax for increased value (Wertsteuergeld) in case of purchase
of immobile goods in favour of the community and calculated on
the profit, which exceeds the original purchase ^{value} by 17 %.
It is rated progressively, according to the duration of the
possession.

b) Goods-turnover tax (Warenumschlagsteuer). From every turnover on
gross and on a half, over for brain-goods (accounts of doctors,
lawyers;) the state takes 2 %. Accounts are made monthly. The
buyer may be charged with the tax. This tax was introduced after
the first world war and was very profitable.

III) Indirect taxes.

a) Petrol (mineraloil) tax, according to the amount of petrol used.

b) Beer tax, according to the volume of the machines.

c) Spirit tax, according to the alcohol content.

d) Sugar tax.

e) Wine tax.

f) Stamp duty tax.

IV) Duties (Stamp duty tax)

a) Duty stamp for documents.

b) Duty stamp for judicial documents and verdicts.

c) Play card duty stamp.

Immediate measures.

A time limit is to be fixed, and everybody has to present an exact property list and a declaration of taxes to his tax office. It is to be explained and if and why there are differences to processing declarations. This give for base.

a) For a taxation of war profits.

b) For prosecution for profiteering.

Immediate blocking of the book of landed property in order to secure the existing immobile properties and to state the legality of the property in view of the recapitalization. The normal order of real estate purchases will not be interrupted; as the requests will obtain numbers, so that the order is maintained, especially if the legal turn or turn of rank would be temporarily prolonged by law.

All changes since 10/1/33 are to be examined formerly and legally.

The formal examination could be carried out as in 1937, after the fire in the Police office, appointing a trustee for every 10 items, who had to carry out the examination.

The examination should be carried out materially by a commission of lawyers and judges, headed by a delegate of the AMB. Thus compulsory sales, enterprises, questionable mortgages are easily detected and can be considered void in spite of apparently legal proceedings.

THE ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS IN AUSTRIA.1) The economic organizations.A) Before the Anschluss.a) The Chamber of Commerce, Trade and Industry.

The Chamber was a preparing and expert for economic legislation and represented the economic interest of the three groups Commerce, Trade and Industry.

The organization was fixed through "Kammerstatut" (Chambers regulations (issued 1923.))

The Chamber had an elected chairman and recognized experts headed the single departments with the title of "Kammersekretär" (Chamber secretary). In the competence of the single departments were the most important branches of economic life for instance: finance, taxes, economic right, trade right, traffic, social questions, professional education and other fields. The competence of the Chamber was enlarged progressively according to actual needs. A so called "Institute to promote exportation (Exportförderungsinstitut) was included into the Chamber as a special branch later on. The Chamber controlled provincial chambers in the singular Federal Capitals.

b) The professional associations (Fachverbände)

There were following:

1) The association of Industry (Industriellenbund) - for the different industrial branches.

2) The association of commerce (Handelsbund) with the boards of commerce (Handelsgerichte) and professional sub-organizations.

3.) The association of Trade, with professional sub-organizations.

c) Transport system.1.) Railroads.

" The Austrian Federal Railway " (Bundesbahn) was a commercial enterprise, registered in the register of commerce (Handelsregister). The great expenses for pensions (especially after the fall of the Habsburg Monarchy) caused a considerable deficit and was a burden to the State, and therefore the Federal Railways were separated from the States finances and transformed into an economic enterprise, so that the pensions could be taken over by the social insurance institutions.

In the beginning of 1938 nearly all railways with normal gauge were in possession of the " Austrian Federal Railway " or were managed by them. The tracks measured 5800 km. The annual average was 1935/36 according to the most important data:

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Locomotives | 3500 | persons transported | 55.000.000 |
| waggons | 6000 | | |
| freight waggons | 33000 | freight | 22.000.000 tons |

The main tracks of the Austrian Federal Railway are:

Vienna-Linz-Salzburg-Innsbruck-Buchs (Swiss-frontier)

Vienna-Amstetten-Salzburg-Leoben-Klagenfurt-Tarvis (Italian frontier)

Salzburg-Graz-Spielfeld (former Sudbahn, Vienna Front)

Salzburg-Gastein-Villach (Tauernbahn).

2.) Post lines.

The Austrian Post Administration had a well equipped network of bus lines; generally between railway lines and distant villages or towns.

3.) Danube shipping.

Freight and person traffic on the Danube was run by the Austrian Steamship Company (Oesterr. Dampfschiffahrtsgesellschaft) which cooperated closely with similar companies (German, Czech, Hungarian, Yugoslav and Roumanian).

B) After the Anschluss.a) The Chamber of Commerce, Trade and Industry.

The organizations of the Chamber was thoroughly changed. Each one of the 7 Austrian "Gaue" (district) got a district-economic-chamber (Gauwirtschaftskammer) and their competence was once more increased. They were directly controlled by the Reich-economic chamber (Reichswirtschaftskammer) and had with few exceptions no communications whatever between themselves.

A valuable new achievement of the Gauwirtschaftskammer were the "enterprise chronicles" (Firmen Chroniken) initiated 1939 and continued ever since, which registered all enterprises and firms of the district with all useful details and ~~show~~ changes. This statistic material is going to furnish useful informations for the examination of the economic organization in Austria and will be helpful for important economic measures.

b) The professional organizations.

The professional organizations mentioned above were parts of the professional "Reichsgruppen". The leader of the local organization of the Reichsgruppe in the single "Gau" was leader of the Gauwirtschaftskammerabteilung (District-economic chamber section); so there was a close contact between chamber and professional organizations and the interest of the professional organization were sub-ordinated to the economic interests of the Reich.

c) Transport system.1) Railways.

The Federal Railways with all their rolling stock were taken over and administered by the Reichsbahn. Instead of the General Direction in Vienna and Villach there were created two directions (Reichsbahndirektionen) in Vienna and Villach, controlled directly by the Reichsbahndirektion Berlin.

2) Post Lines.

The Austrian Post was incorporated into the Reichspost with its complete rolling stock and passenger lines. Since the war broke out, the majority of the buses - even communal ones - were requisitioned for war purposes.

3) Danube shipping.

The Austrian Danube Steamship Company was absorbed entirely with all vessels into German Fluvial Shipping Company (Deutsche Flussschiffahrt).

I) Agricultural institutions.A) Before the Anschluss.a) The Chamber of Agriculture.

This Chamber was organized in the same way as the Chamber of Commerce, Trade and Industry.

b) Forestry.

The administration of the forest economy was controlled by the General direction of Federal Forest (Generaldirektion der Bundesforste), with local directions in the singular Federal States.

B) After the Anschluss.a) The Chamber of Agriculture.

They were transformed into local offices of the Reichs farmers organization (Reichsbauernrat). These offices were controlled directly by Berlin.

The Reichsbauernrat has local organizations in every district (Gau) with departments " Land ", " Farm ", and " Market " (Knecht, Hof und Markt). Sub organizations of this local offices for every region are the " country and village organization of farmers " (Landes- und Ortsbauernschaften), which are to be even in the smallest places and controll even the smallest

farming enterprises. The Reichsnachstand controls the "district economic organizations" (Gauwirtschaftsverbände) with the departments: corn, garden, potatoes, wine, brewery, sugar, eggs and others.

The addresses of the Reichsnachstand sub-departments are the following:

Vienna, "Horn" and "Market" I. Loewelstrasse 16,
"Farm" I. Bankgasse 1-3,

Administration of the economic organization:

Vienna I. Riesenrgasse 14,
Niederösterreich: Vienna I. Loewelstrasse 16,
Oberösterreich: Linz, Stockhofstrasse 4,
Salzburg: Salzburg, Schwarzstrasse 2,
Tirol-Vorarlberg: Innsbruck, Wilhelm Grailstrasse 9,
Steiermark: Graz, Jakobinplatz 12,
Kärnten: Klagenfurt, Mäurergasse 5.

Moreover, there are "market associations" (Marktvereinigungen) in the singular districts (Geme) intended to carry out collection of rationed farm products and the distribution of milk, seeds, fertilizer and other commodities.

b) Forestry.

The local organization of the "Reichsforstmeister" (Reichs-forest-chief) were put into the place of the General Direction of Federal Forests and the local directorates. The Austrian Union of Timber Industry (Holzwirtschaftsverband) and was absorbed by the Reichs-Union of Timber Industry (Reichsholzwirtschaftsverband). Both institutions are controlled by competent organizations in Berlin.

c) Common program for immediate realization.

1) Organization.

a) Economy.

The Chamber of Commerce, Trade and Industry ought to be recon-

structured according to the " Statut " (constitution) of 1923 with all branches. The statistic material has to be seized for the reasons above. Outstanding experts are to be called to lead it. The addresses, under which the statistic material is to be found are:

Wien I; Stabenring 8-10
 Linz, Landstrasse 43
 Innsbruck, Meinhardstrasse 14
 Graz, Burggasse 13,

Wien I., Loewelstrasse 20,
 Salzburg, Fehrerstrasse 10
 Feldkirch, Schlossergasse 1;
 Klagenfurt, Bahngasse 49

The professional organisations (Fachverbände) for Industry and Trade (Industriell-Verband, Gewerbeband) ought to be reconstructed under commissary leadership.

b) Agriculture.

As the Reichs-farmer-organisation (Reichsbauernverband) is well organised and well working it is recommended, to maintain this organisation under the name of " Agrarallianz " in order to avoid delays, with all branches. It ought to be led by outstanding experts.

The General Direction of the Austrian Federal Forest with the local directions and the Austrian Union for Timber Industry ought to be revived immediately under a commissioner.

40 b

being destroyed, or sacked before the entry of the Allied troops.

c.) The Austrian peasant too is not disposing of food stocks being forced to deliver all agricultural products.

d) Besides the Austrian population, there is to be counted with the army of foreign workmen, the bombed refugees, the Tyrol people, returned from Poland and many others, who will make food and distribution problems in Austria considerably more difficult for the beginning.

e) Should the trains not be able to run from the very beginning and should there not be sufficient rolling material, immediate emergency measures would prove necessary. In Austria there will be no fuel for motor cars.

f) During the winter months, the passes over the Alps are not practicable for motor cars, least snow-ploughs continually force a way across.

g) The Danube is partly not navigable on account of winds and sink ships and here and there it is in winter frozen.

h) Austria very often has strong winters and the quantities of fuel will be far from sufficient.

i) In bombed districts there are missing the windows which were only seldom and insufficiently replaced.

k) Since the last years, the ration card for clothes only allowed "bombed people" to buy clothing, in a very reduced quantity. The majority of the population is in need of shoes and woollen articles, very so necessary in winter.

l) In bombed districts the population is suffering from the lack of lodgings, in winter, this should be a problem rather difficult to be resolved.

m) Physicians and medicines are lacking and the unfavourable living

ECONOMIC PLAN (RP).Maxims and Premises

The purpose of the following Economic Plan in the framework of an immediate program is the absolutely necessary and immediate securing of the following requirements:

- a) To secure the nourishment and the other most necessary needs of the population.
- b) restoration of a sufficient transport system.
- c) to provide an organization for the distribution of food and the most necessary goods for the population.
- d) Intensification of agriculture.
- e) Conversion into civil production of those parts of the war industry fit for it, and begin of the production of the most necessary goods according to their urgency.

To be able to carry through these points, taking seriously into consideration the most necessary needs of the population, compulsory means, for the beginning, seem not to be avoidable, they will be loosened step by step, and entirely abolished with the time.

The following special conditions in Austria must be considered in connection with the above mentioned requirements/:

- a) The rather bad food conditions in Germany and the Austrian provinces occupied by Germany, have made the so called black market impossible. The population is entirely dependent on the rations, not having especially in the cities, any stocks, and could not even exist a few days without being supplied by the rations.
- b) It can not be supposed that in Austria there should be found considerable food quantities or stocks of other necessary goods for the distribution to the population, the last reminders

40 b

being destroyed, or sacked before the entry of the Allied troops.

c.) The Austrian peasant too is not disposing of food stocks being forced to deliver all agricultural products.

d) Besides the Austrian population, there is to be counted with the army of foreign workmen, the bombed refugees, the Tyrol people, returned from Poland and many others, who will make food and distribution problems in Austria considerably more difficult for the beginning.

e) Should the trains not be able to run from the very beginning and should there not be sufficient rolling material, immediate emergency measures would prove necessary. In Austria there will be no fuel for motor cars.

f) During the winter months, the passes over the Alps are not practicable for motor cars, last snow-ploughs continually force a way across.

g) The Danube is partly not navigable on account of mines and sunk ships and here and there it is in winter frozen.

h) Austria very often has strong winters and the quantities of fuel will be far from sufficient.

i) In bombed districts there are missing the windows which were only seldom and insufficiently replaced.

k) Since the last years, the ration card for clothes only allowed "bombed people" to buy clothing, in a very reduced quantity. The majority of the population is in need of shoes and woolen articles, ever so necessary in winter.

l) In bombed districts the population is suffering from the lack of lodgings, in winter, this should be a problem rather difficult to be resolved.

m) Physicians and medicines are lacking and the unfavourable living

49 6

and food-conditions create dangerous centres for epidemic illnesses.
a) All buildings in some way fit (such as hotels, schools and others) have been transformed into military hospitals and are crowded with wounded soldiers.

ECONOMIC PLAN. (EP °

In accordance with the enumeration above, this Economic Plan is intended to suggest the measures that should be taken after the liberation of Austria and points out the Austrian institutions, which could carry it out under AEG orders. (Office for Economic planning, department I - XI.)

1) Immediate measures in order to assure food rations until the next harvest. (EP I)

A) Ascertainment of existing food stocks.

For the realization: under control of the "Food section" the following institutions could be used:

- a) Agrarstelle (Agriculture Department) formerly " Reichsnachstand" (Reichs peasant association) with all sub-sections, country- and local farmers organizations and agricultur-economic associations (Agerverbande).
- b.) Industrial Department of the Chamber of Commerce, Trade and Industry with the associations of the foodstuff industry.
- c.) Commercial Department of the Chamber of Commerce, Trade and Industry with the wholesale and retailers associations.

Immediately after the reactivation of these associations the actual stocks ought to be registered, to state how much will be wanting and will have to be imported. The statistic material of the Chambers and Agricultural Departments (Agrarstellen, formerly Reichsnachstand) would furnish the base for an inventory. The organization would be led by the Office of Economic Planning (Amt fuer Wirtschaftsplanung) Dept. I; (EP I.)

B) Ascertainment of lacking account of rationed foodstuff, not to be covered by home stocks or production and drawing up a plan, stating which account of foodstuff will be needed and when.

The following program is joined:

- a) The state-food-offices (Landesernährungsämter) which possess current informations about the food-ticket holders and are capable to state the needs of the population according to minimal rates will furnish data.
- b) Ascertainment of the lacking amount of food, not obtainable on the home market, by comparing the inventory of actual stocks, mentioned under A) with the data furnished by the Food-Office (see under B/a) as to the minimal rates of the populations. This comparison and the calculation of the difference, which should be acquired, lays in the competence of the Office for Economic Planning Dept. I. (EP I.)
- c) Claiming for transport facilities for the food supply at EP V. through EP I.
- e) Organisation of the distribution of the population through EP IX.
- f) Fixing of stop-prices through the price-commission (a special institution) in accordance with the UNRRA, the Agricultural Office and the Chamber of Commerce, Trade and Industry.

II.) Measures to secure the most essential medicines and medical instruments. (EP II.)

A) Ascertainment of eventual stocks.

The ascertainment should be realized by the Office of Economic Planning EP II. consulting the Health-Office (Gesundheitsamt) Military-Liquidation Office (Militäerliquidierungsamt) and the Chambers of Doctors and Chemists.

B) Ascertainment of the lacking amount, not to be covered on the home market and drawing up a plan, with reference to the most urgent needs, indicating kind, amount and period of furnishing.

Program for the execution:

- a) Ascertainment of the eventual whole stock through EP II.
based upon the data II/A..
- b) Calculation of the most urgent needs through the Health-Office and the Chamber of Doctors and Chemists.
- c) Reckoning the missing amount by means of comparison of the data II/A with the figures of II/P/b through EP II.
and applies of the rest at UNRRA.
- d) Applies for transport facilities by EP II at EP V.
- e) Organisation of the distribution to hospitals, doctors and population through the Chamber of Commerce, the Health-Office and the Chamber of Chemists.
- f) Fixing of the stop-prices through the price commission in collaboration with UNRRA and Chamber of Chemists.

III) Measures to secure the most necessary clothing material for the population (EP III)

A) Ascertainment of eventual stocks.

For the execution the following Austrian institutions could collaborate under the leading of the Office for Economic Planning EP III.

- a) The Chamber of Commerce, Trade and Industry to state the consistence of eventual stocks of raw material.
- b) The industrial department of the Chamber of Commerce, Trade and Industry, with the associations of Textil and shoes Industry as far as ready and half ready products are concerned.
- c) The commercial department of the Chamber of Commerce, Trade and Industry as far as the stocks of finished products concerned.
- B) Ascertainment of the lacking amount not to be covered on the home market and drawing up a plan, taking into consideration

the most important needs indicating kind, amount and period of furnishing.

Program for execution:

- a) Ascertainment of the eventual whole stock through EP III. based upon data of III/A.
 - b) Ascertainment of the persons entitled to obtain ration tickets through the Economic Offices (Wirtschaftsaemter) and through the Charity offices (Fuernorgesaemter) (special institutions formerly NSV).
 - c) Reckoning of the missing amount by comparing the data III/A and III/B/b through EP III. and applies for difference at the UNRRA.
 - d) Applies for the necessary transport facilities through EP III. at EP V.
 - e) Organization of the distribution to the population through the EP III. and by the Charity offices.
 - f) Fixing of the stop-prices through the price commission in accordance with UNRRA and the Chamber of Commerce, Trade and Industry.
- IV) Measures to secure fuel and combustibles for traffic, industry, sanitary and civil needs and petrol (gasoline) for the other vehicles.
(EP IV.)
- A) Ascertainment of eventual needs through the Office of Economic Planning, Dept. IV. in collaboration with the following institutions.
 - a) Wood Economy Association (Holzwirtschaftsverband)
 - b) Industrial Department, Trade department and Commercial Department of the Chamber of Commerce, Trade and Industry regarding eventual stocks of combustible and fuel.
 - c) Federal Railways for the same purpose.

- d) Military liquidation for fuel stocks.
- e) Danube Shipping company for the same purpose.
- f) Health-Office (Amt fuer Gesundheitswesen) for combustible.
- g) Central for Mineral Oil (Benzolverband) for stocks.
- h) Ascertainment of the lacking amount and drawing up a plan regarding kind, amount and furnishing period through the office of Economic Planning. (EP IV.)
Executive program.
 - a) Ascertainment of the whole stock according to the results of IV/a.
 - b) Calculation of the most urgent need based upon the applies to the Federal Railways, Auto-Transport-Office (Autotransportstelle) (Special Institution) Health Office and the Economic Office, which regulated the distribution of combustible to the population so far.
 - c) Applies for the rest at the FBR through EP IV.
 - d) Applies for transport facilities at EP V.
 - e) Organization of the distribution to the population, consulting EP IX.
 - f) Fixing the step-prices through the price commission; in collaboration with the Office, the Chamber of Commerce, Trade and Industry and Mineral oil center.
- i) Measures to secure the most necessary means of traffic and transport (EP V.)
 - a) Ascertainment of the services and railways tracks and rolling stocks, as well as trucks for transport use through the Office of Economic Planning Dept. VI collaborating with following institutions.

- a) General Direction of the Federal Railways, regarding to tracks and rolling stock in working order and the reactivation of the work-shops and repair-shops for engines and waggon.
- b) Danube Shipping Company (Donaudampfschiffahrtsgesellschaft) as to the existing ships and practical sections of the Danube.
- c) Transport Office for registered vehicles.
- d) Military Liquidation Office (Militärliquidierungamt) for Wehrmacht vehicles in working order.
- B) Ascertainment of the lacking amount and drawing up a plan showing the transport services and the transport means, essential for the supply of the country.
 - a) Reckoning of the total tonnage required by EP I., II., III., IV., IX. and the eventual extra needs (EP XI.)
 - b) Comparison of the existing transport means according to the data V/A, calculated under V/B/a Transport Section.
 - c) Applies for the missing amount at the AMF Transport Section.
 - d) Organisation of the distribution of transport means to EP I., II., III., IV., IX. and eventual special purposes. (EP XI.)
 - e) Fixing the stop-prices for the transport of ton-km through the price commission consulting the Chamber of Commerce, Trade and Industry, the Mineral oil center (Benzolverband) and the Trade Union of transport workers.

EP I. till EP V. are the first steps of a program for immediate realization in order to prevent people from starving and freezing to death. Only if it is carried out, everybody will be in a position to collaborate in the reconstruction of the country.

- VI) Priority list of the singular categories of commodities and production plan. (EP VI.)

47

A) Ascertainment of those categories of goods, which are indispensable for the most urgent needs of the population, the reestablishment of industrial and public services, of Trade and Agriculture through the Office for Economic Planning Dept. VI. in following priority.

- a) For the reactivation of traffic institutions.
- b) " " supply of hospitals, doctors and pharmacies.
- c) " " general needs of the population.
- d) " " reactivation and intensification of farming.
- e) " " reversion to civil production.
- f) " " reactivation of trade.
- g) " " special needs.

In this context the following institutions ought to collaborate:

- a) General Direction of the Federal Railways.
- b) Health Office.
- c) Chamber of Commerce, Trade and Industry with its sub-1 parts.
- d) Agricultural Office (Agrarstelle).
- e) Industrial Organization (Industrieverband der Betriebe e.V.)
- f) The Trade Association (Gewerkschaft) and the Purchaser-Producer Cooperative Corporation of the Artisans (Vereinigung der Handwerker).

In order to reactivate the artisans and small traders, partly already paralyzed through Nazi restriction.

B.) Drawing up a production plan.

Seizure and registration (Sicherstellung) of raw materials and unfinished products and the other material, which is needed in the enterprises (Machines, fuel etc.) through the VI. consulting the department concerned in the Chamber of Commerce, Trade

VII. Reconversion of the industry to civil production, based upon the priority list drawn up by SP VII.

- A) Examination of the war plants, to state the earliest reconversion to products of the priority list SP VI.
- B) Claiming of the goods, needed for this process at SP VI.
- C) Judging of eventual poolings, blocking or liquidation of plants which cannot be converted to civil production.

For the tasks of SP VII, all directly or indirectly interested institutions are to be consulted, including the Trade Unions.

VIII. Reactivation of Trade. (SP VIII.)

- A) Examination of trade licenses, issued after 10/3/38.
- B) Reactivating of trade licenses, declared void since 10/3/38, according to the local needs.
- C) Creation of Purchase and production Cooperatives by the artisans in order to facilitate their situation.
- D) Ascertainment of the tools and installations etc. lacking for the reactivation of the trades and claiming them at SP VI.

This task will be carried out by the Office for Economic Planning, Dept. VIII, collaborating with the sub-departments "Trade" of the Chamber of Commerce, Trade and Industry.

IX. Creation of an organization of distribution. (SP IX.)

To distribute the foodstuff, clothes and commodities most urgently needed by the population under present conditions, organization could be used.

- A) The former Chief-Purchase-Office (Grobkauamt) of the Austrian Consumption-Association (Österreichischer Konsumverein) (GOK) a former socialist organization taken over after the Anschluss by the German Labour Front (DAF) and considerably re-structured. This organization has got local offices, shops etc;

in all, even the smallest Austrian communities and transport commodities too, as far as they are not requisitioned for war uses.

B.) The Minal Ltd. possessing a similar chain store organization throughout Austria and having shops nearly in all places in all production centers in Austria, which supplies the "Hermann Goerring Trust". This enterprise ought to be put under commissary administration, in order to clear its political and economical activities since 10 / 3 / 1938 and could be used meanwhile to organize the distribution of goods to the civil population. The Office for Economic Planning Dept. IX. will care for the organization of the distribution and its smooth function. Thus the distribution of the most important goods in Austria could be started without delay.

C) The organization of the 1st Viennese Cooperation Society (1. Wiener Genossenschaft).

4. Reactivation of farming enterprises. (Part A.)

- a) Inventory of the living stock for breeding purposes, milk cows, pigs and fowl, soil and agriculture machines.
- b) Ascertainment of the most urgent needs of the farming enterprises, with regard to the needs, mentioned under 4) and claiming at VP VI.
- c) Drawing up a plan, according to the needs of dairy, cattle, breeding and farming, with regard to the local circumstances.
- d) Claiming of the necessary fodder and grain at VP III.
- e) Claiming of the necessary transport space at VP V.
- f) Planning of installation to reactivate enterprises as: construction of roads to mountain farms, water and electric installations etc.

6) Claiming of farm-hands at the Labour-Office (Trade Union of farm hands).

The execution of work is task of the Office of Economic Planning Dept. X. consulting the Agriculture Office (Agrarstatistik) with their sub-departments.

XI) Elaboration of eventual special tasks. (EP XI.)

All elaborations and controls, arising during the Economic Planning would be under the competence of this Office.

OFFICE FOR ECONOMIC PLANNING.

To bridge the difficult transition and the functions of the public administration, an Austrian "Office for Economic Planning (EP)" is to be created, as special institution, led by a General Director, with 11 departments for the cooperation above to carry out the program for immediate realization.

It is urgent to stress the importance of this institution and this office is the first, which ought to be brought into action.

The residence of the General Director would necessarily be Vienna and he would control local directorates in the single Federal States Capital.

The officials in the Office for Economic Planning ought to be outstanding experts and to have those extraordinary capacities needed for a swift realization of the program - first of all the members of the General and Federal Directorates.

This office ought to be subject directly to the control of the High Commissioner and collaborate directly with Agriculture Economics and Supply-Public Health and Public Welfare Sections. The Directorates in the Federal States could be controlled by the Regional Commissioner who ought to depend for reasons of organization of this plan from the General Direction.

The 11 Departments would be as follows:

| | | | |
|-------|----|-------|---|
| Dept. | NR | I. | Food, |
| " | " | II. | Medicine and medical instruments, |
| " | " | III. | Necessary clothes, |
| " | " | IV. | Fuel and combustible. |
| " | " | V. | Transport, |
| " | " | VI. | Ascertainment of other needs according to
priority list, |
| " | " | VII. | Conversion of war into peace industry, |
| " | " | VIII. | Trades, |
| " | " | IX. | Distribution, |
| " | " | X. | Farming, |
| " | " | XI. | Special tasks. |

The Austrian Office for Economic Planning together with other institutions would mean a considerable relief for the AMG administration and restrict the needed Allied personnel in Austria to a minimum.

See page 52.

ECONOMIC PLAN.Supplementary proposal.

The notification of the most important commodities has to be ordered by the Allies within a short time limit after the liberation. Such commodities are: Foodstuff, clothing and accessories, fuel and aviation means of transport. The notification is to be extended to private persons, stating the quantity, under which no notification will be necessary. False data or unjustified omissions ought to be severely punished. This is a way to fight black-market and hoarding. The Nazi party thugs will be deprived of their stocks and there will be created stocks for distribution to the population.

FINANCIAL ECONOMY.I) Occupation currency in Austria.A) Condition and dates.

It is assumed as a condition, that the AMG is going to issue a currency for Austria in "Schilling" or "Kronen" (crowns) but by no means in Mark. This is absolutely indispensable, as a consequence of the economic and political separation from the Reich. The replacement of Reichsmark in Austria in all its manifestations by another currency opens a set of problems, which have to be resolved in the best way from many points of view.

Following facts are to be considered first of all:

- a) The effective value of the Reichsmark is problematic and can only be stated, when the currency problem will be resolved in Germany.
- b) It is to be presumed, that great sums of Reichsmark will be transferred to Austria before the war is over, as their owners may hope to be better off, than the Reich.
- c) This inflow is going to increase the relatively great amounts of Reichsmark, created in Austria by war confiscation and the lack of possibilities of investment.
- d) There is no gold covering for the Austrian currency, as gold and foreign currencies of the former National-Bank have been seized by the 3rd Reich.

Considering these facts it appears clearly, ~~that special~~ that special regard has to be taken to the following points in order to build up a sound economic system in the new state.

- a) The value of the Reichsmark, remained in Austria can be estimated only in the case, if it is clear, which objects and commodities Austria will be able to purchase with this money from

- b) All Reichsmark-notes in Austria are immediately to be blocked. The exportation is to be prohibited and punished.
- c) Calling in all Reichsmark in Austria according the following Scheme the great amount of Marknotes will be put out of circulation and a sudden inflation is going to be prevented.
- d) As there is no covering in the National-Bank, nor in form of gold neither in form of foreign currency and the Austrian State is forced to content itself with a more or less dubious claim against Germany gold, foreign currencies and exchanges are immediately to be denounced and a strict prohibition of exportation, as transitory measure is to be ordered for values of all kind. (noble metals, stones, foreign money and art treasures).

Only in the long run, through exportation and tourist traffic a certain covering in form of foreign currency is going to be created. In the transitory period great attention ought to be paid to the fact, that the amount of occupation currency must not exceed a certain limit, in order to avoid inflatory symptoms of the same kind, as we are going to avoid calling in the Reichsmark. It is to be hoped, that the Allied occupation authorities will direct their special attention upon this important matter.

B:9 Proportion of value.

It is a preliminary condition of the issue of an occupation currency to fix the exchange rate to the actual Reichsmark and the gold currencies. Taking the exchange rate of the actual lire as the base and for reasons of utility we suggest the following rates:

1 L = Crown (Schilling) 10 = RM 10;
 1 L = " " 40 = " 40.

and will follow its own rate from the day of the exchange.
 As we will say later, there will be a strict separation after the exchange between Reichsmark and Austrian currency.
 The exchange rate is corresponding with the rate fixed for Italy, as the official exchange rate is Lira to Mark 1 $\neq$ 10.

0) Program for immediate realization.

- a) The notes of exchange currency must be ready before the liberation and bear the denomination in the new currency (Crown, Schilling).

Following notes are to be issued:

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 10 Heller (Groschen) | 1 Krona (Schilling) |
| 20 " " | 5 Kronen " |
| 50 " " | 10 " " |
| | 50 " " |
| | 100 " " |

b.) Passing into law of the new currency.

With the liberation of Austria the new currency has to become recognised as legal tender besides the RM. Only through Allied troops the new currency is going to be put into circulation, as long as the banking institutions do not start the exchange by order of the Note-Bank.

c) How to draw in the RM.

After the blocking of the frontier a possibly short time limit is to be stated and within this all RM has to be exchanged with the limitations, as will state later on. All RM in whatever form will be considered forfeited after the time limit.

The issue of the occupation currency and drawing in of the RM is to be carried out by all regular banking institutions and the Post's saving Bank (Postsparkasse) controlled by the Austrian Note Bank (Oesterreichische Nationalbank).
 The exchange must be restricted through following measures:

- 1) Every physical person of age and Austrian citizenship

56

proved by the identity card of an Austrian citizen by way exchange.

2) The exchange is registered on the identity-card in order to avoid repeated exchanges, aimed to transgress the limitation. Moreover double change must be punished.

3) Reichs German and other foreigners have to proceed to the same way and obtain the registration in their passport.

In the case, that Germans and other foreigners are able to prove, that they stayed in Austria before 1 / 1 / 1934, or have been working in Austria as "foreign workers" (Fremdarbeiter) they have the same rights in exchange matters as Austrians. All other obtain not more than 2500 Kronen (Schilling) and have to apply for more, in case of need, at the AMT, if there is no objection against their staying in Austria.

4) The exchange is to be carried out on the following rates:

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Amounts till 5000.- RM | till 20.000.- | full exchange of 5000.- | 50 % of the exceeding sum. |
| " | from 20.000.- | " 100.000 | full exchange of 5000.- |
| | | 50 % | " " other 15.000.- |
| | | 25 % | " " sum exceeding RM 20.000.- |
| " | " 100.000 | " " 200.000 | full exchange of 5000.- |
| | | 50 % | " of other 15.000.- |
| | | 25 % | " " " 50.000.- |
| | | 10 % | " " " 100.000.- |
| | | 5 % | " " sum over RM 200.000.- |

For amounts not exchanged according to this rates a receipt, bearing the name of the holder and the amount in RM is issued by the National Bank. This receipt is to be declared by law as a document not transferable by action living people.

This receipt entitles the holder to expect a later exchange into Austrian currency, but according to an exchange rate, which will depend upon the real value. Austria will be able to obtain from Germany paying them with the exchanged RM.

- c) It would be a measure to prevent veiling and mislaying fortunes in cash and permit the seizure of the fortune of dishonest profiteers and Nazi criminals.
- d) Thus the Austrian government had the possibility to settle the amount of RM in Austria and to deal with the German Government as its creditor in purpose of the liquidation of the blocked RM
- e) In this manner the fate of the Austrian currency would be strictly separated from that one of the RM and it would be settled the base for a much more solid development of Austrian currency.
- f) These measures also serve before all to subdue the peril of inflation.

II;) How to secure public expenses.

As the Augot currency is going to be the base of the future ~~KKRM~~ Austrian tender, a limit is to be stated-as mentioned above-which may not be surpassed. This limit may not surpass 2/3 of the value of the states property in kind, as there is no covering in gold and foreign currency.

An inventory and assessing of the states property is absolutely a condition in this context.

The Austrian National Bank is therefore to be informed about the amount and the need of the Allied currency issued and the AMG would have to state the sum, requested for the monthly expenses in order to be able to state, what amount of money must be secured for public expenses.

The reactivation of the direct and indirect taxes and the other sources of State's takings as 10 / 3 / 1938 would slowly form a base for the States regular income.

Singular firms, joint stock companies and juridical persons of any extent, which are bound to indicate their need of liquid money in the moment of exchange, will receive further sums (exceeding the above list) if their application is supported by the competent chamber, especially if it is the case of an enterprise of public interest. These supplementary requests must be supported by the competent organisation; (Fachverbände).

This supplementary payment is considered as " account " of the later exchange of the rest and must not exceed 10 % of its value.

D) Reactivation of the Note Bank (Notenbank).

The Austrian National Bank has to be provisionally reactivated with the staff of 10 / " / 38 if the clerks and officials are not hindered or politically compromised. The National Bank ought to handle the AEG currency as a trustee and prepare from the technical point of view the drawing in of the RM and the issue of AEG -currency with the aid of the other Austrian banking and credit institutions and the Post's Savings Bank (Postsparkasse) and carry it out within the time limit. The limitation of the exchange will advantageously diminish the circulating amount of money and serve the following aims:

- a) The class of less wealthy people would be protected by the exchange of RM 5000.- and would have the full advantage of the valorisation of the new Kronen (Schilling) currency.

As there are very few people only, who do not possess such a minimum it will be very difficult for a capitalist to find several " men of straw " who would change greater amounts for him. Veiling and hiding actions (men of straw) must be punished.

- b) A later, strict control of the origin by the tax collector offices in order to tax war profits could clear veiled exchanges, which could be punished severely.

FINANCIAL ECONOMY.A) Supplementary proposal to the measures for immediate realization.

To paragraph C) the following proposal is made:

A respite (Moratorium) has to be ordered, stating its volume and duration.

Certain inevitable economic disturbances are to be expected after the liberation of Austria by the Allies in consequence of our economic program, especially by the exchange of the RM, blocking and so on. If private claims are claimed by the legal means and exacted, the juridical authorities would be overstrained and many bankruptcies would follow. They could lead to a panic and an economic catastrophe, that so the reconstruction would be sensibly hindered or could not be carried out. This danger has to be prevented by a legally fixed respite. A consequence would be, that courts of law would be disburdened - to great advantage of the juridical administration.

B) Supplementary propose to secure public expenses.

Proposal as a complement to the last chapter of " Financial Economy". It would be desirable, if the AMG would pay the occupation expenses, especially the pay of the soldiers by means of Allied occupation money (Pound Sterling or Dollar), as soon as the RM is blocked and the occupation money is issued.

This arrangement would substantially facilitate the task of the Reichsbank, as the relation between occupation money and gold or currency covering could be steadily known and regulated.

BAVIA. INSURANCE COMPANIES AND SAVING BANKS.A) Banks and insurance companies.1) Before the Anschluss.

In the two decades before the first war, banks and insurance companies in Austria were in a particular situation, caused by the special circumstances in this State. In Vienna, the Capital of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, there were banks and insurance companies which were intended to cover the needs of a 60 million people and had achieved world wide importance.

The " Oesterreichische Creditanstalt fuer Handel und Gewerbe " the " Wiener Bankverein " and other Banks, the insurance companies, " Phoenix " and " An der Elementar Versicherungs-gesellschaft " and others are examples of the great number of similar enterprises. After the dismemberment of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, the great enterprises, which had remain in Vienna did not serve a 60 million people, but had to adapt themselves to the economic needs of a small state. The complicated framework of these enterprises could hardly be transformed to the new task.

It is true, that there was a bank-conjuncture in Vienna in 1918. This conjuncture was a consequence of the inflation, of transactions on the exchange and currency, of new foundations etc. and thoroughly unbound.

The fragile construction of the whole framework of bank credit and insurance system was bound to collapse at the first blow. The blow dealt later on was not weak at all. The effects of currency stabilization so salutary in other fields, which finished the inflation, the devaluation of the French Franc, which rocked the world market and last not least the devaluation of the Pound Sterling, destroyed the whole edifice. There came a time of

bankruptcies and poolings, which finally reached its peak in the crisis of the "Creditanstalt". Soon after this event the bankruptcy of the "Phoenix" dealt a new heavy blow for the whole Austrian economic system.

A consequence of these circumstances was the fact, that that renewed stabilizations had to be carried out in order to avoid catastrophes. Through the intervention of the State foreign capital had to be invited and we can state, that the overwhelming majority of Austrian bank and insurance shares was in foreign hands before the Anschluss. There were mainly French and British interests and besides them Swiss and Italian participations in Austrian credit and insurance enterprises. Italy was represented first of all by the great insurance companies "Rinnione Adriatico" and "Assicurazioni Generali". Only a small part of the foreign capital was German.

2) After the Anschluss.

The whole credit and insurance system came under totalitarian German control. Foreign capitals were taken over by German shareholders. Almost without any major exception and after the outbreak of the war the control was exercised by the military authorities.

The elimination of a considerable number of banking and insurance experts for political and racial reasons, was probably the most irreparable disaster for the Austrian banks and insurance companies. Their personal ability, their long experience and thorough knowledge had saved and guided the Austrian banks and insurance companies in the time of the crisis.

- 3) It will be necessary to adapt the Austrian banks and insurance companies according to the size and economic needs of the new Austria. Enterprises incapable to exist shall disappear. Small

Institutions shall be pooled together or with great enterprises. The Office for Economic Planning, mentioned elsewhere and the Amt will have to decide about the leading officials of this institution.

4.) Preparations for immediate realization.

There has to be a considerable limitation of banking business in the first period. There has to be a strict control of speculation in shares and currencies, of new foundations of numerous commercial and industrial enterprises. This sort of speculation is a cause of inflation and inflation is to be avoided.

As to sound and sound banking business it has to be limited according to the absolute economic needs. It may be useful to appoint somebody to control every bank enterprise in order to control that the interest orders and regulations are carried out.

Similar precautionary measures will be necessary with relation to insurance companies. It is to be observed that life insurance companies sign serious contracts only and not contracts which are intended to serve as pretext for cheating with loans and to obtain high provisions from the insurance companies.

It will be the most important, and perhaps the only task of the banks and insurance companies in the transition period to support the state and the State Bank to exchange and stamp the NS-notes and to create a new Austrian currency.

There will be a gradual reconstruction of Austrian banks and insurance companies only when this task will be accomplished.

5.) Saving Banks.

1.) Report on 14 savings.

There were a great number of saving banks in Austria which do not deserve particular interest. We have to name only two enterprises, the "Kroatische Oesterreichische Sparkassen" and the "Kontrollpar

known as "Geldinstitute Wien". These two model enterprises had passed all critical years between 1918 and 1933, without complications and to the general satisfaction of their public. Mortgages upon houses and real estate were more or less monopoly of these two surviving banks. The "Allgemeine Oesterreichische Sparkasse" had a mortgage in the provinces, while the "Landesbankverein Oesterreich Wien" preferred the town district. Saving was carried out by these two banks in an extremely satisfactory manner.

2.) After the Anschluss.

It is to be presumed, that said two saving banks had not suffered considerably from the Anschluss. The capital, administered by these institutions was composed nearly exclusively by savings and they were administered chiefly by persons untouched by racial laws. Thus the two enterprises could continue their business only subject to the modifications realized by the totalitarian state.

3.) Under these circumstances no reconstruction of these two great enterprises will be necessary. They will continue to work according to the old principles with the limitations named above for banking enterprises, which are the result of the particular circumstances.

Small banking institutions will have to disappear one by one or to pool.

Just as with banks and insurance companies it will be the most important task of saving banks to support the State and the National Bank in the exchange reorganization of the old and the creation of a new Austrian currency.

c) Die Oesterreichische Postsparkasse (Post saving bank)

It may be said this enterprise was unique in the world. It started

underly with the saving the poor and has been developed by expert leadership into an important factor of Austrian economy. The introduction of a check-payment system (Scheck- und Erlagsscheinverkehr) conferred a permanent importance to the Austrian Postsparkasse. By means of this institution the amount of the circulation money could be restricted sensibly. By means of the check payments considerable payments were effected without cash and the Austrian inflation has been reduced considerably in this way.

The model organization of this Institute was even recognized by the Reichsbank, which adopted its working principles. The check payments (Erlagsscheinverkehr) were introduced in the former German territory. It is probable that the Austrian Postsparkasse is functioning as on 10 / 5 / 38. It will be useful to maintain this institution. May be it will be indispensable. As Postsparkasse without cash contributes to fight the danger of inflation the Austrian Postsparkasse will play an important role, especially as cash payments are proscribed by provisional regulations.

Payments through the Postsparkasse will be help in bridging the difficult time caused by blocking of the Reichsbank and the limitations on the money market.

It may seem superfluous to mention that all limitations of free transactions in bank and insurance business will be temporary, and are only introduced the extraordinary circumstances which we will probably have to face.

FORWARDING BUSINESS.1.) Before the Anschluss.

It may be safely assumed, that forwarding business will play an important role in the future reconstruction of Austria. Therefore we dedicate a special chapter of this essay to forwarding.

Carriers business in Austria before the Anschluss was on very high level. Famed firms had their center in Vienna - as Schenker and Goss., Franchesi Parini, the trust "International A.G." and Gottlieb Cantor. The central position of Austria; especially Vienna on the crossroad of the great traffic routes North-South (Hamburg-Triest) and East-West (Moscow, Western-Asia-Peking, London) has destined Vienna and Austria to become an important place for the turn over of goods. Besides Vienna on the borders of the Danube disposed over navigable fluvial routes both to the West and to the East for hundred of kilometers. The excellent harbour facilities of Vienna together with the first-class railway network, built during the time of the Monarchy, explored Vienna an international turnover place.

These facts favoured the development of forwarding in Austria. Besides of the named first-class firms were 15-20 great ones, and a considerable number of middle and small ones. They all belonged to the "Association of Vienna Forwarding Firms" (Verbindung der Wiener Speditionen). The association worked out the general lines of proceedings; common action in questions concerning all members as tariffs, wages etc. It was a private association, not a compulsory one.

The importance of Austria for forwarding was recognized by the fact, that Vienna was the seat of the "Central Association of Forwarders" (Zentralverband der Speditionen). This was composed of all forwarders of the world. The Great meetings were held in Vienna.

Here were stated the general lines for forwarding for this trade in the whole world.

The state did not substantially interfere with this trade. But the State - that means the Federal railways - have agreeably favoured forwarding, granting special tariffs in order to lead a considerable part of international transit traffic through Austria. It may be reminded, that there was always a competition between Hamburg and Trieste. We cannot speak about forwarding in Austria without mentioning the same auto-transport network, created by this trade. The special structure of this Alpine country and locally deficient railway-network caused the development of auto systems. All great and middle-sized forwarding firms undertook so called "auto-transport" ("collective carry transports") especially to establish transport facilities between provincial centers. These transport brought supplies into the remotest regions of Austria - and they are now gone.

2) After the Anschluss.

As everything over forwarding was assimilated (gliding schlicht) and really only absorbed by German firms. The greatest Austrian enterprise - Schenker and Comp. was absorbed by the German Railway. Other important enterprises became branch establishments of German firms. New firms were created over night, mostly by Nazi-party members, former "illegal" traders, who were favoured by the state. They forwarded with primitive goods of refugees etc. their methods were in sharp contradiction to the professional methods of Austrian's forwarders. In consequence of anti-semitic principles German forwarding lost the international importance - especially when 1 1/2 years after the Anschluss war broke out. The racial laws had brought forwarding particularly, as it was mainly carried out by victims of the racial persecution. The dismissal of all Jewish employees "aryanizing" (Aryanizing) of Jewish enterprises by appointing commissioners were carried out swiftly.

ly and severely in this remunerative branch.

3) Forwarding

It will be very important to reconstruct the reliable Austrian forwarding business, as it was on 19/3/38. The distribution of goods, important for reconstruction to the people living in remote localities will be mainly carried out by forwarding firms.

We have to face, unfortunately, widespread destruction of the Austrian railway network by events of the war, sabotage, search earth policy of the retreating Germans etc. Through the war itself railway network and rolling stock have suffered considerably. It will take long time to put the railway network into working order. It will be easier to reestablish lorry-transport by means of private enterprises. Active Allied help will be absolutely necessary. It will be also necessary to procure vehicles and fuel - there will be almost no fuel after the war - for the transport of vital goods into the different parts of Austria.

As Germany has robbed and seized all disposable cars and lorries for its own use, she must be obliged, to reconstitute the stolen goods if possible; or pay adequate damages.

The office of Economic Planning will play a most important role in the distribution of commodities to the population and Austrian forwarding firms will be obliged to take directives from this office. Two important branches of forwarding may be mentioned. We have shown up already how important the building trade will be for Austria.

(Employment) In this regard forwarding, especially by means of motor-transport will be of special importance, as Austria is an alpine country. Furthermore it is to be reminded, that the interest of reconstruction suggest Austria, to bring the refugees home again. Close collaboration between State and forwarding firms as to tariff-reductions, special custom tariffs will be desirable and has to be foreseen.

70

Finally we have to mention the importance of forwarding for national security. A highly developed forwarding trade, capable to carry out transport swiftly and capable to competition will help to stress the importance of Austria in general and specially Vienna as an important transit place for goods.

Labour Organisation and Labour Office.A) Before the Anschluss.

The workers interest were represented by the Chamber of Labour (Arbeiterkammer) which acted as representative organ (Dachorganisation) of all formerly political Trade Unions.

The labour office fell under the competence of the Ministry of Social Administration (Ministerium fuer soziale Verwaltung) and their chief occupation was the distribution of relief, as new jobs were rarely offered in consequence of the critical situation. There was a model organisation for employment : youth after finishing school were registered in a card index, where after short conversation the special abilities, qualifications and wishes were put down, taking the marks in the school certificates into account, in order to designate the right employment in case of vacancy or to suggest a professional schooling (Berufshilfsamt)

B) After the Anschluss.

The Labour Offices were absorbed into the Reichsorganisation as " District Labour Offices " (Gauarbeitsamt). The chief of the District Labour Office was contemporarily " trustee " (Reichstrusthaender) of the Reich for the district (Gau). The main work-relief became obsolete and to find employment became the main task, which finally degenerated into compulsory labour service. Disemployed persons, all who belonged to the so called superfluous categories (maid servants, servants, men up to 65 and women to 60 years, later on other categories too) were forced to compulsory labour. Many enterprises were closed down as not necessary for the purposes of war, in order to find workers. As for the " Chamber of workers " they were taken over by the Reichs Labour Front and perfected. The ever increasing needs of

war industry called for skilled labour and the special schooling fall into the competence of the "labour front".

C) Program for reconstruction.

- 1.) Reconstruction of the old Trade Union according to the professional groups.
- 2.) Immediate creation of a labour office as special institution, to state the eventual lack of workers and to find employment. The activities of this office are very important in order to give work and bread for the population.
- 3.) Fixing of the wages, in agreement with the Trade Unions and labour office and later on the stabilization of a quote from the profit in favour of the workers.

THE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

It may be assumed, that we will have to face the problem of unemployment in post-war Austria. There will be certainly reasons for unemployment.

1.) Causes of unemployment.

The main cause will be, as it may be foreseen, that ex soldiers and ex prisoners will stream back and will not find jobs immediately. There will be, moreover, in Austria as elsewhere after wars, or more than elsewhere, in consequence of the particular circumstances, an economic crisis. The result will be a lack of jobs, so that not everybody will find employment.

Unfortunately we have to expect widespread destruction of existing plants, according to their habit, and important plants as power stations and factories might be destroyed. These plants occupy scores of thousands of workers and their destruction complicates the problem.

A final reason of unemployment is caused by the fact, that war industry has to be switched over to peace-time production. A consequence to this switch-over, which will take particularly long in Austria, the number of jobs will diminish and become virtually nil.

2) Means to diminish unemployment.

As such may be considered:

- a) The most efficient means to diminish unemployment is surely the undertaking of public works and semi-public enterprises. After all wars, but especially after this one, the network of roads and rails will be in deplorable conditions. The reconstruction of the railway lines, which suffered from too much traffic and too little repairs, the fabrication of rolling stock, destroyed by the war and need repair, together with the construction of new lines furnishes jobs for thousands.

74

There are other public works too: reconstruction eventually modernizing of state enterprises, destroyed or damaged by war, as power plants, water works and mines provide jobs and is useful for the country. If we consider, that besides of the State, Federal States, towns and communities will be obliged to reconstruct and to modernize, we cannot help stating, that public enterprises are the best means to find occupation.

b.) Public enterprises, how important they ever might be, cannot carry the whole burden. Private undertaking has to carry its share. The building trade will be ^{the} most important branch. Experience shows, that there is a lack of houses after every war and it may be assumed, that there will be a sensible lack after this one. Austria will be in a difficult situation, because in areas spared by bombs, many refugees have found shelter. It will be the foremost task of post war economy to create houses. Other branches of the building trade furnish jobs too. Private enterprises in the building trade is to be fostered. State advantages for undertakers, tax reductions for the different taxes on buildings (house, housing and business tax) are to be right measures, in order to stimulate private building enterprises.

c.) Besides the support of the building trade every industrialist, who gives employment and every private undertaker has to be induced to offer jobs. The old Austrian taxing principle, according to which somebody, who employs many workers has to pay more taxes, is to be abolished. This principle was always a hindrance for Austrian enterprises. On the contrary the private undertaker, who helps the state to fight unemployment, creating new jobs, has to be supported. He must not be crushed by high taxes, but helped by reduced ones. The financial losses, caused by reduced taxation, will be more than covered, by the saving of relief funds, otherwise spent for the un-

employed. Supporting private enterprises will have other advantages for the state - it will increase the amount of property, improve the quality and diminish the price of Austrian products and increase the capacity of competition on the world market.

d.) We have stressed elsewhere the importance of tourist traffic for Austria. To trend to further it will be a main task of Austrian reconstruction. It will create many jobs. Propaganda for Austria in foreign newspapers, through representations abroad, by fair exhibitions, improvements in hotels, international exhibitions, fairs, sports-fests and festivals, performing Austrian art on a high artistic level will surely increase the number of the foreign tourists. The great success of the Salzburg festival and the "Vienna traffic weeks" (Wiener Frühlingswochen) recorded here.

3.) Effective relief for disoccupied workers.

It may be assumed, that in spite of all means and attempts of the state and the private and others there will be still an unemployment problem. There will be disoccupied. They will be mainly the unskilled, who had no schooling, who lost their jobs by the closing down of war plants and above all, soldiers and prisoners of war, who return.

It was tried after the last war to grant a short or long time rent to the so called "Arbeitslosenunterstützung". This attempt can justly be considered as a failure. Men, who had lost the habit of working by the war were often inclined to go on relief by habit - especially as there was no need of unskilled labour. The enormous sums, spent for this type of relief were entirely unproductive. The same sums spent for productive work might create jobs and had reallocated disoccupied workers into production.

May be another type of "Arbeitslosenunterstützung" would yield bet-

ter results, the institution of "schooling camp" (Schulungslager) where disoccupied workers, whose technical skill and knowledge is under a certain level, so that they are not capable for competition will be instructed by highly qualified teachers and skilled instructors. This system has many advantages. The employment of a certain number of teachers and instructors fights disoccupation by itself. The moral success will be great - instead of loafing the unemployed will work, instead being discouraged they will feel themselves as workers and not as "on relief". Finally the money spent will not be lost but useful invested, as these camps could turn out products, which are useful for the reconstruction.

As to the workers to be admitted into these camps, they are mainly intended for persons, who have not learned a trade, are too young. Youth who went from the schools to the battle field will have to learn, how to work. Those will be included, who were forced to give up their job and to fight and have forgotten their profession entirely or partially. Finally, those enter the camp, who were working in war plants before and during the war and will find no adequate job afterwards.

"Schooling camp" are certainly more efficient means of "Arbeitlosenkampfbekämpfung" than relief in cash. Experience shows, that workers not included in the list above, that is skilled workers, who know their job thoroughly and who really want a job find places more easily. Others get "Relief" in "schooling-camps". Finally the registration of the disoccupied and their collection in view of a suitable reallocation represents a considerable advantage.

4.) Labour offices.

They are very important in the fight against unemployment. The institutions of labour offices as they were in Austria ever before the Anschluss are described elsewhere, and they are bound to facilitate

this task.

Labour offices have a double task. They have to know all disponible man power. Registration was so far one-sided, depending if it was carried out by undertakers or by workers. Undertakers registered vacant places, workers knew only the man-power. Effective labour-offices have to be two-sided, centrally organized and public. Only in this way they are effective.

5.) Financial suggestions.

The measures to fight unemployment want financial means. What is the way to procure them?

- a) By a deduction of a certain percentage of wages and salaries a sort of insurance against unemployment.
- b.) the proceeds of the sale of products, turned out by "schooling camps".
- c) As the majority of disoccupied persons have suffered in their career or professions because of Germanic criminal policy, Germany has to pay a part of the costs of arrangements to fight unemployment. It makes no difference, if the amount is payed in cash or raw-materials (coals, etc.)

THE STATE OF HEALTH IN AUSTRIA AND THE MOST IMPORTANT SANITARY MEASURES.1.) Actual state of health and the sanitary institutions.A) Hospitals.

In 1938 there were States, Federal States, Country and Private Hospitals in Austria.

After the Anschluss the States-Hospitals - that is the Univ. railway Clinic in Vienna, Graz and Innsbruck were taken over by the Reich.

All hospitals and sanatoria, a great part of schools and hotels have been transformed into surgical institutions for wounded and invalids. In the beginning it was a principle of the Reich government, to keep the wounded (as their sight was considered bad propaganda) far away from the German frontiers. The general retreat caused the evacuation of front hospitals in Italy, the Balkans and Poland. Austria became a chief gathering post for all these evacuated sick and wounded. As all hospitals were overcrowded, civil patients, suffering from eye-ear-nose-throat and inner diseases were refused reception. Only bomb hurt civilians may be taken. Their number is steadily increasing.

B) Doctors.

The number of the doctors was sensibly reduced after the Anschluss for political and "racial" reasons. (In Vienna 50% of all and 30% of the public insurance doctors, in the country 20% of the total number were eliminated by race laws).

On the Universities socialist professors were excluded already before the Anschluss, and Jews and patriotes (Austrian loyalist) professors were eliminated immediately after, so that the level of the studies was considerably lowered.

When the war broke out, a great number of the doctors were mobilized and students of medicine had to serve 6 months as simple soldiers after their first exam (Fruchtbarstellung). The losses were so considerable, that this order was cancelled in 1942. As more and more medical personnel was needed, the duration of medical studies was diminished and cut to 4 years, later to 3 years and finally to 2 1/2. The younger generation of doctors, that in the least 6 age groups are only instructed in war-surgery (injured by shots) and cannot be used in other fields, not even in peace-time surgery.

c.) Medicine.

Austria was supplied by some production in a restricted area only. The only important factories were Kvaizda in Korneuburg and Patzold in Klosterneuburg. The Federal Serotherapeutic Institute prepared a number of sera. Besides, a few special compounds were produced in Austria (Tenthylol in Tirol and Antiallergie compound in Vienna). Austria was supplied by Germany, France, Switzerland and in a small extent by Hungary.

3.) Actual state of health of the population.

The lack of doctors, the blocking of hospitals for civil use and the lack of medicaments, together with the worsened living and food conditions have influenced the public health in an unfavourable way. Tuberculosis is on the first place. About 10 % of all workers are afflicted (The Reich labour-office has declared, that the Reich could not renounce the work of the afflicted persons). Their number is increasing as a consequence of the lacking necessary prophylactic measures.

Lack of doctors and medicines has increased the rate of syphilitics-proisensity (Foreign workers, labour camps, compulsory

changes of the living place) has contributed to this fact.

It is to be assumed, that there are 150.000 The-cases and not less syphilitics.

There is an increase of stomach-and intestinal diseases (peptic ulcer) measles, intestinal parasites and gonorrhea.

It is known, that the income have been exterminated in Austria. That does not mean, we will find no income after the war. War-neurosis will be frequent in consequence of the actual events; Lack of treatment of syphilis will increase cases foralsis and progressive paralysis. Alcohol will cause cases too. The number of all wounded can be estimated to 200.000 or 300.000 in Austria, the number of invalids (for life time) is estimated 900.000 for the Union by American statistics, that means 90.000 for Austria.

2.9) The most important sanitary measures.

- A) Supply of the most important medical compounds (Salvarsan, Insulin, Hormonal compounds, Chinin, Antipyretica, Spasmolytica, Alkaloids, Opium) as requested by " Amt fuer Wirtschaftsplanning " (Office for Economic Planning, Dept. II. see Wirtschaftsplann).
- B.) Supply of medical instruments and sanitary articles.
- C.) Furnishing of doctors and medical personal by the Allies. It would be probably advisable to induce those doctors emigrated for racial or political reasons to return home. Expedient measures may be: facilitation of the returning conditions, payment of the voyage, by guaranteeing of a large indemnification and exemption of taxation.
- D.) Furnishing hospital beds for civil patients through the " Health Office " (Gesundheitsamt).
- E.) Transport of non-Austrian wounded into their home-country and bringing home all Austrian sick and wounded to Austria.

AUSTRIAN RED CROSS.

The Austrian Red Cross had a center in Vienna and local organizations in the Federal States. The Chancellery Office (Bundeskanzleramt) controlled the whole organization.

The peace time activity consisted in creation of a corps of doctors and nurses and preparation of sanitary material (war trains) for the case of war.

Through the Anschluss the Austrian Red Cross was absorbed into the German.

Program for immediate realization.

Separation of the two institutions and reconstruction of a new Austrian Red Cross.

The Austrian Red Cross's first task would be, to bring home the prisoners of war, according to the orders of the Allied and in collaboration with the International Red Cross in Geneva.

PURGING OF STATE AND ECONOMIC FROM NAZI ELEMENTS.

The public enterprises in Austria and the Austrian private economy are contaminated by Nazi personalities in leading positions, many of them citizens of the Reich. It is indispensable, under this given circumstances, to purge these enterprises, without endangering their productive process.

Such an action has to be based on justice. Justice means punishment for the guilty, but excludes vengeance.

Only those who are guilty, are going to be hit - and they will be punished swiftly and mercilessly. Those, who participated in order to save their families and their job and have continued their work in state's offices and economy, can be treated less severely, if they did not play an active and leading role. It is our task to hit leading men, the follower may be judged less rigorously. This is a command of reason. If all those, who were active under the Nazi regime in order to gain their living would be eliminated, there would be a lack of skilled personnel. It would be another mistake, to substitute martyrdom for skill and education. It is to be warned against the exaggeration of martyrdom psychosis. Martyrs deserve respect and an adequate recompensation, but martyrdom alone does not signify claim to a position.

The number of the guilty is high and may be divided in the following groups:

- 1.) Those, who violated Austrian Constitutional Law, State law and the laws of the Federal States and regulations and orders, as they were in vigour till 10/3/38 - for instance through their commands and orders, through their actions or aid to such actions.
- 2.) All persons, who are or were in service at the Gestapo or the political SD.
- 3.) Members of the NSDAP in leading positions and bearers of party distinctions with exception of the "Mother's cross".

- 4.) The former "illegal" party members, who paved the way for the nazism.
- 5.) Those, who were deprived of their Austrian citizenship because of their Nazi activities from 1933-38.
- 6.) Party members of the NSDAP if they were not forced to enlist for professional reasons as members of certain organizations (Lawyer society, DAF etc.). This exception is not valid for those, who had a leading post in these compulsory organizations.
- 7.) Nazi economic leaders.
- 8.) Those, who have enriched themselves by Nazism and the so called "party-favorites".
- 9.) Those, who have denounced Austrian citizens, exposing them to political or racial persecution.

Not only Austrians, but foreigners (Reiching-germans) are to be held responsible under points 1 - 9. All punishable acts, committed by whosoever on Austrian territory, as on 10/3/38 included above are going to be judged. If the guilty persons fall abroad, the extradition will be asked, as they are going to be punished, according to the Allied declaration, on the spot of their crimes.

The legal proceedings against the persons named under 1 - 9 are to be as follows:

- A.) All breaches of law are to be judged by regular courts of law, if the Allied court of law does not consider itself as competent.
- B.) All others will be judged and treated in Vienna by a " Supreme Commission for the purge " which is to be created.

This commission is to be divided into several sub-commissions, according to the cases. Subordinated to this commissions there would be commissions in the Federal States, acting as 1st instance. The Vienna commission would act as end instance and no appeal can be accepted against its decision.

Immediate measures.

All persons named under 1 - 9 are to be collected in concentration camps. Therefrom they will be brought before trial.

Composition of the "High court of Justice" and the Commissions in the single Federal States:

The High Commissioner of the Allied Occupation Forces appoints the members, proposed by the consultative Austrian Central Committee (see Chapter on constitution and administration) chosen from the reliable members of States and Federal authorities, Trade Unions, Peasant Unions, Industry, Commerce, Trade and free professions.

Punishment and their request.

1) In cases of break of law the sentence stated by the law. The highest punishment is to be inflicted by principle in every case, only in exceptional cases the punishment could be less, but not less than 2/3 of the highest.

In cases of crimes in consequences of the confiscation would be seizure of all property in favour of a reparation fund and civil rights for at least 20 years. In case of infraction and transgression of the law seizure of an adequate part of the property, in case of infraction at least the half and in case of transgression at least one third in favour of that reparation and the loss of civil rights into the first case at least 15, in the second 10 years.

2) In cases, when there was no break of law:

- a) seizure of property in favour of the reparation; in cases 2-5 and 7 - 9 of all the property, in case 6 of the adequate part.
- b) Deprivation of civil rights for at least 10 years.
- c) Penal servitude, eventually death.
- d) Internment in camps, confinement eventually forced labour.

Punishment a - d can be inflicted single or together.

Special aggravating and extenuating reasons for the judgement of crimes A and B.

a) Aggravating circumstances.

If an Austrian and his interests were damaged in wicked intention and through an act of violence.

If the punishable act was committed by judges, administrative police and party functionaries.

If in such cases the political and racial situation of the victim was abused.

b) Extenuating circumstances.

If the defendant is capable to demonstrate beyond any doubt, that he has helped, in the framework of his professional activities and un-
dermining his person and position, and successfully, persecuted Aus-
trians. If - with exception of the case of crimes - he was ordered by
his superiors and if the defendant is able to prove, that his life was
endangered in case he refused.

One of the most urgent measures is the immediate release of all persons
detained in prisons and concentration camps for political or racial rea-
sons.

Bad criminals are to be arrested with the most speed. The creation of
a police force commanded by Allied Officers would facilitate this task
considerably.

INDENNIFICATION.

There has to be an indemnification within the limits of the disposable means in all cases, in which physical and juridical persons have been damaged in a way, considered illegal and arbitrary by the Austrian law, by Nazi laws, orders, dispositions or arbitrary acts of Nazi authorities, functionaries or private persons.

It is a principle, that damages will be payed for suffered losses only, not for gains not realized.

The damages ought to be adequate, and may not lead to enrichment.

The indemnification may be carried out in two ways:

- a) Where the original state of things may possibly be reestablished, this way is to be chosen.
- b.) Where the events have brought about radical changes and where the substance itself is lost, the indemnification is carried out by paying damages.

Special funds are to be created from the following sources:

- 1.) A certain sum, which the German Reich would be obliged to pay to Austria. The Allies determine the amount. The sum may be paid at once or in five annual instalments.
- 2.) The proceeds of the sale of property or parts of property of persons, sentenced to prison for Nazi crimes, infractions and breaches of law and of party officials, dignitaries, party members, economic leaders, profiteers of Nazism, if the Purgé Commission (Säuberungskommission) has ordered the seizure. (See chapter "Purge"). It makes no difference, if the persons are Austrians or foreigners. (Germans). The decisive factor is the territory, where the property lays.
- 3.) From a regular tax, levied as a 50 % additional extra payment to the income tax of all former Nazi party members in Austria.

Members of compulsory Nazi organizations as the "voluntary organization" (Reichsbauernbund) "German Labour Front" and similar ones are not subject to this tax, if they were not party members too, if they played not a leading role in these organizations or in other Nazi institutions. The "Purge Commission" decides in dubious cases.

Emigration in order to escape payment does not free from the duty to pay. An adequate part of the property is going to be seized in cases of departure and blocked. If there is no seizable fortune, a bail must be paid to assure the payment of the tax.

The section of indemnification is led by the "Office of Indemnification" (Wiedergutmachungamt) controlled by a joint-committee of the departments of interior, finance, justice and agriculture.

The center would be in Vienna, local offices in the single Federal Capitals, including Vienna. Every district leader gets a co-ordinator for indemnification, responsible to the federal office. He reports upon the progress for his work.

Compensation

This question is to be separated from the foregoing.

It is our principle, that the German Reich is responsible and liable to pay damages in Austria on the same lines as to the own citizens.

SEPARATION.

Proposal for changes to the second paragraph.

It is a principle that only suffered damages ^{and} ~~and~~ ^{not} lost gains are to be repaid. In cases however, in which ideal values have been destroyed, indispensable for the continuation of the existence of the damaged, even these ideal values are to be repaid, or the damaged person has to get a payment or a temporary rent, which enable him to create these ideal values.

Following considerations have led to this result; especially free professions - doctors, lawyers, architects and so on have lost more, than simply their object. They want a number of confident customers, not only objects, to exercise their profession. Their customers and clients has been disappeared in the years of the Nazi rule. It is not enough, in order to restore work, to find the studio, but new customers have to be found and their confidence in to be regained. It is the aim of the above payments, to guarantee life in this period of transition.

PARTICULAR INSTITUTIONS.1) Office of Economic Planning.

Was treated in the chapter "Economic Organisations and Institutions and the necessary measures".

Directed by Economic and Supply Section.

2) Food Section.

Mentioned in "Economic Plan I/B/a".

Tasks: ascertainment of the ration-book holders. Distribution of rations books according to the food quantities, which are going to be found in due time.

Organisation: Center in Vienna at the Ministry of Interior, branch-establishments in the singular Federal Capitals.

Directed by Food Section and Agricultural Section.

3) Price Commission.

Mentioned in "Economic Plan I., II., III., IV., V."

Tasks: fixing of stop-prices for basic commodities and transport fares, supervision of price regulations.

Organisation: Center Commission in Vienna at the Ministry of Interior, Sub-commissions at the singular Federal Governments.

Composition of the Commission.

a) For foodstuff: representatives of the Agriculture Office (Agrarstelle), the Chamber of Commerce, Trade and Industry, the professional organisations of foodstuff industry, of wholesale and retailer organisations, the Office of Economic Planning, Dept. I., from Allied side: Food Section and UNRAA.

Directed by Food Section, Agricultural Section, Black market control.

b) For medical compounds: representatives of the Health Office, the Chamber of Doctors and Chemists, the Chamber of Commerce, Trade and Industry, the Office of Economic Planning Dept. II., from

Allied side: Publ. Health Section and UNRRA.

Directed by Public Health.

- c) For clothes: representatives of the professional organisations of the clothes and textile industry, wholesale and retailers organisations, the Chamber of Commerce, Trade and Industry, the Welfare Office (Fürsorgeamt) the Office of Economic Planning Dept. III., from Allied side: UNRRA and Industry Section.

Directed by Public Welfare.

- d) For fuel and combustible: representatives of the Association of National Economy (Volkswirtschaftsverband), Mineral oil Center (Benzolverband) the professional organisation of the wholesale and retailers, the Chamber of Commerce, Trade and Industry, the Office of Economic Planning, Dept. IV., the Federal Railways, the Danube Shipping Company, from Allied side: Transport Section and UNRRA.

Directed by Transport Section, Industry Section, UNRRA.

- e) For transport costs: representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, Trade and Industry, the Mineral oil Center (Benzolverband) the Trade Union of transport workers, the Federal Railways, the Danube Shipping Company, the Office of Economic Planning Dept. V., from Allied side: Transport Section and UNRRA.

Directed by Transport Section.

4) Labour Office.

Treated in the chapter Labour Office (Arbeitsämter).

Directed by Labour Section, Public Work Section.

5) Health Office (Gesundheitsamt).

Mentioned in the chapter "State of Health" and "Economic Plan II."

Tasks: direction and administration of public hospitals, charge of ~~charge~~ public health.

Organisation: Central Office in the Ministry of Interior, Branch establishments in the singular Federal Capitals.

6) Automobil control (Kraftfahrzeugverkehrsstelle).

Tasks: control of all motor cars in working order and furnishing of all data for the "Office of Economic Planning V.". Circulation licences and petrol rationing.

Organisation: Center at the Touring club, Vienna, local offices at Touring Club Offices in the single Federal Capitals.

Directed by Transport Section.

7) Purge commission.

Treated in the chapter "Purge of State and Economy".

Directed by regional Commissioner.

8) Office for recompensation (Wiedergutmachung).

Directed by Property Control.

9) Military Liquidation (Militärliquidierungsamt).

Mentioned in the chapter "Economic Planning II., IV., V.".

Tasks: Liquidation of army property, which can be used directly for civil purposes.

Organisation: Central Office in the Ministry of War, local offices in the Chief Commissariates (Hauptkommissariatsstellen) in the singular Federal Capitals.

Directed by Headquarter Commandant.

10) Migration Office (Siedlungsamt) or "Settlement".

Tasks: a) Sending home of Reich- and Volks-Germans of different countries.

b) Sending home foreign workers.

c) regulation of the question of Tyrolese, who emigrated into Austria.

d) Bringing home of the Austrians in Germany and other countries.

Organisation: Center in the Ministry of Interior, local Offices at the Federal Governments.

Directed by "Displaced persons".

96

11) Austrian Red Cross.

See chapter "Red Cross".

Directed by Austrian Red Cross.

12) Press Chamber.

Tasks: creation of an Austrian press, which is conscious of its responsibility and dignity. Maintaining of relations to the foreign press.

Organisation: Center in Vienna, local offices in the singular federal capitals.

Directed by FWD and Public Relation Office.

Tasks of the special Commissions.

- 1) To procure Austrian experts for the AMG service.
- 2) To disburden the AMG staff.
- 3) To bridge the period until the States administration is rebuilt, in order to realise the program of immediate reconstruction.

DIE IN OESTERREICH SICHERZUSTELLENDEN KUNST GEGENSTÄNDE (mit Ausnahme von Wi)

K a r n t e n .

Abtei (Völkermarkt)

Pfarrkirche: spätgot. Altarbild Kreuzabnahme mit Wappen des Abtes v. St. Paul 1488; am Hochaltar 2 spätgot. geschnitzte Figuren.

Althofen (St. Veit)

Pfarrkirche hl. Cecilia: spätgot. Flügelaltar 1600.

Dellach (Klagenfurt)

Pfarrkirche hl. Katharina: Bild auf Goldgrund (Verwundung der hl. Katharina).

Egg (Hermagor)

Pfarrkirche: Glasmalereien 1492.

Feistritz a. d. D. (Villach)

Pfarrkirche hl. Georg: Schnitzstatue der Muttergottes 1500.

Friesach

- 1) Burg mit Fresken.
- 2) Dominikanerkloster: Sichten 1. d. Sakristei, beiderseitig mit Pergament überzogen u. bemalt (hl. Nikolaus u. Wappenstein 1280)
- 3) Deutsche Ritterordenskirche: 2 spätgot. Flügelaltäre um 1600.
- 4) Spital des deutschen Ritterordens: Steinplastik Muttergottes 15. Jh.
- 5) 8 Fontänen.

Gradus (St. Veit)

Pfarrkirche hl. Hildegard: alter grosser Flügelaltar im Chor 1600.

Grossternberg (Villach)

Pfarrkirche: Holzstatue hl. Georg 1500.

Gurk (St. Veit)

Bau von Gurk (seit 1043); Süd-Ostportal, Hochaltar mit römisch. Kosmosmosaik um 1200, Muttergottesstatue in der Krypta, Fresken, Schnitzreliefs, Fastentanz von 1558, 3.90 m im Quadrat mit 99 Darstellungen, Kreuzaltar, Bleiguss 1747 von Daniel Donner, Kanzel, Hochaltar u. Seitenaltäre, 6 figürl. Reliefs von Daniel Donner.

Heiligenblut

Pfarrkirche: geschnitzter Flügelaltar 1520 von Wolfgang A. Seifinger.

Hochosterwitz

Schloss: Sammlungen.

Klagenfurt

- 1) Dom: Hochaltar, 3 Gelbilder, 4 Steinstatuen,
- 2) Lindwurmbrunnen.
- 3) Gurkerhaus: in der Kapelle spätgot. Schnitzaltar Aussenseiten der Flügel bemalt, roman. Fragaltar 1200.

- 4) Museum des Geschichtsvereines für Kärnten; Sammlungen.
 - 5) Heimatmuseum.
 - 6) Fürstbischöfl. Diözesanmuseum im Fürstl. Palais; reichhaltige kirchl. Sammlungen.
 - 7) Landhaus u. Rathaus.
- Lieding (St. Veit) Pfarrkirche: Glasgemälde in den Chorfenstern um 1400; Hochaltar 1770.
- Lieseregg (Spittal) Pfarrkirche: Flügelaltar 1500.
- Maria Gail (Villach) Pfarrkirche: Flügelaltar mit Schnitzereien u. Flügelgemälde. 1600.
- Maria Saal (Klagenfurt) Pfarrkirche: Fresken; Klostergesamtheit (karolinischer Bischofsaltar auf 6 Stulen); 2 spätgot. Flügelaltäre; Muttergottes 1500.
- Maria Sötra (Klagenfurt) 1) Pfarrkirche: spätgot. Anzifia 1500; geschnitzter Ikonostasis.
2) Rosenkranzkirche: Glasgemälde 1500.
- Metnitz (St. Veit) 1) Pfarrkirche: 13 holzgeschnitzte Apostelstatuen spätbarock.
2) Karner: Fresken.
- Mühlbrunn Pfarrkirche hl. Leonhard: grosser Schnitzaltar spätgot. um 1500.
- Obervellach (Spittal) Pfarrkirche: 3 teil. Altargemälde 1520; Glasgemälde 1515.
- Piesweg (St. Veit) Pfarrkirche: Fresken.
- Rangersdorf (Spittal) Filialkirche hl. Andreas: gotischer Flügelaltar 1425.
- St. Leonhardt i. L. (Wolfsberg) Pfarrkirche: Glasgemälde 15. Jh.; holzgeschnitzte Muttergottes 1400.
- St. Magdalena-Weitensfeld Pfarrkirche: Glasgemälde der hl. Magdalena.
- St. Paul i. Lavanttal Benediktinerstift: aussergewöhnliche Sammlungen.
1) Stiftskirche mit Einrichtung.
2) Kupferstiche; Gemälde; Wandzeichnungen; Handschriften (Buch d. hl. Ambrosius 9. Jh.; Reichenauer Sacramentar 10. Jh.; Psalterium 13. Jh.); Ikonostasis; Münzensammlung; Glas u. Porzellan 17.-18. Jh.; Elfenbeinrelief Christinacelfahrt 11. Jh.; Reliquienkreuz mit Goldblechverkleidung u. 24 antike Gemmen, Edel u. Halbedelsteine; zahlreiche andere Schätze.
- St. Peter in der Höhe Friedhofskapelle: Fussbodenmosaik 5. Jh.
- St. Veit a. d. Glan 1) Pfarrkirche: Holzkruzifix spätgot. 1500;
2) Rathaus, Schloss u. Burg.

Stift Griffen.

Im Ort 5 vierbürtig e spätgot. Holzreliefs, die Leiden Christi.

Viktring (Klagenfurt)

Pfarrkirche; Glasgemälde 1400.

Villach

- 1) Stadtpfarrkirche: geschnittenes Kruzifix am Hochaltar 1500.
- 2) Museum.

Wolfsberg

- 1) Stadtpfarrkirche: Hochaltar 1776; Gemälde hl. Markus.
- 2) Kapelle hl. Anna: Flügelaltar 1600.

Zollfeld (Klagenfurt)

Herzogstahl.

Salzburg.

Bischofshefen

Pfarrkirche: im Pfarrhof holzernes Rupertuskreuz 1800.

Großgmain (Salzburg)

Pfarrkirche: Hochaltar; an den Chorbänken 4 Tafelbilder aus dem Marienleben, 2 Tafelbilder Mariä und Maria.

Heilbrunn (Salzburg)

Barockaltar 1613.

Perdorf (Salzburg)

Pfarrkirche hl. Anna: 3 reichgeschnittene Barockaltäre 1684; geschnittene Türflügel.

Kirchberg (Salzburg)

Killalkirche hl. Georg: Hochaltar.

Maria Pfarr (Fussweg)

Pfarrkirche: im Pfarrhof ein Trugaltärenchen (69 cm) um 1445).

Mautersdorf (Fussweg)

- 1) Burg: Fresken.
- 2) Kapelle: got. Flügelaltar 1492.

Moosham (Fussweg)

Burg mit Sammlungen.

Salzburg

- 1) Dom; Taufbecken (Löwen); reicher Bauschatz; Kreuz hl. Jb.; Hostientaube 1200; Reliquienkassette 1500; Reiseflasche 1500; Reliquiare 1500; Reisealtärenchen 1400; roman. Pastorale; 6 brüsseler Wandtapisserien 1628.
- 2) Dreifaltigkeitskirche.
- 3) Franziskanerkirche: Hochaltar.
- 4) Benediktinerkloster Nonberg: im Küchenhof frühgot. Kruzifix.
- 5) Salvator Museum: Reliquiare 1242 etc. in Messuren; 3 Reliquientafeln.
- 6) Benediktinerkloster St. Peter:
 - a) Stiftkirche im Friedhof, frühgot. Stein-Altar 1319.
 - b) Schatzkammer: wertvolle Sammlungen; Speisekelch 1300, Mitren seit 1231. Elfenbeinkästchen 1100 etc.
 - c) Bibliothek: Biblia pauperum 1400, Evangelien 1100, Pericopentuch des 13. Jhs Bertold 1100, Antiphonar 1200.

100

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| | 7) Hohensalzburg: Pragerdom. |
| | 8) Residenz: Prunkräume. |
| | 9) Mirabell. |
| Tamsweg | Wallfahrtskirche hl. Leonhard: in den Fenstern 19 Glasmalereien 1433-1450; got. Chorstuhl. |
| <u>St e i e r m a r k .</u> | |
| Admont | 1) Benediktinerabtei.
2) Münster: prachtvolle Altäre; kostbarer Wandteppich im Chor; Marienstatue über Choringang; wertvolle Sammlungen; Paramenten-kammer (got. Prachtmäntel, roman. Fendelschnecke aus Elfenbein, Prachtkrone). Bibliothek mit Handschriften. |
| Ellens (Bruck a.d. Mur) | Pfarrkirche: roman. Kruzifix 1200. |
| Algerdorf b. Graz | Pfarrkirche: Hochaltarbild. |
| Bad Aussee | Pfarrkirche: Marienstatue aus Stein. |
| Birkfeld (Leitz) | Waldkapelle: Orgel. |
| Bruck a.d. Mur | 1) Schmiedeeisenbrunnen Hauptplatz.
2) Stadtpfarrkirche: Sakristei, Schmiedeeisenkunst.
3) Maria im Saal: Altäre der Kirche.
4) Kornmesserhaus. |
| Eggenberg b. Graz | Schloss mit Prunkräumen. |
| Ehrenhausen (Leibnitz) | Schloss mit Kuchenturm. |
| Gail (Judenberg) | Bildstock im Bischofsfeld mit roman. Kruzifix 1200. |
| Geras (Leoben) | in ehem. Stiftskirche roman. Holzkruzifix Sammlung wertvoller Kirchengewänder. |
| Graz | 1) Domkirche: Hochaltar; Kreuzigungsbild im Refektorium v. Bart. Joh. Schast.
2) Stadtpfarrkirche: Maria Himmelfahrt von Pintoretto.
3) Landhausbrunnen mit Bronzelaube.
4) Zeughaus mit Waffensammlung.
5) Joanneum: reiche Sammlungen. |
| Gutenburg (Traning) | Pfarrkirche: Altarbild. |
| Hollenegg (Deutschlandsberg) | Schloss mit hochwertiger Einrichtung. |
| Judenburg | Magdalenenkirche: 6 Glasfenster. |
| Kallwang (Leoben) | Pfarrkirche: Weihnachtskrippe 1751. |
| Leopoldsdorf (Eisenerz) | Schloss: Gemäldesammlung (Ornath, Rubens, Bruegel u.a.); wertvolle Einrichtung. |

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| Maria Zell | Wallfahrtskirche: Schatzkammer. |
| Murau | Pfarrkirche: 8 Altar. |
| Neuberg (Märzschlag) | Stiftskirche: Hochaltar und Marienaltar. |
| Niederhofen (Gröden) | Filialkirche hl. Ruprecht: 3 Schnitzaltäre 1690. |
| Pichel (Tragöß) | Filialkirche hl. Nikolaus: figurale Glasgemälde. |
| Pinggau (Hartberg) | Wallfahrtskirche: Hochaltar. |
| Pöllanberg (Hartberg) | 1) Wallfahrtskirche hl. Maria: Orgelkasten.
2) St. Anna Kapelle: Altar. |
| Ratten (Weiz) | Pfarrkirche: Schnitzaltar. |
| Rein (Graz) | Stiftskirche: Hochaltarbild v. Kresser Schmidt
u. byzant. Bildtafelchen Maria u. Kind 1200;
Stiftskammer: Elfenbeinschnitzereien. |
| Riegersburg | Burg: Frankräuse. |
| Rottenmann | Spitalskirche: got. Reliquiarstahl. |
| St. Anna u. Mussenberg | Pfarrkirche: geschnitzter Altar. |
| St. Erhardt (Bruck a.d. Mur) | Pfarrkirche: Glasgemälde 1390. |
| St. Georgen (Rottenmann) | Filialkirche: Flügelaltar 1600. |
| St. Johann i. d. Schieben | Pfarrkirche: Schnitzaltar 1525. |
| St. Lambrecht | Benediktiner abtei: wertvolle Sammlungen. |
| St. Martin a. d. Salza | Pfarrkirche: geschnitzter Hochaltar. |
| St. Michael (Leoben) | Pfarrkirche: Glasgemälde. |
| St. Oswald (Judenburg) | Pfarrhof: 40 Gelbilder Kresser Schmidt. |
| Seckau (Judenburg) | Stiftskirche: Holzstatue des Stifter 1420;
Friedpfadkreuz 1300;
Bischofskapelle: Ursprungsbild v. Hochaltar. |
| Strassengel | Wallfahrtskirche: Schieben i. d. Chorfenstern
um 1400; 2 Seitenaltarbilder v. Kresser Schmidt. |
| Strechau | Schloss: Deckendekor und Mobiliar. |
| Thörl (Bruck a. d. Mur) | Strassenkapelle: geschnitzte Holzkreuzgruppe
um 1530. |
| Trofaiach | Filialkirche hl. Dreifaltigkeit: rechter Seiten-
altar, geschnitztes Vesperbild 1400. |
| Vorau | 1) Stiftskirche: Gemälde hl. Sebastian, Fres-
ken, Holzstatue Maria u. Kind 1500.
2) Stift: Bibliothek u. zahlr. Gemälde.
3) Marktkirche: Marienstatue. |

102

T i r o l .

Auras

Ebbz (Aufstein)

Gödnach (Lienz)

Gschnitz (Innsbruck) Pfarrkirche: Beichtstuhl und Schrein.

Hall i. Tirol

Heinfels (Lienz)

Innsbruck

Jenbach (Schwatz)

Kaitanbrunn (Landeck)

Kufstein

Lengfeld (Tost)

Lermoos (Stubai)

Lienz

Matrei

Mils (Innsbruck)

Randers (Landeck)

Ravio (Innsbruck)

Rattenberg (Kufstein)

Ried (Lienz)

St. Johann (Kitzbühel)

Schwaz

Schloss: Kunst und Effensammlung.

- 1) Pfarrkirche: 12 Apostelstatuen.
- 2) Wallfahrtskirche St. Nikolaus: Schnitzaltar 1500.

Hl. Georgskirche: Georgsstatue 1400.

Pfarrkirche: Muttergottesbild am Hochaltar.

Filialkirche hl. Petrus: Monstranz 1590

- 1) Hofkirche: Orasienkeller; Renaissance Holzengruppe intarsiert: 28 Erzfiguren, 24 Alabasterreliefs.
- 2) Neues Stift: Museum für Volkskunst.
- 3) Stadtpfarrkirche: Muttergottesbild von Lucas Cranach; Silberaltar.
- 4) Hofburg: reiche Ausstattung.
- 5) Museum-Ferdinandum: reiche Sammlungen.
- 6) Kaiser-Jäger-Museum am Berg Isel.

Schloss Tratzberg: Bildergalerie, Mobiliar.

Pfarrkirche: Holzstatue Maria mit Kind 1400.

Dreifaltigkeitskapelle: Kokoko-Baldachinaltar.

Dreifaltigkeitskirche: Seitenaltar mit Schnitzereien 1800.

Pfarrkirche: 2 Kokoko geschnitzte Statuen hl. Georg u. hl. Nepomuk.

- 1) Pfarrkirche: Altäre von Friedrich Pacher.
- 2) Stadtmuseum.

Pfarrkirche: Vesperbildgruppe.

Pfarrkirche: 3 Altäre, schwarz - gold 1700.

Pfarrkirche: 3 spätgot. Schnitzaltäre.

Kapelle hl. Katharina: 2 frühgot. Schnitzstatuen Maria u. Verkündigungengel 1400.

Pfarrkirche: 2 Engelstatuen 1730.

Filialkirche hl. Geist: Flügelaltar 1517.

Spitalskirche: Glasgemälde 1600.

Franziskanerkirche: Schnitzgruppe Maria 1600; Kruzifix spätgot. 1921.

104

Klosterneuburg

Augustinerchorherrenstift:
 1) Stiftskirche: gesch. Altar Chorgestühl 1722;
 2) Stift: Verduner Kar 1181; unschätzbar!!!
 3) Glasgemälde 13.-15.Jh.; Bronzelauchter
 aus Tirol; Senatzkammer mit Brüsseler Go-
 lins v. Leyniers; Erzherzogshut Maximilians
 III.; weitere Sammlungen.

Krems a.d. Donau

Stadtmuseum.

Langenlois

Museum.

Laxenburg

Schloss: Sammlungen.

Kreuzenstein

Burg: Wilczek'sche Sammlungen.

Mitternfeld

Mittelaltersmuseum:

1) Stiftskirche mit Chorgestühl.
 2) Senatzkammer.
 3) Gemäldesammlung, Bibliothek, Handschriften
 (Glossa pauperum 14.Jh.).

Maria Theresia u. Jauerling

Pfarrkirche: spätgot. Flügelaltar 1518.

Maria Theresia (Pöggstall)

Pfarrhof: Rokokozeile.

Mader (Mels)

Pfarrkirche: geschützter Flügelaltar 1530.

Melk

Benediktinerstift: Schränke i. Sammlungsabteilung;
 Bibliothek (Mittelaltershandschriften, Skizzenbü-
 cher der beiden Altmonte); Kirchenschatz;
 Silberzeug, Goldschmiedekunst 1360; 2 Trug-
 altären mit Elfenbeinreliefs 11.Jh.

Mistelbach

Museum.

Neunkirchen (Pöggstall)

Pfarrkirche: Muttergottesstatue 1375.

Niederleis (Mistelbach)

Schloss: Kunstsammlungen.

Obergrafendorf

Schloss Frisau: Gemäldesammlung.

Ottenstein (Zwettl)

Burg: Mobiliar; Leffensammlung; Kunstgewerbe-
sammlung; Bildergalerie.

Petronell

Schloss: Sammlungen.

Pöggstall

Pfarrkirche: geschützter Hochaltar 1500.

Retz

Stadtmuseum.

Rosenburg (Dorn)

Schloss: Sammlungen.

St. Pölten

1) Museum im Bischofshof.
 2) Stadtmuseum.

Seebenstein

Burg: reiche Sammlungen.

Studen (Lander-)

Liebfrauenk' che: spätgot. Schnitzaltar.

Völs

Kirche am St.1 Isenberg: Bronzekruzifix 15

V o r a r l o e r g .

Bartholomäberg (Bludenz)

Pfarrkirche: Vortragskreuz Limoges 12.Jh.

Bludenz

1) Pfarrkirche: 2 Tafelgemälde Holz 1510.
2) Heimatmuseum.

Bregenz

Landesmuseum.

Feldkirch

Schattenburg: reiches Museum.

Neuzing (Bludenz)

Pfarrkirche Unserer Lieben Frau: Flügel-
altar 1464.

Rankzell (Feldkirch)

Gnadenkapelle: Holzstatue Maria u. Kind 1500.

Schwarzenberg (Bregenz)

Pfarrkirche: Altarbild von Angelika Kaufmann

N i e d e r - O e s t e r r e i c h .

Altenberg (Horn)

Benediktinerstift: Handschriftensammlung
(Exposition des hl. Beda 1200).

Ardagger Stift.

Pfarrkirche: 14 Glasfenster 1290-1300.

Bruck a.d. Leitha

Schloss Tragg: Möbel und Mobiliar.

Drosendorf

Pfarrkirche Altstadt: Ein hohes Sakraments-
hauschen 1515.

Ebenfurth

Schloss: Sammlungen und Gemädegalerie.

Eggenburg (Horn)

Archuletz-Museum.

Feistritz a. Wechsel

Schloss: Sammlungen.

Friedensbach (Zwettl)

Kirche: Glasgemälde 1500.

Gaming (Scheibbs)

Kerthaus: Marmelbrunnen.

Geras (Horn)

Prämonstratenserstift: Handschriften 1300-
1500; Kirchengüter.

Göttweig (Krems)

Benediktinerstift: Kunstkammer mit grossen
Sammlungen; Eucharistische Kupfertafel 1200.

Grafenegg (Krems)

Schloss: Sammlungen.

Heiligenkreuz

Zisterzienserstift: Gemädegalerie; Handschrif-
tensammlung; kirchl. Sammlungen.

Herzogenburg

Augustinerchorherrenstift: Sammlungen.

Klamm a. Demmering

Burg: Liechtenstein'sche Sammlungen. 4952

Studen (Lander-)

Liebfrauenk. -he: spätgot. Schnitzaltar.

Völs

Kirche am St. I Isenberg: Bronzekruzifix 15

V o r a r l o e r g .

Bartholomäberg (Bludenz)

Pfarrkirche: Vortragskreuz Limoges 12.Jh.

Bludenz

1) Pfarrkirche: 2 Tafelgemälde Holz 1510.
2) Heimatmuseum.

Bregenz

Landesmuseum.

Feldkirch

Schattenburg: reiches Museum.

Neuwied (Bludenz)

Filialkirche Unserer Lieben Frau: Flügel-
altar 1464.

Rankenwil (Feldkirch)

Mauskuppelle: Holzstatue Maria u. Kind 1500.

Schwarzenberg (Bregenz)

Pfarrkirche: Altarbild von Angelika Kaufmann

N i e d e r - O e s t e r r e i c h .

Altenberg (Korn)

Benediktinerstift: Handschriftensammlung
(Exposition des hl. Beda 1200).

Ardagger Stift.

Pfarrkirche: 14 Glasfenster 1250-1300.

Brack a.d. Leitha

Schloss Prugg: Gobelins und Mobiliar.

Drosendorf

Pfarrkirche Altstadt: 8 m hohes Sakraments-
häuschen 1515.

Ebenfurth

Schloss: Sammlungen und Gemäldegalerie.

Eggenburg (Korn)

Kranowitz-Museum.

Feistritz a. Wechsel

Schloss: Sammlungen.

Friedensbach (Zwettl)

Kirche: Glasgemälde 1500.

Gaming (Scheibbs)

Kloster: Mureinbrachen.

Geras (Korn)

Erbenstratensertstift: Handschriften 1300-
1600; Kirchengüter.

Göttweig (Krems)

Benediktinerstift: Kunstkammer mit grossen
Sammlungen; Bucharistische Kupfertafel 1200.

Grafenegg (Krems)

Schloss: Sammlungen.

Heiligenkreuz

Zisterziensertstift: Gemäldegalerie; Handschri-
ftensammlung; kirchl. Sammlungen.

Herzogenburg

Augustinerchorherrenstift: Sammlungen.

Klamm a. Zammering

Burg: Liechtenstein'sche Sammlung. 4952

194

Klosterneuburg

Augustinerchorherrenstift:
 1) Stiftskirche: geschnitztes Chorgestühl 1722;
 2) Stift: Verduneraltar 1181; unschätzbar!!!
 3) Glasgemälde 12.-15.Jh.; Bronzeleuchter aus Tirol; Schatzkammer mit Brüsseler Gollins v. Leyniers; Erzherzogshut Maximilians III.; weitere Sammlungen.

Krems a.d. Donau

Stadtmuseum.

Langenlois

Museum.

Laxenburg

Schloss: Sammlungen.

Kreuzenstein

Burg: Wilczek'sche Sammlungen.

Lilienfeld

Zisterzienserkloster:
 1) Stiftskirche mit Chorgestühl.
 2) Schatzkammer.
 3) Gemäldesammlung, Bibliothek, Handschriften (Biblia pauperum 14.Jh.).

Maria Laach a. Jauerling

Pfarrkirche: spätgot. Flügelaltar 1516.

Maria Laferl (Pöggstall)

Pfarrhof: Rokokozimmer.

Mauer (Melk)

Pfarrkirche: geschnitzter Flügelaltar 1530.

Melk

Benediktinerstift: Schränke i. Sommersakristei; Bibliothek (Ministerhandschriften, Skizzenbücher der beiden Altromonte); Kirchenschatz; Melkerkreuz, Goldschmiedekunst 1360; 2 Fragaltäre mit Elfenbeinreliefs 11.Jh.

Mistelbach

Museum.

Neukirchen (Pöggstall)

Pfarrkirche: Muttergottesstatue 1375.

Niederleis (Mistelbach)

Schloss: Kunstsammlungen.

Obergrünendorf

Schloss Friedau: Gemäldesammlung.

Ottenstein (Zwettl)

Burg: Mobiliar; Waffensammlung; Kunstgewerbesammlung; Bildergalerie.

Petronell

Schloss: Sammlungen.

Pöggstall

Pfarrkirche: geschnitzter Hochaltar 1500.

Retz

Stadtmuseum.

Rosenburg (Jorn)

Schloss: Sammlungen.

St. Pölten

1) Museum im Bischofshof.
 2) Stadtmuseum.

Seibenstein

Burg: reiche Sammlungen.

106

Kremsmünster

Linz

Maria Neustift (Steyer)

Münstener (Gied)

Neukirchen a.d. Donau

Oberhofen (Vöcklabruck)

Ober Gansbach (Freistadt)

Oberwang (Vöcklabruck)

Ort (Gmunden)

Pasching (Linz)

Pöschbach (Ort)

Pöschbach (Vöcklabruck)

Reichenberg (Gied)

Gied 1. Inkreis

St. Florian b. Linz

Lambach

St. Georgen a.d. Mattig

St. Veit (Lambach)

St. Wolfgang a. der See

Schärding

Schlägl (Lambach)

Benediktinerabt.: Schatzkammer; Tassilozeich
700; Karolingi. Leuchter 1100; Reliquien-
schrein 1200 etc.; wertvolle Kunstsammlungen
und Bibliothek.

- 1) Jesuitenkirche: Chorgestühl.
- 2) Barmherzigebrüder: Hochaltargemälde.
- 3) Landesmuseum.
- 4) Bundesstadtbibliothek: Inkunabeln und
Handschriften.

Katholische Kirche: Marienstatue 1450.

Pfarrkirche: 2 got. Holzstatuen 1400 u. 1500.

Pfarrkirche: got. Holzgruppe Pod Mariens 1490

Pfarrkirche: barocke Ausstattung.

Filialkirche: spätgot. Flügelaltar 16. Jh.

Pfarrkirche: Hochaltar mit Relief.

Pfarrkirche: Marienstatue Holz 1200.

Pfarrkirche: 4 Glasgemälde 15. Jh.

Filialkirche hl. Leonhard: am barocken Seiten-
altar sitzender Muttergottes m. Kind 1440.

Filialkirche hl. Erasmus: Muttergottesstatue
15. Jh.

Augustinerchorherrenstift: Bibliothek.

Pfarrkirche Peter u. Paul: in der 4. Kapelle
Florianaltar 1669; Donauertler Volkskundehaus.

Augustinerchorherrenstift: reiche Kunstsamm-
lungen; hl. Florian 1300; Bibliothek mit
110.000 Bänden, 600 Inkunabeln u. Handschrif-
ten 15. Jh.

Benediktinerabt.: Gemälgalerie; Schatzkammer

Filialkirche: 2 Altäre hl. Georg, hl. Martin u.
hl. Sebastian.

Pfarrkirche: Hochaltargemälde v. Joh. Mart.
Schmidt 1775.

Pfarrkirche: Altar unter got. Flügelaltar v.
Michael Pacher 1471-1487; Doppelaltar hl. Wolf-
gang; Holzfigur hl. Wolfgang 15. Jh.
Katholische Kirchen.

Museum.

Erbenstratenschorherrenstift: Stiftskirche;
Gemälgesammlung.

4951

Seitenstätten

Sonntagsberg (Amstetten)

Stockern

Vöslau

Weidhofen a.d. Thaya

Wiener-Neustadt

Zwettl

Benediktinerabtei: Ge-^{ld}esammlung über 600
Bilder; Kupferstichsammlung; wertvolles Mobil

Pfarrkirche: Schatzkammer.

Schloss: Bilder und Mobiliar.

Schloss: Gemälde und Einrichtung.

Schloss: Gemälde und Einrichtung.

Stadtmuseum: Corvinusbecher 6490.

Zisterzienserstift: Kirche mit spätgot. Flügel-
altar 1400; Bibliothek; Schatzkammer.Über - O e s t e r r e i c h .

Absdorf (Vöcklabruck)

Altmünster

Aschbach a.d. Donau

Burggarten (Pegg)

Brunnau a. Inn

Eferding

Enns

Frauenstein

Freinburg

Garsarn (Vöcklabruck)

Garsten (Steyer)

Gebertsau (Braunau)

Gmunden

Hallstadt

Hörsching (Linz)

Inzersdorf (Kirchdorf)

Kefarmarkt

Pfarrkirche: Bildwerke von Guggenbichler.

Pfarrkirche: Altarheiligenaltar; Fischerkanzel

Pfarrkirche: Muttergottesbild.

Pfarrkirche: Georgestuhl.

1) Pfarrkirche St. Stefan: Einrichtung.
2) Spitalkirche: got. Schutzfigürchen 1420.

Schloss: Inneneinrichtung u. Gemäldegalerie.

Stadtmuseum.

Pfarrkirche: Hochaltar, Kruzifix 1625 .

Museum.

Pfarrkirche: Hochaltar 1500.

Klosterkirche: 12 Advents- u. 12 Fastenbe-
hänge schwarz-weiß auf blauer Leinwand.

Pfarrkirche: got. Flügelaltar 1515.

Pfarrkirche: Gruppe hl. Dreikönige 1628; Holz-
statuen hl. Elisabeth u. Zacharias 1700.Pfarrkirche: Hochaltar 1510; 2 Flügelaltäre
1400; Kruzifix etc.
Museum.

Pfarrkirche: Hochaltarbild 1771.

Pfarrkirche: got. Muttergottes Mitte 15. Jh.

Pfarrkirche: spätgot. Hochaltar 1490.

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Schöndorf (Vöckbrunn) | Filialkirche: got. Muttergottesstatue 1440. |
| Steyer | Innenbergerstatue: 14. Jh. |
| Taufkirchen a. Pram (Schärding) | Pfarrkirche: got. Muttergottesstatue 1450. |
| Valentinsdorf (Braunau) | Filialkirche hl. Valentin: 3 got. Holzstatuen
hl. Valentin, hl. Florian, hl. Sebastian 15. Jh.
Holzstatue des Abtes 18. Jh. |
| Viechtenstein (Schärding) | Pfarrkirche: Holzstatue Muttergottes 1430. |
| Waldburg (Freistadt) | Pfarrkirche: Hochaltar mit Schreinfiguren,
Muttergottes mit Jesus, hl. Maria Magdalena,
hl. Katharina. |
| Wartberg a. d. Krems (Steyer) | Pfarrkirche: 8 doppelseitige Tafelgemälde. |
| Weinberg (Freistadt) | Schloss und Familienmuseum. |
| Wilhering (Linz) | Zisterzienserkloster: Gemädegalerie. |
| <u>B u r g e n l a n d .</u> | |
| Wienstadt | 1) Franziskanerkloster: Georgstatue.
2) Schloss: Sammlungen, Fisch u. getriebenen
Silberbeschlagen, Kränze.
3) Sammlung Alex. v. H. |
| Worstadt | Schloss: Bildergalerie, Waffensammlung. |
| Wurms | Schloss Wurms: got. Flügelaltar 1459. |
| Wurms | Alte Pfarrkirche: got. Statue hl. Florian. |
| Wurms (Wienstadt) | Pfarrkirche: grosses Kreuz auf Pergament
gemalt. |

CONCLUSION.

This essay has tried to draw a brief picture of Austrian government and administration as in March 1938, and to show up the shameful changes and violations, committed by Nazi tyranny. It was the aim, to exterminate as thoroughly as possible Austrian tradition and Austrian spirit and to bring Nazi-blessing instead of them. With this intent goods from the 3rd Reich they wanted to assimilate Austria. The historical Federal States, which formed the Austrian state, were torn up and divided into "Gaue" (districts) according to the German pattern; and contemporarily Nazi local chiefs came in from the 3rd Reich with un-Austrian laws and regulations. They broke it with the whip and with sugar - but Austrian spirit could not be assimilated or annihilated. This fact which was to be explored was always stated by the high leaders, sent by Hitler to Austria. The Austrian people could not be conquered and the foreign Germans remained strangers, as they had always been, and were increased by and against the oppressors. Nothing could be opposed to match force and violence, they could only hold out and wait for the hour of liberation.

When the hour will arrive, everybody is longing for, and God may send it before long, the Nazi whitewash, which covers Austria, ought to be washed away as quickly and thoroughly as possible, and all institutions, laws and customs of secular tradition may return into life. The present booklet has considered it its further task, to furnish proposals, how to obtain a restitution in integram in the different fields of administration in a swift and simple way. Many of these measures can be carried out immediately after a transitory period. The bad Nazi varnish of the 3rd Reich, is a superficial layer, and the substance will not be endangered, when it will be swept away.

Austrians were always temperate and liberals. In the unfortunate strug-

110

gle against the 3rd Reich, from 1933-1938, two of its noblest democratic institutions Parliament and Trade Unions had to be sacrificed in an attempt to save the independence of Austria. It will be the first task of the liberated Austria, to revive these institutions with their traditions.

Those, who wrote this essay, have a long practical experience in politics, economy and administration, they are convinced to serve their country best, putting these experiences entirely and unconditionally to the disposal of the Allies. They are willing to collaborate actively in the framework of the AAE destined for Austria.

Vienna, September-October 1944.

111

COLLABORATORS.

(according to the Alphabet)

Alfred B a s c h i e r s S.I.

former Austrian Judge,
Vienna Court of Justice I.

Egon B e r g e r - W a i s s m a n n

former Federal Governors Deputy,
former Federal Minister of Jus-
tice and Foreign Affairs,
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Peter B r e y e n a - Z u l i a n y

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Alexander L e n a r d S.I.

Heinrich M o n t a n e S.I.

Lawyer.

(the initiative of this essay is due to Dr. Peter Breynan-Zuliany).



ÖSTERREICHISCHES BUREAU
UFFICIO AUSTRIACO
AUSTRIAN OFFICE

ROM, October 12th 1944.
VIA MERCADANTE, 15 (ANGOLO VIA PERGOLESI)
TEL. 81.727

Egon Baron Berger Waldenegg.

Dear Mr. Lacia,

I wish to send you enclosed a copy of a collection of essays, written in the workshop of the Austrian Office. This work aims to furnish a survey of the pre-Anschluss laws and institutions of Austria to the Allied occupation authorities, in order to show up the changes due to Nazism and to suggest a program for immediate realisation. We have endeavoured to coordinate the single Austrian offices and institutions with the corresponding AMG Sections and we hope, to facilitate in this way the task of the Allied authorities.

If you believe, that our work may interest the competent Allied authorities, will you please kindly forward it.

With my best wishes for you
your sincere

E. Berger

W.S.

My idea is to pass this onto GS for any interest
they may find in it. Do you agree? 4948
Shall we acknowledge? H. Lacia 14/x

N. 13

Laws and Constitutions in Austria

before and after the annexion.

Their Coordination with the corresponding

AME Sections.

Laws and Substitutions in Austria

before and after the annexion.

Their Coordination with the corresponding
AME Sections.

Polite.

You asked for our final report
questionnaire at the CO meeting
yesterday and I think
this is it. The only thing you were
concerned on distribution list
but it was put out in a hurry.

There has been no
reply to this yet nor to
either of the drafts on
V. Smith and Bitzaro,
which is somewhat left
at HAI on Monday.
I will let you know when there is.

W. J. Smith
J. W.

28/10

0575

C O P Y

TOP SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
AFC 394

Office of the Chief of Staff

Ref : 504/COS

18 October 1944.

Brigadier Dunlop has drawn up a list of points which he would like cleared up with AFHQ and asked me to give them to you. I would be most grateful if you could let me have the answers back and I will send them to Brigadier Dunlop.

Lt. Col. Mitchell,
G-5 Section,
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

Copy to : Brig. J.K. Dunlop, R.C. Region XII.

4946

C O P Y

TOP SECRET

SUBJECT: North East Frontier Provinces.

• Points upon which information is sought from AFHQ.

1. Any general information on the relations between the Provinces. of BOLZANO and the office of the Gauleiter at INNSBRUCK.
2. Any specific information as to whether the local administration in the Tirol and VORARLBERG is carried on by the Germans or Austrians. Similar conditions may be expected to exist in the Province of BOLZANO.
3. Information as to food and economic conditions in the Tirol and Sud-Tirol.
4. Proposed rate of exchange to be fixed in Austria.
5. Proposed AME policy in Austria in respect of police, courts of law, banks, post offices and schools.

0 5 7 7