

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
U.S. ZONE HEADQUARTERS: THIRD U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS
APO 757-U.S. ARMY

Phone:

12 November 1946.

SUBJECT: Request pro-tracing of parents b-statement of plans
for children whose parents are in custody in Poland.

TO : UNRRA Central Headquarters for Germany,
Arolsen.

Attn. : For transmission to Poland.

1. We have forwarded a request for investigation in Poland of the evacuation through Rawa Maz of a group of children whose nationality is undetermined. The children on the attached list have been able to give addresses of their parents. Will you ask that these addresses be visited in the hope of finding families?

2. Paragraph 3 of the attached letter from one of our Child Search Teams raises the question of planning for children whose parents are in custody in Poland. Will you take up this problem with the appropriate Polish agency? At our recent conference of district child service officers it was reported that several children have had letters from parents now in custody in Poland, presumably as collaborators. Individual case records will be forwarded, as usual, through the Central Tracing Bureau. We should like an expression of opinion on the problem in general for our guidance in advising whether the children should be left in German care.

For the Zone Director:

Cornelia D. Heise
Child Search Officer.

Distribution:

2 - CHQ.
1 - File

SG.

14th November, 1946

Dr. A. Zukowska,
Polish Red Cross,
BERLIN

Subject: List of Polish Children repatriated
to Poland.

Dear Dr. Zukowska,

Thank you very much for the list dated 31st October
of children repatriated to Poland.

We are passing on this list to the Child Tracing
Section of the Central Tracing Bureau for their information
and use.

Yours sincerely,

Carl H. Martini,
Department of Field Operations

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Carl H. Martini,
Department of Field Operations

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UNRRA C.H.Q. AROLSSEN

14 17 00 Nov

UNRRA WARSAW

No. 79



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UNCLASSIFIED

PRIORITY

1. SUBJECT: VISIT TO POLAND OF BLACKEY, HEISE AND PEARSE STOP
2. OUR CABLE 70, NOVEMBER 8TH, GAVE FULL VISA INFORMATION STOP
3. REPEAT EILEEN BLACKEY AMERICAN PASSPORT NUMBER 42109 ISSUED
WASHINGTON; DOROTHY PEARSE AMERICAN PASSPORT NUMBER 1763 ISSUED
WASHINGTON; CORNELIA HEISE AMERICAN PASSPORT NUMBER 41670 ISSUED
WASHINGTON STOP
4. SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION ARE REPATRIATION POLICIES, JEWISH INFILTRATE
CHILDREN, CHILD TRACING, LOCATION POLISH CHILDREN IN GERMANY AND
FUTURE PLANS STOP
5. LEAVING BERLIN NOVEMBER 19TH EATS PLANE STOP
6. CLEARANCE FROM WARSAW NOT YET RECEIVED BY POLISH CONSULATE STOP
PLEASE EXPEDITE

Field Operations
Child Welfare
C.H. Martini
14th November, 1946.

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BRIG.C. GREENSLADE

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URGENT C.B.C. AMCLASH

URGENT WARSAW

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UNCLASSIFIED

PRIORITY

1. SUBJECT: VISIT TO POLAND OF HLAGUY, HINSE AND FRANKS STOP
2. OUR CABLE 70, NOVEMBER 8TH, GAVE FULL VISA INFORMATION STOP
3. REPEAT HILMER HLAGUY AMERICAN PASSPORT NUMBER 42109 ISSUED
WASHINGTON; DOROTHY FRANKS AMERICAN PASSPORT NUMBER 1703 ISSUED
WASHINGTON; CORNELIA HINSE AMERICAN PASSPORT NUMBER 42670 ISSUED
WASHINGTON STOP
4. SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION ARE REPARATION POLICIES, JEWISH INSULTS
CHILDRN, CHILD TRACING, LOCATION POLISH CHILDREN IN GERMANY AND
FUTURE PLANS STOP
5. LEAVING BERLIN NOVEMBER 19TH DATE PLANS STOP
6. CLEARANCE FROM WARSAW NOT YET RECEIVED BY POLISH CONSULATE STOP
PLEASE EXPEDITE

Field Operations

Child Welfare

G.H. Martini

14th November, 1946.

ERIC G. CHURCHILL

INCOMING CABLE - DISTRIBUTION COPY.

FROM:- UNRRA WARSAW.

TOO:- - 8th Nov.

TO:- UNRRA AROlsen.

No. 12208.

TOR:- 121130 Nov.

UNRRA LONDON.

225708.

(Delayed in Berlin Msg. Ctr)

TEXT:-

1. Your 69. Welcome BLACKIE, HEISE & PEARSE visit 15th November.
2. Send full name, nationality HEISE, PEARSE, to expedite visa clearance WARSAW.
3. Will inform PUR also Red Cross. Inform us any specific items to be discussed.

UNRRA WARSAW.

DISTRIBUTION:- Mr. MARTINI (ACTION),
Mr. REICH.
Miss PHILLIPS.

21.
18th November, 1946

To: UNRRA. Mission to Austria,
UNRRA.H.Q. VIENNA
(Att: Miss Aleta Brownlee)

Subject: Report on children's transport to Poland

Thank you very much for the copy of the report submitted by Miss Viorica Bretoi on the repatriation of Polish children from Austria.

We found this report most interesting, and we should be very glad if you would kindly arrange for 10 additional copies to be sent to us here so that we may distribute them to our child welfare workers.

Carl H. Martini
Department of Field Operations

MB/V.O.

EA B

Should this be used
in our Zones? Seems
quite good

Mr. Washburn
Mr. Blockley

CHM

4. 11. 46

A CHILDREN'S TRANSPORT POLAND BOUND

By

Viorica Bretoi, Welfare Officer
U.N.R.R.A. Children's Center
Rindbach near Ebensee
U.S. Zone Austria

It was Sunday, the 4th of August, when Miss Joan Kain, Zone Child Welfare Officer, brought the heralding news that those Polish children at the UNRRA Children's Center ready to be repatriated should join the transport leaving the following Wednesday for Poland by special coach.

A meeting was called of the professional Polish staff at the Children's Center to determine which children would be on the transport and make plans for their departure.

So as not to upset the children any more than necessary, the staff decided not to inform them until each was passed upon by the Polish liaison officer, Col. Puhalski, who due to last minute pressure of duties was unable to do so until the last, on Wednesday morning.

Since time was so short and many children were beginning to suspect, the staff was finally compelled to transmit the news to them on Tuesday morning after breakfast. Cheers and great excitement followed. They were especially happy that someone from the UNRRA staff would accompany them on the trip. Those not on the list were heart-broken. They received a lot of explaining and consoling. Then, too, two of the older boys objected to going - one mildly but the other very definitely. His objection was due to his fear of Russians - he claimed that even though he was Polish, he was born in Russia and therefore they would surely send him to Russia. He refused to go. The first said nothing, but disappeared shortly before the train left Salzburg.

The clothing inventories of the children were studied by the teachers and sufficient clothing for one year issued them on Monday. The following day each child was issued such incidentals as tooth paste, tooth brush, soap, wash cloth, towel, note book, pencil, crayons, darning cotton, yarn, toilet paper, one square foot soling leather, two blankets, field flask etc. After arriving in Poland, each was given an Australian Red Cross Parcel and four packages of Australian candy.

The children's laundry was done first thing Monday so that all clothing was clean. The seamstresses made a large duffle bag for each child's clothing and belongings. Each had his name printed on his bag in large letters. Name tags with destination, and address, where known, were made for each to wear around his neck, in case any should get lost.

In Salzburg at the UNRRA Transit Hotel "Europa" the children were served hot chocolate and sandwiches while their coach was cleaned and bags loaded. The children were becoming restless so really breathed a sigh of relief when finally at 10:00 A.M., or what we thought was departing time, they were in their places on the only coach in a transport of

68 boxcars carrying about 1200 displaced persons back to Poland.

A makeshift pantry and kitchen was set up in one of the compartments with sliding doors from which a lunch was served of bread, butter, pork loaf, apricot preserves and hot cocoa. The cocoa was contributed by the UNRRA Transit Hotel in Salzburg; the apricot preserves and pork loaf by the PRC. Bread, butter and cocoa were served for "Jause" at 3:00. Two Polish women being repatriated, in return for the privilege of riding in the coach with the children instead of in a box car, were most helpful in assisting with the meals.

Movement orders from the U.S. Army were given to us by Miss Kain early in the day but it was after lunch before we finally received the Polish liaison officer's blessings and certification signed by him for each child.

When shortly after lunch one of the Austrian R.R. employees informed us that he had instructions to disconnect our coach from the transport, we were all quite disturbed. Our statement was that we intended to stay right where we were, so Mrs. Nell West, Chief Welfare Officer Austrian Mission, and Mr. Ed. Glazek, UNRRA Welfare Officer, both accompanying the transport, proceeded to clarify our stand with RTO. At this point we were all so tired we thought we would rather go back to Ebensee than undergo another upset. At last the good news - we were to stay in our coach, which was to be "home" for the next five days. The coach was fortunately moved from the tail end of the train to the center, next to the food car from where hot tea was issued the other children on the transport and hot water was often available to mix hot milk for our children.

Pictures were taken by an UNRRA photographer of the children on the train shortly before leaving.

After seven hours of waiting the children grew more and more impatient. Their one and only concern now was to get back to Poland to their loved ones. Finally to their great joy and my relief, around 5:00 P.M., 7 hours late, the train started moving Poland-bound. We counted our children - there were only nineteen - one was missing - it was Jerzy Gryszynski age 15. We thought possibly he may have been in one of the other cars, but searches at the next two stops were fruitless. A wire was sent to Vienna and Salzburg from Czechoslovakia. Later Miss Kain claimed she had seen Jerzy last in the PRC auto as it pulled out of the station.

The children's schedule was altered as little as possible during the trip from what they had been accustomed. Their day looked something like the following:

- 7:30 awakened
- 8:00 breakfast
- 9:00 work clean-up
- 10:00 mid-morning snack
- 10:30 play
- 12:00 lunch
- 13:00 rest
- 14:00 free
- 15:00 "Jause"
- 15:30 handicrafts, stories, games
- 18:00 supper
- 19:00 clean-up
- 19:30 bathing
- 20:00 to bed / younger ones /
- 21:30 to bed / older ones /

One of the first things we did before starting out was to have a meeting and delegate responsibilities. Leon was responsible for the six older boys, Henry for the five smaller boys; Alfred and Josef or Bruno and Ludwig alternated standing guard at the two entrances to keep strangers out. The cleaning and water details were alternated amongst these six boys also.

Amongst the girls, Zita was responsible for all eight of them with one compartment of four delegated to Maria and the other to Jani. Zita assigned the cleaning details for their end of the car, and was responsible for seeing that the younger girls were washed and in bed at 8:00.

To be certain that none of the children were lost on the way, Leon and Zita were asked to report the count after each stop -- eleven boys and eight girls - it tallied each time. The girls and younger boys were never permitted to leave the coach more than once each day and then only for a few minutes and under the watchful eyes of the older boys.

The transport continued at its snail like pace for five days. Each stop seemed to get longer and longer. The children wanted to keep moving, so each time child after child would ask: "Miss Vi, why are we stopping here?" "How long will we be here?" "How far are we from the border?" "Why don't we start moving?" "When will we get to Poland?" "Are there many Russians in Poland?"

The question "Are there many Russians in Poland" led to an interesting discussion one afternoon. Barbara had a very vivid imagination and she loved to dramatize. Her wild tales of Russians left the smaller ones wide-eyed with fear. She stated that the Russians were all wicked murderers. That they committed many atrocities and that Poland was probably filled with Russian soldiers. When asked where she had heard such fantastic tales, she claimed that they were taught this in school under the Nazis. It was then pointed out that they had been taught all Americans were likewise gangsters and bad negroes but after having met some kindly ones, hadn't they thought differently? They were reminded that amongst all people there were good and bad; and that it was erroneous to generalize. They were assured that no one would harm them, and that the Russians, too, were very fond of children, like any other race. When asked to recall whether it wasn't just Nazi propaganda which formed the basis for their fears, they felt convinced that that was it. Later in Poland when they saw three Russian soldiers walking down the street, it was Barbara who pointed out to the others, "See, they won't harm us. They are not much different from other soldiers. There are not many of them either."

During the entire journey the children were very easily amused. Wednesday evening and Thursday they chose to watch the scenery, spot farm animals, birds, fruit trees, and ask numerous questions. Friday we had a lot of fun playing fife and drums. Toy fifes and ocarinas were given each of the smaller children. We had also brought colored paper along, from which we made paper hats. The little ones had a great time parading up and down the coach with their gay colored hats fifeing away until they nearly drove the older children mad. On Saturday they fifeed with heads hanging out the windows, to a more appreciative audience, or anyway less complaining one - the animals and people we passed by along the way.

Checkers and chess were provided for the older children. We often sang. Embroidery thread and bits of white material were provided the girls who were not already busily engaged in completing the table cloths they had started at the Children's Home. We also had paper dolls, a few books, funnies, and card games. Occasionally a priest from one of the other cars on the transport would amuse the children with stories and tales of some of his experiences.

Discipline was no great problem. The boys knew they were responsible to Leon and Henry and the girls to Maria and Zita. They were very well-behaved. Their punishment included nothing more than additional time being added to their rest period if they were not quiet from 13:00 to 14:00. Or worse than that, if they got into fights, like Olek and Kashek or Wladek and Rudy, all between the ages of 7 and 10 years, often did, they were required to sit alone in their places and forbidden to speak to anyone nor be spoken to for half an hour or an hour. This was real punishment not to be able to point out objects of interest nor ask questions. They took it like little men, however, and sat and pouted the whole period.

Passing by, what is more, stopping by fruit orchards in Czechoslovakia was a temptation that I myself could not resist. Rushing out to pick a handful of plums and pears at one stop was when I made my first great mistake. Trying to keep our six big boys back at this point was impossible. All I could do was ask them to pool their booty, share it with the others and hold back what was green myself. Needless to say, we were taking no chances. Cheese was on the menu for supper that day.

In Prague our train was met by a long line of black marketeers. Most of them were station men carrying satchels of combs, brushes, flashlights, shoes, clothing, foodstuffs, even pastry - most anything one could wish - for cigarettes, their medium of exchange. Our children looked with longing eyes at some of the fancy pastries that passed by - much too slowly for my own comfort.

Trying to keep nineteen boys and girls clean amidst all that dust, smoke, soot and grime would be a big order with water being plentiful. However, we thought we did very well on our very limited water supply.

Henry faithfully bathed his five little charges each evening by standing them in the wash basin we had borrowed from our British neighbours in the next car, soaping them good from head to foot, then pouring water over their heads with our canvas bucket. Sometimes we were able to get a milk can or two of hot water from the next car. This made bathing a lot more pleasant. Saturday afternoon we all ran out of water. It had been a very hot day and the children were messier than ever. I had horrors of their arriving in Poland looking their worst, when fortunately we stopped at a railroad station water point in Czechoslovakia. The children quickly donned their bathing trunks, grabbed their soap and wash cloths and had a good shower while Leon pumped away for all he was worth on this huge pump.

After they were bathed, the young ones climbed into their checkered pajamas and crawled into bed. Bed for them was a blanket for a mattress and another for covering with their coats folded into pillows. Their benches in the compartments were long enough so that two could sleep feet to feet. Of course, their feet tangled every now and then, and so did they. Several times during the night I was startled by a loud thump, only to find that Janec, Olek or Rudy had rolled out of bed onto the floor. Henry and Josef of the older boys, chose to sleep in the baggage racks above for more space. Little Kashek, of course, imitated them.

The girls had sliding doors on their compartments, so one in each usually spread her blanket on the floor for a more spacious bed.

Fortunately the coach had two toilets. We kept a lantern burning all night outside the doors.

It was not often possible to get enough boiled water for our hot milk and drinking water, too, so it was often necessary to chlorinate it.

The children disliked this very much and had to be watched closely at station stops. The chlorine taste was not noticeable, however, when it was used to dilute canned milk and with a little sugar added. We also had a small amount of marmelade which we mixed with water for variation.

We had brought sufficient rations for the five day trip with us from Ebensee. Food remaining was turned over to the PRC in Poland. The children's schedules were strictly adhered to. Their menus looked something like the following:

8:00 Breakfast:	12:00 Lunch:	13:00 Supper.
Milk	Milk	Hot cocoa or tea
Bread, butter	Bread, butter	Bread, butter
Egg, hard boiled	Pork or ham loan	Salmon, tuna,
	Apricot or peach	Sardines or
	Preserves	Cheese
10:00 Mid-morning snack:	15:00 Jause:	20:30 Eve Snack:
Milk	Hot Cocoa or tea	/for older boys/
Bread, butter	Biscuits	Biscuits
or raisin cookies	Candy	

Friday evening we all had a cleaning streak. We were able to get more warm water than usual, so after bathing the youngsters, the older ones took good sponge baths and the boys washed their hair, then their socks and shirts, which they strung out at one end of the car. It really looked like wash day in the children's coach. All the water spilling around was a good excuse to scrub out both ends of the car; then how could we neglect the kitchen floor and above all the toilets; finally we made a complete job of it and scrubbed out the aisles as well. We were mighty proud of our housekeeping this evening.

We used plenty of DDT powder, especially in the kitchen and toilets, so that very few flies were around. Leon was responsible for DDT-ing each morning after the cleaning detail.

The First Aid station I set up in my compartment was a very busy place. Cinders seemed to keep getting into their eyes, scratches and bruises needed frequent washing and clean bandages to prevent infection. There were a few headaches, only one or two tummy aches/ and these were before the fruit looting episodes/. Of course, Malgorzata was train sick, as well as car sick, but only for the first day. Fortunately nothing more serious happened during the journey for there was neither a doctor nor nurse on the entire transport.

Saturday evening we stopped only a few hours from the Polish border. Excitement reached new heights. They all wanted to stay awake until they entered Poland. I assured them that we would not arrive in Dziedzice before morning so that our schedule would be unchanged. The small boys finally dozed off about 21:00, the girls a short time later, and one by one the older boys. Leon managed to be awake when we reached the border shortly before midnight.

The transport was greeted with speeches, music, singing and dancing that could be heard all about. Mrs. West, who had spent the last two evenings in our coach, and Mr. Glazek decided that UNRRA should be represented, so after presenting our passports at the check points, they witnessed the festivities which included warm food for anyone who came to get it.

Early Sunday morning about 5:30 we arrived in Dziedzice, but it was not until about 7:30 that anyone stirred. The little ones awakened with the question: "When are we going to cross the border?" "How far are we from the border?" They were certainly surprised when they found out they were already in Poland. Their one great anxiety now was: "When will we find our parents or relatives?"

The children were asked not to leave the coach, because although the remainder of the transport was required to report at Dziedzice reception center, all unaccompanied children were expected to report at Kozle reception center. We were under the impression that our coach was to continue the remaining 60 km or so to Kozle, but the RTO at Dziedzice changed our minds rapidly enough for us. Their main concern was to get U.S. transport back to the U.S. zones, and if a good coach got separated from the rest of the cars, they felt certain they would never see it again.

The children had breakfast as usual, this time consisting of bread, apricot preserves and the last of our milk.

A nun appeared shortly after 8:00 looking for a transport of children from "Braunau, Germany". A PRC representative came to offer her services. Mrs. West followed her to phone Kozle regarding arrangements to transport the children there.

About 10:00 a woman and a gentleman, employees of PUR, state repatriation commission, arrived to take the children to the reception center at Dziedzice "for two or three days until transport can be arranged for Kozle." Having already checked train schedules to Kozle, I asked why the children could not leave that very day knowing how tired, restless and anxious they were to get to their destinations. The woman became very indignant, emphasized that there was no transport for Kozle, that the children were no longer my concern, and that they would remain at the reception center in Dziedzice for two or three days. I made known my intention to remain with the children until they reached Kozle at least.

Since the train had to be cleared by 10:00 and we still had no definite word on transport to Kozle, we quickly unloaded children and baggage onto the station platform. A short time later a PUR truck arrived to transport us to their reception center a short distance away. We were assigned a fair sized room in a building nearby set in very pleasant wooded surroundings. We were told that the children would all spend the night in this room with no beds and the only water available was in the kitchen. The woman in charge stated that the children would receive a warm meal after 12:00.

When asked whether it would not be possible to have another room to separate the boys and the girls for the night, she suggested the women's ward of the dispensary in the main building for the girls, to which access was only possible through the men's ward.

Not being too happy about the above arrangements, I proceeded back to the PRC near the railroad station. There I found Mrs. Nell West, Mr. Ed. Glazek, Dr. Adam Szebesta, director of the PRC Katowice area, Dr. Fuglewicz, his assistant; Mrs. Sofia Germanowa, PRC Child Welfare specialist; and her secretary, Miss Freda T worzowna; and Judge Jarosz of Katowice.

I was told that a PRC vehicle was on its way from Katowice and should be in Dziedzice within the hour to transport the children to Kozle. And it was.

A list of the children was given the PRC so that they might wire and broadcast for parents and relatives of the children. Their efficient machine was already in operation.

Although the PRC truck had arrived by 12:00 it was after 14:00 before we left Dziedzice. We waited for the children to have their hot lunch consisting of a thick potato soup and dark bread. Then we stopped for two other children at the PRC who were also on their way to Kozle.

FUR had given us some candy and bread and I had some coca cola to quench their thirst during the three hour journey to Kozle.

Mrs. Germanowa explained the organization of the Kozle Reception Center and the various responsibilities - namely administration by FUR, education and recreation by ministry of education; medical care, registration, tracing and placement of children by PCK /Polish Red Cross/. Parents and relatives were already notified to call for their children at Kozle or after one week at the PCK Children's Home in Katowice, which was to be the reception center after the closing of Kozle on the 1st of September to afford more favorable winter quarters and a more centralized location.

When satisfied that no parents or relatives for a child exist, the child is taken into a state or church orphanage and then possibly for adoption into a private home. The Poles consider foster home care more desirable than institutional care.

The Children's Reception Center at Kozle was ideal for a summer camp. The dispensary, administration building, mess hall and living quarters consisted of well constructed wooden frame barracks. The grounds were spacious, attractive and well-kept. The children were assigned wooden frame beds in dormitory rooms of about ten each with young ones separated from the older. The girls were quartered in a barrack some distance from the boys. Everything was spotlessly clean. The only staff apparent was the FUR accountant, a man teacher from the Ministry of Education responsible for the boys' barrack, a woman teacher responsible for the girls' barrack, three nurses, kitchen staff and military guards at the gate - not to mention the greatly inebriated night watchman that made a nuisance of himself after dinner by breaking up the boys' football game, then jumping in the dispensary window and overturning the table over which Mrs. Germanowa, her secretary and I were having coffee and discussing plans for the children.

For supper at 19:00 the children were served generous portions of soup, sausage, potatoes, green beans, tomato salad, dark bread, milk, and preserved fruit. I was told that the food for children in institutions was generally good, and averaged from 2200 to 2700 calories per day.

Having had their showers, before going to bed, the children were lined up in their barrack in perfect lines according to height to say their prayers in unison.

I was informed it was customary to take baggage away that children did not need and keep it under lock and key until departure to avoid theft and black marketing. Fearful that this might give the children a feeling of insecurity and mistrust, I requested that they be permitted to keep their belongings with them as they were to be there only a few days at the most. I assured them that our children were well trained and that they should have no fear of their operating on the black market.

Rudy's uncle and cousin had met us in Dziedzice. The endearing embraces and tears of joy after so long a separation, touched all the children as they wondered when someone would appear for them. Rudy's uncle gave him a picture of his mother, which he carried in his hand all the way to Kozle - she had disappeared during the Nazi occupation, the father was killed in action.

Zita and Barbara were met by their very dapper uncle, who had married a teacher during the past few years, and she was expecting a baby the very day the girls arrived home. It was a triple blessing for them.

Alfred's aged grandmother was at Dziedzice. She was disappointed that Alfred could not remain with her a short time before going to Kozle and then on to Katowice to join his father, who was working there. She complained that life for the aged was very difficult in Poland, as is true of most of the European countries.

The reunion of Henry and his father, who had been waiting for the transport at Dziedzice, was most touching. A boy of seven years looks quite different at fourteen and so does a father after seven years of war. Neither recognized the other at first, but it did not take them long to get reacquainted. The father, dressed in his best Sunday suit and long black dinner coat, British military pants, and black derby hat, beamed like only a father being handed his first born son could beam. To complete the picture, I could not resist handing him a cigar.

Since it was impossible to give up any of the children until they had been documented at Kozle, Henry's father stayed with us until we passed his little village at Sierklanies. He returned to Kozle the following day for Henry. The fact that Henry referred to him as "Mr." several times, of course, brought forth immediate correction to "Father". Then, too, Henry felt that he should start working immediately as a baker because he had served an apprenticeship in the Polish bakery in Ebensee. However, his father insisted they would manage with his earnings as a miner; Henry must continue his schooling. Henry also had a new mother to become acquainted with. His mother had died when he was about four years and the father remarried since Henry was snatched away by the SS in 1939 for nazification.

The following day Henry's father called for him and for Leon and Bruno, whose aunt and uncle lived nearby his home.

The remaining sixteen were taken three days later to the POK Children's Home in Katowice, where their families were asked to report on Saturday, when a special anniversary program was being arranged.

This program included special chapel services at 9:00, in which Josef participated as altar boy, a tour of the Home while the children were having breakfast, and later presentation of the children to their families, who signed documents in assumption of responsibility for their care.

The inadvisability of such a program was later realized by the emotional upset caused those children who had no families to call for them. Many tears were shed. Wladek especially sobbed violently and claimed he knew exactly the house his mother had lived in at Bielsko. However, when taken there, he realized that he had been too young to remember. Jani found her former home without any trouble, but strangers were living there now and no one seemed to know the whereabouts of her mother.

Those children who, lived in Bielsko were taken with parents or relatives by PCK truck. Josef and Ludwik were called for by their aunt and aged grandmother; Zita and Barbara by their uncle; Maria and Malgorzata by their aunt. We drove Josef and Ludwik to their very modest home near the heart of the city. Zita and Barbara lived in a very lovely residential district. Maria and Malgorzata lived on a fruit orchard on the outskirts of the city in one room of what had formerly been their home.

The fact that the children were once again home in Poland with their relatives more than compensated for the lack of material things. They seemed overwhelmed with joy. The entire trip was one continuous chatter and series of questions regarding friends and relatives and what had happened since they were swept away by the Nazis. A great cheer emanated when they sighted Bielsko. Time and again they pointed out places and people they had recognized. It was great to be home!

We stopped at the PCK in Bielsko to inquire whether anything further had been traced on the other eight children. They stated that these parents were no longer in Bielsko, so the search would continue farther. The names of the four children still remaining in Ebensee were also given them for further search.

We visited the Children's Home in Katowice, which will be the reception center for children after Kozle is closed. It is operated by the PCK and staffed by nuns. It was spotlessly clean, orderly, but lacking in recreational equipment and general activities to keep the youngsters occupied. The food was good. The children slept in dormitory rooms of about 5 to 15 beds. The children will be processed here, then if necessary, sent on to other institutions or placed out for adoption.

A general child welfare program is underway in Poland. There are state institutions and church institutions for orphaned children.

Mother-child care centers are also underway, accomodating 50 to 100 widowed mothers and children. Vocational training is provided the mothers and good care the children.

Although the standards of institutional care for children in Poland might not be the same as ours in the USA, the children do receive good care, adequate food and, what is more important, they are at home in their native land. As long as this is the pattern to which they must eventually adjust, it is important from the psychological and language standpoint especially, that they be repatriated as rapidly as possible.

The PCK in Poland impressed us as a sound efficient organization employing well-qualified personnel, highly respected by the Poles for their fine work.

Since it is very difficult and often erroneous to try to formulate impressions of another country on so short a visit, I have hesitated to do more than give just a narrative account. The people we met were energetic, kindly, and most hospitable. I should like to add that in spite of considerable conflict and confusion in my own mind, the picture as a whole was very favorable.

215
18th November, 1946.

TO: Central Tracing Bureau,
C.H.Q. Arolsen.
(Attention: Child Tracing Section)

SUBJECT: List of Children repatriated to Poland during October, 1946,
mainly from the Russian Zone.

1. We enclose herewith a list of 56 children sent to us by Dr. Zubrowska of the Polish Red Cross. These children were apparently repatriated to Poland during October and were mainly from the Russian Zone.

Carl H. Martini
Department of Field Operations.

Enclosure: 1.

ME/JJ.



ACTION

EB

27/16

clh Martin

21.

DAAA NR 27
JEKF 34
DBAU V UAGP 160291

TO UNRRA AROlsen

FROM UNRRA WARSAW
BT

clh Martin

TO UNRRA AROlsen 13615 REUR 79 MINISTRY ADVISES CLEARANCE
CABLED ON BACKEY PEARSE HEISE ~~CONTACT~~ POLISH CONSULATED
CONSULATE BERLIN
BT

~~WA HEISE MAY BE CONTACT~~

XX

DBAU RDNR 2716/1256 PM K

C O P Y.

Cancelled.

POLISH RED CROSS SECTION FOR GERMANY

Arolsen, 20 November 46

Tel. 438

L.dz. 573 '46

TO: Miss E. Blackey,
Child Search and Repatriation Consultant.

SUBJECT: TRANSLATION OF THE LETTER TO POLISH M.M.BERLIN.

Enclosed please find the translation of the letter sent to Polish Military Mission Berlin concerning the repatriation of Polish children from Germany. /U.S. Zone/

1 Enclosure.

Chief Delegate, Polish Red Cross, Germany

Col. St. Matuszozak.

POLISH RED CROSS SECTION FOR GERMANY.

Arolsen, 20 listopada 46.

Tel. 438

L.dz. 573/46.

TO: Polish Military Mission,
BERLIN.

During the German occupation of Poland tens thousands of Polish Children have been deported to Germany. Detached their families and parents who were sent to the death-camps, the children were condemned at the denationalization.

This was to be done by special children centres, or German families which had confidence of nazi authorities. Left under the constant influence of purely German centres, the children were disposed to forget the Polish language and the remembrance of their Polish origin.

The problem of revindication of those young was one the first few which attracted the attention and action of the G.H.Q. P.R.C. for Germany. Collaboration with UNRRA has given some results. But the number of children repatriated to Poland is really insufficient in comparison with the quantity on the children deported from Poland.

To-day thousands of those children are hidden with full perversity by German families, loosing the consciousness of being Polish. Already to-day, those children under the influence of methodical germanization, forgot to talk Polish. Research of children between German environment is rendered difficult by the tendency to hide them - that's why our best employees were put on this job. Thanks to a very efficient help of UNRRA, which is represented in section by Miss Eileen Blackey, and to whom we give most sincere thanks for her good will and help as well as entire Child Welfare Dept. specially Miss Cornelia Heise and Miss Dorothy Pearce respectively from U.S. and British Zones, who sacrificed so much for the happiness of the children, we were able to overcome difficulties.

Lately as we were informed by UNRRA and our liaison officers, the action of revindication of children is meeting with great difficulties from U.S. Army Authorities. As a result of which all, the work ceased lately. From quite incomprehensible for us reasons the U.S. Authorities have taken such a point of view towards the children problem, that the revindication of children is practically at stand point. The essence of this new position of U.S. Authorities is an actual acknowledgment of a law giving the German families the right of adopting Polish Children which are under their care.

To bring this point into prominence we inform you that the Allied Military Authorities in other Zones are till to day very helpful in revindication and repatriation of Polish children. The point of view of U.S. Authorities is for us quite incomprehensible, and that's why we have right to believe, that it didn't arrive from the bad will of a friendly nation, but is without any doubt a result of misunderstanding and that intervention of Polish Military Mission with the Mil. Gov. and USMET will obtain an explanation and solution.

On our part we think it is necessary :

1. An understanding with U.S. Authorities concerning withdrawal of a/m decreets.
2. An understanding with Allied Authorities in Berlin which would cause an order directed to Germans, that all non German children should be made known.
3. Elaborating of precise regulation of how to establish the nationality of the children.

Knowing that the Polish Repatriation Mission in Berlin has taken a very vivid interest in the problem of children, we ask you to adjust with us the proposed action.

Chief Delegate of P.R.C. for Germany,

Col. S_t. Matuszewak.



POLSKI CZERWONY KRZYŻ ODDZIAŁ NA NIEMCY
POLISH RED CROSS SECTION FOR GERMANY
CROIX ROUGE POLONAISE SECTION POUR L'ALLEMAGNE

Delegatura Główna na Niemcy
Regional Office for Germany
Délégation Centrale pour l'Allemagne

Arolsen, 20 November 46.
Tel. 438

L.dz. 573/46.

TO : Miss E. Blackey,
Child Search and Repatriation Consultant.

SUBJECT : TRANSLATION OF THE LETTER TO POLISH M.M.BELIN.

Enclosed please find the translation of the letter sent to Polish Military Mission Berlin concerning the the repatriation of Polish Children from Germany/ U.S.Zone/.

1 Enclosure.

Chief Delegate, Polish Red Cross, Germany

Col. St. Matuszczak.

Yes - EB to

25
11
46.

Advise CHM
To: R. Martini

From: N. Bunte.

This arrived Sat. Goke
with Dennis about it.
told him I would see
you with letter.

I suggest we wait
until Blackey's Dorothy's
return when we shall
know more about Polish
Red Cross Train possibilities.
Brit. Zone agree to this
course. The idea has
been mooted before - but
only verbally tentatively.
N. Bunte



Cancelled by ppx.

POLSKI CZERWONY KRZYŻ ODDZIAŁ NA NIEMCY
POLISH RED CROSS SECTION FOR GERMANY
CROIX ROUGE POLONAISE SECTION POUR L'ALLEMAGNE



Delegatura Główna na Niemcy
Regional Office for Germany
Délégation Centrale pour l'Allemagne

Arolsen, 20 listopada 46.
Tel. 438

L.Dz.573/46.

TO : Polish Military Mission,
B E R L I N.

During the German occupation of Poland tens thousands of Polish Children have been deported to Germany. Detached their families and parents who were sent to the death-camps, the children were condemned at the denationalization.

This was to be done by special children centres, or German families which had confidence of nazi authorities. Left under the constant influence of purely German centres, the children were disposed to forget the Polish language and the remembrance of their Polish origin.

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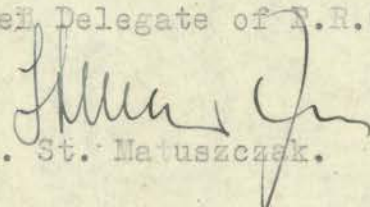
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3. Elaborating of precise regulation of how to establish the nationality of the children.

Knowing that the Polish Repatriation Mission in Berlin has taken a very vivid interest in the problem of children, we ask you to adjust with us the proposed action.

Chief Delegate of N.R.C. for Germany,


Col. St. Matuszczyk.

400 UNRRA ADMIN. HQ.

B. A. O. R.

Please return CHH
FO → ERS

Tel. Lemgo 672.

UN/1214/RO.

21

21 November, 1946.

To: 410 UNRRA C.H.Q.
B.A.O.R.

Attention: Department of Field Operations.

From: Repatriation Division.

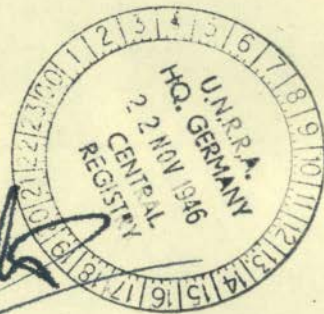
Subject: Unaccompanied Children to Poland

In view of bad weather conditions and the lengthy train journey involved, would Central Headquarters be good enough to enquire of E.R.O. whether one of the UNRRA 'planes could be made available for the purpose of transporting unaccompanied children to Poland.

An urgent reply is requested.



Chmura



for Assistant Director/Field Operations.

ERH/HML.

Reg. 20/11

Mr. Bucke

211



[Handwritten signature]

Postmaster at St. Louis

Enclosed for Mr. Bucke
are three copies of the
report of the St. Louis
Board of Trade for the
year 1895. The report is
in the form of a book and
contains a full and complete
account of the business of
the Board during the year.

Very respectfully,
J. H. Bucke

Secretary of the Board

St. Louis, Missouri

Oct 11

By J. H. Bucke

11 October 1896

Enclosed for

Mr. Bucke

NOTICE

1099. Children brought from Germany from 5 July 1946 till 25 November 46.

In this number :

614 children went back to their families

36 " " to foster families

4 " died

2 " flew away

69 " are still in Koźle

17 " " in Dziedzice

357 " " in Children Homes

1099



POLSKI CZERWONY KRZYŻ

Okręg Śląsko-Dąbrowski

Dział Informacyjny — sprawy dzieci

Katowice, ul. Kościelna 8

Łojka Germanowska

C o p y.

File

POLISH RED CROSS

Warsaw, November 25th, 1946.
24, Pius XI Street

Central Traing Bureau UNRRA
AROLSEN near Kassel

Germany.

Dear Sirs,

You are kindly requested to furnish us as soon as possible with information about the health of Helena BORZYM, being actually in a UNRRA Hospital in Osnabruck.

Helena Borzym was deported to Germany after the Uprising in 1944, as a military prisoner of war. She studied afterwards in Belgium, where she fell ill, with symptoms of a mental disease. She is placed now in the UNRRA Hospital in Osnabruck.

We are very anxious to obtain news about her health and shall be very thankful for an early reply. We kindly ask you to inform us too whether Helena Borzym is in condition to be returned to Poland.

We thank you in advance for any assistance you will be able to give us in the above matter.

Yours very truly

Maria Bortnowska
Chief
Information and Enquiry Bureau
Polish Red Cross.

II-D ZM

21
26th November, 1946.

TO: UNRRA Mission,
Warsaw,
Poland.
(Attention: Welfare and Repatriation Division).

SUBJECT: Repatriation of Children, Pregnant Women and Mothers with Infants.

Thank you for your letter of the 8th November concerning the above subject. We appreciate the concern and apprehension shown in your reply, and we must apologise for the letter having been sent in the form that it was.

We would, however, explain that at that time, the then Relief Services Division was working under great difficulties and on very short staff owing to changes, leave, and urgent field trips. The newly appointed officer who was responsible for the letter was obviously unable to clear fully with his colleagues on the subject as he would normally have done. The British Zone had, in fact, received information on the matter and their query quoted in the letter to you had been submitted some time earlier. In addition Miss Blackey had visited the Zone following her visit to Poland to give them up-to-date information. The officer concerned, however, was unable to check with Miss Blackey as she had by then gone on leave.

We might add that we cannot confirm this with the officer, as he has now left, but it is obvious to us that the letter was inadvertently sent when the Division was experiencing major administrative difficulties and upheavals.

With regard to the last half of your letter, we agree with you that the unaccompanied Polish children should be repatriated as soon as possible. UNRRA, Germany is doing everything in its power to expedite their repatriation. By now Miss Blackey, our Child Search and Repatriation Consultant will be with you in Poland and will have discussed this whole question thoroughly with you. We are hopeful that following the discussions, plans for speeding up the repatriation of the children may be put into effect.

Carl H. Martini
Department of Field Operations.

MB/mv

Office of Director
Field Operations.

↙ Date: 14/11

TO: Miss Blockey
FROM: M. Carr

Mr Martini has read
the attached. He
would like you to
sort it out vis-a-vis the
British Zone.

Call Pearce

CHM

Cleared this with Pearce.
She knows nothing about it.
Thinks Dawson or Heath or
Townsend might have sent it.
It was written after my
talk to Br. Zone staff on
Poland. Heath & Townsend
were there. I can
understand Berger's
irritation. EB.

CHM
EB

310

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

PM/W/21

VIA AIR MAIL

8th November, 1946.

To:- UNRRA Central Headquarters,
Department of Field Operations
Arolsen, Germany.

From:- UNRRA Mission to Poland
Welfare and Repatriation Division.

Your letter of the 11th September asking for information of facilities for the reception of unaccompanied children, pregnant women and mothers with infants, arrived here on the 22nd October. Frankly we find it a little disturbing at this stage of repatriation that UNRRA Officers in the British Zone should be asking for further assurances "before recommending their repatriation". The whole subject of the repatriation of special categories was discussed here with the Ministry on 11th June on the occasion of Dr. Sullivan's visit from the American Zone Germany. A record of the discussion was forwarded to UNRRA Central Headquarters Germany at the time.

Decisions, as you may recall were that all special groups, with the exception of the T.B., should be repatriated as soon as possible, and that facilities for their repatriation either were available, or would be made available immediately by the Polish Government. Subsequent to this meeting Miss Lay visited Germany and, as we believe, made it quite clear that despite serious deficiencies in supplies, the Polish Government was able in fact to care for these special groups on their return. Later Miss Blackey visited Poland and reported very fully on the same matter. We had understood that Miss Blackey's report had been freely circulated in Germany and would presumably, have reached the writer of the letter from the British Zone. We find it most disconcerting that despite all these assurances and information on the facilities available here that UNRRA Officers should have further hesitations on this matter. You are no doubt considering what action to take with the officer concerned, but we would venture to suggest that it is incumbent upon all UNRRA officials to recommend repatriation in all circumstances, especially in the present case where, we must emphasize, full information and all assurances have been forthcoming. This is of particular importance in the case of unaccompanied children, about whom the Polish Government feel very strongly.

From the September report of the D.P. Operation Germany it appears that there are no less than 1533 unaccompanied children in the three Zones:-

/Over.....

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

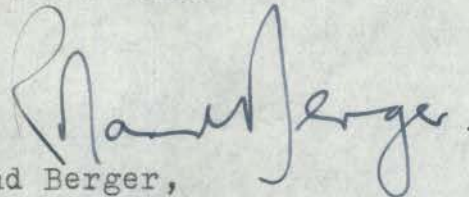
- 2 -

VIA AIR MAIL

518 in the American Zone
846 in the British Zone
169 in the French Zone

We appreciate that some period of time must elapse whilst these children are being oriented before their return but we would like to suggest that measures should now be taken to speed up the return of these 1533 children. A speedy return of these children would presumably relieve the pressure on the Childrens Centres, which from your September, narrative report, appears to be acute.

If there is any difficulty with the despatch of Polish Red Cross trains from this end you will, no doubt, inform us in order that we can discuss with the Authorities here the laying-on of trains adequate to repatriate the children in the shortest possible time.



Roland Berger,
WELFARE AND REPATRIATION DIVISION.

File

11 September, 1946.

To: U.N.R.R.A. Mission to Poland,
W A R S A W.
(Attention: Welfare & Repatriation Division)

Subject: INFORMATION FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 92.

1. In further reference to our letter of recent date on the above subject, we quote an extract from a recent letter received from UNRRA British Zone :-

"We should like assurance that unaccompanied children under 4 years, pregnant women and mothers with infants, who are without relatives in Poland, can be suitably looked after on arrival before recommending their repatriation.

The Regional Welfare Officer was instructed to approach direct the Relief Services at Zone asking for specific information as to the Institutions and care provided for special categories of persons in Poland. In view of the presence in Poland of an UNRRA Mission it was felt that this information should be available, and if such special care is provided, would have a most beneficial effect on repatriation."

2. Miss Blackey, our Child Welfare Consultant, has brought back from Poland information on the points raised above that is most reassuring. However, we shall appreciate receipt of any further definite printed information that you may be able to offer.

CARL H. MARTINI,
Department of Field Operations.

JJOM/CM.

Ref: UN/321/GWO.

11 September, 1946.

To: U.N.R.R.A. Headquarters,
British Zone - L. E. H. G. O.

Subject: YOUR LETTER OF 31 JULY REGARDING
CARE OF REPATRIANTS TO POLAND.

1. In regard to the request for specific information about Poland, we are pleased to say that there has recently been a flow of such information, some of which you have undoubtedly received by this time. Such material has been forwarded to you from this office under our letters of 30th August and 2nd September.

2. We fully appreciate the interest expressed by welfare officers and others in facilities provided for such groups returning to Poland. While it is necessary to point out that inadequate facilities in Poland should not have a direct bearing on the repatriation activities of UNRRA personnel, we are pleased to report that the Child Welfare Consultant from C.H.Q. has recently returned from an extended visit to Poland and brings reassuring information regarding the activities of the Polish Government in this respect. After her observations in Poland she states without hesitation that she believes the place for every Polish displaced person is in his homeland.

3. The report of the Child Welfare Consultant will soon be mimeographed in full and you will receive copies of it. We believe that this report will answer your questions fully.

CARL H. MARTINI,
Department of Field Operations.

JJOM/CH.

400 UNRRA ADMIN. HQ.
B.A.O.R.

Material } 2 Sept.
30 August
BRA

UN/821/CWO

31st. July 1946.

Mr. Carl Martini,
Ass. Director Relief Services,
U.N.R.R.A., C.H.Q.
AROLSEN,
U.S. Zone, GERMANY.

Moore
re letter from
① Polish Mission
② Br Zone action -
and stating we
are trying to get
info -
③ Did that report of
Polish Mission -
months ago
we required
info.
A 13/8

SUBJECT: CARE OF REPATRIANTS TO POLAND

1. Whilst every effort is being made in the British Zone to encourage Polish Displaced Persons to repatriate, it is felt generally that much better results could be achieved if some specific knowledge were available.

2. U.N.R.R.A. Regional representatives of Relief Services are disturbed at the amount of limited information which is theirs to use to advise earnest enquirers.

3. The following extract from a letter on this subject is quoted:-

"We should like assurance that unaccompanied children under 4 years, pregnant women and mothers with infants, who are without relatives in Poland, can be suitably looked after on arrival before recommending their repatriation."

"The Regional Welfare Officer was instructed to approach direct the Relief Services at Zone asking for specific information as to the Institutions and care provided for special categories of persons in Poland. In view of the presence in Poland of an UNRRA Mission it was felt that this information should be available, and if such special care is provided, would have a most beneficial effect on repatriation".

4. So that all possible information may be available for the field, any information which may be communicated would be appreciated.

R.W.P. Dawson

R.W.P. DAWSON (Lt. Col)
Ass. Director, Relief Services,
for Major General E.D. Fanshawe,
Acting Zone Director,
British Occupied Zone.

RWED/DM/ED

Copy: Reg. No. 430.

Reg: 8/8



POLSKI CZERWONY KRZYŻ ODDZIAŁ NA NIEMCY
POLISH RED CROSS SECTION FOR GERMANY
CROIX ROUGE POLONAISE SECTION POUR L'ALLEMAGNE



Delegatura Główna na Niemcy
Regional Office for Germany
Délégation Centrale pour l'Allemagne

Arolsen, 2nd December 1946.
Tel. 438

L.dz.613/46.

TO: Carl H. Martini,
Department of Field Operations.

SUBJECT: REPORT ON LOCATION AND REPATRIATION OF POLISH
CHILDREN IN GERMANY.

Thank you very much for your letter of the 26th November concerning the above subject.

We realize the difficulties connected with the search and repatriation of Polish Children and we hope that by the cooework with the UNRRA Authorities these difficulties can be overcome.

Dr. A. Drobniak,
Chief Medical Officer of P.R.C. Germany.

Reg. 2/12

21. file
3rd December, 1946.

TO: UNRRA Headquarters, U.S. Zone, Heidelberg.
(for the attention of Miss Cornelia Heise).

SUBJECT: CLEARANCE OF UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN'S CASES
WITH POLAND.

Thank you for your letter of the 22nd November concerning
the above subject. This matter is receiving attention.

Carl H. Martini.
Department of Field Operations.

MB/JG.

3rd December, 1946.

Mrs. Zukowska,
Polish Red Cross,
Berlin.

Dear Mrs. Zukowska,

LIST OF CHILDREN REPORTED TO BE IN U.S. ZONE.

We are enclosing herewith a copy of the list referred to in our letter of 20th November, and regret this was omitted. We are also enclosing copy of the letter we received from the U.S. Zone with the list.

Yours sincerely,

Encl.:

Carl H. Martini
Director,
Department of Field Operations.

MB/mv

Copy to - Miss Samsonoff, CTPB, Berlin.
Miss Hungerford, Child Tracing
Section, CTB.

20th November, 1946.

Mrs. Zukowska,
Polish Red Cross,
Berlin.

Dear Mrs. Zukowska,

LIST OF CHILDREN REPORTED TO BE IN DISTRICT 3
AREA.

We are enclosing herewith copy of a letter which we have received from the Child Search Officer in the U.S. Zone, together with a list of children who were reported to be in District No. 3 in the U.S. Zone. We are sending this information to you for use in your search activities.

We are also sending a copy of this correspondence to Miss Samsonoff, CTPB, Berlin and to Miss J. Hastings-Hungerford of the Child Tracing Section, CTB at Arolsen.

Yours sincerely,

Carl H. Martini.
Department of Field Operations.

MB/JC.

21.
file
3rd December, 1946.

Mrs. Zukowska,
Polish Red Cross,
Berlin.

Dear Mrs. Zukowska,

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Yours sincerely,

Encl.:

Carl H. Martini
Director,
Department of Field Operations.

MB/my

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
U.S. ZONE HEADQUARTERS, THIRD U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS
APO 767-U.S. ARMY

Phone: 6861
Ext 330.

November 8, 1946.

SUBJECT: List of children reported to be in District 3 area.
TO : UNRRA Central Headquarters,
Arolsen.
Attn. : Child Search Officer.

1. Miss Anna Latack of District No. 5. submitted a list of children supposed to be in District 3 area. The names of the children came from a list provided by the Burgermeister, KLV, and so forth. Only two children HERMAN, Milada born 26.10.35 and REISCH, Ursula born 28.11.34 were returned in District 3. The remaining 5 children were supposed to be in the Russian Zone.

2. We submit this list of 5 children to you for submission to the Polish Red Cross for their search activities in the Russian Zone.

For the Zone Director:

Cornelia D. Heise
Cornelia D. Heise
Child Search Officer.

Prepared by Mary Jo Matthews.

Distribution:
2 - CHQ
1 - File

MJM:rp

List of Children reported to be in District No.3 area, according
to lists provided by Bürgermeister, KLV, etc.

Name	Birthdate	Present Location	Further Information
1. KLEIS Elfriede	8.7.34	c/o Fr.Hohndel Eitsmandorf,Post Blondsdorf-Kr. Miltenberg	F.:Johann KLEIS M.:Amalie FLAT in Langenau,b.Krakow Poland, R:Evangelical
2. KRETSCHMER Else	12.12.32		F.Richard Kretschmer M.: Maria
3. Gerda	20.12.33	Buchelberg	in Hertwugswaldau R.:Evangelical
4. KRUGER Lotte	28.5.35	Weissenfels Thuringia	F.:Friedrich KRUGER M.:Olga BULAU in: Poland R.:Rom.Catholic
5. MONKE Marta	11.6.36	Weissenfels Thuringia	F.:Anton MONKE M.:Elvira in: Krery b.Radowsko Poland R.:Evangelical
6. SEMPER Anna		Weissenfels Thuringia	F.: deceased M.: Nathalie KRUGER in: Poland

21.
5th December, 1946.

TO: Col. S. Matuczczak,
Polish Red Cross, Arolsen.

SUBJECT: REPORT ON VISIT TO POLAND.
19TH - 27TH NOVEMBER 1946.

We are enclosing five copies of Miss Blackey's report
on her second trip to Poland.

Carl H. Martini.
Department of Field Operations.

AE/JG.

38
21
5th December, 1946.

TO: UNRRA Mission to Poland, Warsaw.
(for the attention of Mr. Roland Berger).

SUBJECT: REPORT ON VISIT TO POLAND.
19TH - 27TH NOVEMBER, 1946.

1. We are sending you herewith fifteen copies of Miss Blackey's report on her second trip to Poland.
2. Will you please distribute these copies to the following people:-

Mr. Wolski, P. U. R.
Mrs. Palmowska, P. R. C.
Mrs. Bortnowska, National Tracing Bureau.
Polish Red Cross, Katowice.
Mr. Bein, AJDC.

CHM

Carl H. Martini.
Department of Field Operations.

EB/JG.

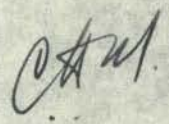
Also sent to - British Zone. Maj. Gen. Fanshawe.
French Zone. Commandant G. E. Sebillle.

5th December, 1946.

TO: UNRRA Headquarters, U. S. Zone, Heidelberg.
(for the attention of Mr. J. H. Whiting).

SUBJECT: REPORT ON VISIT TO POLAND.
19TH - 27TH NOVEMBER, 1946.

1. We are attaching three copies of Miss Blackey's report on her second trip to Poland.
2. This report is much more in the nature of a working paper for staff use, since it deals with specific problems being handled by Germany and Poland.
3. We are sending your Child Search Specialist sufficient copies for distribution to the Child Search staff.
4. If you would like additional copies, will you please let us know?



Carl H. Martini.
Department of Field Operations.

EB/JG.

File

21

5th December, 1946.

TO: UNRRA Mission to Austria, Vienna.
(for the attention of Miss Aleta Brownlee).

SUBJECT: REPORT ON VISIT TO POLAND.
19TH - 27TH NOVEMBER 1946.

1. We are sending you five copies of Miss Blackey's report on her second trip to Poland.
2. It has just occurred to us that you may not have received any copies of the report on the first visit, and we are also attaching five copies of this report, for your information.

Carl H. Martini.
Department of Field Operations.

EB/JG.

XXXXXX

UNRRA C.H.Q. AROLDEN, GERMANY

UNRRA MISSION WARSAW
ATTENTION LAY

051500 D
No. 97



XXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXX

UNCLASSIFIED

~~SECRET~~

Priority

1. SUBJECT POLISH RED CROSS TRAIN LEAVING BRITISH ZONE FIFTH DECEMBER PD WILL TAKE APPROXIMATELY TWELVE OLDER CHILDREN PD
2. PLEASE INFORM POLISH RED CROSS WARSAW AND KATOWICE PD

END OF MESSAGE

DEPARTMENT OF FIELD OPERATIONS
CHILD WELFARE SECTION

J. BLACKLEY

EB

Handwritten signature

MYER COHEN ACOG
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

5TH DECEMBER, 1946.

XXXXXXXXXXXXX
UNRRA C.H. Q. AROLSIN, GERMANY

UNRRA MISSION WARSAW
ATTENTION LAY

051500 Dec.
No. 97



XXXXXX

XXXXXXXX

UNCLASSIFIED
~~ROUTINE~~ Priority

1. SUBJECT POLISH RED CROSS TRAIN LEAVING BRITISH ZONE FIFTH DECEMBER PD WILL TAKE APPROXIMATELY TWELVE OLDER CHILDREN PD
2. PLEASE INFORM POLISH RED CROSS WARSAW AND KATOWICE PD

END OF MESSAGE

DEPARTMENT OF FIELD OPERATIONS
CHILD WELFARE SECTION

E. BLACKNEY *EB*

5TH DECEMBER, 1946.

MYER COHEN ACOG
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

Chen

21.

file

7th December, 1946.

TO: UNRRA H.Q., British Zone, Lemgo.
(Attention: Miss Dorothy Pearse).
SUBJECT: Unaccompanied Children to Poland

Thank you for your letter of 21st November
from the Repatriation Division.

Following telephone conversation of Miss
Marshall with Miss Bucke we on receipt of this letter
deferred our reply until it was known what arrangements
had been made by Miss Pearse during her visit to Poland.
As we understand a satisfactory Polish Red Cross Train
schedule is being arranged we presume that you will
not need the question of planes being considered further
at present.

Carl H. Martini
Director,
Department of Field Operations.

MB/mv


9th December, 1946.

TO: UNRRA Headquarters, U.S. Zone, Heidelberg.
(for the attention of Miss Cornelia Heise).

SUBJECT: CLEARANCE OF UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN'S CASES
WITH POLAND.

1. This is to acknowledge your letter of November 22nd attaching a group of supplementary records on children of doubtful nationality.

2. Since these did not reach this office before Miss Blackey left for Poland, we have forwarded these records to the Polish Red Cross in Warsaw, asking them to include these children in their investigations.



Carl H. Martini.
Department of Field Operations.

EE/JG.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
U.S. ZONE HEADQUARTERS: THIRD U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS

AP0 757-U.S. ARMY

Phone:

22nd November 1946

SUBJECT: Clearance of unaccompanied Children's cases with Poland

TO : UNRRA Central Headquarters for Germany, Arolsen
Attn: Child Search Officer

Enclosed is a group of supplementary records which we had hoped to be able to get to Miss Blackey before she went to Poland. You will note there are two instances in which members of the family are reported to be in work camps in Poland. The others are family groups with strong indication that they may be of German nationality, yet the desire in most instances on the part of the children ~~it~~ to return to Poland.

It is our understanding that these cases have been registered with the Central Tracing Bureau. We send them to you for special clearance and discussion of policy with Poland.

For the Zone Director:

Cornelia D. Heise
Cornelia D. Heise
Child Search Officer

Distribution:

1 - CHQ
1 - File

CDH/vw



3rd December, 1946.

TO: UNRRA Headquarters, U.S. Zone, Heidelberg.
(for the attention of Miss Cornelia Heise).

SUBJECT: CLEARANCE OF UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN'S CASES
WITH POLAND.

Thank you for your letter of the 22nd November concerning
the above subject. This matter is receiving attention.

Carl H. Martini.
Department of Field Operations.

MB/JG.

9th December, 1946.

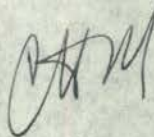
TO: Polish Red Cross, Warsaw.
(for the attention of Mrs. Palmowska).

SUBJECT: IDENTIFICATION OF POLISH CHILDREN.

1. You will recall that on both of Miss Blackey's visits to Poland she discussed with you and the Polish Red Cross staff in Katowice lists of children now in Germany whose nationality is doubtful. These are children who came into Germany from Silesia and who may be either Polish or German. In August, Miss Blackey transmitted to Mr. Hrabar of the Ministry of Social Welfare in Katowice, a list of some 300 children and a list of 75 institutions so that investigation might be made there concerning the identity of the children.

2. The U.S. Zone of Germany has forwarded to us another group of such cases and we are enclosing them with this letter. Will you please initiate whatever action you think best in order to clear the identity of these children and let us know whether you uncover any evidence concerning their families?

3. We should appreciate having a report on this group of children and the initial group submitted to you in August last at the earliest possible moment.



Carl H. Martini.
Department of Field Operations.

Copy to - Polish Red Cross, Arolsen.
Miss Hungerford, Child Tracing Section, CTR.

EB/JG.

21, *file*
9th December, 1946.

TO: UNRRA HQ., British Zone, Lemgo.
(Attention: Miss Dorothy Pearse).

SUBJECT: Repatriation of Polish Unaccompanied Children

Following the recent discussions of Miss Blackey and Miss Pearse with the Polish Red Cross in Warsaw, we confirm herewith the suggestions put forward at that time:-

1. Train. If the Polish Red Cross train scheduled to leave Poland on 28th November does not arrive in time to allow the return journey to be made well before Christmas, the Polish Red Cross asked that the children concerned be kept in the Zone until the New Year. Polish Red Cross trains will continue to be available in the New Year.
2. Lists of Children were requested as follows:-
 - a) Children awaiting repatriation.
 - b) Those not yet ready for repatriation owing to health or resistance to repatriation.
 - c) Children due to leave on next repatriation train (see our letter 2nd October re advance lists).

We realise that Miss Pearse submitted list (a) personally to the Polish Red Cross in Poland but we are not sure whether details of special cases e.g. those suffering from physical defect etc. were indicated. The Polish Red Cross asked that all special cases should be noted so that they could make any necessary advance plans for the children concerned.

With regard to our letter of 2nd October, you will recollect that we asked for advance lists to be handed to the Zone Polish Red Cross Representative for onward transmission. We ask however that a copy of

all the above lists be sent here at the same time, so that we may send them to the UNRRA Mission in Poland.

Any additions or alterations to the lists should be notified to us as they occur.

Carl H. Martini
Director,
Department of Field Operations.

MB/mv

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
U.S. ZONE HEADQUARTERS: THIRD U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS
APO 757-U.S. ARMY

Phone: 6861
Ext. 326

25 November 1946.

SUBJECT: Request for Statement of Polish Policy regarding Children repatriated to Poland whose parents are later found to be in Germany.

TO : UNRRA Central Headquarters,
Arolsen.

Attn. : Miss E. Blackey, Child Search Consultant.

1. You will recall from our conversation regarding the second group of unaccompanied children repatriated to Poland the case of one child, Elfrieda Roth acknowledged by the liaison officer as Polish whom found on repatriation that her parents had recently been returned to Germany as refugees. May we have a statement of Poland's policy regarding the return of such children to Germany to join their families?

2. This problem was again raised recently in a discussion with Military Government for Bavaria, Public Welfare Branch, and German agencies. A newly reported group of several thousand Silesian children in the care of one of the German agencies brought the problem to the fore. The German agencies felt they could enter into plans for the investigation and repatriation of Silesian children, with much more confidence if they had assurance from Poland that children would be returned to parents who were later discovered in Germany and found to be German nationals or refugees unacceptable to Poland. We assured the Military Government officers and the German representatives that we understood this was Poland's policy, provided there were proof of parentage and German nationality. It was agreed that UNRRA would attempt to get a clear cut expression of policy from the Polish authorities.

3. Military Government thought a clear cut decision on this one issue would do more than anything else to break down the German opposition to the search for United Nations' children. We realize the difficulties involved in getting an expression of policy on this issue since it is brought about only by errors in identification and determination of nationality. On the other hand, national liaison officers, UNRRA, Military Government and Germans are all aware of the scanty evidence on which decisions must be based and realize that mistakes will be made in individual cases. The Polish statement we are requesting is merely an agreement that such mistakes will be rectified by the return of the children to their families.

(contd.)

4. We understand from verbal conversation with your office that Poland is reluctant to return to Germany children of parents who are Polish nationals but who do not intend to be repatriated to Poland. We should like also to have Poland's policy on this question stated in writing.

For the Zone Director :

Cornelia D. Reiss
Child Search Officer.

Distribution:

- 2 - CMC. - Child Search Officer
- 2 - Mr. L. Miniclier, Senior Public Welfare Officer,
Office of Military Government for Bavaria, Munich.
- 1 - Zone Registration Division
- 1 - Zone Field Operations
- 2 - UNRRA (1 - CMCUS)
- 2 - District 5 - child search
- 2 - District 3 - Child Search

CMC/33

Note

"We discussed this problem with Miss Blackey by telephone before her recent trip to Poland."

27
File.

9th December, 1948.

TO: Polish Red Cross, Warsaw.
(for the attention of Mrs. Palmowska).

SUBJECT: IDENTIFICATION OF POLISH CHILDREN.

1. In our official communication of December 6th to Mr. Wolski, we raised the question of children under care in Germany whose parents may be among the German expellees from Poland. Sometimes these children have been accepted for repatriation by the Liaison Officers because they are thought of as Polish children, since they were born in Poland and their families are still there.
2. In our letter to Mr. Wolski we asked whether or not the lists of these children which we have could be cleared with the lists of expellees, so that children will not be sent back to Poland only to discover that their parents have in the meantime been expelled to Germany.
3. Apropos of this particular policy, we should like to enquire concerning the child Elfrieda Roth, who is acknowledged by the Liaison Officer as Polish but who upon return to Poland found that her parents had been returned to Germany as refugees. Mrs. Gomanowa described this case to Miss Blackey during her visit and at that time stated that the child would be returned to Germany to be reunited with her parents. May we have a report on whether or not this child is still in Poland.
4. In the U.S.S.R. of Germany an additional 4,000 children have been reported to UNRRA as having come from the Silesian area. There is no doubt that many of these children are German and the Military Government authorities in the U.S.S.R. are concerned lest some of these children be sent to Poland without really knowing whether their parents are still there. Some errors are inevitable in view of the large numbers of children involved, and it is certainly possible that a few children may get to Poland by mistake. We have been asked by Military Government, however, for assurance that in such instances the Polish Government will take responsibility for returning these children to Germany for reunion with their families.

5. When F.U.R. prepares its reply on the questions submitted by us under date of December 8th, it would be most helpful if in addition to a decision on the clearance of these lists of children we could also have in writing an assurance from the Polish Government that children who are repatriated to Poland by mistake will be returned to Germany. This would help us considerably in securing the cooperation of Military Government officials and German agencies in the search for Polish children.

CHM

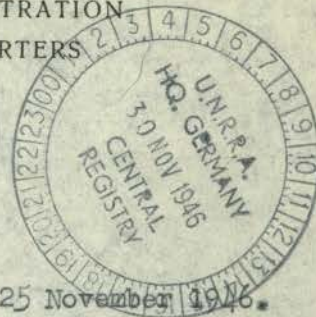
Carl H. Martini,
Department of Field Operations.

HR/JO.

Copy to - Colonel Sankowski, Polish Repatriation Mission, Berlin.
Polish Red Cross, Arolsen.
Mrs. Gennancova.
Miss Pentz.
Miss Heise.
Miss Pearce.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
U.S. ZONE HEADQUARTERS: THIRD U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS
APO 757-U.S. ARMY

Phone: 6861
Ext. 326



25 November 1946.

SUBJECT: Request for Statement of Polish Policy regarding Children repatriated to Poland whose parents are later found to be in Germany.

TO : UNRRA Central Headquarters,
Arolsen.

Attn. : Miss E. Blackey, Child Search Consultant.



1. You will recall from our conversation regarding the second group of unaccompanied children repatriated to Poland the case of one child, Elfrieda Roth acknowledged by the liaison officer as Polish whom found on repatriation that her parents had recently been returned to Germany as refugees. May we have a statement of Poland's policy regarding the return of such children to Germany to join their families?

2. This problem was again raised recently in a discussion with Military Government for Bavaria, Public Welfare Branch, and German agencies. A newly reported group of several thousand Silesian children in the care of one of the German agencies brought the problem to the fore. The German agencies felt they could enter into plans for the investigation and repatriation of Silesian children, with much more confidence if they had assurance from Poland that children would be returned to parents who were later discovered in Germany and found to be German nationals or refugees unacceptable to Poland. We assured the Military Government officers and the German representatives that we understood this was Poland's policy, provided there were proof of parentage and German nationality. It was agreed that UNRRA would attempt to get a clear cut expression of policy from the Polish authorities.

3. Military Government thought a clear cut decision on this one issue would do more than anything else to break down the German opposition to the search for United Nations' children. We realize the difficulties involved in getting an expression of policy on this issue since it is brought about only by errors in identification and determination of nationality. On the other hand, national liaison officers, UNRRA, Military Government and Germans are all aware of the scanty evidence on which decisions must be based and realize that mistakes will be made in individual cases. The Polish statement we are requesting is merely an agreement that such mistakes will be rectified by the return of the children to their families.

(contd.)

4. We understand from verbal conversation with your office that Poland is reluctant to return to Germany children of parents who are Polish nationals but who do not intend to be repatriated to Poland. We should like also to have Poland's policy on this question stated in writing.

For the Zone Director :

Cornelia D. Heise

Cornelia D. Heise
Child Search Officer.

Distribution:

- 2 - CHQ. - Child Search Officer
- 2 - Mr. L. Miniclier, Senior Public Welfare Officer,
Office of Military Government for Bavaria, Munich.
- 1 - Zone Repatriation Division
- 1 - Zone Field Operations
- 2 - USFET (1 - OMGUS)
- 2 - District 5 - Child Search
- 2 - District 3 - Child Search

CDH/SG

Note

"We discussed this problem with Miss Blackey by telephone before her recent trip to Poland."

21. file
9th December, 1946.

TO: UNRRA Headquarters, U. S. Zone, Heidelberg.
(for the attention of Miss Cornelia Heise).

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR STATEMENT OF POLISH POLICY REGARDING
CHILDREN REPATRIATED TO POLAND WHOSE PARENTS ARE
LATER FOUND TO BE IN GERMANY.

1. In response to your letter of November 25th on the above subject, we are attaching copy of a letter sent to the Polish Red Cross in Warsaw. You will also note that the problem had already been presented officially to the Polish Government for answer in our letter to Colonel Zembrzuski, Polish Repatriation Mission, Berlin, dated 5th December, 1946.

2. As soon as we receive any replies on these questions we shall forward the information to you.

Carl H. Martini.
Department of Field Operations.

EB/JG.

21. file
10th December, 1946.

TO: UNRRA HQ., French Zone, Haslach.
(Attention: Field Operations - Child Search).
SUBJECT: Repatriation of Polish Unaccompanied Children

The above subject was discussed fully by Miss Blackey with the Polish Red Cross during her recent visit to Poland. As you know, there are still a great number of Polish children in Germany and Poland is anxious to have these children home as speedily as conditions allow. In this connection it is asked that the following points be noted and necessary action taken immediately:-

1. Trains. A Polish Red Cross Train will be available for your Zone early in the New Year primarily for unaccompanied children. Will you please indicate immediately whether you need this train and if so, an approximate date.

2. List of unaccompanied children in Zone awaiting repatriation.

Will you please submit a list of all children who are awaiting repatriation to Poland. Please indicate the name, age, or date of birth and sex. If there are any particular circumstances about a child necessitating special planning, e.g. physical defect etc., please indicate this briefly on the list.

3. List of Children who are not ready for repatriation because of

- a) ill health,
- b) resistance to repatriation or other reasons.

This list should also show the details required under 2. above.

4. List of Children being prepared to go on next train.

Full details should be given as requested in 2. above (see our letter dated 2nd October).

We realise that we wrote to you on 2nd October asking for advance lists of children being repatriated to be sent via your local Polish Red Cross Representative for use in Poland, but this letter amplifies the whole situation and we ask for copies of the above lists to be submitted here at the earliest possible date as well as to your Polish Red Cross Representative.

Will you please notify any additions or alterations to us here as they occur.

Carl H. Martini
Director,
Department of Field Operations.

MB/mv

21. file

10th December, 1946.

TO: UNRRA HQ., U.S. Zone, Heidelberg.
(Attention: Miss Cornelia Heise).

SUBJECT: Repatriation of Polish Unaccompanied Children

The above subject was discussed fully by Miss Blackey with the Polish Red Cross during her recent visit to Poland. As you know, there are still a great number of Polish children in Germany and Poland is anxious to have these children home as speedily as conditions allow. In this connection it is asked that the following points be noted and necessary action taken immediately:-

1. Trains. A Polish Red Cross Train will be available for your Zone early in the New Year primarily for unaccompanied children. Will you please indicate immediately whether you need this train and if so, an approximate date.

The Polish Red Cross realise that you may be able to arrange for the use of a U.S. train to take the children home, but they ask that unless the children can reach Poland well by Christmas, that you keep them there until early in the New Year. If you propose to use a U.S. train please let us know the approximate date and details as soon as possible.

They also raised the point that there have been complaints by some children of the treatment they have received from the German attendants of the U.S. Army Hospital trains en route to Poland. We realise that you have no jurisdiction over these attendants, but we feel it may be possible for you to bring this matter to the attention of the Military Authorities.

2. List of Children who are ready to be repatriated.

We have already asked you by telephone for this list. Will you please indicate on the list the name, age, sex and if applicable details of any particular circumstances which would necessitate special planning in Poland for the child e.g. physical or mental disability.

3. List of Children who are not ready for repatriation because of

- a) ill health,
- b) resistance to repatriation or other reasons.

This list should also show the details required under 2. above.

4. List of Children being prepared to go on next train.

Full details should be given as requested in 2. above (see our letter dated 2nd October). We realise that you suggested a short time ago that you should submit complete lists of children in your Centres, as well as advance lists of children about to be repatriated, and you will remember that in our letter of 2nd October we suggested that advance lists be submitted to your Zone Polish Red Cross Representative.

This letter is, however, an amplification of your suggestion and we ask for your immediate co-operation in the matter so that no time need be lost in getting the children home, and so that the Polish Red Cross in Poland may know right away the numbers and types of children for whom to plan. We ask that copies of the above mentioned lists be submitted to this office at the earliest possible date at the same time as you send them to your local Polish Red Cross representative. Any alterations or additions to the lists should be sent to us as they occur.

Carl H. Martini
Director,
Department of Field Operations.

Also To: ~~Berlin~~ French
Zones.

21.

file

11th December, 1946.

TO: UNRRA HQ., U.S. Zone, Heidelberg.
(Attention: Miss Cornelia Heise).

SUBJECT: Vocational and Educational needs of Polish
Unaccompanied Children now in Germany.

During the Child Search Consultant's visit to Poland last month various aspects of the unaccompanied children's programme were discussed with representatives of the Polish Government and the Polish Red Cross.

The Ministry of Social Welfare, the Ministry of Education, and the Polish Red Cross, are very anxious to do everything possible for the children returning to Poland from Germany and other countries. It was felt, therefore, that we could help considerably by giving Poland an outline of the vocational and educational needs of the children now under care in Germany. This is particularly pertinent with regard to the adolescent group whose education was deliberately neglected under the Nazis. To meet the needs of these children, Poland will have to develop special training courses in order to equip the children for entry into regular classes later. It would also be of help to Poland to indicate the type and standard of education or other training being carried on in the Camps and Centres together with suggestions concerning the general interests of the children here.

We should be glad, therefore, if you would kindly let us have a short report in this connection as it affects the children in your Zone.

You will appreciate that in view of the time element, Poland would like this information at the

earliest possible moment so that any necessary planning in preparation for the return of the children may be started right away.

Carl H. Martini
Director,
Department of Field Operations.

MB/mv

21.

10th December, 1946.

TO: Polish Red Cross, Warsaw.
(for the attention of Mrs. Palmowska).

SUBJECT: INVESTIGATIONS IN OTHER COUNTRIES CONCERNING
THE EVACUATION OF CHILDREN

1. We are attaching copy of a report which was sent to this Headquarters by one of our Child Search Teams.
2. We are sending this report to you so that you may use it as a lead in your search for information on Polish children.
3. We should be very much interested in knowing what you are able to discover concerning this particular evacuation of children from Poland.

Carl H. Martini.
Department of Field Operations.

EE/JG.

Encs: . Copy of report.

Copy to - Polish Red Cross, Arolsen.
Miss Lay, UNRRA Mission, Warsaw.
Mr. Brabar, Ministry of Social Welfare, Katowice Region.

21.

*Polish
Red
Cross*

UMRRA CENTRAL HQ. AROLSEN.

UMRRA WARSAW.

ATTENTION ROLAND BERGER.

XXXXX

XXXXX

PRIORITY.

SUBJECT IS YOUR CABLE ONE SIXTY TWO RE CALLING FORWARD POLISH REPRESENTATIVES TO GERMANY.

1. PLANS COMPLETED HERE FOR SENDING PHOTOSTATIC EQUIPMENT TO POLAND FOR DUPLICATION OF CHILDREN'S RECORDS.
2. MRS. LOS, POLISH RED CROSS, RETURNING TO POLAND WITH PHOTOSTATIC EQUIPMENT ON REPATRIATION TRAIN LEAVING GERMANY ON OR ABOUT DECEMBER FIFTEENTH.
3. PLAN INCLUDES VISIT OF REPRESENTATIVE OF INTELLIGENCE SECTION CENTRAL TRACING BUREAU NEAR FUTURE.
4. SEE NO PURPOSE IN POLISH REPRESENTATIVES COMING TO GERMANY AT THIS TIME PD IMPERATIVE HRABAR BE IN POLAND TO CONSULT ON PHOTOSTATING AND DISCUSS PROBLEMS WITH INTELLIGENCE REPRESENTATIVE.
5. PLEASE RELAY THIS MESSAGE TO ALL CONCERNED.

MESSAGE ENDS.

FIELD OPERATIONS.
CHILD SEARCH & REPATRIATION.

E. BLACKKEY.

MYER COHEN
A.C.O.G.

111215 Dec.

Copy for MISS BLACKKEY
CHQ.

UNRRA CHQ FROM OTB
FROM CHILD TRACING.

111645 DEC.

BORTNOWSKA POLISH RED CROSS WARSAW POLAND.

584/OT.

REFERENCE 5000 CHILDRENS RECORDS FOUND LODZ
STOP OTB EAGERLY AWAITING PRELIMINARY LISTS
NAMES TO HELP IDENTIFICATION CHILDREN GERMANY
AS ARRANGED BORTNOWSKA BLACKKEY STOP LOS BRINGING
OTB PHOTOSTATIC EQUIPMENT THIS CONNECTION.

OTB CHILD TRACING.

R. Mohr

12th December, 1946.

TO: Col. Matuczszak,
Polish Red Cross,
Arolsen.

SUBJECT: Repatriation of Polish Unaccompanied Children.

Following your conversation with Miss Blackey yesterday, we enclose herewith copy of a cable which we have received from the French Zone. We are also enclosing copy of our letter to the French Zone concerning this cable.

At the same time we are sending you copies of letters which we have sent to each Zone following Miss Blackey's talks in Poland on this subject.

Encls.

Carl H. Martini
Director,
Department of Field Operations.

MB/mv

Polish Red Cross Train.

10/12/46. Train reported to be
at Lubeck. Due to go to
Hesslingen after picking up
at Lubeck. Not yet
confirmed.

11/12/46. P.R.X. informed train probably
(87 Schleswig.
9 West.
30 ~~West~~ Hannover)
at Brunswick.

14/12/46 Train due to pick up children
at Lubeck on Sunday & Hesslingen
Tues. leaving there Tuesday evening.

Miss Kuperford notified
" Clarke C.B.
" Brown P.E.

16/12/46
~~XX~~ Notify P.R.X. re Warsaw (Warsaw & Katowice).

Decisions with regard to the repatriation of children of countries other than these have been available for months, and can be secured from appropriate Liaison Officers. If such information is not available in the field, and there is need for a statement similar to this for other countries, CHQ should be advised.

If a particular decision seems detrimental to the interests of the individual child, UNRRA staff has the responsibility for careful interpretation of the case to the Liaison Officer and, if indicated, for requesting review by the Chief Liaison Officer of the Zone.

This information should be made available to all child welfare staff immediately. A copy of this statement will be sent to the Repatriation Mission of each country with the suggestion that it be relayed to officers in the field.

Please advise us of any problems arising out of these decisions, and submit any information or case situations which will be useful in working toward a solution of these problems.

Carl H. Martini.
Assistant Director.
(Relief Services).

12th December, 1946.

TO: UNRRA HQ., U.S. Zone, Heidelberg.
(Attention: Miss Cornelia Heise).

SUBJECT: Report on Repatriation of Polish Children
from Austria.

We are enclosing herewith copies of a report which we have received from the Austrian Mission and which we think you may be interested in circulating to your Child Search staffs.

Encls: 5

Carl H. Martini
Director,
Department of Field Operations.

MB/mv

Distribution:

Miss Dorothy Pearse, British Zone
Field Operations - Child Search, French Zone.