

F 431.1 GERMANY: Communications for DP

Confirmation Return
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314 A

15 APR 1947

The Honorable
John H. Hilldring
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D.C.

My dear General Hilldring:

I wish to thank you for your informative letter of 8th April 1947 concerning the non-receipt of parcels sent to the American sector of Berlin.

This Administration is most appreciative of the interest you have taken in this matter, and I am sure that everything possible will be done by the occupation authorities to see that packages reach their destination intact and in a reasonable period of time.

I have referred your letter to our Bureau of Services for the information of its personnel, since all incoming mail with reference to parcels is sent to them. In replying to future correspondence concerning the delivery of parcels I know they will make clear the difficulties under which the occupation authorities are laboring, and that the United States government is giving full attention to the problem.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick Chait
Acting General Counsel

SKJacobs:msf
10/4/47
Clearance: C.T. Loyd



Please return to

S.K. JACOBS, ROOM 314-A

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON

APR 8 1947

Dear Mr. Chait:

I have received your letter of March 31 with which you enclosed correspondence from Mr. Kenneth Frazer of Baldwin, Long Island, concerning the non-receipt of parcels which he has sent to a displaced person in the American sector of Berlin.

I sympathize completely with the distress experienced by both displaced persons in Germany and by the senders when these parcels are not delivered or are pilfered. I have discussed this problem several times with the Civil Affairs Division of the War Department as I know you have done. Nevertheless, the matter is one which properly lies within the province of that office and which only the War Department can correct. I am therefore transmitting a copy of your letter together with the copies of Mr. Frazer's correspondence to General Noce as additional evidence of the seriousness of the problem. I am certain that everything possible is being done by our occupation authorities to see that packages reach their destination intact and within a reasonable period of time. In reply to such protests, I suggest you point out the difficulties under which the occupation authorities are laboring with which UNRRA is familiar.

With respect to Mr. Frazer's parcels, I note that a large proportion were mailed prior to November 20, 1946. You might wish to advise him, if you have not already done so, that parcel mail to the American sector of Berlin, where the displaced person resides to whom the packages

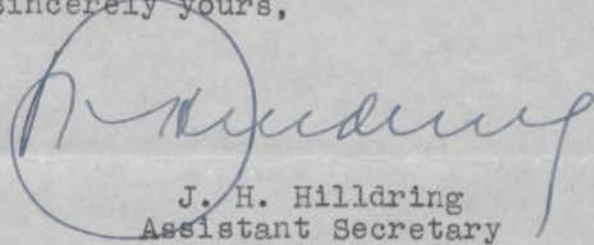
were

Mr. Frederick Chait,
Acting General Counsel,
United Nations Relief and
Rehabilitation Administration,
Washington, D.C.

were directed, was not authorized until that date. The authorization order may be found in the Post Office bulletin dated November 26.

Everything possible is being done to remedy the situation of which you write and I trust that this information will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "J. H. Hilldring", is written over a circular postmark. The signature is fluid and cursive.

J. H. Hilldring
Assistant Secretary

KENNETH G. FRAZER
15 Spruce St.
Baldwin, L. I.

*1 M.F.
2 file*

April
1st
1947

Miss Molly Flynn
Bureau of Services
United Nations Relief & Rehabilitation
Administration
1344 Connecticut Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Miss Flynn:

This is to thank you for your letter of March 27th, and for the interest taken in the problem with which I acquainted you. I am glad to say that I received a reply from the:

Headquarters Berlin Command
United Nations Displaced Persons Center
Zehlendorf, Berlin, Germany

of which I enclose abridged copy and from which you will see that they are apparently looking into this matter.

While some of the parcels which have been on the way for more than six months may definitely have been lost, I am anxious to know whether this means of sending relief will remain open, despite the fact that UNRRA is folding up. I would be very glad if you could advise me with regard to this question.

Thanking you, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth G. Frazer

Enc.

HEADQUARTERS BERLIN COMMAND
A.P.O. 742
UNITED NATIONS DISPLACED PERSONS CENTER
87 TELTOWER DAMM
ZEHLENDORF, BERLIN, GERMANY

March
17th
1947

Mr. Kenneth G. E. Frazer
15 Spruce Street
Baldwin, L. I.

Dear Sir:

Reference your letter dated, 4, March 1947 in regard to packages being mailed to Mr. Helmut FRIEDLAENDER, 4a Biesalskistrasse, Berlin-Zehlendorf, Germany.

I have only recently taken the position as director of this camp, however I wish to assure you that I shall do all I can to trace those packages not yet received.

Packages mailed on UNRRA Form No. 1 were delivered to this center until 1, November 1946 then it was changed to 7. Dorotheen Strasse Berlin where there was a package distribution point. At this time the only information we received was a notice from this office that a package is to be picked up by those persons whose names appeared on the address. I am not aware of what method of security is used but much pilfering of packages has been reported.

I shall contact Mr. FRIEDLAENDER on his next call to Camp here and shall give him what assistance I can.

I am indeed sorry of the great delay of both the packages and the return correspondence. I am sure any items received by persons in Berlin are greatly needed and I believe you have certainly done your part so now I shall endeavor to assist you to complete your most welcome mission.

(signed) Gilbert J. Troutman
UNRRA
Deputy Director

KENNETH G. FRAZER
15 SPRUCE ST.
BALDWIN, L.I.

COPY

April
1st
1947

Mr. Gilbert J. Troutman
UNRRA Deputy Director
Headquarters Berlin Command
A.P.O. 742
United Nations Displaced Persons Center
76 Teltower Damm
Zehlendorf, Berlin, Germany

Dear Sir:

I wish to thank you greatly for your detailed letter of March 17th and for the pain you have taken to look into the matter with which I acquainted you. I realize the difficulties confronting your organization, but I hope that the majority of the parcels will eventually be located.

I have been making use of the CARE package suggested by you on many occasions, but I find that these packages lack certain essentials, particularly clothing and other comforts. This is why I intend to send parcels via UNRRA from time to time, especially since I believe that these parcels do not entail payment of duty by the addressee.

I would be very glad if you would advise me as to whether the program is being continued and whether it is safe to continue to send parcels to the addressee under utilization of UNRRA Form No. 1.

Thanking you for your interest and appreciating what you have done, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

A-312

31 MAR 1947

The Honorable
John H. Hilldring
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hilldring:

Enclosed is a letter from Mr. Kenneth Frazer of Baldwin, Long Island and a copy of his letter of January 17 to which this one refers. UNRRA has received a large number of letters from residents of the United States, stating that packages and mail are forwarded regularly to displaced persons in all parts of Germany and are not being delivered.

The volume of protests in this matter has been so great that we referred the matter to Colonel Duehring's office in the War Department and to Miss Crosby of the International Division of the Post Office Department. The replies received indicated that since packages are neither registered nor insured, nothing could be done about tracing them. However, in view of the volume of protests and desperate appeals from relatives in the United States, it might be desirable to reexamine the precautions taken for security and effective delivery of mail to occupied areas. The fact that UNRRA is not responsible has proved to be an inadequate reply to the many people who have addressed their complaints to us.

We would greatly appreciate your counsel as to what might be done in this situation and as to what reply might be given to the protests received.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick Chaff
Acting General Counsel



MFlynn/asmw
29 March 1947

A-318

27 MAR 1947

Mr. Kenneth G. E. Frazer
15 Spruce Street
Baldwin, L. I., New York

My dear Mr. Frazer:

Your letter of 4 March and your earlier letters regarding the non-delivery of packages to displaced persons overseas were referred to the Post Office Department, the War Department, and to our Headquarters in Germany. I think you are aware that UNRRA is not responsible for the mails but we are very much concerned about a situation such as you and many other people in the United States bring to our attention. In this connection, we would be interested to know what replies you receive from the several people to whom you have written. We shall be glad to keep you informed of any action which results from our discussions with the Post Office Department and the War Department.

Sincerely yours,

Molly Flynn
Special Assistant to the
Deputy Director General
Bureau of Services

MFlynn/asm
25 March 1947



318
files

Mr. Kenneth G. E. Frazer
15 Spruce Street
Baldwin, L. I., New York

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Special Assistant to the
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Bureau of Services

MFlynn/asm
25 March 1947

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Department of State
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We would greatly appreciate your counsel as to what might be done in this situation and of the reply which can be given to the protests received.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick Chait
Associate General Counsel

MFlyn/ams
25 March 1947

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Department of State
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Frederick Chait
Associate General Counsel

MFlyn/asm
25 March 1947

KENNETH G. E. FRAZER
15 SPRUCE STREET
BALDWIN, L. I.

318

March
4th
1947

UNRRA Headquarters
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I respectfully submit herewith copy of a letter sent to-day to Displaced Persons' Center, Berlin, and would appreciate greatly your helping in the investigation of the case as described therein.

Thanking you, I am,

Respectfully yours,

Kenneth G. Frazer

Enc.

What Every Returning Citizen Should Know

The following answers to questions most asked by Polish DPs have been obtained by UNRRA following discussions in Warsaw and with the Polish Central Repatriation Mission for Germany.

WORK AND EMPLOYMENT.

1. Q. Will I be welcomed having delayed my return for so long? Will there be any discrimination against me for this reason?

A. Poland welcomes all Poles who will work for the rebuilding of their country. The earlier you come, the better prospect and job you will have and there will be no discrimination.

2. Q. Is there work for me?

A. Yes. There is more work than there are workers. Both on the land and in the towns. In factories and in the regained territories in Lower Silesia Germans are still working, but only because there is a shortage of Polish workers. In this emergency period it is comparatively easy to acquire technical qualifications in a short period of time and to learn to operate machines, some of which are still being operated by Germans. Throughout Poland the factories and workshop are in urgent need of technicians and workers.

3. Q. How do I get work?

A. You should enquire at your local Labor Exchange as soon as you arrive home. If you enquire at Stettin or Dziedzice you will be told where to find the Labor Exchange in your district. Each Labor Exchange has a list of the kind of work available in the district, and the Labor Exchange also exchange their own list in order to advise people where to find work.

4. Q. I have no tools; can I get them?

A. Tools and equipment are allocated to workers where they are available. In the early stages of repatriation there was a great shortage of tools but Polish reconstruction is proceeding so well that more and more tools of different kinds are becoming available every week.

5. Q. Do I have to pay for tools now?

A. No. Tools and equipment are allocated by the Government on a long term repayment-basis.

6. Q. I do not wish to return permanently to the district from which I came, but I should like to visit my relations and friends there before I settle down elsewhere. Is this possible?

A. The free railway facilities exist for a reasonable period after a repatriate's entry to Poland and can include visits to more than one locality. You may choose your place of resettlement.

7. Q. If I do not like the place I got to, can I make a change?

A. Yes.

8. Q. Can I be sure that my children will have the opportunity to attend school?

A. The Government is specially developing educational facilities so that free education may be provided for all. Universities, technical and trade schools are fully functioning with already more students than before the war. More teachers are required.

AGRICULTURE.

9. Q. Must I have been a farmer to get land?

A. Not necessarily but you must be able to put

the land to use yourself before you can receive any.

10. Q. Do the peasants receive land as their private property? How much do they receive?

A. All the land you receive will be your private property. Everybody who receives land becomes automatically its owner. The holdings are private property — they consist of 7 to 15 hectares.

11. Q. Is it planned to establish collective farms?

A. The tales you hear about collective farms are only rumors. It is in the interest of the Polish State to have private holdings which are sufficiently large to be self-supporting. Collective farms are not being introduced anywhere in the country and will not be introduced.

12. Q. What happens to large private or state-owned estates?

A. The main purpose of the agrarian reform is to distribute the land among the peasants. That is why large estates are being divided up. However, model farms and estates specializing in the production of seeds, bees and so on have been taken over by the state. In many cases the former owners of these estates have stayed on as their managers.

13. Q. How large a farm can I obtain?

A. This will depend upon how much land you and your family are able to work. The allocation of the land is dependent on the quality of the soil, the number of members in the family and the capacity of the group to cultivate the land fully.

14. Q. Can I choose the land I get and where it will be?

A. Yes. Everyone chooses his place of settlement. In some cases this creates difficulties for the Polish Government, as it is easier to organize transport to one place, but nevertheless the Polish Government does not try to influence anybody in his final choice and in some cases the repatriates can even choose their spots of land if land is available in that region.

15. Q. I owned a farm or other property East of the Bug; will I be repayed for land, livestock and equipment?

A. Yes. You will get land within the Polish frontier and you will have the same opportunity as other settlers to a share of the available implements, seed and stock.

16. Q. My farm was robbed by the Germans. How do I process a claim?

A. You file a claim with the Polish Government. Details of how to file claims can be obtained at Stettin and Dziedzice reception centers.

17. Q. How do I get seeds and animals?

A. Seeds and animals are allocated by the Government on a repayment basis. There is at present a great shortage of cattle but it is part of the Polish import program. Livestock, machinery and seeds are distributed by local agricultural committees in consultation with Social Welfare Committees. At present the demand for livestock is considerably larger than the supply; that is why the Polish Government supports the breeding of cattle, horses and pigs. Fertilizers are already being produced at Chorzow and a large quantity of fertilizer is being imported.

18. Q. Are the peasants being assisted by experts and agricultural instructors?

A. There are agricultural instructors, breeding specialists, etc. who tour the country regularly. Apart from this everybody may approach his local Peasants Self-Help Office and obtain advice. There is still a shortage of instructors but a number of new instructors are being trained in agricultural schools.

19. Q. I have no money and no home to go to; how can I get money to live?

A. The P. U. R. will show you a place for resettlement, help you find work and in special cases you may obtain Government assistance.

STATE AND LEGAL QUESTIONS.

20. Q. Does the State assist repatriates and settlers on the western territories?

A. The State attempts to help repatriates and settlers in every way, by loans, by supplying them with livestock and machinery, fertilizers, seeds etc. Peasants in the western territories are exempted for a period of two years from taxes.

21. Q. What is the attitude of the Government to former soldiers and officers of the National Army (A.K.)?

A. The Government considers that in the A.K. were very many good Poles who hated the Germans and loved Poland and fought for her liberation. The Polish population honors the memory of all who died in the fight for Poland and respects all surviving Polish soldiers. The Government expects from soldiers of the former A.K. the same honest and loyal service as it expects from any other citizen of democratic Poland.

22. Q. Is it not true that all Poles East of the Bug are sent to Siberia?

A. No. Not only it is not true, but the reverse is the case. Two million Poles have already returned to Poland from East of the Bug and have been resettled in Poland.

23. Q. Who will protect me from the bandits (N.K.Z.)?

A. Naturally the Polish Government which has taken the necessary military and police measures.

24. Q. What happens to repatriates from the East and those who returned from the West but who lived before the war beyond the Bug?

A. We intend to repatriate all Poles from the East as well as those from the West. Poles who returned from the West and who lived prior to 1939 beyond the Bug, as well as Poles from the East can settle in the Western territories; no differentiation is made between them with regard to their resettlement. This also applies to ex-soldiers who have the same rights.

25. Q. Are Poles allowed to return east of the Bug?

A. If you are a Polish citizen and claim Polish rights, you will not be resettled east of the Bug, as this territory has now become part of the Soviet Union but if you claim Soviet citizenship, you may negotiate with the U.S.S.R.

26. Q. How much furniture can I bring from Germany?

A. You may bring as much furniture as the U. S. and British Authorities allow you to load on to the transport. There are no restrictions on the part of the Polish Government as to the amount you may bring in.

27. Q. How much of what I bring will the Polish Government take from me (Customs)?

A. Nothing.

28. Q. Can I go where I like? How do I get there?

A. The Polish Government will provide free rail transport to the place the repatriate decides to go to. The choice of the place depends upon the individual.

29. Q. I had money in Benefit Funds before the Germans took it. Who will now give me my benefits?

A. This is part of the compensation for which you should file a claim with the Government.

30. Q. How is it that many of our friends have returned to Poland in previous months and although promising to write no further word has been heard?

A. International mail facilities for letters written in Polish have only this month been authorized by the Allied Authorities and arrangement to speed up correspondence are therefore now being made.

31. Q. Why are people not permitted to write about conditions in Poland? I write many letters but get no answers.

A. See above for the answer to this question. The Polish Government places no restrictions upon people who wish to write about conditions in Poland.

32. Q. Will not the Government take the property from me? What is the use of working?

A. If you owned land before the war, you may keep as much as you and your family are able to work. Also factories not employing more than 50 workers may remain under private ownership. If you own a large house and are unable to occupy it, this house may be requisitioned by the Government for occupancy by other people. In the present housing shortage this is a system which is being adopted by many other countries than Poland.

33. Q. My friends are all in the camp and we do not want to be separated. They are from East of the Bug. Will we be separated?

A. Where groups of people want to go back and settle as a unit, they will be helped to do so if possible. The Polish Government has already arranged many such settlements and hopes to arrange more.

34. Q. I am a Pole from the Polish Ukraine and I have not seen my family yet. I have heard they are in the new areas. How can I find where they are? Or my family have been resettled somewhere from East Poland. Have they been sent away to Russia?

A. The Central H.Q. of P.U.R. in Lodz have records of all the repatriates from the East and from the West. Apply to them and give particulars of the people you wish to find and they will help you.

35. Q. How much financial assistance may I expect for resettlement?

A. The amount of financial assistance to repatriates on their return varies with the credits available to the local Repatriation Authorities. At some periods when large credits had been obtained, this sum was as high as 1000 zloties. In addition, repatriates are entitled to receive investment loans to assist them in resettlement. The average loan may be 15 000 zloties. Artisans have been also entitled to loans amounting to between 15 000/20 000 zloties. A shopkeeper would be allocated a shop and receive a loan for starting his business. Peasants in the Western territories are exempted from taxes for a period of 2 years.

36. Q. What ration do I get on my return?

A. From the Polish Government — a category one (I) workers ration for the first 30 days, and thereafter the normal Polish ration. From UNRRA — the special 60 day ration as a reserve to help you start your new family life.

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A. Nothing.

28. Q. Can I go where I like? How do I get there?

A. The Polish Government will provide free rail transport to the place the repatriate decides to go to. The choice of the place depends upon the individual.

29. Q. I had money in Benefit Funds before the Germans took it. Who will now give me my benefits?

A. This is part of the compensation for which you should file a claim with the Government.

30. Q. How is it that many of our friends have returned to Poland in previous months and although promising to write no further word has been heard?

A. International mail facilities for letters written in Polish have only this month been authorized by the Allied Authorities and arrangement to speed up correspondence are therefore now being made.

31. Q. Why are people not permitted to write about conditions in Poland? I write many letters but get no answers.

A. See above for the answer to this question. The Polish Government places no restrictions upon people who wish to write about conditions in Poland.

32. Q. Will not the Government take the property from me? What is the use of working?

A. If you owned land before the war, you may keep as much as you and your family are able to work. Also factories not employing more than 50 workers may remain under private ownership. If you own a large house and are unable to occupy it, this house may be requisitioned by the Government for occupancy by other people. In the present housing shortage this is a system which is being adopted by many other countries than Poland.

33. Q. My friends are all in the camp and we do not want to be separated. They are from East of the Bug. Will we be separated?

A. Where groups of people want to go back and settle as a unit, they will be helped to do so if possible. The Polish Government has already arranged many such settlements and hopes to arrange more.

34. Q. I am a Pole from the Polish Ukraine and I have not seen my family yet. I have heard they are in the new areas. How can I find where they are? Or my family have been resettled somewhere from East Poland. Have they been sent away to Russia?

A. The Central H.Q. of P.U.R. in Lodz have records of all the repatriates from the East and from the West. Apply to them and give particulars of the people you wish to find and they will help you.

35. Q. How much financial assistance may I expect for resettlement?

A. The amount of financial assistance to repatriates on their return varies with the credits available to the local Repatriation Authorities. At some periods when large credits had been obtained, this sum was as high as 1000 zloties. In addition, repatriates are entitled to receive investment loans to assist them in resettlement. The average loan may be 15 000 zloties. Artisans have been also entitled to loans amounting to between 15 000/20 000 zloties. A shopkeeper would be allocated a shop and receive a loan for starting his business. Peasants in the Western territories are exempted from taxes for a period of 2 years.

36. Q. What ration do I get on my return?

A. From the Polish Government — a category one (I) workers ration for the first 30 days, and thereafter the normal Polish ration.
From UNRRA — the special 60 day ration as a reserve to help you start your new family life.

Germany 431.1
[unclear]

The following questions were satisfactorily discussed & settled at a meeting with Polish representatives; 36 questions on various points about life in Poland, frequently asked by dps and the answers were published and distributed to camps; mail between Germany and Poland has now been facilitated by the permission of the Allied Control Authority for letters now to be written in Polish; and considerable inter-change of publicity with the Polish Mission has been made possible. Such problems as the possible exchange of German marks for Polish Zloty, the need for greater information on education in Poland, and the citizenship of persons east of the Curzon line were also raised and discussed.

SOURCE: Monthly Narrative Report, October 1946, p3 ff

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Permy - 431.1
(communications)

The use of postcards, distributed to (Polish) repatriates for purposes of sending messages to friends remaining in DP camps was approved by the P.W. DP Division of CCG in November. Postcards were sent to Reception Centers in Poland, but none were allowed to be released to the Br. Zone until the citizenship question, (which was being negotiated) should be settled.

SOURCE ^{Narrative} Monthly Report from Permy,
November 1946

431.1 Germany

[From Late Editions of Yesterday's TIMES.]

ALL GERMANY OPEN TO PARCEL-POST AID

BERLIN, Jan. 1 (AP) — Effective Jan. 15, parcel-post relief packages from the United States and all other countries of the world except Spain and Japan may be sent into all four occupation zones of Germany.

On that date this one-way service will be extended to Berlin and the Soviet zone. The Russians were the last to authorize it for their zone and did so after months of negotiation in four-power councils here.

Gift relief parcel service from the United States was instituted for the American occupation zone last June 1 and subsequently was extended to the British and French zones. Up to Dec. 27, 3,065,000 parcels had been received for distribution to German addressees.

Only one gift parcel a week may be sent by or on behalf of the same sender to or for the same addressee. Contents are limited to such relief items as non-perishable foods, clothing, underclothing, soap, shoes and pharmaceutical products. No writing or printed matter may be attached or enclosed. Parcels must not exceed 11 pounds in weight, nor exceed 71 inches in length and girth combined nor 35.5 inches in greatest length.

431.1 *Germany*

Miss Petlin
Kew

U.N.R.R.A.
CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS D.P. OPERATIONS, GERMANY

GENERAL BULLETIN NO: 119.



Subject: MAIL SERVICES.

31st July, 1946.

1. Communications for Displaced Persons in the U.S. Zone of Germany.
 - a Communications for Displaced persons in the U.S. Zone can go through International Postal Service and Polish is now recognized as an additional language which can be used in this service.
 - b It should be emphasized that letters written in any language other than the five approved for this purpose will not be accepted. The use of Yiddish has been discussed but is not yet authorized. The five approved languages are: English, French, Russian, German and Polish.
 - c Letters to the USA are frequently incorrectly addressed and it is suggested that local arrangements should be made within UNRRA D.P. Operation, Germany to review outgoing correspondence to ensure at least that names of cities and streets are correctly spelled on letters.
2. Unauthorized Use of Army Postal Channels.
 - a Since the termination of military censorship, Army postal channels have constantly been used as a medium for transmission of unauthorized communications, both by unauthorized users and by military and civilian personnel acting as intermediaries. The facilities of the Army Post Office are sought by individuals and organizations desiring a fast economical means of communication, and particularly by those desirous of circumventing the controls exercised over civil postal channels.
 - b This latter category of unauthorized users constitutes a serious breach in the security, financial and intelligence control necessary for the formulation of effective occupational policy. With the resumption of international postal service between Germany and the world on 1 April, 1946 and the establishment of a relief package service to the US Zone of Germany on 1 June, 1946, there remains no justifiable humanitarian need for unauthorized use of Army postal channels. Such unauthorized uses represent deliberate evasions of Army and Military Government controls as well as violations of communications regulations.
3. Postal Service between Displaced Persons in the US Zone of Germany and the United States.
 - a Effective 1 June, 1946 ordinary (unregistered and uninsured) gift parcels not exceeding 11 pounds in weight will be accepted by Post Offices in the United States for mailing when addressed for delivery in the US Zone of Germany, except US Sector of Berlin.
 - b The parcels are subject to the following restrictions:-
 - (1) Only one parcel per week may be sent on behalf of the same sender to or for the same addressee.
 - (2) Contents are limited to such essential relief items as non-perishable foods, clothing, soap, mailable medicines, and other similar items for the relief of human suffering. No writing matter of any kind may be included.

- c The parcels and relative customs declarations must be conspicuously marked "Gift Parcel" by the senders, who must itemize the contents and value on the customs declaration.
- d Parcels shall not exceed 72 inches, length and girth combined.
- e The parcel post rates are 14 cents per pound or fraction thereof.
- f Parcels should bear the name of the addressee, street and house number, town, postal district/^{number} (if known), province, and the indication "US Zone, Germany". Box number may be used as part of the address providing the name of the box holder is shown. Parcels shall not be accepted for mailing when addressed "General Delivery", or when addressed for delivery in Berlin.
- g Parcels which are not deliverable will not be returned to senders, but will be turned over to authorized relief organizations for distribution to the needy.
- h All parcel post flowing through international mail channels is subject to censorship.

W. Stawell
for F.E MORGAN,
Lieutenant General,
Chief of Operations, Germany.

*Germany
communication*

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1ST. APRIL INTERNATIONAL POSTAL SERVICE FOR LETTERS AND POSTCARDS WAS OPENED BETWEEN GERMANY AND OTHER COUNTRIES (WITH THE EXCEPTION OF JAPAN AND SPAIN). THESE FACILITIES ARE AVAILABLE TO ALL DPS, BUT LETTERS MAY BE WRITTEN IN ONE OF FOUR LANGUAGES ONLY, E.G., FR. ENGLISH, GERMAN AND RUSSIAN..THIS PRESENTS A HANDICAP TO MANY DPS WHO WRITE ONLY IN POLISH OR YIDDISH...DP'S IN THE US ZONE MAY CONTINUE TO RECEIVE...(MISSING WORD) PARCELS, UPON SPECIFIC REQUEST FROM THE US THROUGH THE APO

SOURCE: APRIL 1946, GERMAN MONTHLY NARRATIVE REPORT, PART VI.

Postal Bulletin Tuesday April 2 1946

Order No. 31011; Dated April 1 1946

Effective at once, ordinary letters weighing not in excess of 1 ounce and nonillustrated post cards may be accepted for mailing to all of Germany.. Envelopes must not have innerlining nor carry any indication other than the address of the sender and addressee and necessary postal directions.

Such communications are restricted for the present to those of a personal or family character. Communications of a financial, commercial or business character and any enclosures of checks, drafts, securities or currency are prohibited.

Communication should bear the name of the addressee, street and house number, town postal district number, province and zone of occupation. It is pointed out that the postal district number, and the zone of occupation should be included as part of the address if this information is known to the sender. However, mail will be accepted without this information included as part of the address. The province and zone of occupation needed not be shown on mail addressed to the city of Berlin.

Box numbers may be used as part of the address provided the name of the box holder is shown. Correspondence shall not be accepted for mailing when addressed "General Delivery".

The postage rates applicable are:

letters 5 cents; post cards 3 cents;

Air mail, registration, special delivery, money order and parcel post services are not available at this time.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

George Plaque file
Communication
314
MAY 28, 1946
No. 361

CONFIDENTIAL RELEASE FOR PUBLICATION AT 8:00 P.M., E.S.T.,
TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1946. NOT TO BE PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED,
QUOTED FROM OR USED IN ANY WAY.

Effective June 1, a limited one way parcel post service will be established from the United States to the United States Zone of Occupation, Germany, except the American sector of Berlin.

This service is limited to ordinary (unregistered and uninsured) gift parcels not exceeding eleven pounds in weight. Only one parcel per week may be sent by or on behalf of the same sender to or for the same addressee. The contents of the parcels will be limited to such essential relief items as non-perishable foods, clothing, soap, mailable medicines and other similar items for the relief of human suffering. The inclusion of writing or printed matter is prohibited.

Each parcel must be conspicuously marked "GIFT PARCEL", and the sender must attach a customs declaration in which the contents and value of the parcels are properly itemized. The postage rate will be 14 cents per pound or fraction thereof.

The parcels should bear:

The Name of the Addressee,
Street and House Number,
Town,
Postal District Number (if known),
Province,
American Zone, Germany.

The indication "American Zone, Germany" is essential, since the service is to that zone only. Box numbers may be used as part of the address, provided the name of the box holder is shown. Parcels will not be accepted for mailing when addressed "General Delivery" or when addressed for delivery in Berlin.

Parcels may be mailed to the following provinces and cities which are located in the American zone of Germany.

Provinces

Provinces

Northern Baden, except Kreis
of Rastatt and Buhl
Northern Wurttemberg
Bavaria
Land Hessen
Kurhessen
Nassau

Cities

Bremen
Bremerhaven

Parcels which are undeliverable will not be returned to the sender, but will be turned over to authorized German relief organizations for distribution to the needy.

The Export Control Regulations of the Office of International Trade Operations of the Department of Commerce are applicable to the service.

Further information concerning this service may be obtained at local post offices.

The question of the resumption of parcel post service between the United States and Austria is under active consideration and it is expected that an announcement to that effect will be made in the near future.

* * *

DPs May Use Postal Form No. 1 to Write Relatives in U. S.

DPs in Germany now may use UNRRA Postal Form No. 1 to notify friends or relatives in the U. S. of their correct addresses and to write a message of 25 words in any language.

The initial issue of the form post cards and the three cent U. S. stamps required for international postage are rationed on the basis of five cards and five stamps for each seven DPs.

Supplies of the forms and stamps are available at the four UNRRA warehouses at Hanau, Karlsruhe, Munich and Nurnberg. They will be supplied on receipt of requisitions from team and assembly center directors for the exact number of persons with friends or relatives in the U. S. QMC form 400 must be used for the requisitions.

Addressees in the U. S. can use the UNRRA postal card as a permanent permit to send letters and packages to the sender in the U. S. zone. Parcels, which must be limited to clothing, non-perishable food and similar items, can not weigh more than five pounds or be sent more frequently than once a week.

*Germany -
Communication*

SOURCE: UNRRA

Team News May 1946

310
Germany
DP communications

NOTES ON PLANS FOR COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN
DISPLACED PERSONS IN GERMANY AND PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Jack Dillencourt

Roughly, the plan now in operation for communications between displaced persons in Germany and persons in the U.S. are as follows:

The DP executes UNRRA postal Form 1. The ledger card portion of postal Form 1 is detached and kept in a camp file. The message portion of the Form is placed in a mail bag and addressed by the administratively responsible camp staff member to the appropriate Army Censorship Unit (I believe there are two such stations in the U.S. Zone.) The bags of cards after passing through censorship are sent to the United States, where the cards are placed in the U.S. mail, and delivered to the addressee. The card then serves as a permit for the addressee to send an unlimited number of packages and letters to the addressor (the dp) in Germany. Packages and letters addressed to the DP in Germany are sorted in the APO in New York City and are placed in bags labeled for the respective DP camps, in Germany, and carrying the appropriate Reichs post number. These bags are sent to Germany and at the border are placed in the Reichs post, being delivered to the Reichs Post Office nearest the camp in accordance with the number which the bags carry. Camp personnel regularly pick up the bags, taking them to the camps and distributing them.

The ledger card serves as a check upon responses to the card sent out by the DP and also provides a control which permits him to send one letter a week to his correspondent in the U.S., after his original card has received a response. 250,000 cards were originally printed, and 250,000 three cent (U.S.) stamps were purchased by UNRRA and distributed free of charge. This provides a ratio of approximately five cards to each seven DPs in the U.S. Zone, which, considering that many DPs have no American contacts, and that many are children, seems to be a generous estimate. (This fact should be noted, since the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee questioned this estimate. However, explanation of the method by which it was reached was satisfactory to them.)

Decision to use the card, control on correspondence, and the initial use of three cent stamps, followed by use of German Reichs post stamps on subsequent letters, was made by the War Department in Washington in a signal to USFET some time in October. Later, the War Department reversed its decision, and stipulated that US stamps could not be used on the initial mailing of the cards. However, since the stamps had already been purchased, were in process of distribution, and since UNRRA had met its deadline in preparation for putting the plan into operation, upon request of USFET, the War Department once again reversed its decision and permitted use of

US stamps as originally planned.

The UNRRA Headquarters, U. S. Zone Germany has issued several directives covering this plan and a USFET directive has been issued on the same subject. These should be obtainable through the UNRRA Central Headquarters for Germany, and if not, from UNRRA Headquarters, U. S. Zone.

As far as communications between DPs in the U. S. Zone of Occupation and persons of other Allied countries are concerned, as of 1 December, no arrangements had yet been made. At that time the British Government had been asked to reverse its negative decision concerning the placing of such communications from DPs in Germany in the British International Mail, in line with the procedure already followed in the British Zone of Occupation.

This would have the advantage of saving perhaps a month's time, and would be preferable to sending such mail to the United States to be placed here in the U. S. International Mail. I was told informally that if the British did not reverse its decision, the plan to ship such mail to the States would be followed.

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13 November 1945

TO: Staff of Division on Displaced Persons
FROM: Fred K. Hechler
SUBJECT: Mail for Displaced Persons in Germany

We have just been informed by the War Department that a new procedure has been established in Germany for getting mail to United Nations displaced persons in assembly centers and other areas under direction of USFMT and USMRA. This procedure must be initiated in Germany through USMRA for postal No. 1 which is distributed among United Nations nationals and permits mailing of their German address to relatives in the United States. When the card is received in this country the recipient may, by presenting it at any U. S. Post Office, mail letters and small parcels to the person whose name is signed on the card from an address in Germany.

For the time being this is limited to the American Zone and applies only to United Nations nationals but it is a step forward and one which will be very useful to us. The War Department is withholding any public announcement of this arrangement until a similar system can be set in operation in Austria. We are today wiring London as follows:

"Please send us detailed information on the use of USMRA postal form No. 1 and let us know how soon these cards will be distributed to United Nations nationals for mailing to the United States. Routine and frequent requests to us from relatives in this country make receipt of this information at earliest date important."

UNRRA INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO:

DATE _____

FROM:

- Germany*
431.1
2. Postal Service between Displaced Persons in the US Zone of Germany and the United States. (AG 311.1 (General) GEC-AGO.26 June 1946)

USFET letters, file and subject as above, dated 3 December 1945 and 27 February 1946 (see Report No.8. Section II B 1) are rescinded.

"a. Effective 1 June 1946, ordinary (unregistered and uninsured) gift parcels not exceeding 11 pounds in weight will be accepted by Post Offices in the United States for mailing when addressed for delivery in the US Zone of Germany, except the US Sector of Berlin.

"b. The parcels are subject to the following restrictions:

(1) Only one parcel per week may be sent by or on behalf of the same sender to or for the same addressee.

(2) Contents are limited to such essential relief items as non-perishable foods, clothing, soap, mailable medicines, and other similar items for the relief of human suffering. No writing matter of any kind may be included."

July 31 1946 DP Monthly Report #12

7431.1

Germany -
Communications

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

CHQ, D.P. OP. GERMANY - GEN. BULLETIN #110
20 JUNE '46

SUBJECT: COMMUNICATIONS.

ITEM 6: USE OF D.P. POST CARDS.

"NOW THAT THE INTERNATIONAL POST IS AUTHORIZED IN GERMANY, QUESTION ARISES OF THE CONTINUED USE OF THE D.P. POST CARDS IN OBTAINING PACKAGES FROM THE UNITED STATES. POSTAL SERVICE SECTION, INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS DIRECTORATE ADVISES THAT, UNTIL PARCEL POST IS AUTHORIZED FOR GERMANY, THE PROCEDURE IN OPERATIONS FOR THESE CARDS REMAINS UNCHANGED.

UNRRA INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO:

DATE _____

FROM:

SUBJECT:

Germany
Communication
to DPE

DP's IN GERMANY NOW MAY USE UNRRA POSTAL FORM NO. 1 TO NOTIFY FRIENDS OR RELATIVES IN THE US OF THEIR CORRECT ADDRESSES AND TO WRITE A MESSAGE OF 25 WORDS IN ANY LANGUAGE. THE INITIAL ISSUE OF THE FORM POST CARDS AND THE THREE CENT US STAMPS REQUIRED FOR INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE ARE RATIONED ON THE BASIS OF FIVE CARDS AND FIVE STAMPS FOR EACH SEVEN DP's.. ADDRESSEES IN THE US CAN USE THE UNRRA POSTAL CARD AS PERMANENT PERMIT TO SEND LETTERS AND PACKAGES TO THE SENDER IN THE US ZONE. PARCELS, WHICH MUST BE LIMITED TO CLOTHING, NON-PERISHABLE FOOD AND SIMILAR ITEMS CAN NOT WEIGH MORE THAN FIVE POUNDS OR BE SENT MORE FREQUENTLY THAN ONCE A WEEK.

SOURCE: UNRRA Term News May 1 1946

UNRRA INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO:

Army DATE _____
communication

FROM:

SUBJECT:

USE OF APO MAIL SERVICE TO TRANSMIT MAIL FOR DISPLACED PERSONS IS PROHIBITED. EMPLOYEES OF THE ADMINISTRATION ARE ALSO PROHIBITED FROM SERVING AS AGENTS FOR EXCHANGE OF MAIL OR PARCELS BETWEEN DISPLACED PERSONS THROUGH ARMY POSTAL FACILITIES.. SOME UNRRA OFFICIALS HAVE BEEN MAKING EFFORTS TO ALLEVIATE THE FLIGHT OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS BY OBTAINING SOME PRIVATE HELP IN THE FORM OF INDIVIDUALLY ADDRESSED POSTAL PARCELS, HOWEVER, THIS PRACTICE HAS TO BE DISCONTINUED.

SOURCE: Letter to Mr Guy Toole from W.G. Dominick,
Director Ocean Shipping Division, dated 1 March 1966
copy in Mr Borders Office, 401 Graphm

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

*Germany -
communication DP's*

p3 PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED IN THE BRITISH
ZONE FOR DP'S TO USE THE ORDINARY POSTAL
SERVICES (GERMAN) IN ADDITION TO SPECIAL
DP POSTAL SERVICE.

SOURCE: *Germany Monthly Report
for Feb. 1946 (Narrative)*

UNRRA INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO:

DATE _____

FROM:

Germany - DP's communications

SUBJECT:

p4 Postal Services between DP's in the U.S. zone of Germany & the U.S. established on 26 Nov. Notification of address to friends & relatives in the U.S. is to be made on UNRRA postal form #1. After initial contact is established, DP's may send 1 letter weekly. Packages may be sent from U.S. at weekly intervals, & may not weigh over 5 lbs, & must be limited to perishable goods.

SOURCE - DP Semi-monthly Report #4
for period ending 30 Nov. 1945

Ger - Transient Center
in Deutsches Museum,
Munich. (Team 108)

Cable From Frankfurt
unnumbered

Oct 31, '45. (Cable No 4)
(long descriptive PI
cable) good readable story

UNRRA

INCOMING CABLEGRAM

431.1 - Germany

(Communication)

NUMBER: 428
FROM: Arolsen
DATED: 25/7/46
RECEIVED: 25/7/46 - 8:05 a.m.

Reur 388 and 527

Subject is packages for Camp Zehlendorf.

Regret information still is unavailable from Berlin.
Every effort being made to obtain.

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION:
*R & W

ed:ms 251641
tp:lrc 252230
67c

UNRRA

431.1 - Germany
SS

INCOMING CABLEGRAM

(Communication)

NUMBER: 432
FROM: Arolsen to Washington
REPEATED: London 1465
DATED: 30/7/46
RECEIVED: 30/7/46 - 1:19 p.m.

Subject gift packages for American Zone Berlin.

Reur 358 and 527

Forms 1 are no longer used. Rescinded by USFET letter AG 311.1 GBI-AGO dated 29 March 1946, since the international PST has taken over responsibilities. Procedure laid down in USFET letter AG 311.1/General/ GEC AGO of 3rd December 1945, applying to receipt of parcels in German still operative.

DP's in US Zone including Berlin requesting parcels must specify in their letter sent by international post not form 1 (repeat not form 1) the address of nearest UNRRA assembly centre giving its complete local address in US Zone Germany via foreign station New York. This is only channel through which parcels accepted and are limited to five kilograms.

DP's are required to register with UNRRA centre who will check his bona fide DP status before accepting registration or delivering the parcel.

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION:

*RAW

ed:ls 310745
tp:an 310955

70 NOTICE: Information copy only. Action to be taken on Action Copy in hands of persons indicated by (*) asterisk.

UNRRA

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

*Germany
communications to DPs
1946*

NUMBER: 1602
TO: London
REPEATED: Arolsen 70; Vienna 108
RECEIVED CABLE SECTION: 28/2/46 - 11:46 a.m.
DISPATCHED: 28/2/46 - 1:30 p.m.

Subject is communications procedure developed at UNRRA Headquarters U. S. Zone Germany employing use UNRRA Postal Form Number One as permit card for correspondence between displaced persons U. S. Zone Germany and United States. May we have following information:

1. Is plan operating efficiently U. S. Zone Germany?
2. Is it operating British Zone Germany, British Zone Austria, U. S. Zone Austria?

War Department believes plan already operational U. S. Zone Austria, but UNRRA Austria reports UNRRA Postal Form Number One unknown.

Request UNRRA German provide UNRRA Austria with details use of UNRRA Postal Form Number One.

Request by fast mail dozen sets each (1) UNRRA Postal Form Number One, (2) UNRRA and USFET Directives covering use.

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

Drafted by:
McCohen (DDP)
21 February 1946

Cleared by:
Cohen
Palmer
Davidson
Rooks

ed:db
tp:tld
70c

UNRRA

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

*January -
Communication DB*

NUMBER: 10404
TO: London
RECEIVED CABLE SECTION: 25/1/46 - 1:26 p.m.
DISPATCHED: 25/1/46 - 2:30 p.m.

Lewis from Palmer.

1. We are advised that UNRRA form I has been distributed to DP's in British and American Zones. Details for use in connection DP mail as covered in postal bulletin 18878 and clarified by instructions US Department of State being forwarded today's pouch your information. Suggest details be reviewed from your position and copies of form I as adopted be obtained from Frankfurt and your office forward samples to us.

2. It is necessary administratively that we be thoroughly familiar with progress of DP mail arrangements involving form I and future questions on these operations will be referred direct to you for reply.

3. When samples form I are acquired please advise.

Drafted by:
EDBrodnax (Administrative Services)
22 January 1946

Cleared by:
Parnell
Palmer

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

ed:gt
tp:brt
55c

UNRRA

Germany.
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Communication
OUTGOING TELEGRAM

NUMBER: 6927
TO: London
REPEATED: Frankfort 20
RECEIVED CABLE SECTION: 15/11/45 - 12:45 p.m.
DISPATCHED: 15/11/45 - 2:35 p.m.

Please send us detailed information on use of UNRRA postal form Number 1 and let us know how soon these cards will be distributed to United Nations nationals for mailing to the United States. Routine and frequent requests to us from relatives in this country make receipt of this information at earliest date important.

Drafted by:
FKHoehler (DP)
13 November 1945

DISTRIBUTION:

DG - 2
SDDG - 1
DDG (Hendrickson) - 1
DDG (Gill) - 1
SER - 4
DP - 2
FILES - 3

(SECRET BOOKS)

UNRRA

Germany
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
Communication

INCOMING TELEGRAM

NUMBER: Unnumbered
FROM: Frankfurt
DATED: 18/10/45
RECEIVED: 18/10/45 - 10:30 a.m.

From Smith. Personal to Salisbury.

Following is information you requested on D.P. Express.

Several hundred displaced persons have found their husbands, wives, children and other relatives through stories printed in the D.P. Express, weekly newspapers published at UNRRA's big D.P. transient center housed in the Deutsches Museum, Munich.

The tabloid size paper publishes stories in English, French, Polish, German and Yiddish. It prints a range of information of general interest to its D.P. readers and features lists of names of D.P.'s housed in nearby assembly centers. Through the cooperation of military government a German printing house prepares the paper.

The D.P. Express was started by UNRRA in June of this year to meet the need for a news outlet solely for D.P.'s. The circulation is confined to the information and transient center at the Deutsches Museum but the flow of D.P.'s through this central gathering point has been so heavy that the paper has had ten's of thousands of readers.

The editorial direction is one of the jobs attended to by UNRRA Field Supervisor, Charles Del Marmol (repeat Del Marmol) of Belgium. He has a staff of D.P. assistants among whom is Doctor Eugen Kendey (repeat Kendey), former political prisoner. A Doctor of Philosophy and History at the University of Budapest, Kendey was jailed by the Germans early in 1943 as a result of his Anti Nazi articles and lectures. Other staff members are George Sweds (repeat Sweds) and Vadim Nikitin various D.P. artists and writers. Both amateur and professional have contributed to the paper during its history.

DISTRIBUTION:

DG - 2
SDDG - 2
OCH - 2
*FR - 6
FA - 1
Services - 4
DP-c - 1
DP - 2
Supply - 5
FILES - 2

(FREE BOOKS)

57

Dist. 11:00 a.m.
bvt 12:13 p.m.

UNRRA

Trans.

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

NUMBER: 2
TO: Frankfurt
REPEATED: London 5532
RECEIVED CABLE SECTION: 10/10/45 - 4:05 p.m.
DISPATCHED: 10/10/45 - 4:45 p.m.

For: S. Mark Smith

Need complete information on staff editing DP Express newspaper team 108 - Munich, and details Tracing Bureau. Also suggest covering activities team 182 center DP children at Kloster Indersdorf for pix and story.

Drafted by:
Salisbury (PI)
10 October 1945

DISTRIBUTION:

DG - 2
SDDG - 2
OGI - 2
PR - 6
SFR - 4
H - 3
W - 2
DP-C - 1
DP - 2
FILES - 3

(FIVE BOOKS)

Camp Branch
3.9

13 November 1945

TO: Staff of Division on Displaced Persons
FROM: Fred K. Hoehler
SUBJECT: Mail for Displaced Persons in Germany

Jenny
431.1

es
RAP
ES
RR

We have just been informed by the War Department that a new procedure has been established in Germany for getting mail to United Nations displaced persons in assembly centers and other areas under direction of USFET and UNRRA. This procedure must be initiated in Germany through UNRRA form postal No. 1 which is distributed among United Nations nationals and permits mailing of their German address to relatives in the United States. When the card is received in this country the recipient may, by presenting it at any U. S. Post Office, mail letters and small parcels to the person whose name is signed on the card from an address in Germany.

For the time being this is limited to the American Zone and applies only to United Nations nationals but it is a step forward and one which will be very useful to us. The War Department is withholding any public announcement of this arrangement until a similar system can be set in operation in Austria. We are today wiring London as follows:

"Please send us detailed information on the use of UNRRA postal form No. 1 and let us know how soon these cards will be distributed to United Nations nationals for mailing to the United States. Routine and frequent requests to us from relatives in this country make receipt of this information at earliest date important."

DP Family Communication

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

DPS HAVE BEEN GIVEN PERMISSION TO USE THE POSTAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR THE GERMAN POPULATION; THESE INCLUDE AN INTER-ZONAL SERVICE BETWEEN ALL FOUR ZONES. THE DP POST HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO INCLUDE A SERVICE BETWEEN THE BRITISH ZONE IN GERMANY, AND THE BR. US AND FR. ZONES OF AUSTRIA. THE REGULATIONS WILL BE SIMILAR TO THOSE FOR THE DP INTERNATIONAL POSTAL SERVICE.

SOURCE: DP MONTHLY REPORT #8, DATED 31 MARCH
1946, PAGE 10