

# UNRRA (EUROPEAN REGION).

Regd. No.

WR35/6

Date of Paper	<div data-bbox="1029 397 1701 576" data-label="Text"> <h2>RECORD</h2> </div>
Date Registered	
13/4/45	<div data-bbox="987 672 1837 727" data-label="Text"> <p>ALLIANCE "AUTHORISED METHODS TO INDUCE REPATRIATION"</p> </div>

**NOTE.** This file must always be passed on VIA the REGISTRY.

83528D) Wt P470/22 5m 7/44 HJR & L.Gp 51

Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date
Mr. Dudley Ward	13/4				
Mr. A. A.	25/4				
Mr. Chandler	24/4				
Miss Redlin	25/4				
Mr. Dudley Ward	17/5				
Miss Gibbons	18/5				
Col. Chamberlain	25/6				
Miss Piffard	25/6				
Mr. Dudley Ward	8/7				
Mr. Dudley Ward	11/7				

**NOTE.**-Do not retain this File unnecessarily.

(27628) Wt.P.470/22 5,000 7/44 A.&E.W.Ltd. Gp.745

Immediate

Col. Charley

I should be glad to  
have this back, to do  
what I have to do,  
~~then~~ at your earliest  
convenience.

WM Cunningham

6.6.46

Mr. Cunningham

Returned used  
check.

Charles  
11/6



Mr Ford

Hasn't something been removed  
from this file, which Charley asked  
for urgently? Gilento's reply  
doesn't cover the Heathcote Smith  
questions. (mc)

12-6-46

Mr Dudley Ward.

Ray discusses these papers  
with you, when you have  
time. There is no immediate  
hurry, as the Manchester G.  
conference has been dealt  
with in a reply from our  
P.I. Chief in the British Zone.

Cummings has sent you the  
clipping, I think, together with  
our telegram telling him not  
to ~~write~~ write to British papers  
without clearing first with  
us.

R.D.F.

29/5- 1. In view of the letter from the field  
to the M.G. do you consider a further  
reply is necessary?

2. I would suggest that a reply should be  
sent to Heathcote Smith on the basis  
of the further report from C. I. I. I.

In Cummings

Dec.  
5/6

Miss Gibbons

I understand from Col. Charley that Sir Raphael's report was received this morning and has been sent to Miss Gifford who will presumably channel same through you to Mr. Ford.

28/5/46.



MINUTE SHEET.

Reference.....

May 27, 1946.

To: Miss Gibbons.

Copy to: Mr. Dudley Ward.  
Mr. Cummings.

From: R. R. Ford.

INDEXED

Pressure on D.P's to return home.

1. You will remember that on May 18th, the Manchester Guardian published details of documents (or reported speeches) involving 3 UNRRA Camp Directors in threats towards D.P's who refused to be repatriated. The Camps were Fallingbostal, Rheine, and Etzel, all in the British Zone.
2. Several days later, on receipt of a telegram from Colonel Charley, Sir R. Cilento telephoned his comments, the main point of which was that he was making an investigation.
3. On May 25th, I was handed a statement containing 5 further alleged cases of threats - this time in the U.S. Zone. Only 3 of these appear to refer to UNRRA. (Papers attached).
4. I know you will appreciate that the longer we leave the Manchester Guardian without a factual statement giving the results of our investigations, the more inefficient UNRRA appears and the more UNRRA loses face. I think it is quite likely that the accusations in para. 3 above will appear in print before long. It looks as if we shall have to be prepared for increasing criticism of UNRRA's repatriation policies, in the British press, and I assume also in the American press.
5. This Division must rely on you and your Division to give us the facts to answer these charges. May I, therefore, ask you to bring all possible pressure to bear on your people in the field to let us have
  - (a) the results of the investigation of the actions of the 3 British Zone camp directors. Are the accusations true or false? If true, do they contravene their instructions from HQ? On what instructions was their action based? What disciplinary measures have been taken? What general measures have been taken to see that such cases do not recur?
  - (b) A similar investigation into the American Zone cases (para. 3 above).
  - (c) Any general guidance that will help us in replying to charges before investigations have been completed.
6. If, as it now looks, these cases prove to be the forerunners of many more, I suggest that it might be well to make sure that there is a swift, smooth procedure by which we can hope for preliminary reports in 2 or 3 days at the most.

*R.R.Ford.*

R. R. FORD,  
INFORMATION DIVISION.

RRF/P.



c/o Royal Automobile Club,  
Pall Mall, S.W.1

CONFIDENTIAL

25 May 46

SUBJECT: UNDUE PRESSURE ON REFUGEES IN GERMANY

Dear Sir,

I beg to bring to your notice for necessary enquiry and eventual action a strictly confidential report which has been handed to me on the above subject, and regarding the accuracy of which I am not in a position to pronounce.

You will see that in these cases there are allegations of wrongful pressure exercised against YUGOSLAV D.P's and ex-P.O.W's to return to Yugoslavia.

Pending the completion of a Committee now in process of formation, which purposes to hold a watching brief for Refugees who do not wish to be repatriated to their countries of origin, I should be grateful if the result of your enquiry and action could be communicated to me at the earliest possible date.

Similarly I would be glad for information as to the action taken in regard to the allegations in respect of the Fallingbomberg Camp, where Poles are asserted to have been subjected to like pressure. Regarding I communicated with you on (a) 19th (b) 17/5 May.

This communication is being addressed both to the Control Commission for Germany and Austria and to the UNRRA Head Quarters in London.

yours very truly,

(a) Secretary General  
Control Commission for Germany and Austria  
(b) Director General, *Residual Representative,*  
UNRRA, 11 Portland Place, London W.1.

*C. E. Heathcote-Smith*  
C. E. Heathcote-Smith

*RRK.*  
*W. J. Dudley*  
*W. J. Dudley*

*These papers were handed to me  
by Heathcote-Smith today.*

*24/5*

1.

1. "Circa 1st April 1946, D.P. officer, Capt. Belovar, U.S.A. said there was a confidential instruction sent by the higher military authorities to the competent subordinate military authorities to the effect that the Yugoslav ex-PoWs be treated as badly as possible so that their morale should be lowered and they compelled to return home.

2. "16th April in Frankfurt H.Q. of the American occupying forces Lt/Col. Frost, D.P. officer, declared that he had received the same instructions.

3. "16th April 1946 in the office of UNRRA at the H. Q. in Frankfurt a higher official asked a Yugoslav why the Yugoslavs were not returning home, they could not be expecting UNRRA to feed them indefinitely, and told him that the Yugoslavs ought to know their conditions will deteriorate further.

4. "17th April 1946 Assistant Director of UNRRA, Team 105, in Allendorf, said he was instructed to exercise moral pressure upon the Yugoslavs by transporting them from one camp to another, interminably. /The Assistant Director is Mr. Prentice, British./

5. "24th April 1946 Director of UNRRA, Team 77, in Mattenberg, Centre 140, Nr. Kassel, Mr. Collins, American said that the present régime in Jugoslavia will last for another ten years, and the Yugoslavs had better return home and fight it there. When complained to about the bad sanitary conditions in the barracks occupied by the Yugoslavs he replied it was in accordance with the instructions he received from his authorities to exercise the moral pressure on the Yugoslavs and thus compell them to return home."



11-604269  
LWC/MW/WR.35/6

TO: Mr. Dudley Ward (through Miss Gibbons)  
FROM: Lt.-Col. L. W. Charley  
SUBJECT: Reports concerning alleged employment by UNRRA personnel of unauthorised methods to induce repatriation.

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With reference to our letter to Central H.Q. on the above subject, I have taken advantage of Sir Raphael's presence in London to obtain the attached report from him in reply, as practically the whole of the matters referred to belong to the British Zone.

Copy of this memo has been sent to Central H.Q., explaining the circumstances under which we obtained it.

This will enable us to reply to Washington's cable concerning Collier and the Foreign Office enquiry on the subject generally.

25th April, 1946.

Enc: 1.



To : Lt.-Col. L.W. Charley,  
Chief of German & Austrian Branch  
Welfare & Repatriation Division.

From : Sir Raphael Cilento,  
Director,  
British Zone, Germany.

Subject : Reports concerning alleged employment by UNRRA personnel  
of unauthorised methods to induce repatriation.

**INDEXED**

With reference to your cable No. 1093 of the 4th April, Louis W. Collier is a United States citizen of Polish ancestry, strongly anti-Warsaw in his attitude, who vigorously opposed the suggestion that UNRRA's policy in regard to repatriation should be put into operation and threatened to resign. He prides himself on the fact that of the 1700 Poles in Werl where he is Team Director, only 27 have agreed to return to Poland, a situation in marked contrast to other camps where from 50% to 90% of the Poles have agreed to return. He did not resign and I have instructed his District Director, Brigadier King, to transfer him to a camp of non-repatriable Balts whose expressed views are more compatible with his own. He is therefore still a Team Director.

With regard to your paragraphs 2 and 3, these reports emanate from non-recognised organisations and papers antagonistic to the Warsaw regime and should be appraised accordingly. UNRRA teams have been instructed to avoid propaganda of every sort that may indicate any desire to force people to return to Poland. They have been instructed, when asked about conditions in Poland, to openly express ignorance but to answer truthfully any questions they can in so far as information is received from the Warsaw Government, which if used, is always ascribed to that source. They have, however, been informed that if, as the Warsaw Poles state, food, fuel, accommodation and paid work of one's own choice are all in short supply, those who intend to return should return as early as possible as those who go last will obviously get least. No representations whatever to influence their desires or the desires of others to return are made. This information is made officially to those who have already expressed their desire to return.

There is no UNRRA Propaganda Team. Adams is in charge of a mobile repatriation team which has toured 8 Corps, explaining to Poles the conditions of travelling, the location of travel centres, the regulations regarding baggage (anything may be taken), and the facilities for night halts, feeding stations, reception and so forth.

Copy to: UNRRA Central H.Q. Arolsen.

*R. Cilento*  
24th April 1946

RC/MCL



PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Reference WR35/6

To: Colonel Charley

From: Miss Bowie

INDEXED

With reference to E.R.O. Order No. 40L, there is a certain Polish lady, Wanda Grabinska, who is in Germany employed by UNRRA, whom I have known throughout the war in this country. She is a bitter and venomous opponent of the present Polish Government, fiercely anti-Semitic and a political intriguer of the worst kind. She appears over here from time to time wearing UNRRA uniform to visit London Polish groups. I should be very surprised if she is not an active discourager of repatriation. I think it might be worth your while having some enquiries made in the area in which she is working.

You may also be interested to know of some first-hand information which I had yesterday from a Chief Welfare Officer who has just retired from UNRRA as to how the enquiry into the attitude to repatriation was carried out. The Director in her camp walked round with the Order in his hand and a pencil and paper saying "I have to ask what is your attitude to repatriation, what is yours?". The C.W.O. replied "I am all for it". The Director said "Right! 100% or shall we say 200%!" and walked off. This occurred in the American Zone. I doubt whether much effective screening will take place if methods like these are used.

7th August, 1946.

MW/WR.35/6

TO: Mr. Dudley Ward  
FROM: Col. Charley's Office.  
SUBJECT: Foreign Office Letter dated 5th April, 1946.

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Owing to Col. Charley's absence from the office this week, I have drafted the letter for your signature.

I hope this will meet with your approval.

*Marietta Winterstein*  
Sec.

20th June, 1946.

Enc: File WR.35/6





**INDEXED**

W.R. 35/6.

TO: Mr. Dudley Ward, per Miss Gifford  
FROM: Lt. Col. L. W. Charley  
SUBJECT: Foreign Office letter dated 5th April 1946

Right. I should be grateful  
if you would reply to Henderson  
on my behalf.  
Lt. Charley  
JW.  
19/6

I suggest that Henderson's letter be replied to on the following lines:

"In reply to your letter of the 5th April we have not been able to identify the Mr. Miller mentioned in the report. But the person referred to no doubt belonged to one of the Information Teams which were sent out in the British Zone to advise DPs concerning the arrangements for repatriation which had been made. The instructions given to these Mobile Teams were quite unobjectionable and were approved by PRISC before issue. They contain nothing which could possibly justify the argument alleged to have been made by the said Mr. Miller.

On the other hand a document drawn up and issued by a Military Officer at an adjacent camp (FALLINGBOSEL) and inadvertently countersigned by the UNRRA Team Director there, does contain this very argument.

There seems little doubt that this is the background of the alleged argument. If the UNRRA officer concerned did use it, he was no doubt misled by the military document issued at FALLINGBOSEL, which camp he probably visited on his tour.

We are advised, however, by the British Zone Director that these Teams were explicitly instructed to avoid any form of propaganda which might indicate a desire to force people to return to Poland."

These Mobile Information Teams have all now been withdrawn, the last of them on the 22nd May 1946.

I have spoken to Cilento personally and he cannot identify Mr. Miller. A copy of the instructions issued to these Mobile Teams is on File WR35/6 which is with Cummings at present.

*Charley*

File attached.

18th June 1946

Reference.....

To: Col. Charley

From: S. Gifford

A reply should be prepared for  
the Foreign Office (to be cleared with  
Legal Counsel first) and

A reply to Washington

31 May 1946

Cable to Washington sent  
by Lt. Col. H. W. Charley on  
3/6/46 -



URGENT

INDEXED

TO: Mr. R. Ford, Information Division  
FROM: Lt. Col. L. W. Charley.  
SUBJECT: Alleged unauthorised methods to induce repatriation.

Further to the information obtained from Cilento by the telephone here is his full report on the case. I think this should give you all the information you require to deal with the Manchester Guardian article.

Incidentally I presume you saw the letter by the Duchess of Atholl in the Times of last Saturday on the same subject. Fortunately, she did not implicate UNRRA.

28th May 1946

Through Miss Gifford

URGENT

CONFIDENTIAL

12th August 1946

LWC/MCL WR 35/6.

DES NO2679

To : Chief of Operations,  
UNRRA Central H.Q.  
Arolsen,  
B.A.O.R.

We have received the following report concerning an employee of UNRRA in Germany which is passed to you for your confidential information and any action which you may consider appropriate, in view of E.R.O. Order No. 40.L.:-

"With reference to E.R.O. Order No. 40.L. there is a certain Polish lady, Wanda Grabinska, who is in Germany employed by UNRRA, whom I have known throughout the war in this country. She is a bitter and venomous opponent of the present Polish Government, fiercely anti-Semitic and a political intriguer of the worst kind. She appears over here from time to time wearing UNRRA uniform to visit London Polish groups. I should be very surprised if she is not an active discourager of repatriation. I think it might be worth your while having some enquiries made in the area in which she is working".

George W. Rabinoff  
Deputy Director  
Welfare & Repatriation Division



LWC/HB/WR35/6

Ian Henderson, Esq.,  
Foreign Office,  
S.W.1.

25th June 1946.

OUT FILE  
DESPATCHED BY  
REGISTRY 27/6

Dear

I am requested by Mr. Dudley Ward in his absence to reply to your letter of the 5th April. We have not been able to identify the Mr. Miller referred to in the report you mention. But the person concerned no doubt belonged to one of the Information Teams which were sent out in the British Zone to advise DP's in connection with the arrangements for repatriation which had been made. The instructions given to these Mobile Teams were quite unobjectionable and were approved by PRISC before issue. They contain nothing which could possibly justify the argument alleged to have been made by the said Mr. Miller.

On the other hand a document drawn up and issued by a Military Officer at an adjacent camp (Fallingb.ostel) and inadvertently countersigned by the UNRRA Team Director there, does contain this very argument.

There seems little doubt that this is the background of the alleged argument. If the UNRRA officer concerned did use it, he was no doubt misled by the military document issued at Fallingb.ostel, which camp he probably visited on his tour.

We are advised, however, by the British Zone Director that these Teams were explicitly instructed to avoid any form of propaganda which might indicate a desire to force people to return to Poland. These Mobile Information Teams have all now been withdrawn.

Yours

Selene Gifford  
Director, Welfare & Repatriation Div.

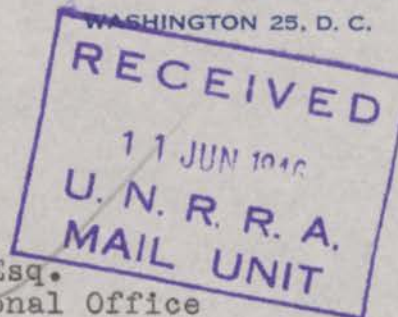
UNITED NATIONS  
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

~~De~~ → W.R.35/6.  
**INDEXED**

5023

VIA AIR MAIL



JUN 7 1946

Dudley Ward, Esq.  
European Regional Office  
U. N. R. R. A.  
11 Portland Place  
London W-1, England

Dear Dudley,

I attach a copy of a letter dated 15 May from the Polish Social Committee, 108, Eaton Square, S.W.1. Though this letter was addressed to the Director General in Washington, we feel that it would be more appropriate that you should answer it in ERO. It was referred to the Office of the General Counsel rather than the Repatriation and Welfare Division because of the statement that the bulletin to which the letter relates "exceeds the sphere of activities and the aims of UNRRA."

Yours ever,

*Bill Robertson*

Arthur H. Robertson

*Handed to me  
by Mr. Dudley Ward  
on 13/6 Refd.*





POLISH SOCIAL COMMITTEE

No. 88/W/46.

108, Eaton Square, S.W.1.

London, 15th May, 1946

C  
O  
P  
Y

Excellency,

We are taking the liberty of bringing to the attention of Your Excellency a bulletin distributed among the Polish Displaced Persons in Fallingbostal /Germany/ and signed by H.E. Rendall, Director UNRRA Team No. Fallingbostal and by Major J.W. Murray of the Military Government.

Since the contents of this bulletin exceed the sphere of activities and the aims of the institution, of which Your Excellency is General Director and is intended to bring pressure to bear on the Polish Displaced Persons to return home, we earnestly request Your Excellency to look into the matter.

We remain,

Your Excellency's obedient servants,

Tadeusz Katelbach  
Secretary General

Dr. Bronislaw Helczynski  
Chairman

His Excellency  
Fiorello la Guardia,  
President General of UNRRA,  
UNRRA,  
1344, Connecticut Avenue,  
Washington, D. C.  
Columbia,  
USA



"CAMP BULLETIN"

42/120

/p.6/

To all the inmates of the Camp for D.P.s in Fallingbostel

The United Nations have undertaken to repatriate all the D.P.s provided their country will be free. To that alone the responsibility of the occupation armies is limited. In the opinion of the British Government Poland is now a free country. The D.P.s are now free to opt either for the repatriation facilities which are offered to them or for a continued stay in Germany, but in the latter case they will be no longer eligible to benefit from the privileges heretofore available to D.P.s, nor will be entitled to any claims against the Allied Forces.

Late in 1945, you were urged to return home. The large-scale preparations made by the British authorities to enable you to return home were wasted owing to your unwillingness to return. All the other foreign nationals who last year refused to return home have already ceased to be regarded as D.P.s, and it may be said that since then you have no claims to make against the Allied Forces. It was decided, however, that we shall continue to feed you, to secure living quarters for you and offer you once more repatriation facilities when conditions will improve.

Now the time has come to return home for all Poles who can do so. For many months most of you have led idle lives, occupying premises of which British troops are in so great a need, and eating the food which is now so scarce and which, otherwise, could be sent to England to reduce her food shortage. Your food rations are twice as large as those of German workers. You have been treated very well, but this cannot go on. There is a great food shortage, and premises are needed for military needs.

It is intended to liquidate this D.P. Camp shortly. Transport will be available for all those willing to return between the 23rd and the 30th April 1946. Those who will remain after April the 30th will be temporarily removed elsewhere. Late you will be scattered among the German population to earn your living in accordance with the directions of the German Arbeits Amt. Though you will keep your present citizenship, you will forsake all D.P. privileges, and the support of the Allied forces. The sympathies of your well-wishers have been alienated to a large extent by the criminal activities of some of your countrymen. Life in Germany is difficult and there is no future for you here.

For good or ill, your future is in your country. Conditions there are presumably not all you could wish for, but you cannot improve them by staying in Germany and allowing others to do as they please. You can help your country and yourselves only by returning home and everyone of you should work to rebuild Poland and restore her former prosperity and glory. There is work for all of you in Poland and in the vast areas of Eastern Germany from which Germans have been removed, and who must obtain



lodgings and food here. You are expected to take their place, to colonise and fill these areas.

There is no room in the world for those who refuse to work. You must face facts. You must choose between two alternatives. Either you stay here and work like the Germans, or you return to Poland and work for your own salvation and the salvation of your country. There is no other way out. You must decide now.

H.E. Rendall, Director UNRRA, Team No.  
Fallinbostel

J.W.Murray, Major Milit.Govt. 711 Det.

XXXXXXXXXXXX

WASHINGTON

XXXXXXXXXXXX

AROLSEN

*base sent 3/6  
just*

REUR 3398 SUBJECT COLLIER FOLLOWING ARE FACTS AS REPORTED BY DISTRICT  
DIRECTOR 1 CORPS (STOP) COLLIER SUBMITTED RESIGNATION DATED 22 FEB  
THROUGH NORMAL CHANNELS FOR FORWARDING TO WASHINGTON (STOP) AFTER DIS-  
CUSSION WITH DISTRICT DIRECTOR ON 8 MARCH COLLIER DECIDED HE HAD BEEN  
PRECIPITATE IN ACTION AND REQUESTED THAT RESIGNATION BE DESTROYED WHICH  
WAS DONE (STOP) HE HAS SINCE TENDERED HIS RESIGNATION EFFECTIVE 26 MAY  
FOR PERSONAL REPEAT PERSONAL REASONS (STOP) ALLEGED INSTRUCTIONS FROM  
CILENTO AMOUNTED ONLY TO PLAIN STATEMENT FACT THAT NO GUARANTEED  
ALTERNATIVE TO SETTLEMENT IN GERMANY WAS AVAILABLE AT THAT TIME (STOP)  
NO REPEAT NO THREAT OR PROMISE WAS MADE (STOP)



WELFARE & REPATRIATION  
GERMAN & AUSTRIAN  
LT. COL. L. W. CHARLEY  
3 JUNE 1946

MISS HELENE GIFFORD



B.A.O.R.

RECEIVED

22nd May 1946

U.N.R.R.A.  
MAIL UNIT

To: Col. L.W. Charley, Chief D.P. Programmes Officer, Division of Displaced Persons, UNRRA, 11 Portland Place, London W.1.

From: Sir Raphael Cilento, UNRRA Zone Director, British Occupied Zone, Germany.

Dear Col. Charley,

Last night I passed by telephone to Marietta an outline of the situation regarding the supposed pressure for repatriation.

To commence with, I would emphasise the fact that these reports are being put out in England by politically-minded people who are strongly opposed to repatriation, and that the same anti-repatriation network is functioning to the full here, and is at present anti-UNRRA because it knows that UNRRA (Washington) has ordered that irregular political pressure must cease and that anti-repatriation people must be thrown out of camps. It is a natural reaction to that policy; and such criticisms, biased as they are, are inevitable. They are also special instances against which could be set hundreds of incidents of violent anti-repatriation propaganda by all sorts of agents here. We are accused by the Warsaw Poles of opposing repatriation and assisting anti-repatriationists; we are accused by the latter of pro-repatriation activities and of assisting Warsaw by putting pressure on the Poles to return.

I told Marietta the circumstances regarding Randall. He was a plain fool who, upon receiving a memorandum drafted by Major Murray, the officer in charge of the camp at Fallingb., signed it and posted it up. It was neither drafted by him nor did it originate with him, nor was it any expression whatever of UNRRA's policy (see Enclosure 1).

Secondly, the only written item that relates to repatriation policy at all is the following, included in a directive on repatriation dealing with all aspects of the subject:

"NO compulsion will be used to force DPs to repatriate; on the other hand, where it is obvious that DPs are holding unfounded views as to a fortunate future in Germany or elsewhere, they should be informed emphatically that no provision whatever has as yet been officially made for them in Germany, should they desire to become voluntary settlers rather than accept repatriation."

Apart from this, there is a document to assist Team Directors and others to answer questions, which was prepared and submitted to PRISC for approval. It is completely harmless, as you will see by reading it (Enclosure No. 2).

Various other items, favourable and unfavourable - an attempt at strict impartiality has been made - have been brought to the notice of interested DPs and other inquirers. Not one of these items has originated in this Zone; they are all items of interest from CHQ documents, newspapers, broadcasts, etc., and UNRRA here has taken no responsibility for them, but has merely made them available. Not one of these factual statements could be described



as having any element of compulsion in it. In order to save your Office embarrassment, and with considerable regret, we have withdrawn our information teams, the last one coming in to-day.

No justified claim of compulsion in any sense whatever can, to the best of my knowledge and belief, be made with regard to any of the activities of our repatriation officers anywhere. As I said at the beginning, however, it must be obvious that those who for political purposes are opposed to repatriation must distort everyday incidents to give them this slant, and of course nothing is more easily done.

Yours sincerely,

*Raphael Cilento*

(Sir Raphael Cilento)  
UNRRA Zone Director  
British Occupied Zone

✓ 2 Encls.



COPY

NOTICE TO ALL DPs FALLINGPOSTEL CAMP

The United Nations undertook to repatriate all DPs if and when their country was free. This is the only responsibility of the occupying forces to DPs. In the opinion of the Brit. Gov., Poland is a free country. Should DPs refuse repatriation when offered and elect to remain in Germany, they are at liberty to do so, but they lose their status as DPs and all further claims on the Allied Forces.

You were offered repatriation at the end of last year. You were not willing to go and immense arrangements which had been organised by the Brit. to send you home had to be scrapped. All other Nationals who refused to be repatriated last year ceased to be regarded as DPs and it might have been said at that time that you had forfeited all further claims on the Allied Forces. It was however decided to continue to house and feed you and offer you repatriation again when conditions were better.

The time has now come for all Poles who can, to return to Poland. For many months now most of you have lived in idleness, occupying accn. required for Brit. Tps. and eating food all of which has to be imported and which otherwise would go to help Britain's deficiency. Your rations are twice what the working German population receives. You have been very well treated but this cannot continue. The food is not available. The accn. is required for Mil. purposes.

It is intended to close DP Camp here. There will be transport to Poland for all who desire it between 23 and 30 April 46. Those of you remaining after 30 April 46 will shortly be moved temporarily to accn. elsewhere. Later you will be dispersed among the German population to work for your living as directed by the German Arbeitsamtern. Although you will retain your nationality, you will lose the privileged DP status and the care and protection hitherto afforded you by Allied Forces.

Criminal activities by some of your countrymen have to a large extent alienated the sympathies towards you of your well wishers in this country. Life in Germany is hard and there is no future for you here.

You cannot hope to be received into other countries as emigrants unless your families are already there and can arrange with the Governments of those with countries for your reception or unless you volunteer to work in the Belgian coalmines.

For better or for worse your future must lie in your native land. Things may not be all that you would like them to be in Poland, but you will not improve them by remaining in Germany, allowing others to do what they will. You can only help yourselves and your country by returning and working each one of you to restore Poland to her former happiness and prosperity. There is work for all in Poland and vast tracts of Eastern Germany for which the Germans have been expelled and are now being housed and fed here which is waiting re-settlement and cultivation.

There is no room in the world today for idlers. You must face reality. You have only two alternatives. To remain here and work for the Germans as a German or to return to Poland and work for your own salvation. There is only one right decision. You must make it now.

/-/ H.E. Randall, Director UMRRA Team  
No. Fallingbostal.

/-/ J.W. Murray, Major Military Government  
711 Det.



NOTES FOR MOBILE TEAMS

In order that the efforts of each section of the Mobile Repatriation Team may be co-ordinated and consistent, Sir Raphael Cilento, Zone Director, has instructed that all questions put by the Poles shall be answered in the terms of the following statements:-

1. Poland needs and desires the assistance of all its nationals to help in its reconstruction. Therefore, it is logical to assume that those who refuse to bear the hardships which reconstruction entails, can hardly expect to be as welcome as those who are prepared to brave those hardships now.
2. It is our understanding that conditions in Poland while not good, are steadily improving. Large estates are now being sub-divided in Poland and it will most certainly be a case of first come, first served. Furthermore, Poles are returning to their homeland from the East as well as the West; therefore, those who wish to secure such land should return as early as possible.
3. Rations, clothing and housing are still short but the food situation in Poland cannot be more acute than that which faces the German population.
4. The pleasant facilities at present available will not continue indefinitely owing to the reduction in the number of Camps; those who do not repatriate will be moved to a new region with possibly less comfortable quarters.
5. At the present stage, families can travel together under fairly comfortable conditions, and also, within reason, the baggage is limited only by the amount which a family (or the train) can carry.
6. Embarkation and Entraining Camps have been established at Lubeck and Hesslingen, where Voluntary Societies are providing supplementary food and amenities. Clothing is also available.
7. Ships and trains are being made available at this time by the Military authorities. It is not expected that the ships will be at our disposal for an indefinite period, and there are already indications that this period is limited and we can expect to lose them at any time.
8. UNRRA personnel are using every endeavour to make Repatriation as comfortable and as smooth an operation as lies in their power by reporting on transport feeding and Camp conditions, by staffing embarkation, entraining and collection centres, establishing feeding halts and mobile kitchens and by providing supplementary foods and amenities and nursing and welfare staffs en route. As UNRRA's active participation in the DP programme is limited it would be advisable to take advantage of these additional services while they are still available.
9. Further notices will be sent out to team members from time to time as other information becomes available.
10. It must be clearly understood that any new points raised in the Field must be cleared through PRISC via this office before being used.

E.R. HEATH  
Chief Repatriation Officer.



COPI FILE

WR 3576  
106  
OUTGOING CABLE

WR

ORIGINATED BY:-  
DIV: WEL. & REPAT.  
BRANCH: GERMAN & AUSTRIAN  
LT.COL.L.W. CHARLEY

LONDON.....TO.....UNRRA BRITISH ZONE HQ  
BUNDE

No.889 Misc.  
(EN CLAIR)

Dated: 22nd May, 1946  
12.47 hrs.

REPEATED: ROLSEN No.1680  
-----

For Cilento.

Manchester Guardian May 18 Publishes letter by M.P. containing following three instances of alleged ignoring of oral guidance given by Cilento to induce repatriation.

1. H.E. Randall Director team at Fellingbostel issued a notice to Polish DP's stating that they had forfeited all claims on allied forces and were now eating food which would otherwise go to help Britain's deficiency. Camp was to be closed and those remaining after 30 April would be shortly moved elsewhere and later dispersed among German population to work as directed by German Arbeitsamt. They would retain nationality but lose DP status and care and protection hitherto afforded by allied forces. No hope of emigrating to other countries unless families already there who could arrange with Government for reception or unless ready to work in Belgian Colmines. Life in Germany hard and no future for them there.

2. Mr. J. Defize, Director UNRRA Team No.185 at Etzel camp near Cologne alleged to have stated to those unwilling to return to Poland no future for them in Germany. When UNRRA ceases in near future all camp inhabitants will have to leave camps and live as Germans do and take care of themselves. Will have difficulties in finding lodging food and other necessities and no rights of priority over Germans.

3. Director of Team No.214 Rheine Westphalen stated to encourage repatriation of Poles by drawing their attention to fact that foreigners resident in Germany who do not return home will in future lose DP status as assistance hitherto given will stop and they will have to look for their own living.

Anticipate early question in House essential we should be in position to reply. Please report on above cases and advise (one) what written directive has been issued by Zone H.Q. (Two) whether orders have been issued at lower levels for interpreting directive (three) whether Zone directives oral or written have in fact been misinterpreted in these cases. Most urgent.

B/JHS



TELEPHONE MESSAGE REC'D FROM  
SIR RAPHAEL CILENTO

INDEXED

This message is in reply to one put in by Col. Charley's office early in the afternoon of the 21st May 1946 regarding the letter by an M.P. published in the Manchester Guardian on 18 May 1946.

"Mr. Randall, Director of Fallingbowl foolishly must in good faith have exhibited and signed a motive drafted by a local Mil.Gov. Officer similar in substance to your telegram. The Military Government Officer was severely reprimanded by his Brigadier. Randall's responsibility is being investigated by General Fenshawe.

The whole incident originated outside UNRRA and is completely in opposition to instructions and policy, including specific order that no pressure whatever is to be put on Poles to repatriate. Apart from specific instruction mentioned, the actual words of a written direction are as follows:-

No compulsion will be used to force DP's to repatriate, on the other hand where it is obvious that DP's are holding unfounded views as to a fortunate future in Germany or elsewhere, they should be informed emphatically that no provision whatever has as yet been officially made for them in Germany should they desire to become voluntary settlers rather than expect repatriation. - Repeatedly emphasized that no compulsion is used.

The only other thing in writing is a series of answers to questions or information, which was submitted to PRISC for examination and approval. (PRISC is the name of the Department dealing with Public Relations and Information in Bunde)."

This message is being sent to London by cable tonight.

Points 2. and 3. of our cable to Bunde: Sir Raphael stated, that if these points are looked at from the point of view of being answers to questions put by DP's who are willing to be repatriated he feels that both the Directors of Teams 185 and 214 are quite justified in stating that so far nothing had been officially stated as to the future of these DP's. - they are merely points of view of the Directors'.

*Luis Gifford - I sent a copy over  
to Mr. Richard Ford - as  
instructed by Col. Charley*

*Muriel R. Carter*  
21st May, 1946.  
5.30 p.m.



UNRRA  
CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS FOR GERMANY  
APO 757 OR BAOR

WR 35/6

INDEXED

U. N. R. R. A.  
MAIL UNIT

11 May 1946.

TO: European Regional Office, UNRRA,  
(For the attention of Acting Director,  
Welfare & Repatriation Division),  
11a, Portland Place,  
London, W.1.

REF: LWC/MW/WR. 35/6.

Reports concerning alleged employment by UNRRA  
personnel of unauthorised methods to induce  
repatriation.

In reply to your letter of 25 April, we attach herewith  
copy of report from District Director 1 Corps District to  
British Zone HQ on the resignation of L.W. Collier.

*Edward A. Reich*  
EDWARD A. REICH,  
Chief, Staff Secretariat.

EAR/JJ

# Action Here

---

ROOM 308.

(S.O.A.7010) 36473 12/45  
680/48  
(Code 13-6-0)



## **ACTION OVER-LEAF**

COPY

UNRRA District Headquarters,

M.G. 1 Corps District.

B. A. O. R.

6th May 1946.

TO: Zone H. Q. (For Att: Personnel Officer)

FROM: District Director, 1 Corps District.

Subject: L.W. Collier - resignation.

Reference copy of letter dated 17th April from Chief Personnel Officer, Central H. Q., Germany, on the above subject, I have to comment as under:

1. Mr. Collier did submit a letter of resignation which was forwarded to me by the D.L.O. 49 Div. on the 4th March. His resignation addressed to the D.L.O. 49 Div. dated 22nd February took the form of the following:

Werl, 22nd February 1946.

"To UNRRA D.L.O. 49 Inf. Div.

From L.W. Collier, Director, UNRRA Team 184.

Ref: Repatriation of Poles & Resignation.

Enclosed is my resignation and request for clarification of policies addressed to my Washington Chief, Herbert H. Lehmann. Will you kindly forward through proper channels for answer.

Sincerely yours,  
Sgd. L.W. COLLIER.

2. On 8th March I sent for Mr. Collier and discussed the question with him. He was very strongly of opinion that the Poles who did not want to go back to Poland should be given the opportunity to emigrate. I said that was very fine but where were they going to emigrate to, whereupon he said that the U.S.A. could easily take half a million. I told him that if the U.S.A. would take half a million I was quite certain UNRRA would be very glad to help them on their way but that they had given no indication of that. Of course, as is known now, a little later the U.S.A. stated that it would take 39,000 spread over 12 months but only from the American Zone.

3. I pointed out to him the situation as regards Australia and New Zealand, that they had to get their own soldiers settled in first and then preference would be given to people of British stock so that it would be at least 2 years before they could consider the entry of people like the Displaced Persons, even if they were prepared to accept them.

4. I then went on to say that the main statement of Sir Raphael's to which he took exception about being absorbed into the German economy was neither a threat or a promise; it was merely a plain statement of fact as the matter stood at present. It was not stated that they would be absorbed into the German economy, but at the moment nothing better than that was offered and that all that Sir Raphael wished to do was to let the Poles know the facts so that they would not continue to delude themselves.

5. Mr. Collier, after my talk with him, decided that he had been rather precipitate in his action and asked that his resignation be destroyed, and this was done. I did not know that one had been sent direct to Washington, as from his letter quoted in paragraph 1 above, I understood he wanted it forwarded through proper channels.



6. My letter to D.L.O. 49 Div. dated 9th March stating that Mr. Collier asked that his resignation be destroyed is set out below:

"Your Confidential letter of 4th March, ref: IRB/MS. I saw Mr. Collier yesterday and as a result of our talk he has asked that his resignation be destroyed.

He admits that he was rather precipitate in his action. He thinks that the great majority of the Poles should go back to Poland and is confident that the results from his Camp will compare favourably with those of other Camps."

7. I have now received from Mr. Collier his resignation dated 22nd April which reads as under:

Team 184,  
22nd April 1946.

"T.J. King, Brigadier,  
District Director,  
1 Corps Area.

Dear Sir,

I would like to resign from my employment as Director of Team 184 in UNRRA, effective May 26th 1946 for personal reasons and would like this letter to be my formal notice.

Please accept my thanks and appreciation for the opportunity to have served under you as a Director and my very best wishes to you and to the members of the 1st Corps District.

Sincerely yours,  
sgd. LOUIS COLLIER  
Director UNRRA Team 184 "

Conf. reg.  
24.4.46.

You will notice that this resignation which is to be effective May 26th is for personal reasons.

s/ T.J. King, Brig.  
UNRRA District Director.



MUSEUM 6898 Ext.127

25th April, 1946.

SUBJECT: Reports concerning alleged employment by UNHRA personnel of unauthorized methods to induce repatriation.

We are requested by Sir Raphael Cilento to forward to you the attached copy of a memo containing his comments on our letter to you on the above subject of the 12th April, for your information. Advantage was taken of his presence in London to secure this information.

Unless you have additional information pertaining to the issue, it will not now be necessary for you to reply to the above letter.

Rhea Radin,  
Acting Director,  
Welfare & Repatriation Division.

Encl: 1.



35/6  
INC/AM/WR. 36/10

Des ho

4000

REGISTRY

DESPATCHED BY 0007

12th April, 1946.

TO: Chief of Operations, Germany,  
UNHRA Central H.Q.,  
Arolsen, BAOR.

SUBJECT: Reports concerning alleged employment by UNHRA  
personnel of unauthorised methods to induce repatriation.

1. On the 4th April we cabled you as follows:-

"TO UNHRA CENTRAL HQ. AROLSSEN No. 1093

FOLLOWING CABLE RECEIVED FROM WASHINGTON (QUOTE) LOUIS W. COLLIER DIRECTOR UNHRA TEAM 184 HAS SUBMITTED COPY OF HIS RESIGNATION DATED 22 FEBRUARY COLLIER ASSENTS HIS RESIGNATION BASED ON INSTRUCTIONS FROM CILENTO REQUIRING COLLIER TO ADVISE POLES THAT THEIR ONLY ALTERNATIVE TO REPATRIATION IS TO SETTLE IN GERMANY COLLIER PROTESTS THESE ALLEGED INSTRUCTIONS AS CONTRARY TO UNHRA POLICY REQUEST REPORT ON THESE ALLEGATIONS AND PRESENT STATUS COLLIER (UNQUOTE) MAY WE HAVE REPORT PLEASE "

We are awaiting your reply to this cable.

2. Meanwhile the following report emanating from Polish General H.Q. London has reached the Foreign Office and has been sent to us by them for investigation:-

"A report has been received ..... from the area of Alfeld (near Hanover), to the effect that Mr. Miller, Director of an UNHRA Team made a tour of D.P.'s camps about the middle of February with a view to encouraging the inhabitants to return to their countries.

In his speeches he used the argument that those who, by the end of April, still remained in Germany, would have to accept German citizenship. An officer drew Mr. Miller's attention to the unwarranted nature of this statement, but it did not in any way deter Mr. Miller from his activities.

The United Nations in their resolution on refugees and displaced persons have taken upon themselves the obligation of encouraging the displaced persons to return to their countries of origin. Mr. Miller's activities, however, do not by any means, fall into this category and there is no evidence that his statement is compatible with the existing instructions and principles which govern the treatment of displaced persons."

3. Certain reports of a similar nature have also now appeared in the Press as follows:-



(a) Extract from "The Tablet" of 23rd March, 1946.

One-Sided Propaganda in the D.P. Camps

Many details about the treatment of the displaced persons in Germany are quite insufficiently known in this country. For example, for the last six months displaced persons from Poland, Yugoslavia, the Baltic States and the Ukraine, have been subjected to a presentation by UNRRA of one side only of the question of their return to their countries. In accordance with Resolution 71, passed when the third UNRRA Council met in London last August, lectures tour the camps, briefed by the present Governments of the countries concerned - by Tito's Government, that is, and by M. Bierut's - expounding the reasons in favour of returning, but saying nothing about the reasons against doing so. Thus, for example, a Mr. Adams, in the name of UNRRA but speaking to a brief sent from Warsaw, is lecturing to the Poles in the displaced persons' camp at Lfbeck, telling them why they should return to Poland without delay. Those who delay, he says, will find all the land from the big estates already parcelled out, and all the Government's jobs already filled. What is more, to delay is to risk finding that living allowances can no longer be paid, because UNRRA will soon reach the limit of its expenditure. A number of Poles, hearing this kind of argument, have left for Poland, only to return westwards on finding that conditions actually prevail there; and at one time there was an order in force at Borkum providing for the punishment of those returning in this way. Nothing is better calculated than behaviour of this kind than to confirm in Polish minds that feeling that they can expect nothing but betrayal from the West which the Soviet Government is doing its best to inculcate.

(b) Articles in Polish newspaper "Dziennik Polski i Dziennik Zolnierka" of 14th March, 1946.

See attached translation.

4. These reports all appear to suggest a common origin in some instruction or procedure which is being applied to induce DP's to be repatriated. Clearly if they have any basis in fact, they would tend to imply that certain UNRRA officials probably in a misguided zeal to effect the maximum repatriation, are overstepping the limits of UNRRA's Resolutions. While it is an UNRRA obligation "to encourage the repatriation or return to their homes" of displaced persons, it is clearly contrary to the spirit of those Resolutions to issue what is tantamount to a threat of consequences if they do not return.

5. We shall be grateful if these matters can be investigated and a report submitted. The report should answer the following points in particular:-

- (a) What instructions, if any, have been issued to UNRRA Teams in regard to propaganda to induce repatriation?
- (b) What is the present status of Louis W. Collier, and have his allegations any bases in fact?



- (c) What is the status of Mr. Miller, referred to in the Foreign Office report ? Under whose orders did he make the alleged propaganda tour and what were his instructions for encouraging repatriation ?
- (d) Is there any truth in the Polish Press report of the formation of an UNRRA Propaganda Team in the British Zone ? If so what are its instructions ?
6. It will be appreciated if this can be treated as a matter of urgency as we are anxious to reply to the Foreign Office as quickly as possible.

Andrew Topping,  
Deputy Chief, Relief Services.

Enc: 1.

MUSEUM 6898 Ext. 127

LWC/MW/WR. 36/18 35/6.

12th April, 1946.

War Office Liaison Staff (Poles),  
74, Whitehall Court,  
London, S.W. 1.

We have to acknowledge receipt of  
your letter of the 9th April together  
with enclosure.

The matter has already been brought  
to our attention and is being investigated.

Andrew Topping,  
Deputy Chief, Relief Services.



Tel: ABBey 1272 Ext 462

WOLS/76

To: U.N.H.R.A.  
11 Portland Place,  
LONDON W.1.



9 Apr 46

7  
WR  
35/6.

Attached is a copy of a letter received from Polish General Staff. It is passed to you for your information and any action you may consider necessary.

74 Whitehall Court,  
S.W.1.  
HEB/RGC.

*John Lindsay*  
Capt

Brigadier,  
War Office Liaison Staff (Poles).

Copy to :- War Office, C.A. (D.P)

RECEIVED

10 APR 1946  
U. N. R. R. A.  
MAIL UNIT

COPY ONLY.

POLISH GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

Ref: 1509/I. 46

Deputy Chief of Staff for FWK,  
& DP Affairs on the Continent.

London, 1st April, 1946.

To:- War Office Liaison Staff (Poles),  
74, Whitehall Court, S.W.1.  
-----

Attention: Col. J.C. Daukes.

A report has been received from a Polish Liaison Officer in charge of Polish Displaced Persons' Camps in the area of Alfeld (near Hanover), attached to 212(R) Mil.Gov.Det., to the effect that Mr. Miller, Director of UNRRA Team No.221, made a tour of displaced persons' camps about the middle of February with a view to encouraging the inhabitants to return to their countries.

In his speeches he used the argument that those who, by the end of April, still remained in Germany would have to accept German citizenship. The Polish Liaison Officer in question drew Mr. Miller's attention to the unwarranted nature of this statement, but it did not in any way deter Mr. Miller from his activities.

The United Nations in their resolution on refugees and displaced persons have taken upon themselves the obligation of encouraging the displaced persons to return to their countries of origin. Mr. Miller's activities, however, do not by any means fall into this category and there is no evidence that his statement is compatible with the existing instructions and principles which govern the treatment of displaced persons.

Sgd.....

(J. KRUBSKI)  
Colonel  
Deputy Chief of Staff.





(6) **WR 36.**  
FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

35/6.  
5th April, 1946.

WR 956/18/48.

**INDEX**

*Dear Dudley Ward.*

With reference to our telephone conversation of today, the report to which I alluded reads as follows:-

"A report has been received ..... from the area of Alfeld (near Hanover), to the effect that Mr. Miller, Director of an UNRRA Team made a tour of D.P.'s camps about the middle of February with a view to encouraging the inhabitants to return to their countries.

In his speeches he used the argument that those who, by the end of April, still remained in Germany, would have to accept German citizenship. An officer drew Mr. Miller's attention to the unwarranted nature of this statement, but it did not in any way deter Mr. Miller from his activities.

The United Nations in their resolution on refugees and displaced persons have taken upon themselves the obligation of encouraging the displaced persons to return to their countries of origin. Mr. Miller's activities, however, do not by any means, fall into this category and there is no evidence that his statement is compatible with the existing instructions and principles which govern the treatment of displaced persons."

We should be very grateful if you could kindly make some enquiries and let us know how we should reply.

*Could you please have enquiries made on this case as well as that with which you have already dealt under cable No 3398 from Washington?*

Dudley Ward, Esq.,  
European Regional Office,  
U.N.R.R.A.

*I shall be grateful to be put into a position to reply to Mr. Henderson  
Bal. Chaskey  
9/4*

*Yours sincerely*

*I.C.A.B. Henderson*







5

INCOMING CABLE

ACTION: Dept. R.S.  
Div. W.R.  
Col. Charley.

Copy to Mr. P.Stevens.

WASHINGTON .....TO .....LONDON

No.3398  
(En clair)

D.2nd April, 1946.  
R.2nd April, 1946.  
21.25 hrs.

---

Louis W. Collier Director UNRRA Team 184 has submitted copy of resignation dated 22nd February. Collier asserts his resignation based on instructions from Cilento requireing Collier to advise Poles that their only alternative to repatriation is to settle in Germany. Collier protests these alleged instructions as contrary to UNRRA policy. Request report on these allegations and present status Collier.

MAC/JMB

4  
NOT FILE  
March 26, 1946.

The Editor,  
"The Tablet",  
Tablet House,  
128, Sloane Square,  
S.W.1.

Sir,

The editorial headed "One-Sided Propaganda in the D.P. Camps" in your issue of March 23 contains two specific references to UNRRA.

The first - that a Mr. Adams in the name of UNRRA is lecturing Polish Displaced Persons "to a brief sent from Warsaw" is being investigated, as you are aware from recent telephone conversations with this office.

The second - that the Soviet Union is not a member of UNRRA, is not represented at the current Council Meeting at Atlantic City and has consistently declined to take any part in UNRRA - is an astonishing error of fact and will, I trust, be suitably corrected in your next issue. The U.S.S.R. was one of the 44 Nations that signed the UNRRA Agreement in November, 1943; she has been represented at every Council Meeting and is a member of the Central Committee, and of all other committees dealing with policy matters. Moreover, at the third Council Meeting in London, August 1945, two Republics of the Soviet Union were admitted as full members of UNRRA, in addition to the U.S.S.R. - namely, Ukraine, and Byelo-Russia.

Yours, etc.,

R. R. FORD,  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR,  
INFORMATION DIVISION.

RRF/DMP.



# ABLET

PAPER AND REVIEW

PRO REGE ET PATRIA

A NEWSPAPER

MARCH 23rd, 1946

SIXPENCE

ENVOYS TO INDIA

se Political Doctrine

E-VISITED

s Woodruff

E OF THE M.R.P.

s. By Pierre Janelle

THE RUTHENIAN CATHOLICS

The News from the Western Ukraine

WEEK BY WEEK

czyk's party offices had been raided ; and, as he maintains his refusal to submerge himself and his party in a common front with the Communists, he is more and more loudly abused as anti-democratic and reactionary. Here is one example of a Pole who did go back, who carried to the furthest point an attitude of trusting sincerity, who went to Moscow and to Warsaw and who has found that the only co-operation which the Communists understand or tolerate is a complete subordination.

## One-Sided Propaganda in the D.P. Camps

Many details about the treatment of the displaced persons in Germany are quite insufficiently known in this country. For example, for the last six months displaced persons from Poland, Yugoslavia, the Baltic States and the Ukraine, have been subjected to a presentation by UNRRA of one side only of the question of their return to their countries. In accordance with Resolution 71, passed when the third UNRRA Council met in London last August, lecturers tour the camps, briefed by the present Governments of the countries concerned—by Tito's Government, that is, and by M. Bierut's—expounding the reasons in favour of returning, but saying nothing about the reasons against doing so. Thus, for example, a Mr. Adams, in the name of UNRRA but speaking to a brief sent from Warsaw, is lecturing to the Poles in the displaced persons' camps at Lübeck, telling them why they should return to Poland without delay. Those who delay, he says, will find all the land from the big estates already parcelled out, and all the Government's jobs already filled. What is more, to delay is to risk finding that living allowances can no longer be paid, because UNRRA will soon reach the limit of its expenditure. A number of Poles, hearing this kind of argument, have left for Poland, only to return westwards on finding what conditions actually prevail there ; and at one time there was an order in force at Borkum providing for the punishment of those returning in this way. Nothing is better calculated than behaviour of this kind than to confirm in Polish minds that feeling that they can expect nothing but betrayal from the West which the Soviet Government is doing its best to inculcate.

On the very day of Mr. Bevin's announcement, *The Times* printed an account of what life is like in Yugoslavia under the Communist regime. Appearing in a paper which has so consistently tried to close its eyes to Yugoslav realities, these admissions have their obvious relevance for those who are asked to trust themselves to the Communists in Warsaw. The Tito Government secured recognition by just the same confidence tricks, talking of a more broadly-based Government to meet British wishes. Like M. Mikolajczyk, M. Subasic was taken into the Government for a few brief months. Today the Communist control is complete, through "People's Councils," and *The Times* observer writes:—

"It is part of the Councils' business to see that the citizens think as the Government wants them to think. This has been dinned into the nation's ears daily by the news-

P.T.O.



papers and radio are reinforced by intense propaganda, conducted by Communist key-men in every street block of flats. If a citizen shows lack of interest he is subjected to pressure which runs from difficulty in obtaining ration cards or clothing coupons to arrest and imprisonment. Each Council has a special office for the receipt of denunciations. . . . One of the ugliest features of the whole system is the *Karakteristika*. This is a secret report made on every citizen by the Council of the Commune in which he lives. If he moves elsewhere the Council under whose surveillance he now comes sends for the report and acts upon it. If it is unfavourable he has no hope of obtaining another job dependent upon the State, which ninety per cent of the jobs now are."

No British Government can face the responsibility of inviting its Allies, at the end of a glorious joint campaign, to put themselves at the mercy of regimes of this order. They must look not merely at what is going on in Poland today but at what could so easily occur tomorrow.

*The Times* observer, fresh from Yugoslavia, concludes with some sentences which are perhaps *The Times'* own apologia for the past:—

"The Communist regime in Yugoslavia established itself very rapidly. Its recent development has been so swift that many favourable judgments passed on it six or even three months ago are no longer justified."

But that makes it all the more impossible to ask men to trust their lives and liberties to regimes which can move so swiftly to such violent lengths.

#### UNRRA in Council

A striking commentary on the small reality behind the phrase "the United Nations" has been given on the eve of the Security Council's meeting by those taking steps to relieve the European food-shortage. While all the United Nations are represented at UNRRA's fourth Council Meeting in Atlanta City, with the sole important exception of the Soviet Union, which has consistently declined to take any part in UNRRA, the Soviet Government takes action of its own. It sends half a million tons of wheat to France, so strengthening the hand of the French Communist Party, while at the same time its satellite States—the Poland of M. Bierut, the Yugoslavia of Marshal Tito—clamour for yet larger shipments of wheat from UNRRA. At the same time it appropriates in the Burgenland a wheat-growing area necessary, it says, exclusively for feeding the Red Army, and thereby not only greatly increases the demands on UNRRA coming from the Danube basin, but dislocates the whole balance of the Austrian economy. Furthermore, as we are satisfied from testimony to which we attach high value, the Soviet Government appropriates for Russian consumption considerable quantities of supplies delivered by UNRRA in Poland and Yugoslavia, having secured that these deliveries are made under an agreement by which responsibility for the goods concerned no longer rests with UNRRA once they have reached the soil of these satellite nations, but rests wholly with the Communist Government concerned.

#### The Russian Church—

Photographs in the Soviet Press last month showed the Patriarch of Moscow, accompanied by the Archimandrite Ivan, dropping his vote into the urn in which piled up with such impressive uniformity the expressions of Russian devotion to Marshal Stalin. The date was February 10th, a Sunday, re-secularized in accordance with a recent decision; and it was also, within a few days, the first anniversary of the election of the Patriarch. Not only did he lead his clergy to the polls in this travesty of an election, but a number of his clergy were elected to sit in one or other of the two Chambers of the Supreme Soviet. It was only a few weeks since a Stalin Prize of 200,000 roubles had been awarded to the celebrated Army surgeon Valentin Voyno-Yassenetzky, who is none other than the Metropolitan Luke of Krasnoyarsk.

The Bishops are invited to privileged seats at official ceremonies; the Patriarch sits with the Marshals and the People's Commissars (now re-named Ministers) at military reviews in the Red Square; *Izvestia* prints their pastoral literature, which is directed not against sin but against anti-Communist politics, denouncing not the devil but reaction and concealing much more with the kingdom of Stalin than with the kingdom of Heaven.



Reference.....

2

March 26, 1946.

To: Mr. Dudley Ward.

From: R. R. Ford.

INDEXED

You will remember the reference made to the activities of Mr. Adams in the current issue of The Tablet (cutting enclosed). I now send you a translation from a Polish newspaper containing more or less the same accusations, together with the interesting remark that the tactics of the UNRRA propaganda team have not yet been fixed.

R.R.F.

R. R. FORD,  
INFORMATION DIVISION.

RRF/DMP.

Can you tell me how far there is any truth in these allegations?  
Col. Charley

DW.  
5/4

Col. Dudley Ward

2 We have no information beyond the cable from Washington about Collier's resignation which seems to have the same background. This is a change from the usual charge of supporting dissident states.

Wt. 15222/2529  
2,500,000 6/45  
H.P. 51/6213  
(REGIMEAN)

Code 5-33-0

10/4



Article published in the Polish newspaper "Dziennik Polski i Dziennik Zolnierka", issue of March 14th 1946

Attempts which are not in the least beneficial

UNRRA ORDERS THE DISPLACED PERSONS TO RETURN HOME

(Z.J.) Somewhat surprisingly-when one considers the steadily improving results of UNRRA's work - some teams have begun to work for a liquidation of the problem of Displaced Persons by exerting obvious pressure or undertaking propaganda for the idea of returning home.

Already last year, the Director of UNRRA Team in D.P. Camp No.1, selected in Ulm, by means of individual appeals, single persons and childless couples to be repatriated and when these people did not go, he withheld rations from them, pretending that his action was based on a corresponding order from the Military Authorities. As a result of intervention, the Military Authorities denied such an order and the order was withdrawn.

Enforced Repatriation

The Director of the UNRRA D.P. Camp in Ulm, being unable to find a sufficient number of Displaced Persons willing to return home, in order to fill the repatriation transport, gave people selected by himself 45 minutes to pack their things and, using the police, forced them on to the station. In this way 43 people were loaded into the waiting train.

In Karlsruhe, the Military Authorities ordered the UNRRA personnel to make propaganda among the Displaced Persons for the idea that it was the duty of each of them to return home, that those not returning were disloyal citizens, that they were liable to lose the help they had received up till then, and so on. In consequence of intervention, however, that order was also withdrawn.

All these incidents occurred in the American Zone. The Liaison Officers who protested against this behaviour, were dismissed on a charge of making propaganda against repatriation. The best proof of how hastily and erroneously such conclusions were drawn is the fact that one of the officers dismissed on these grounds announced soon after his return to England his readiness to be repatriated and is at present in a repatriation camp.

Propaganda

Similar manifestations of propaganda activities have recently appeared in ~~the~~ some UNRRA Teams in the British Zone. In the area of the 8th British Corps, UNRRA has formed a special team which has as its task repatriation propaganda. At the head of the team was Mr. Adams universally esteemed by the Poles and formerly director of the Team "Wisla" P.11 in Lubeck where he was known for his good work.

UNRRA aims also at the formation in each camp of a repatriation committee of Displaced Persons. According to an agreement with the Warsaw Mission, the members of these committees are to be approved by the Mission. The tactics of the UNRRA Propaganda Team have not yet been fixed. It was proposed to make an appeal to the Poles which should draw their attention to the material advantages arising from immediate repatriation, such as a share of land ("it may run short in the near future") or obtaining Government posts ("they will soon be taken by the repatriated from Russia"). The proposed appeal, however, has been abandoned for its protagonists realise that hopes of material advantages have no bases and are only artificial.

The method of direct persuasion has not been successful either. Mr. Adams went to the Camp which he had formerly directed in order to encourage its inmates to return home. In his speech he stated that the Displaced Persons were wasting time in Germany, that living conditions were quite good in Poland, that it was easy to get a piece of land, a job, etc.



Listeners referring to the broadcast of the Warsaw radio questioned the truth of these assurances and emphasized at the same time that they were not deterred from returning by fear of a difficult life but by considerations of a completely different nature.

None of the listeners were convinced. The prestige of UNRRA and of Mr. Adams, however, has suffered considerably.

INDEXED Mr Foyd (1)

TO: Information Division

FROM: Welfare & Repatriation Division - Lt.-Col. L. W.  
Chief, German and Austrian Branch. Charley

The attached press cutting together with  
Dr. Langrod's remarks is passed to you for any  
action you may consider appropriate.

*Charley*

21st March, 1946.

Secretariat. Can you please arrange translation?  
RA/chr.

Translation attached 25/3/46

M. G. P. and out.

Enc:

LWC/MW



Col. Sharley

This article contains  
accusations against  
UNRRA teams in Germany  
any (named), with  
regard to unjust  
retribution.

Perhaps you would  
like to send this to  
the translation unit,  
(Dep. F. S. B.)?

William (9/33)



# Nowe zwycięstwo Labour Party

## Wpływy konserwatystów w samorządach topnieją

Brytyjskie "obsunięcie się ziemi," które w lipcu ub. roku zdrzgotowało rząd Churchilla i oddało władzę Labour Party, nie zostało dotychczas zatrzymane. Nadzieje konserwatystów, że ciężka sytuacja żywnościowa, nierozwiązane problemy mieszkaniowe, połączone z powolną demobilizacją i naprężoną sytuacją międzynarodową będą mogły być wyzyskane przeciwko socjalistom, zostały jeszcze raz brutalnie przekreślone przez ostatnie wybory samorządowe. Lud brytyjski rozumie, że 8-io miesięczne rządy Labour Party to trochę za mało, aby rozwiązać za-

wiły problem mieszkaniowy, a sytuacja żywnościowa oraz pozycja międzynarodowa nie są zapewne wynikiem rządów Partii Pracy. Zresztą konserwatysty poza demagogicznymi atakami na socjalistów, nie byli w stanie przedstawić wyborcom jakiegokolwiek konkretnego programu, podczas gdy Labour Party operuje popularnymi, jasno precyzowanymi planami przebudowy całego życia W. Brytanii, które są stopniowo, ale konsekwentnie realizowane.

W tych warunkach konserwatysty nie tylko nie potrafili się odegrać za klęskę w wyborach parlamentarnych, ale ich wpływy skurczyły się dalej i obecnie nie wiele pozostało samorządów pod kontrolą prawicy. Przyszłe wybory w samorządach wiejskich, będących dotychczas domeną konserwatystów, będą prawdopodobnie ostatnią rozpaczliwą próbą tej partii utrzymania się na powierzchni życia politycznego W. Brytanii.

### Struktura samorządowa W. Brytanii

Administracyjny podział i struktura samorządowa W. Brytanii jest bardzo skomplikowana. Miasta są na ogół rządzone przez County Boroughs, a większe jednostki administracyjne tworzą hrabstwa, które są rządzone przez County Councils, będące samorządem dla całego hrabstwa. Wielki Londyn tworzy jedno hrabstwo, rządzone przez County Council, ale dzieli się jeszcze na 28 samorządów dzielnicowych t.zw. County Boroughs.

Do tego dochodzą samorządy wiejskie (Rural Districts) dzielone dalej na mniejsze jednostki samorządowe (Parishes).

Szkocja ma znowu inny podział administracyjny i nieco inną strukturę samorządową. Jednostkę samorządową wiejską tworzą tam Councils of Boroughs, które mogą być duże i małe, a ponad to całe hrabstwa tworzą County Councils. Istnieją poza tym t.zw. District Councils oraz wiejskie samorządy.

### Bezwzględna większość za Labour Party

O ile w parlamentarnych wyborach lipcowych, Labour Party zdobyła tylko czterdzieści parę procent głosów, a więc względna większość, o tyle w późniejszych wyborach samorządowych za Labour Party wypowiedziała się bezwzględna większość głosów. W każdym z tych samorządów zwyciężyła ta

choć nie posiada absolutnej większości.

W grudniu ub. roku odbyły się wybory w Szkocji. Labour Party znowu zdobyła absolutną większość w 40 County i Boroughs Councils, a względną większość w dużej części pozostałych samorządów.

### 10 hrabstw pod rządami Labour Party

Przed kilku dniami odbyły się nowe wybory do County Councils rządzących całymi hrabstwami. Aż w 10-ciu hrabstwach Labour Party zdobyła absolutną większość. Z tego 4 hrabstwa były już przed tymi rządzone przez socjalistów, ale większość Labour Party znacznie wzrosła. Są to hrabstwa: Londyn, Durham, Glamorgan i Monmouth. Sześć hrabstw Labour Party odebrała konserwatystom. Są to: Essex, Middlesex, Northumberland, Derbyshire, Notts i West Riding of Yorkshire.

Ogółem Labour Party zdobyła dotychczas absolutną większość w samorządach liczących ponad 25 milionów mieszkańców, a więc przeszło połowę wszystkich mieszkańców W. Brytanii. Względnie większością Labour Party rozporządza w dużej części pozostałych samorządów.

### Dwie trzecie mandatów w Londynie

W Wielkim Londynie większość Labour Party w t.zw. County Council wzrosła znacznie i wynosi już obecnie 2/3 wszystkich mandatów (90 na 124). Konserwatysty z posiadanych 48 mandatów uratowali tylko 30. Stosunek sił w Londyńskim County Council przedstawia się obecnie następująco:

Labour Party, 90; Konserwatysty, 30; Liberali, 2; Komuniści, 2.

Ogółem w wyborach do wszystkich County Councils Labour Party zdobyła 450 nowych mandatów odebranych konserwatystom.

### KALENDARZYK

14 marca.

O godz. 7.30 wieczorem w Ognisku Polskim, 55, Princes Gate odbędzie się kolejny wykład prof. Stanisława Stronskiego z cyklu "Historia dyplomacji Europy od Kongresu Wiedeńskiego."

15 marca

W nocy z dnia 15 marca w Wigmore Hall, Wigmore Street, W.1. odbędzie Recital Sonat prof. Getnera (skrzypce), Gerald Moore przy fortepianie. W programie: Sonata No. 1 in A Major K. 305—Mozart; Sonata in D minor Op. 108—Brahms; Sonata in G minor—Debussy; Sonata in A minor—Cesar Franck. Bilety rezerwowane 9/ i 6/ niezarezerwowane 10/ i 7/.

# Kuźnica nieporozumień

(b.k.) Łódzki tygodnik społeczno-literacki "Kuźnica" zyskał sobie w Polsce i zagranicą opinię bojowego pisma komunistycznego. Istotnie wydawałoby się, że "Kuźnica" będzie bojowym organem rewolucyjnej lewicy polskiej, tymczasem jak dotąd na jej łamach produkują się raczej pisarze tacy, jak Nalkowska, Kott, Żółkiewski, Ważyk, którzy niezbyt dawno jeszcze byli współpracownikami pism sanacyjnych, liberalnych, a nawet faszystowskich. Komunistów w prawdziwym znaczeniu tego słowa tam nie ma. Są to neofici, którzy ze znaną gorliwością nawróceńców usiłują odgrywać rolę komunistów. Natomiast nie można im odmówić tego, że są to czolowi literaci t.zw. PPR'u. W PPRze zaś można spotkać zbieranie ze wszystkich partii, którą polęczył żłób, w myśl hasła "wszystkie żłoby przy żłobie".

"Kuźnica" była atakowana przez pisma t.zw. katolickie za komunizm i t.p. Były to prawdopodobnie nieporozumienia obustronne, ponieważ "Kuźnica" z prawdziwym komunizmem ma tyle wspólnego, co szczupak z żelazkiem do prasowania. Różnej autorzy piszący w "Kuźnicy" to jakiś nowy typ trockistów, którym wiele rzeczy pomieszało się w głowie: sanacja z Morzem, Gomółka z Leninem, materializm historyczny z histerią młokosów. Autorom "Kuźnicy" wydawało się często, że kuja oni swe groty z żelaza. Najczęściej to, co uważali oni za żelazo, było, mówiąc ogólnie, koniemi pączkami, z których przecież trudno jest wykuć bagnety. "Kuźnica" zasmakowała jednak w tym i nadal używa tego samego materiału do produkowania swych "marxowskich sformułowań".

Czy nie z koniskich pączków ukuta jest n.p. taka korespondencja w numerze z 25 lutego o emigracji polskiej na Zachódzie? Jakis Bohdan Czeszko napisał tam korespondencję p.t. "Wracamy do ojczyzny". Wyjmujemy z niej pewne fragmenty: "Umundurowani byli w kase, obce uniformy (to jest niby my) z niezmienionymi "Poland" na rękawie, salutowali z angielską—całą dłonią i następnie łapczywie przyglądali się, w jaki sposób uklon się odda i jeszcze na orzelka na czapce—czy rzeczywiście bez korony... Oddawałem uklon, oczywiście, dwoma palcami—błyskało im w oczach wtedy coś na kształt rozczarowania, czyżby się spodziewali, że podniosę w górę pięść?"

Po tym wstępie nie spodziewajmy się niczego mądrzejszego. Czytamy dalej: "Pewnego wieczoru, na stacji Undergroundu spotkałem czterech marynarzy polskich. Byli to byli koleje..."

spodziewać się od korespondenta znowu niczego mądrzejszego. Cytujemy dalej: "Pewien młody chłopak w berecie spadochroniarza z wizerunkiem spadającego orla na piersi szedł długi czas obok mnie, spoglądając w sposób zdecydowanie zbrodniczy (!) na mą skromną osobę. Gdy wreszcie zdecydował zagadnąć mnie (wszystkie rusycyzmy Bohdana Czeszki zachowujemy w oryginalnej) zrobił to w sposób wielce arogancki. Stanął przede mną rozkraczony z założonymi na piersi rękoma, napierał na mnie brzuchem (!) i zadał kilka prowokujących pytań."

Po tym "obrazku" znowu niczego mądrego nie możemy się spodziewać. Cytujemy znowu: "W owym biurze (biuro Informacji Wojskowej w Edynburgu, kierowane przez mjr. Zaczekiewicza, którego korespondent nazywa "Zackiewiczem") gadał mi da ucha charyzującym szepem przepojone nienawistią słowa zwalisty górnik z Zagłębia—plutonowy Z. Mówił, że zamknięto go w szpitalu dla umysłowo chorych—na złość... Nie ulegał kwestii, że był chory psychicznie."

Gdzież go więc mieli zamknąć? A teraz tak charakterystycznie ob. Bohdan Czeszko położenie ludzi, którzy zgłosili się na powrót: "Ciężko z tym powrotem. W zatłoczonym baraku, gdzie prowadziliem z żołnierzami pogawędkę, ktoś rzucił przez zadymione powietrze pytanie: Wszystko rozumiemy... Ale czemu polskie transportowe wozy angielskich jeńców z Dalekiego Wschodu do Anglii?"

Nie wiemy z jakich źródeł swe spostrzeżenia i informacje czerpie różni przygodni a czasem niezupełnie przygodni warszawscy korespondenci. Wiemy natomiast jedno, że ich informatorzy nabierają naiwnych wysłanników Żymierskiego i robią z nich dudków. Przykro jest czytać tego rodzaju obrazki, w których odrobina sensu sąsiaduje z ogromną ilością kłamstw, złej woli i jakiegos bliżej nieznane kompleksu, nazywanego przez jednych megalomanią, przez drugich ignorancją, przez innych zaś zwyčajnym strachem przed skutkami zła, jakie lekko myślny rząd tymczasowy rozpętał przez swą nieodpowiedzialną, nieporozumiającą i bardzo często zbrodniczą politykę.

### PODZIĘKOWANIE

Wszystkim osobom, które nie mogły wziąć udziału w pogrzebie ś.p. Mjr. audyt. Teofila Michała Stankiewicza a nadesłały nam gorące słowa współczucia i zaoferowały swą pomoc, dziękujemy z

## Torowo

### Wrażliwy świat

Co to jest, że z powodu jednej bomby, jednej konferencji, jednej mowy, czy jednego generała cały świat przechodzi konwulsje?

Bo świat jest dziś jak kupka galarety. Wystarczy tknąć go w jakimkolwiek miejscu—zaczyna się cały trząść.

### Prawdziwy żołnierz sowiecki

Reporter warszawskiego "Kuryera Codziennego" pisze:

"... Człowiek z ulicy nie zna prawdziwego żołnierza radzieckiego, mało się z nim styka. Zna natomiast maruderów zna wyrzutków armii, którzy włóczą się po drogach, niepokoją ludność... Z nimi przeciwny obywatel styka się ciągle, z tych kontaktów niestety nabiera przekonania o żołnierzach radzieckich..."

A jakież urobić sobie właściwą opinię o żołnierzu sowieckim? Gdzie go znaleźć?

Bardzo proste. I uczynny reporter chętnie zdradza swój sekret. Otóż:

"... Będąc na konferencji prasowej w sztabie marszałka Rokossowskiego rozmawiałem z prawdziwym żołnierzem, żołnierzem bohaterem Związku Radzieckiego."

No i ten żołnierz był cywilizowany, kulturalny, uczciwy, szlachetny, przyjazny dla Polaków, arcy-sympatyczny...

Pieknie... Tylko, że 20 milionów Polaków nie może być niestety dziennikarzami i poznawać rosyjskich konferencji prasowych.



## Co sływać w Londynie?

### Obawy Lorda Vansittarta

Lord Vansittart, wystąpił na wtorkowym posiedzeniu Izby Lordów z wnioskiem, aby rząd powołał specjalną komisję dla spraw naturalizacji cudzoziemców. Proponuje on również wprowadzenie przepisów, na mocy których cudzoziemcy—osoby fizyczne lub prawne—otrzymujące pieniądze z zagranicy na cele polityczne, musiałyby składać oddzielne zeznania podatkowe. Wreszcie Lord Vansittart domaga się ściślejszej kontroli przy wpuszczaniu cudzoziemców na teren W. Brytanii.

Wprawdzie Lord Vansittart nie widzi bezpośredniej groźby dla bezpieczeństwa Państwa w bardzo liberalnym stosunku rządu do cudzoziemców, ale uważa, że pewne obawy są dostatecznie niepokojące, na przykład projekt sprowadzenia 200 uczonych i techników niemieckich na usługi przemysłu i badań w Anglii. Obawia się on, że ci uczeni, to w 90% gorący zwolennicy ideologii nazistowskiej.

Izba nie podzieliła jednak obaw Lorda Vansittarta. Przeciwnego zdania był hr. Munster, który powiedział, że cudzoziemcy oddali W. Brytanię wiele cennych usług, a Lord Kanclerz stwierdził, że Home Office czasem aż nazbyt wnikliwie traktuje sprawy cudzoziemców. Co zaś do uczonych niemieckich, to Lord Kanclerz uważa, że ich usługi byłyby najlepszą postacią odszkodowań wojennych spodziewanych od Niemiec.

Nowych ustaw o ściślejszej kontroli cudzoziemców nie potrzeba, natomiast przyda się więcej informacji na ten temat. Niepraktyczna jest również propozycja deklaracji z zeznaniami o funduszach otrzymywanych z tajnych, lub jawnych źródeł. Przeciwnie—powiedział Lord Kanclerz—nikt takich zeznań nie złoży, a po prostu będzie unikał rozgłosu. Skuteczniej za tym będzie można tego rodzaju akcje tępić, mając informacje poufne. To jest chyba zupełnie jasne.

## Poszukiwania

Ktokolwiek posiada jakies wiadomości o KANIA STANISLAWIE z Tarnowa, wywiezionym do Oświęcimia w okresie okupacji niemieckiej—proszony jest o napisanie do: Ppor. KANIA FERDYNAND, P/32-A, Polish Forces, Edinburgh. Gazetka Dziwizji Pancerniej Okupacyjnej proszona jest o przedruk. 3617

KIRSCHENSTEIN PAWŁA (ur. 1913)—ostatnia wiadomość z Munchen w 1944 r.—poszukuje siostra KIRSCHENSTEIN MARTA, D.R.K., Lejren, Badhotel Rungsted-Kyst, Danm. 3660

## Uśmiewania bynajmniej nie dobroczynne UNRRA każe wysiedleńcom wracać

(Z. J.) Dost. nieoczekiwanie, gdy weźmie się pod uwagę coraz to lepsze wyniki pracy UNRRA—niektóre zespoły zaczęły pracować w kierunku likwidacji zagadnienia wysiedleńców przez wywieranie jawnego nacisku lub propagowanie idei powrotu.

Jeszcze w roku ubiegłym dyrektor zespołu UNRRA w D. P. Camp No. 1. w Ulmie indywidualnymi wezwaniami wyznaczył do repatriacji osoby samotne i bezdzietne małżeństwa, a gdy osoby te nie wyjechały—wstrzymał im dostawę żywności, powołując się na odpowiedni rozkaz Zarządu Wojskowego. Wskutek interwencji Zarządu Wojskowego zaprzeczyl podobnemu zarządzeniu, w wyniku czego zostało one odwołane.

### Przymusowa repatriacja

Dyrektor UNRRA D. P. Camp w Ulmie, nie mogąc znaleźć wystarczającej liczby wysiedleńców chętnych do powrotu, by zapelniać transport repatriacyjny, dał wyznaczonym przez siebie ludziom 45 minut czasu do spakowania rzeczy i przy użyciu policji odstawił ich na dworzec. W ten sposób dolaadowano do czekającego pociągu 43 osoby.

W Karlsruhe Zarząd Wojskowy kazał urzędnikom UNRRA propagować wśród wysiedleńców opinie, że obowiązkiem każdego jest wracać; że nie wracający są niełojalnymi oby-

watami; że grozi im utrata dotychczasowej pomocy. L.p. Jednak i to zarządzenie zostało w wyniku interwencji cofnięte.

Wszystkie te fakty zdarzyły się w okupacji amerykańskiej. Oficerów łącznikowych, którzy protestowali przeciw temu postępowaniu zwolniono pod zarzutem uprawiania antypowrotowej propagandy. Najlepszym dowodem jak postępowanie i myślenie podobne wnioski wciągano jest fakt, że jeden ze zwolnionych z tego powodu oficerów po powrocie do Anglii zgłosił wkrótce swą gotowość wyjazdu do Kraju i znajduje się obecnie w obozie repatriacyjnym.

### Propaganda

Podobne przewidywania działalności propagandowej rozwijają ostatnio niektóre zespoły UNRRA w okupacji brytyjskiej. Na terenie 8 Korpusu Brytyjskiego UNRRA stworzyła specjalny zespół, mający za zadanie propagowanie powrotu. Na czele zespołu stanął powszechnie szanowany przez Polaków Mr. Adams, uprzednio dyrektor zespołu w obozie "Wish" P. 11. w Lubee, gdzie był znany ze swej dobrej pracy. UNRRA dąży nadto do stworzenia w każdym obozie komitetu repatriacyjnego, złożonego z wysiedleńców. Według umowy z misją warszawską kandydatury członków tych komitetów mają być uzgadniane i aprobowane przez misję.

Taktyka propagandowego zespołu UNRRA nie jest jeszcze ustalona. Proponowano odezwy do ludności polskiej, która by zwracała uwagę na materialne korzyści, płynące z natychmiastowej repatriacji, jak przydział ziemi ("może jej zabraknąć w niedalekiej przyszłości"), lub uzyskania intratnych posad rządowych ("zostaną one wkrótce zajęte przez repatriantów z Rosji"). Projekt odezwy jednak porzucono, ponieważ jej projektodawcy zdali sobie sprawę, że nadzieje na korzyści materialne nie mają żadnych uzasadnień i są jedynie sztuczną przynętą.

Sposób bezpośredniego oddziaływania nie spotkał się także z powodzeniem. Mr. Adams udał się do obozu, którym kiedyś zarządzał, by nakłonić jego mieszkańców do powrotu. W przemówieniu swym oświadczył, że wysiedleńcy marnują się w Niemczech, w Polsce zaś panują zupełnie dobre warunki życia, łatwo jest uzyskać przydział ziemi, otrzymać posadę i t.p.

Sluchacze, powołując się na audycje radia warszawskiego, zakwestionowali prawdziwość tych zapewnień i podkreślili jednocześnie, że przed powrotem nie wstrzymują ich obawy trudnego U-ia, lecz względy innej zupełnie natury.

Nikt ze sluchaczy nie został przekonany, autorytet zaś UNRRA i Mr. Adams'a znacznie na tym wystąpieniu ucierpiał.

## Wrażenia w Ameryce po mowie Churchilla

Dokończenie ze str. 1-ej.  
kiej Brytanii wraz z Dominiami i koloniami w obrębie wolnych obrotów gospodarczych jest—najgrzeźniej mówiąc—sprawą bardzo wątpliwą. Jeżeliby więc parlament amerykański miał kredyty ratyfikować, to nie dlatego, że są one "dobrym interesem." Próba przeprowadzenia rozgrywki parlamentarnej na tej płaszczyźnie była z góry skazana na niepowodzenie. Dlatego też wszyscy ci, którzy ratyfikacji chcą dopomóc, dawno już przesunęli argumentację za nią na płaszczyznę polityczną:—wspólnego zagrożenia Wielkiej Brytanii i Ameryki w Europie, w Azji i na Bliskim Wschodzie i konieczności podparcia chwiejących się wiązań imperialnych, również w interesie wspólnym.

Tym właśnie, którzy w ten sposób stawiali sprawę dopomogli walnie p. Wyszyński, unaczyniając poglądowo, że to co oni mówią, nie jest ani przesadzone, ani prawdziwe. I tym

drukowana jako dokument urzędowy i przydzielona Komisji Spraw Zagranicznych, w której to rezolucji poseł Patterson, demokrat z Kalifornii, nie izolacjonista, że "internacjonalista", określa propozycję wielkiego eks-premiera W. Brytanii jako "próbę sformowania wrogich sobie bloków", jako "złazde idei Zjednoczonych Narodów" i t.p., a w konkluzji pragnie wezwania przez Izbę Prezydenta St. Zjednoczonych, aby w imieniu narodu amerykańskiego "potwierdził zaufanie i stanowczą wolę poparcia Organizacji Zjednoczonych Narodów", aby dalej "umocnił współpracę Stanów Zjednoczonych z tą organizacją" i "aby cała powaga swego urzędu i cała siła moralna i materialna Stanów Zjednoczonych przeciwstawił się formowaniu przymierzy, prowadzących do powstania przeciwstawnych sobie wzajemnie bloków mocarstw, co doprowadzi do zburzenia pokoju" itd., itd.

ski "Polski" jest opanowany przez Rosję Sowiecką? Czy dopiero od chwili, kiedy był sam jego naczelnym—obok Stalina i Roosevelt'a—współtwórcą? I czy ta "kurtylna żelazna, rozciągająca się od Szczecina do Triestu" nie były czasem montowana przez tego samego wielkiego człowieka, który zażyrował marszałka Tito i pięściami przyskakiwał na Kremlu, w obecności Stalina, do Mikołajczyka, każąc mu godzić się na wszystko? Więc i to wypomnieli, obalając w ten sposób tę drugoplanową wartość oracji fultońskiej, która rzuciła reflektor na sytuację Wschodniej Europy i marsz komunizmu na Zachód.

### Duke of Marlborough

Największym jednak błędem Churchill'a było fatalne wymierzenie jego mowy w czasie. Już nie tylko z powodu złego wrażenia, jakie wywarła ona na słuchaczy, ale i z powodu

## Szarża p. Zilliacusa na II Korpus

Posel socjalistyczny z okręgu Gateshead, p. Konni Zilliacus, został w ostatnim "Observerze" nazwany przywódcą drobnej grupki, liczącej około dwudziestu labourzystów, którzy są zwolennikami polityki, "zasadniczo niczem się nie różniącej od polityki komunistów." Grupa ta obejmuje zaledwie 5% ogólnej liczby posłów Labour Party. Robią oni jednak tyle hałasu, jakgdyby stanowili 99% partii. . .

Mimo faktu, że w grupie tej jest para zręcznych parlamentarzystów i kilku gorliwych publicystów, nie przekonali oni ani większości stronnictwa, a już najmniej człowieka, przeciwko któremu kierują ostrze swoich ataków—ministra spraw zagranicznych Bevin'a.

Wysocy agresywnie wystąpienia tej grupy, szczególnie zaś Zilliacusa, zmusiły m. in. doskonałego dziennikarza Alastair'a Forbesa do zwrócenia uwagi nowemu posłowi, że jest on jeszcze zbyt mało Anglikiem, aby przemawiać w imieniu grupki "małej Anglii." Forbes miał na myśli tych ludzi, którzy są zwolennikami końca Imperium Brytyjskiego, (choć nie mają żadnych zastrzeżeń co do wzrostu innego Imperium, na Wschodzie. . .)

Jednym z "celów" wojny podjazdowej p. Zilliacusa jest II Korpus polski we Włoszech. Posel Zilliacus, który uważa sam siebie za wybitnego obrońcę demokracji, przypuścił ostatnio gwałtowny atak na podstawową zasadę demokracji. . . na wolność prasy.

W dniu 12. marca, p. Zilliacus, w interpelacji, skierowanej do ministra wojny, uskarżał się na "Biały Orzeł", pismo wydawane przez Oddział Kultury i Prasy Sztabu II Korpusu Polskiego we Włoszech. W numerze z dnia 13. stycznia, "Biały Orzeł" nazwał Tomasza Arciszewskiego-Premiera Polskim, a Władysława Raczkiewicza-Prezydentem Rzeczypospolitej. W tym samym numerze, warszawski rząd został nazwany agentami obcej okupacji wojskowej, od której armia gen. Andersa ma wyzwolić Polskę. "Takie rzeczy publikowało pismo wojska, będącego pod dowództwem brytyjskim, płaconego z funduszu skarbu brytyjskiego i podległego dyscyplinie wojskowej brytyjskiej. Uznają oni rząd emigracyjny, a uważają za wrogów i wrogów rządu naszego sprzymienników." —nawet