

Hellbrunn - Team 316 - Repatriation and Emigration

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## INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES

### INFORMATION ON VENEZUELA

#### I.—GENERAL INFORMATION.

The Venezuelan Government has offered to receive as immigrants a number of Displaced Persons, not over 50 years of age, and their families, who are willing to accept work in tropical, sub-tropical and temperate climates, and who possess certain skills or professions, or are farmers.

Venezuela, correctly known as the United States of Venezuela, is a Federal Democracy consisting of 20 states, two Federal territories, a Federal Dependency and the Federal District in which is located Caracas, the Capital of the country. It is at present under a provisional government, pending the adoption of a new constitution, after which a new government will be elected.

Immigration is under the direction of the Instituto Tecnico de Inmigración y Colonización. The Instituto is an autonomous body but is under the general supervision of the Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria. A Comisión de Inmigración has also recently been formed to advise in immigration and colonization matters.

#### II.—LOCATION AND SIZE.

Venezuela is in the northern extreme of the Continent of South America, the southern boundary of which extends to less than 1° north of the Equator and the northernmost point is 12° 11' north of the Equator. It occupies an area of approximately 352,150 square miles. Its coastline comprises approximately 1,750 miles on the Caribbean Sea and is otherwise bounded by British Guiana, Brazil and Columbia. It may be divided into four geographical regions, the Guayana highlands, the central plains or Llanos, the mountainous region of the Andean and Coastal ranges, and the Maricaibo lowlands.

The Guayana highlands, comprising the southern half of the country, are still largely unexplored and are rich in woods and minerals. The Llanos are low and tropical and are used principally for grazing. The mountainous regions, which are temperate, are the principal agricultural sections and the most populated areas. The coastal region, the narrow strip of land along the coast and around Lake Maricaibo, is tropical. The principal river system is that of the Orinoco, which is the third largest in South America.

#### III.—CLIMATE.

The climate of Venezuela is more or less uniform, depending upon the altitude and with the exception in most parts of the country, of a pronounced rainy season, from May to November, and dry season from December to April.

#### IV.—HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES.

Malaria and other tropical diseases occur in the country. However, the incidence of malaria is being greatly reduced due to the fine work of the Malaria Institute, which is located at Maracay. The Institute not only provides drugs for the curing of malaria, but also takes active steps to prevent malaria, through drainage programmes, periodical spraying of houses with D.D.T. and through educational work. The Public Health Service is rapidly spreading its influence to all parts of the country and has greatly reduced unhealthy conditions.



## V.—LANGUAGE AND RACE.

The language is Spanish. The people of Venezuela are principally of Spanish stock and of some Indian, African and Portuguese mixtures.

Venezuelans do not entertain prejudices against race, colour or creed.

## VI.—EDUCATION.

Public education is the function of the Federal, State and Municipal governments and is classified as Primary and Secondary, special and higher. Attendance in the Primary Schools is compulsory for children between the ages of 7 and 14 years. The course of study is for six years with a somewhat lower average in the rural schools. In the rural schools there are special elementary courses, based principally on manual arts, hygiene, agriculture, domestic science and animal husbandry. Completion of the sixth year elementary course is required for entrance to one of the 29 public secondary or of the 7 normal schools. Special schools supply instruction in the Arts, in business methods, and in industrial techniques. The Central University in Caracas and the University of the Andes in Mérida have schools of Medicine, Law, Engineering, Pharmacy and Dentistry, and in addition the Central University has schools of Sociology and Geology.

## VII.—RELIGION.

Venezuela is predominately Catholic, but all other religions are freely practiced.

## VIII.—MILITARY SERVICE.

A foreigner is not liable for Military Service, even though he becomes naturalised, except in the event of an international war and even then he will not be required for Military Service if the war is against his country of origin. Children born in Venezuela of foreign parents are liable for Military Service.

## IX.—FOOD.

At times, certain foods are in short supply and expensive. However, large varieties of food are generally available and it is believed that the European can find substantially all the kinds of food to which he is accustomed. Food habits differ from those of Europeans, chiefly because of the nature of the climate.

## X.—INTERNAL TRANSPORTATION.

Transportation is principally carried on by trucks and buses over roads which serve the bulk of the population. Short railroads connect various centres of population but are not as extensive as the system of roads. Coastal boats serve many of the coastal areas and points along the lower Orinoco River. Air transport is available between the larger centres.

## II.—PROSPECTS, RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF IMMIGRANTS.

Venezuela offers attractive possibilities for individuals who are not afraid of hard work and who are willing to adapt themselves to a different climate, different methods of working, different people and customs and a new language. Venezuela is interested primarily in immigrants who will enter the country with a view to becoming naturalised and real citizens of the country. Its industries are growing and are in need of workers, particularly those who are skilled. For rugged individualists there are vast areas of unexplored riches and areas south of the Orinoco which are open to immigrants. The Government is studying the possibilities of opening up public lands for immigrant-farmers. While the climate of much of the country is tropical, foreign technicians of Oil Companies have been able to adapt themselves fairly easily to the climatic conditions, and European immigrants should also be able to adapt themselves without too much difficulty.



It should be borne in mind that, upon departure from Europe, the emigrant might be deprived of citizenship in his country of origin; this however, would not be due to any action on the part of Venezuela.

The I.G.C.R. expects to have a representative in Venezuela for the purpose of counselling immigrants during their first few years and of assisting them in every way possible (other than financial) in becoming adjusted to their new environment.

While foreigners enjoy equal fundamental rights under the law with Venezuelans, there are a few exceptions, some of which are:—

- (a) Not more than 25% of the employees of any establishment can be foreigners.
- (b) Foreign degrees or licences to practice Medicine or Law are not recognised for private practice.
- (c) In order to avoid dissemination of foreign propaganda, certain restrictive measures have been adopted which are applicable to foreigners.

The Venezuelan Government or the Intergovernmental Committee does NOT guarantee that an immigrant will find suitable employment but the Government has undertaken to feed, house and grant medical attention for a reasonable time after disembarkation, and to assist immigrants to find a job. In special circumstances, it will consider individual cases for the purpose of granting loans for subsistence until the first pay-day.

No distinction is made in the matter of conditions of employment between a foreigner and a national, and a minimum wage prevails in most industries. Workers' Compensation applies to most industrial and transport workers, and the matter of working conditions is constantly being reviewed by the Government in an effort to better same.

The immigrant will be able to bring into the country, free of duty, his personal effects, clothing, domestic furniture, instruments and tools. He and his family, together with their baggage, will be transported free to the point within the Republic where he plans to reside or obtains employment. He will not be obliged to make any deposit upon entering the country. Immigrants will be free to travel within the country and change from one job to another, provided they comply with any obligations or contracts they may previously have entered into.

### III.—TRANSPORT AND RECEPTION ARRANGEMENTS.

Transport will be provided by the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees from centres in Europe to the Venezuelan port of disembarkation.

The journey will be carefully organised throughout. Food and medical care will be provided en route and, when possible, lectures on Venezuela will be given as well as instruction in Spanish.

Displaced Persons will be allowed to take with them as much baggage (including working implements) as transportation facilities permit and are urged to take all classes of working implements necessary for their type of work, in order that the lack of suitable tools may not delay them in obtaining work.

Displaced Persons will be taken on arrival to Venezuelan Government controlled reception and transit centres where they will receive free housing, food and medical care for a reasonable time, pending their removal to their place of employment.

Those without funds of their own will be provided with Bs.33 (10. U.S.) by the I.G.C.R. as pocket money.



#### IV.—INDUSTRIAL WORKERS.

##### 1. PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Cotton, textiles, cement, ceramics and glass, paper, soap, chemicals and oil.

The types of workers in demand are journeymen mechanics, skilled factory operators, textile workers, printers, construction workers, (principally electricians, carpenters and masons), woodworkers and tractor operators. In addition there is a need for nurses, domestic servants, and for a rather small number of sanitary engineers and doctors for work only in the Public Health Service, particularly in tropical areas.

NOTE :—Doctors will NOT be permitted to engage in private practice.

#### V.—AGRICULTURAL WORKERS.

1. In those parts of the country where there are employment opportunities, the main crops are coffee, sugar-cane, vegetables, grains, cotton, tobacco and rice. Cattle, goat and sheep raising and dairy farming are also carried on.

2. Most of the farming is carried on in the mountain areas and the cattle raising in the Llanos between the mountains and the Orinoco River. A large number of goats and some sheep are raised in the mountain areas.

3. While living conditions and wages will usually be found to be below those of European standards, an agricultural worker, if willing to accept such conditions and pay, will soon become acquainted with the language and learn the techniques of tropical agriculture, thereby better fitting himself to become a farm owner or operator.

#### VI.—LAND OWNERSHIP AND GROUP SETTLEMENT.

The Venezuelan Government has founded a number of agricultural colonies but at present there are no holdings in such colonies available. However, the Government is making studies in certain sections of the country for the purpose of determining whether additional colonisation projects can be started, but no announcement can be made concerning opportunities for individual or group settlement at present and displaced persons contemplating emigration to Venezuela during 1947 should NOT count on such opportunities becoming quickly available.

#### VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

It should be clearly understood that after arrival in Venezuela, those accepted under this scheme cannot be given assistance by the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees or by the Venezuelan Government to emigrate to other countries.

The information contained in this pamphlet has been obtained from official publications and the reports of special investigators, and is believed to present a fair picture of conditions in Venezuela and the opportunities offered for immigrant Agricultural and Industrial workers.

HEADQUARTERS 16TH INFANTRY  
AND  
HEADQUARTERS AREA COMMAND LAND SALZBURG  
S - 5 SECTION

NOM/hf

APO 541, U.S.Army  
14 January 1947


SUBJECT : False Resettlement Rumors

TO : All DP Camp Directors

You are directed to post the following notice in your camps in the language of your residents.

Numerous rumors have circulated concerning resettlement of Displaced Persons. Upon investigation these rumors have proved entirely false. No credence will be given to any resettlement rumors. Any genuine resettlement programs will be given sufficient publicity by the U.S.Army.

Telephone: Salzburg 5121

  
NELS O. MIKKELSEN  
Capt. 16th Inf.  
Asst.S-5



FROM : Director Hellbrunn D.P. Camps  
SUBJECT : Notice for Publication in Camp Newspapers

In compliance with your request dated Feb. 1st 1947  
we forward 2 copies of the newspaper published in Hellbrunn D.P.  
Camps. Please note article on page 5.

Enclosure

*Robert K. Traton*  
ROBERT K. TRATON  
Director  
Hellbrunn D.P. Camps

*Hellbunn*

HEADQUARTERS 16TH INFANTRY  
Office of S-5 Section

APO 541, US Army  
1 February 1947

SUBJECT : Notice for Publication in Camp Newspapers.

TO : UNRRA Area Director

1. The following notice will be published in the next issue of Camp Newspapers.

The Soviet Repatriation Mission in the US Occupation Zone Austria informs all Soviet citizens that the Assembly Point for return to the homeland is at the following address:

Johann Wolf Strasse No.5, Salzburg (Across the street from the Soviet Mission)

The Assembly Point will be open 24 hours daily.

2. Copies of Newspapers carrying this notice will be forwarded to this office as early as possible.

*7-2-47 - Re'd  
was broadcast on Camp  
Will appear in Camp  
Copies will be sent as requested.  
7-2-47*

*Radio today  
8-2-47*

NELS O. MIKKELSEN  
Captain 16th Inf.  
Asst. S-5

*Copies of newspaper with article  
forwarded 10-2-47  
RY*



UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION  
AUSTRIAN D. P. OPERATION  
U. S. ZONE HEADQUARTERS  
SALZBURG

18 March 1946

TO : Director, Team 316, Hellbrunn - Mr. K. Yeaton  
FROM : Assistant Director, Relief Services, US Zone  
SUBJECT : Cable of Miss Bond, Central Headquarters  
REF : RS.

1. Pursuant to our telephone conversation of this afternoon, I am sending you a copy of the cable read to me over the telephone by Miss Bond of Central Headquarters:

"Have credible information here that Polish DPs at Salzburg, Hellbrunn L/A, No. 18 Polish Camp 10/11, are being forced to appear before a Commission headed by Warsaw which marks their papers for repatriation to Poland, even when they have permission to go to Italy."

2. I would appreciate your advising us regarding this matter. I do not believe that a lengthy explanation is indicated. However, it will be of value to us to have the facts in this case.

*A. F. Handel*  
A. F. Handel,  
Assistant Director, Relief  
Services, US Zone

Tel: Salzburg 5031  
AFH:EL

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

AUSTRIAN D. P. OPERATION

U. S. ZONE HEADQUARTERS  
SALZBURG

May 27th 1946.

To : Director, Camp Hellbrunn.  
From : Dicy Dodds, Area Welfare Officer, Salzburg.  
Subject: Information for Polish Displaced Persons.  
Ref : Rd.

Will you please see that the attached memoranda is brought to the attention of the Polish Displaced Persons in your Camp.

*Dicy Dodds* (✓)  
Dicy Dodds,  
Area Welfare Officer,  
Salzburg.

DD/VCJ.



UNRRA  
US ZONE HEADQUARTERS  
Pasing-Munich  
APO 757 US Army

14 May 1946

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 38.

SUBJECT: Report by Ralph B. Price, Director Team 307 on his recent trip to Poland on a Polish Repatriation Train.

1. Herewith attached is a copy of a report (in English and in Polish) prepared by Mr. Ralph B. Price, Director of Team 307, who recently returned from a trip to Poland, having been sent as the UNRRA representative on a Polish Repatriation Train.

2. Polish Displaced Persons in Assembly Centers seem eager to get information about Poland, and this report should be posted in a conspicuous place at Polish Assembly Centers.

*J. H. Whiting*  
J. H. WHITING  
Zone Director.

Distribution "A"  
Prepared by:  
Field Operations and  
Repatriation & Immigration  
Assistance Branch, Relief  
Services Div.

Attachment

*Miss Dodds —*

*The welfare officer at Hellbrunn should  
see this document.*

*WAB. Hellbrunn*  
*Recd. 27/5/46.*

*Mr. Yeaton  
Mrs. Erickson  
Newspaper.*



UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

TEAM 307, NEUE RESIDENZ, BAMBERG.

TO: Polish Displaced Persons.  
Camps No. 1, 2 and 6.

FROM: Ralph B. Price  
Director,  
UNRRA Team 307.

SUBJECT: My visit to POLAND.

I recently had the opportunity to represent UNRRA on a transport of 1200 persons returning from the U.S. Zone of occupied Germany to your homeland, Poland, and I believe that you will be interested in both my experiences on the transport and my observations in Poland.

First I shall describe to you the transport and facilities which the U.S. Forces are making available, and also what your own Government is doing to assist you. Our transport left Regensburg on Wednesday, April 10th, 1946, and arrived at the reception center in Poland early Saturday morning, April 13th. Hot coffee was provided by the Polish Red Cross in Prague. At the Border station in Poland hot coffee and sandwiches were provided. Each person was issued by UNRRA with adequate rations.

At the reception center in Poland the transport was met by representatives of the Polish Government and Polish Army, as well as representatives of the U.S. Army Repatriation Team. At 0900 hours the people began unloading their baggage and meeting the repatriation commission to receive their identification papers, their railroad tickets to their homes and relatives or friends, and their money. Billets are provided for those persons who remain more than one day at the reception center. Most people try to get their papers and take a train to their homes as soon as possible.

Your Government is doing the most within its means to make your repatriation and resettlement as easy as possible. It has done its best to speed your return to your former home and to relocate you in a place where you can engage in productive work. The reception center is staffed with doctors, nurses, employment and tracing officers, who will attempt to help you become resettled at home. You will be given railroad tickets to your final destination, and a small amount of Polish money to help you on your trip.

During the two days that I was at the reception center, a number of transports arrived. Several came from the Soviet Union. I talked with these persons and found that some were displaced persons who had fled from the Nazis into Russia. One persons I talked



to was returning from Kiew. Another was coming from Lenberg. Those from the District of Lenberg were bringing horses, cows, wagons, etc. They will take up land in some of the new parts of Poland evacuated by the Germans. A number of transports were also arriving from the French Zone of occupation of Germany. All of these persons appeared to be happy upon returning to their homeland.

I cannot tell you that I saw good economic conditions in Poland. If you have heard the news you know that as in all Europe people are hungry. You also know that the Germans stripped your country of everything they could during six long years. It will take labor to restore this lost wealth, and until that is restored in part it will not be as in previous days. But it was definitely my feeling after visiting Poland that there is a spirit amongst the people which will carry Poland through and beyond this period, and make her one of the leading European countries. But much depends upon the repatriation of the wasted labor which still remains in displaced persons' camps in Germany. Your undivided contribution is important in this work.

We were accompanied on our return by a committee of 26 displaced persons who had been in Poland a month investigating the opportunities for resettlement of the people still in Germany. They had travelled to all parts of Poland, and I am sure you will hear of their feelings about your homeland. It is my feeling after talking with them that they will encourage immediate return to Poland.

I encourage you all now to take advantage of the repatriation services established by the U.S. Army, and return to Poland in order that you may make the best of these spring and summer months to repair your homes, farms and shops, and to secure the harvest of food which Poland must have this year.

(signed) Ralph B. Price  
Director  
UNRRA TEAM 307.



HELLBRUNN D.P. CAMP

December 17th. 1945

To : Mr. SOUDERS, Repatriation Officer

From : Mr. FALK, Director, Team 316

Subject : Liaison Officers

During the past week, our camp was visited by Major CZARNIECKI, who is the chief of the Warsaw Repatriation Mission and the liaison officer for the Warsaw Government. He was accompanied by Lt. PUCHALSKI and 2nd. Lt. SENDER, both of whom are repatriation officers. We had a short conference together, following which the above mentioned men had a meeting with some representatives of our Polish Committee here in the camp.

The above officers are living at the Ghiblerbrau Hotel and can be reached by telephone at that address. When I spoke to them, they explained that they were expecting to establish an office in Salzburg in the near future.

Since I last spoke with you, we have been screening our camp population and I am enclosing a copy of our Daily Center Report which will give you the latest figures on our camp population.

We are in the process of interviewing some other people who we feel are probably Volkadeutsch.

CC. CORRECTION



UNRRA TEAM 316  
HELLBRUNN DP CAMPS 10-11  
Salzburg

31 października 1946

DO OPUBLIKOWANIA W GAZETCE I W RADIO !

Wszystkie osoby jadące do Polski następnym transportem, muszą przyjść do Ambulatorium w celu badania lekarskiego. Osoby pojedyncze 4 listopada o 2 po południu - rodziny 5 listopada o godz. 2 po południu, to jest w następnym tygodniu w poniedziałek i w ~~czwartek~~ wtorek.

Dla ~~se~~ Osoby chore i kobiety w ciąży ponad 7 miesięcy ~~nie powinny podróżować~~ ~~nie powinny podróżować~~.  
Wszystkie osoby muszą być wolne od chorób zakaźnych.

~~Wszystkie osoby jadące do Polski następnym transportem, muszą przyjść do Ambulatorium w celu badania lekarskiego. Osoby pojedyncze 4 listopada o 2 po południu - rodziny 5 listopada o godz. 2 po południu, to jest w następnym tygodniu w poniedziałek i w czwartek wtorek.~~

148/6.11.

*CH Griggs*  
HAROLD A GRIGGS  
DIRECTOR  
HELLBRUNN DP CAMPS/  
DP RECEPTION CENTER

UNRRA TEAM 316  
HELLBRUNN D.P. CAMPS 10-11  
SALZBURG

31 October 1946

For Newspaper and Radio :

All people going to Poland on the next transport must come to the Ambulatorium for medical examination. Single persons on November 4th, 2 p.m., families on November 5th 2 p.m., that is next week Monday and Tuesday.

Ill persons and women over 7 months pregnant <sup>should not</sup> ~~will not be~~ allowed to travel. All persons must be free of infectious disease.

Without a certificate signed by the doctor no person will be allowed to go.

*CH Griggs*  
HAROLD A. GRIGGS  
Director  
Hellbrunn D.P. Camps/  
D.P. Reception Center



**UNRRA**  
CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS FOR GERMANY  
APO 757                      OR                      BAOR


Arolsen, October 31, 1946.

To : Mr. H.A. Griggs, Director UNRRA Team 316, Hellbrunn  
From : D.E. Brown, Editor Team News, UNRRA CHQ, Arolsen  
Subject : Repatriation drive  
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Dear Sir,

Following your letter of October 21, we send you herewith a dozen copies of our newspaper of October 1 and 15, in which we have published articles and reproduced pictures concerning the Polish repatriation drive and the 60-day ration program.

Yours sincerely,

  
D.E. Brown,  
Editor.

Translation

Transport to Poland

Next transport to Poland will leave on 20th February. Everybody who desires to join this transport should be registered at the office of Polish Repatriation Mission in Sa zburg, Kapitelp. 2 latest till 15th February. The mentioned transport will be well heated and provided.

Reemigrants are coming back to ~~xx~~ Poland.

(PAP) Poles who long ago emigrated to the foreign countries of western Europe to earn their living there are now returning to Poland. Several transports from Germany and France arrived already Poland. Polish Centre in Westfalia counting 120.000 Poles wants to reemigrate to Poland. For this reason arrived to Warsaw special Delegation to discuss this problem with polish authorities.

The reemigrants will probably settle down in certain gatherings ~~xxxxxx~~ occupying whole villages and centres. Merchants and youngsters desire to settle down in Polish harbours.

Repatriants-Generals

(PAP) Among repatriates coming back from the polish army in western Europe there were nominated in Poland for generals 5 officers coming from the PW's camps in Germany. The names are as follows - Gen. Szystowski, Gen. Walery Nowak, Gen. St. Daniluk, ~~xxx~~ and Contradmiral Wladyslaw Steyer.

Credit for the ~~xxxxxxxx~~ farmers

Economical Committee accepted a credit of 150 millions zloty for farmers the ~~xxxxxxxx~~ for purchase of ~~xxxxx~~ sowing materials and for the estates ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ on the country touched by the war, which are not able to make necessary purchases for sowing. The agricultur Bank will issue the necessary ~~xxxxi~~ ~~bease~~ <sup>credit</sup> till 15th March 1947 for the period of 6 till 12 months.

Gdynia has already 99 thousands inhabitants

According to PAP communicates the population of Gdynia ~~extended~~ increased in the last yaer from 75.000 to 99.000 inhabitants.

10-2-47  
Given by Pol. Repat.  
Mission for  
Accepted published  
(R)



*Van att - C I 2  
Sobornish S. 11.  
Yeaton*

RD3

UNRRA  
U.S. ZONE HEADQUARTERS  
SALZBURG

1261/6.5.

5th May, 1947

To : Directors and other UNRRA Team Personnel

Subject : Spring Repatriation Programme

The attached Administrative Order, No. 389, on the Spring Repatriation Programme is forwarded for implementation and will receive the attention of all UNRRA team personnel in all camps.

*W. B. Buggell*  
For ROBERT J. CORKERY  
Director, U.S. Zone

DB/eb



U.N.R.R.A.  
AUSTRIAN MISSION  
CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS.

Subject: SPRING REPATRIATION PROGRAMME.

ADMIN. ORDER NO. 389.

Series: Austrian Mission.

Vienna, April 29 1947.

1. Our SPRING REPATRIATION PROGRAMME is in full swing in all Camps throughout Austria. In view of the short time at our disposal, all UNRRA personnel will intensify their repatriation activities and give them priority over all other duties.

Here are some suggestions which will be helpful, and if they have not already been implemented, no delay should be occasioned in placing them into effect:-

- a. Erect large display boards in various parts of the Camps - the larger the better - with a large two-months calendar, MAY, JUNE; a large-lettered caption to the effect that "UNRRA ENDS ON 30TH JUNE" and "UNRRA ADVISES YOU TO GO HOME WHILE UNRRA CAN STILL HELP YOU GO. THE TIME IS SHORT, DECIDE NOW." Each day cross off the date to indicate the diminishing time.
- b. Other large display boards erected in various parts of the Camp indicating:-
  - "GENERAL KEYES ADVISES YOU TO GO HOME"
  - "GENERAL STEELE ADVISES YOU TO GO HOME"
  - "GENERAL BETHOUART ADVISES YOU TO GO HOME"
  - "THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF UNRRA ADVISES YOU TO GO HOME"
  - "THE ACTING CHIEF OF UNRRA DISPLACED PERSONS OPERATIONS ADVISES YOU TO GO HOME"
  - "THE CHIEF OF UNRRA MISSION TO AUSTRIA ADVISES YOU TO GO HOME."
  - "YOUR UNRRA TEAM ADVISES YOU TO GO HOME"
  - "YOUR COUNTRY INVITES YOU TO GO HOME"
  - "ALL YOUR FRIENDS WITH YOUR INTEREST AT HEART ADVISE YOU TO GO HOME"
- c. Organise numerous repatriation rallies.
- d. Conduct all social activities in the Camps with repatriation appeals from UNRRA personnel.
- e. Sustain and intensify the implementation of instructions laid down in Administration Order No. 240.
- f. Hold regular daily meetings of Team personnel to discuss problems and plans in connection with the Repatriation Programme.

2. THIS IS FOR THE ATTENTION OF ALL UNRRA TEAM PERSONNEL.

*Charles S. Miller*  
Deputy Chief of Mission.  
For R.H.R. PARMINTER, Brigadier.  
Chief of UNRRA Mission to Austria.



UNRRA TEAM 316  
HELLBRUNN D.P. CAMPS 10-11  
SALZBURG

9 May 1947

TO : Director U.S. Zone, Attn. Mr. Bugelli  
FROM : Director Hellbrunn D.P. Camps  
SUBJECT : Repatriation Movement May 28th

I. We would call to your attention the fact that the May 28th transport will be the final movement to Poland in which our camp will be concerned and it is expected that it will be the largest and most important movement.

II. Mr. Jean Sobkowiak a citizen of Poland and a member of our Team is probably the best informed person on Polish matters and we believe that he could be of greater assistance in this movement than any other individual.

III. We suggest Mr. Sobkowiak is the logical person to accompany the May 28th transport from this camp for the reasons above given.

IV. In view of the fact Mr. Sobkowiak has been in France for a number of years and must return there to settle his business affairs prior to repatriation to Poland this brief trip accompanying the repatriation train could be of great value to him and we would request, in his behalf consideration of several days leave being given Mr. Sobkowiak so that he could visit his parents.

RKY/HO  
Tel. 1240 Salzburg

ROBERT K. YEATON  
Director  
Hellbrunn D.P. Camps

Do P. Dolackiego

Pan Dyrektor prosi zeby oglosic co pol godzine nastepujacy komunikat :

Zapisac sie na transport do kraju mozna sie juz tylko dzisaj do godz. 4-tej popoludniu. Macie juz tylko ..... godzin i azeby sie zdecydowac. Zkorzystajcie z okazji .Kazdy ktory jedzie, obojetnie czy mezczyzna, kobieta czy dziecko dostanie zywnosc za 60 dni. Polska na was czeka !

To Mr. Dolackiego

Please broadcast every half hour the following notice :

Only till 4- oclock today you have still the possibility to sign up for repatriation. There are only ... hours left to you to make up your mind. Don't lose time. Every man, woman or child that repatriates will receive food for 60 days. Poland is waiting for you .

7.5.47

*Juranka*



1366/2.4  
*H. H. H.*

HEADQUARTERS  
LAND SALZBURG AREA COMMAND  
(Station Complement Unit 7832)

ROM/hf

APO 541, U.S. Army  
22 May 1947

SUBJECT : Announcement of Termination of  
Spring Repatriation Drive.  
TO : F.M.R.R.A. Area Director.

1. The spring repatriation drive outlined in reference letter will be terminated 15th June 1947. Sixty days ration inducements will not be offered Displaced Persons after this date.

2. You are directed to place announcements in conspicuous places in all United Nations Displaced Persons Camps calling attention to the facts of paragraph 1 above and urging United Nations Displaced Persons to take advantage of the sixty day ration offer while it is still in effect. No future ration inducements for repatriation are contemplated.

Telephone: Salzburg 5121

Nels O. Mikkelsen  
Opt. 16th Inf.  
Asst. S-5.

*on Broadcast*

*29-5-1947*

*and 30-5-1947.*

*Posters are being made for placing-*

*V. Mikkelsen*

*2-6-47*

*4996.*

May 30<sup>th</sup>, 1947

TO : Director UNRRA, US Zone Hqs.  
FROM : D.P.Reception Center  
SUBJECT : Reports on Repatriation Movements.  
RD3

Reference to ltr. dated April 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1947.  
Subject as above, the following information is herewith  
submitted:

a) Number of repatriants	15
No. from UNRRA camps:	
Parsh	1
No. from Military camps:	
Pongau	2
Bergheim	2
Markus ORR	2
No. from Ex-enemy camps:	
H. Burppa	2
Out of camps:	5 }
ex-enemy	1 }
b) Nationality of repatriants:	
Yugoslavian	11
V.D. Yugoslavian	2
Wh. Russian	2
c) Date of departure	- May 30 <sup>th</sup> , 1947 to Yugoslavia

Director  
D.P.Reception Center .





JUNE 12<sup>th</sup>, 1947

TO : Director UNRRA, US Zone Hqs.  
FROM : D.P. Reception Center  
SUBJECT : Reports on Repatriation Movements.  
RD3.

Reference to ltr. dated April 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1947.  
Subject as above, the following information is herewith  
submitted:

a) Number of repatriants 28

Out of camps	11
From outside area	17

b) Nationality of repatriants:

Polish	22
V.D. Poland	1
USSR Russian	2
Reichsdeutsche	3
	<hr/> 28

c) Date of departure to Poland: June 12<sup>th</sup>, 1947

MA/WI *RR*

Tel. 1240 Salzburg



Do : P. Dolackiego, Stacja Nadawcza

Pan Dyrektor prosi zeby oglosic pare razy w ciagu dnia ze dzisaj jest ostatni dzien w ktorym mozna sie zapisac na transport do Polski .Wszyscy ktorzy maja zamiar wracac tym transportem niech sie zapisza jeszcze dzisaj.

22.4.47

H. Ctr  
Jaworska



File

=====

HELLBRUNN D.P. CAMPS

22nd April 1947.

To : Lt.Col. E. Bolduc, S.5.  
HQ Land Salzburg Area Command

Through : UNRRA US Zone HQ Salzburg

From : Director Hellbrunn Camps 10-11

Subject : Repatriation.

It has been reported to us by the Polish Repatriation Mission that Miss Pikiel Zorja, resident of Hellbrunn Camp, is actively engaged in anti-repatriation work in Hellbrunn Camps.

We request your concurrence in the transfer of this person to another UN DP Camp.

ROBERT K. YEATON  
Director Hellbrunn Camps

RKY/HMK  
Tel.4984 Salzburg



HEADQUARTERS  
LAND SALZBURG AREA COMMAND  
(Station Complement Unit 7832)

EJW/hf

*fill*

APO 541, US Army  
28 April 1947

SUBJECT : Control of Repatriation.

TO : Polish Repatriation Mission  
Kapitelplatz 2, Salzburg

Camp Hellbrunn  
Attn: Mr. Van Atta.

1. In order to better control the handling of repatriates for future movements to Poland, the following procedure will be followed.

- a. After registration is completed with the Polish Repatriation Mission all repatriates will report to the S-5 office of the 16th Infantry Regiment where they will be given authorization to enter the Camp Hellbrunn Reception Center.
- b. Camp Hellbrunn Reception Center will provide a doctor to examine all repatriates. Said doctor will issue a statement to be attached to the nominal rolls to the effect that no communicable diseases are apparent. In addition a statement will accompany the nominal rolls that all persons have been dusted with DDT.
- c. A certificate of voluntary repatriation will be signed by each repatriate at the Reception Center and each certificate will be witnessed by a responsible UNRRA employee. These certificates will also accompany the nominal rolls.
- d. Two nominal rolls, the medical certificate and the certificates of repatriation will be turned over to the S-5, 16th Infantry the day prior to the date of departure.
- e. All repatriates will report to Reception Center Camp Hellbrunn two days prior to the date of departure whether they are living in camps or out of camps. Transportation will be furnished to carry the repatriates from the Reception Center to the train and no one will be accepted at the train who arrive there from out of camp residences.



2. All repatriates must be registered two days prior to the departure of the train so that accurate lists can be made far enough in advance to facilitate the requisitioning of the 60 days food ration. Absolutely no one will be accepted after 1600 two days prior to the date of departure. Anyone registering later than this time will be repatriated on subsequent repatriation movements.

Telephone: Salzburg 5121

EDWIN J. WASZAK  
Major 16th Inf.  
S-5

Do Redakcji :

Proszę o opublikowania dołączony artykuł tak samo jak poprzednie  
przez radio i gazete.

Z polecenia pana Dyrektora

27. III. 47

11. III

Dot. : Text przemowienia Premiera Ministra przez Radio Warszawskie  
wieczorem 25. marca.

29. III. 19.30 broadcast

The speech was ~~has~~ transmitted directly from Warsaw  
25. III. 47

Juliusz



File

REGISTERED

SAMU SALZBURG v AMU VIENNA 452

From UNRRA Vienna 26th March 11.10 hrs

To UNRRA Salzburg

From UNRRA Vienna to Director US Zone Salzburg Nr 1964.  
Director British Zone Klagsfurt 1512  
Director French Zone Innsbruck 804.

1. Text of Prime Minister's broadcast Radio Warsaw evening 23 March follows :

Quote fellow countrymen, severe winter interrupted for a few months the possibility of your return home. It has been hard for you. Far from your dear ones and your families under difficult conditions you waited in the repatriation camps either compelled to idleness or working for strangers at a time when your country was and still is in need of your hands. This period proved once more that those who heedless of difficulties decided to return were right. Poles were coming back from England, France, Germany, they were coming from the remotest parts of the world - Lebanon, India, and Africa, to join their friends in the common effort of the rehabilitation of this country martyred by Nazi occupation and devastated by war.

Two million one hundred thousand Poles have already returned from exile. They have contributed greatly to the rehabilitation which means to the improvement of our conditions of life. Poles are coming back. Those whom the storm of war had scattered all over the world. And those who at the beginning of the war managed to cross boundaries of so many countries to fight for the freedom of their own country. And those to whom Pre-war Poland could not give the bread they needed now for the good of their native land are abandoning positions abroad they worked long to attain and are taking part in the reconstruction of their land. We have started <sup>among</sup> the rubble and the smouldering ashes. Factory chimneys now smoke where ashes smouldered not very long ago. We had to begin at the beginning when the terrible nightmare of the occupation passed.

We are rebuilding our life by the common efforts of peasants, workmen, and intellectual workers. We do it on a new and better basis.

Today a peasant or a Polish worker is no longer obliged to seek his bread in foreign lands. The Polish miner returns from France to work for his own country for himself. More and more of Polish coal flows into the world bringing back machinery and raw materials in exchange. More and more land is sown. Nobody is to be allowed to starve in Poland. A million and a half Poles from East of the Bug have received ten to fifteen hectares of land with livestock and agricultural equipment in our recovered territories. They live under conditions which ensure for reaching possibilities of further development.

It was not only work and wages that the Polish miners returning from France where once want and misery drove them, found in the recovered territories : it also was a warm and comfortable home, cultural conditions and Polish schools for their children. Poland becomes strong, thanks to her regained lands on the Oder and the Neisse. We hold our future in our own hands today. Thanks to our toil the recovered territories though devastated by the retreating enemy create new riches in their factories and mines, raise the living standard of the whole Polish nation and will continue to do so.

The cultural life of the nation develops. We build schools with great effort. The number of recreation halls, theatres and sports clubs, grows together with the professional movement. More and more books periodicals



are being issued. The cultural level of the people rises steadily and will continue to do so. Never for a moment can we forget the danger of German rapacity after what our country had to suffer. There is no other nation who felt more acutely what German imperialism is capable of.

Today our strength lies in the righteousness of the road we have chosen. We must not and will not deviate from it : we must build a strong Poland. Everybody realizes this today even those who, ~~can~~ deluded by hostile whispering, tried to block our way. We were and we are strong enough to forgive them. Amnesty will permit them to join us in our work. And they do join us.

The progressive stabilization of conditions in this country is the best evidence that those were right who saw at once that Poland can only be rebuilt at home and only by work. Poland cannot be built in exile. We lost six million citizens in a war which destroyed our country. Our strength must not be wasted. Our future depends on our co-operation. We cannot remain unconcerned about Poles working at the reconstruction of foreign countries, about Polish hands reconstructing the land of our aggressors, Germany. And Poland lacks labour.

Do not listen to those who want to keep you from returning by means of lies and slander and want to condemn you to a fruitless existence in exile. Do not listen to those who receive you with senseless speculation on some new conflicts. Life destroys myths. I repeat again, Poland cannot be rebuilt in exile. No attempts either from outside or inside will shake the stability of our condition. Compatriots staying abroad, your place is in your own country who waits for you . Your dear ones are waiting. The soil awaits and the work . We have told you this many times. And today with spring approaching, I again appeal to you on behalf of the nation, come back to us. Poland is waiting. Urquhart.

2. It is desired that you distribute to all Polish DP's in Warra camps copies of the foregoing Prime Ministers statement in Polish language.

(Signed) Charles S. Miller  
Deputy Chief of Mission

sent in 261140

red neg



File  
Tekst przemowienia Premier Ministra przez Radio Warszawskie  
wieczorem 25 marca:

Wyzwoleni Towarzysze Rodacy, ktorzych powrot do domu byl przerwany kilku miesiacami surowej zimy. Musieliscie bardzo cierpiec. Daleko od Waszych domow i Waszych rodzin w ciezkich warunkach czekacie w obozach repatriacyjnych, nie nie robiecie, lub pracujecie na obcych, w tym czasie kiedy ~~wasze kraje czekaja na wasza prace~~ Wasze ręce potrzebne sa w kraju do pracy. Czas ten jeszcze raz dowiodl, ze ci mieli racje, ktorzy nie zwarzajac na przeszkody zdecydowali sie powrocic do kraju. Polacy wracaja z Anglii, Francji, Niemiec z dalekich czesci swiata - Libanemu, Indii i Afryki aby polaczyc sie z rodzinami i wspolnie pracowac nad odbudowa swego kraju zameczonego przez nazistkich okupantow i zniszczonego wojna.

2,100,000 polakow powrocilo juz. Oni przyezinili sie w duzym stopniu do odbudowy kraju, ktora oznacza poleprzenie warunkow zyciowych. Polacy wiez wracaja - ci ktorzy wicher wojny rozszedl po calym swiecie, jak rowniez ci, ktorzy z poczatkiem wojny przekraczali granice wielu Panstw, aby walczyć za wolnosc swego kraju. Nawet ci ktorzy przedwojenna Polska nie mogla zapewnić bytu, porzucaja swoja prace zagranica aby w kraju wlasnym przjac udzial w odbudowie go. Rozpoczeliśmy prace wśrodek ruin i popiołu. Kominy fabryczne obecnie dymia sie tam gdzie niedawno byl tylko popiol. Musielismy rozpoczac od poczatku kiedy skonezyla sie okrutna zmara okupacji.

Rozbudowujemy nasz kraj przy wspolnym wysilku chlopow, robotnikow i inteligencji. Robimy to na nowej i leprzej podstawie.

Dzis Poliski chlop i robotnik nie potrzebuja szukac chleba w obcych krajach. Polscy gornicy wracaja z Francji aby pracowac we wlasnym kraju i dla siebie. Coraz to wiecej Polakiego węgla idzie w swiat przynoszac nam wzamian maszyny i surowce. Coraz to wiecej ziemi jest zasianej. Nikt nie moze umrzec z glodu. 1,500,000 Polakow ze wschodu Buga otrzymali po 10-15 ha ziemi z inwentarzem i rolniczym ekwipunkiem na ziemiach odzyskanych. Oni maja warunki, zapewniajace im przyszlosc i wiekszy dobrobyt.

Polscy gornicy po powrocie z Francji, dokad zagnala ich kiedzy niedza i brak pracy, otrzymali nie tylko prace i zarobek na odzyskanych ziemiach, lecz rowniez cieply i komfortowy dom, kulturalne warunki i polskie szkoly dla dzieci. Polska staje sie silna dzieki otrzymanym ziemiom na Odrze i Neisse. Nasza przyszlosc trzymamy we wlasnych rekach. Dzieki naszej ciezkiej pracy ziemi odzyskane, chociaz spustoszone przez odstepujacego wroga, stanowia obecnie nowe bogactwa z ich fabrykami, kopalniami, powiekszaja stopien zyciowy calogo Narodu Polskiego i stale beda go powiekszacz.

Zycie kulturalne narodu rozwija sie. Budujemy szkoly, liczba sal rekreacyjnych, teatrow, klubow sportowych rosnie narowni z ruchem profesjonalnym. Coraz to wiecej wydaje sie ksiazek i pism. Poziom kulturalny Narodu rosnie stale. Any na chwile nie zapominamy o niebezpieczestwie Niemieckim, po wszystkim, co nasz kraj musial przecierpiec. Niema drugiego Narodu, ktorzyby wiecej odczul znaczenie Niemieckiego Imperjalizmu.

Dzis nasza sila jest prawidlowa droga ktora wybralismy. Nie powinniśmy i nie chcemy ja zmienic - chcemy zbudowac silna Polske. Kozdy to juz dzis rozumie, nawet ten, kto sluchaja wrogie namowienia, staral sie odwrocic nas od niej. My bylismy i jestesmy dostatecznie silni aby przebaczyć im. Amnestia pozwoli im przyłaczyc sie do naszej pracy i oni juz sa z nami.



Progresywna stabilizacja warunków w tym kraju najlepiej świadczy o tym, że ci mieli rację, którzy wiedzieli odrazu, że Polska może być odbudowana w domu i praca. Polaki nie można budować na wygnaniu. Straciliśmy 6 milionów Polaków podczas wojny, która zrujnowała nasz kraj. Nasze wysiłki nie ~~mogły~~ powinny być stracone. Nasza przyszłość zależy od naszej współpracy. My nie możemy obojętnie patrzeć, jak Polacy pracują nad odbudową obcych krajów w chwili gdy Polska potrzebuje ich rąk dla odbudowy kraju, zniszczonego przez Niemców. Polska potrzebuje robotników.

Nie słuchajcie tych, którzy okłamują was i odnawiają od powrotu do domu i tym samym skazują was na bezowocową pracę na wygnaniu. Nie słuchajcie tych, którzy trzymają was bezsensowną spekulacją nowego konfliktu. Życie niszczy mit. Ja jeszcze raz powtarzam, Polska nie może być zbudowana na obczyźnie. Żadne wysiłki czy to zewnętrzne, czy to wewnętrzne nie w stanie są zmienić stalejszych naszych warunków. Rodacy zagranicą, Wasze miejsce w Waszym Kraju, który czeka na was. Na was czekają wasze domy rodzinne. Na was czeka Ziemia Polska i praca. Mówiliśmy to wam już dużo razy. Dzisiaj z nadzieją wiosny i znowu wzywam do was z ramienia całego Narodu Polskiego, wracajcie, Polska czeka. Nie zwlekajcie.

(Podpisal) Charles S. Miller  
Z-ca Szefa Misji.



1120/37.11

REGISTERED

SAMU SALZBURG v AMU VIENNA 452

From UNRRA Vienna 26th March 11.10 hrs

To UNRRA Salzburg

From UNRRA Vienna to Director US Zone Salzburg Nr 1964.  
Director British Zone Klagenfurt 1512  
Director French Zone Innsbruck 804.

Polish Text sent to editor's  
Office for publication by  
radio & press  
27.11.

1. Text of Prime Minister's broadcast Radio Warsaw evening 25 March follows :

Quote fellow countrymen, severe winter interrupted for a few months the possibility of your return home. It has been hard for you. Far from your dear ones and your families under difficult conditions you waited in the repatriation camps either compelled to idleness or working for strangers at a time when your country was and still is in need of your hands. This period proved once more that those who heedless of difficulties decided to return were right. Poles were coming back from England, France, Germany, they were coming from the remotest parts of the world - Lebanon, India, and Africa, to join their friends in the common effort of the rehabilitation of this country martyred by Nazi occupation and devastated by war.

Two million one hundred thousand Poles have already returned from exile. They have contributed greatly to the rehabilitation which means to the improvement of our conditions of life. Poles are coming back. Those whom the storm of war had scattered all over the world. And those who at the beginning of the war managed to cross boundaries of so many countries to fight for the freedom of their own country. And those to whom Pre-war Poland could not give the bread they needed now for the good of their native land are abandoning positions abroad they worked long to attain and are taking part in the reconstruction of their land. We have started <sup>among</sup> the rubble and the smouldering ashes. Factory chimneys now smoke where ashes smouldered not very long ago. We had to begin at the beginning when the terrible nightmare of the occupation passed.

We are rebuilding our life by the common efforts of peasants, workmen, and intellectual workers. We do it on a new and better basis.

Today a peasant or a Polish worker is no longer obliged to seek his bread in foreign lands. The Polish miner returns from France to work for his own country for himself. More and more of Polish coal flows into the world bringing back machinery and raw materials in exchange. More and more land is sown. Nobody is to be allowed to starve in Poland. A million and a half Poles from East of the Bug have received ten to fifteen hectares of land with livestock and agricultural equipment in our recovered territories. They live under conditions which ensure for reaching possibilities of further development.

It was not only work and wages that the Polish miners returning from France where once want and misery drove them, found in the recovered territories : it also was a warm and comfortable home, cultural conditions and Polish schools for their children. Poland becomes strong, thanks to her regained lands on the Oder and the Neisse. We hold our future in our own hands today. Thanks to our toil the recovered territories though devastated by the retreating enemy create new riches in their factories and mines, raise the living standard of the whole Polish nation and will continue to do so.

The cultural life of the nation develops. We build schools with great effort. The number of recreation halls, theatres and sports clubs, grows together with the professional movement. More and more books periodicals



are being issued. The cultural level of the people rises steadily and will continue to do so. Never for a moment can we forget the danger of German rapacity after what our country had to suffer. There is no other nation who felt more acutely what German imperialism is capable of.

Today our strength lies in the righteousness of the road we have chosen. We must not and will not deviate from it : we must build a strong Poland. Everybody realizes this today even those who, ~~was~~ deluded by hostile whispering, tried to block our way. We were and we are strong enough to forgive them. Amnesty will permit them to join us in our work. And they do join us.

The progressive stabilisation of conditions in this country is the best evidence that those were right who saw at once that Poland can only be rebuilt at home and only by work. Poland cannot be built in exile. We lost six million citizens in a war which destroyed our country. Our strength must not be wasted. Our future depends on our co-operation. We cannot remain unconcerned about Poles working at the reconstruction of foreign countries, about Polish hands reconstructing the land of our aggressors, Germany. And Poland lacks labour.

Do not listen to those who want to keep you from returning by means of lies and slander and want to condemn you to a fruitless existence in exile. Do not listen to those who receive you with senseless speculation on some new conflicts. Life destroys myths. I repeat again, Poland cannot be rebuilt in exile. No attempts either from outside or inside will shake the stability of our condition. Compatriots staying abroad, your place is in your own country who waits for you. Your dear ones are waiting. The soil awaits and the work. We have told you this many times. And today with spring approaching, I again appeal to you on behalf of the nation, come back to us. Poland is waiting. Unquote.

2. It is desired that you distribute to all Polish DP's in Urra camps copies of the foregoing Prime Ministers statement in Polish language.

(Signed) Charles S. Miller  
Deputy Chief of Mission

sent hm 261140

rod reg



7<sup>30</sup> p.m. 1145/26.11.  
27  
Newsp. 4 April

*File you later  
File*

UNRRA  
U.S. ZONE HEADQUARTERS

25 March 1947

RD 3

*Read over Radio: 7<sup>30</sup> p.m., 27-3  
" on Meeting: 27-3-*

To : Team Directors

Subject : Spring Repatriation Drive

*Printed in Newspaper:  
" 250 copies and distributed*

The following message from Brigadier Parminster, Chief of UNRRA Mission to Austria, will be distributed in appropriate languages to Displaced Persons in UNRRA Camps:

"You will have read or heard the messages and proclamations addressed to you by the Commanders-in-Chief, the Director General of UNRRA and the Acting Director of D.P. Operations in Europe. I should like to add my advice to that which you have already heard. The immediate national problems and dangers real or fancied, set free in your countries by the end of the war, are now nearly solved, the only country in the world that really needs you is your own, a great welcome awaits you there. Do not hesitate, but return to it, and take your rightful place in rebuilding your own state. If you wait much longer you may find that it is too late. All possible aid will be given you, but you must decide quickly. I have no doubts in advising the overwhelming majority of you to return home without fear. In your own country, surrounded by your own people and own way of life, lies your greatest chance of future happiness and security.

(sgd) R.H.R. Parminster, Brigadier  
Chief of UNRRA Mission to Austria."

DE/eb

*all*  
Director, U.S. Zone.

*Ro*

1115/26.11

(Ry)

UNRRA  
U.S. ZONE HEADQUARTERS

25 March 1947

RD 3

To : Team Directors  
Subject : Spring Repatriation Drive

The following message from Brigadier Parminster, Chief of UNRRA Mission to Austria, will be distributed in appropriate languages to Displaced Persons in UNRRA Camps:

"You will have read or heard the messages and proclamations addressed to you by the Commanders-in-Chief, the Director General of UNRRA and the Acting Director of D.P. Operations in Europe. I should like to add my advice to that which you have already heard. The immediate national problems and dangers real or fancied, set free in your countries by the end of the war, are now nearly solved, the only country in the world that really needs you is your own, a great welcome awaits you there. Do not hesitate, but return to it, and take your rightful place in rebuilding your own state. If you wait much longer you may find that it is too late. All possible aid will be given you, but you must decide quickly. I have no doubts in advising the overwhelming majority of you to return home without fear. In your own country, surrounded by your own people and own way of life, lies your greatest chance of future happiness and security."

(sgd) R.H.R. Parminster, Brigadier  
Chief of UNRRA Mission to Austria."

DE/eb

*Translated 26 March,  
Read over radio &  
Printed & posted (Ry)*

PORT: [Signature]  
Director, U.S. Zone.



300 copies  
distributed  
4RR

Główna Kwatera UNRRA

File

Odezwa do wszystkich DP

Słyszeliście lub czytaliście odezwy i proklamacje skierowane do was przez Głównodowodzącego Armii Amerykańskiej, Generalnego Dyrektora UNRRA i Dyrektora dla spraw DP w Europie.

Ze swej strony chciałbym dodać moją radę do tego co już słyszeliście. Narodowa zagadnienia i niebezpieczeństwo prawdziwe lub wyobrażone, które mogły mieć miejsce bezpośrednio po wojnie są już prawie rozwiązane i jedyny kraj na świecie który was naprawdę potrzebuje, jest wasz własny kraj i tam tylko jesteście mile widziani. Nie wachajcie się, wracajcie do domu i zajmijcie należyte miejsce przy odbudowie waszego kraju. Jeśli będziecie zwlekać, może się stać, że już będzie za późno. Wszelka możliwa pomoc będzie wam udzielona, lecz musicie się szybko zdecydować. Nie wątpię, że przeważająca większość z pośród was może bez żadnego ryzyka powrócić do kraju. W waszej Ojczyźnie w otoczeniu waszych krewnych i rodaków macie największą możliwość dla zabezpieczenia sobie szczęśliwej i bezpiecznej przyszłości.

ROBERT J. O'RKERY  
Dyrektor US Zone



UNRRA  
AUSTRIAN MISSION  
CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS

SUBJECT : Polish Basic Rights and Freedom

Admin. Order No. 344

SERIES : Austrian Mission

Vienna, 6 March 1947

The following cable received from Warsaw quotes the resolution on basic rights and freedom accorded all Polish citizens, which was unanimously passed by the Polish Parliament on 22 February 1947. This resolution will be given the fullest publicity among ~~the~~ all Polish DPs under UNRRA care as an added effort in UNRRA's repatriation activities:

1. "The Polish Parliament, as an organ of the supreme authority of the Polish nation hereby solemnly declares that in the execution of its constitutional and legislative work and its control of government activity and in determining the principal ~~task~~ trends of state policy it will continue to make ~~the~~ actual the basic rights and freedom of the citizens. These are as follows :

- A. Equality of rights, irrespective of nationality, race, religion sex, social origin, education and rank.
- B. Inviolability of person; protection of citizens' lives and properties.
- C. Freedom of conscience and religion.
- D. Right to education, freedom of scientific researches and making them public, freedom of artistic activities.
- E. Freedom of the press, of speech association, assembly, public assemblies and manifestations.
- F. The right of electing and being elected to the organs of the State.
- G. Inviolability of the home.
- H. Secrecy of correspondence and other means of communication.
- I. The right of making claims, appeals and petitions to proper State and local authorities.
- J. The right to work and rest.
- K. The right to social services and the benefits resulting from them.
- L. Care of family and of mother and child.
- M. Protection of health and the capacity of the individual to work.

At the same time the Polish Parliament declares that the law should prevent the misuse of citizens' rights and freedoms against the democratic system of the Polish Republic."

2. "Compatriots abroad, brothers and sisters after years of the German barbarian invasion after years of devoted and victorious struggles



against it after nearly three years of successful efforts in the reconstruction of our country the first session of the parliament in the reborn democratic Polish Republic appeals to you, our compatriots, to return home. For the mutual benefit of all of us we appeal to you, brothers and sisters to stand together with the whole nation in the great task of reconstruction. We have only one aim the happiness of independent democratic Poland, the strengthening of her power, the enhancement of her splendour. We wish to achieve it by the common efforts of all Poles

S- Charles S Miller  
Deputy Chief of Mission  
for R.H.R. PARMINTER, Brigadier  
Chief of UNRRA Mission to Austria



UNRRA  
U.S. ZONE HEADQUARTERS  
SALZBURG

RD3

24 March 1947

To : Team Directors  
Subject : Spring Repatriation Drive

The Director General of UNRRA has requested that the following statement be made to all Allied National Displaced Persons in the US Zone of Austria on Monday, March 24th:

"To all of you in UNRRA Camps who are seeking homes I direct this message. For almost three years now we at UNRRA have done everything in our power to help you return to your native lands. We have worked with you. We have worked with all the governments concerned with your welfare.

Now UNRRA is drawing to a close. It will administer these camps only until June 30th. It has neither the money nor the authority to continue after that date. Just how these camps will then be administered and by whom is not yet definitely known. But we are making a last great effort to give you a future of some promise. For many of you the path to such a future lies open in your native lands. I urge you to take this opportunity to return to your home countries and start life anew.

When your countries want you, there should be a hopeful future in returning. In so doing, you will leave behind the unhappy life of men and women without countries, and will participate in the reconstruction of your native lands.

While plans for repatriation and resettlement are being considered by sources other than UNRRA, these plans have not yet progressed far enough to offer any definite hope for the solution of your problems in the immediate future.

It is hoped that the International Refugee Organization will continue UNRRA's work in these camps but its organization is far from complete. On the other hand UNRRA is offering immediate assistance to those of you who wish to return home.

As for resettlement in other countries, no substantial particulars have yet been presented. Although humanitarian forces in all of the countries have been working to make such plans for a long time, we are not certain when any country will be ready to receive you in any numbers. But large numbers of you are urgently required now to help in the reconstruction of your home countries. The process of reconstruction has advanced a great deal since you were last there and it is still going forward. So those of you who have a homeland to which to return, go home to share in the important task of helping to rebuild your countries. Some of you I know are fearful. Much of this fear is based on rumors rather than on facts. The representatives

/over



Zwracam się

Do was wszystkich, którzy jesteście jeszcze w obozach UNRRA -

W ciągu trzech lat my z UNRRA czyniliśmy wszystko co jest w naszej mocy aby pomóc wam powrócić do swoich krajów rodzinnych. Pracowaliśmy z wami jak również ze wszystkimi rządami które były wami zainteresowane.

Obecnie UNRRA kończy swoją działalność. UNRRA będzie administrować obozy także do 30.6.1947. UNRRA nie ma ani upoważnienia ani środków dla dalszej pracy.

Jak i przez tego wasze obozy będą administrowane, nie wiemy napewno. Staramy się teraz wszelkimi siłami pomóc wam do przyszłości, w której możecie się czegoś spodziewać. Dla wielu z was ta droga do przyszłości jest otwarta w waszych krajach rodzinnych. Nagle was, abyście wzięli pod uwagę tą sposobność powrotu do kraju aby rozpocząć nowe życie.

Jeśli wasze państwa życzą sobie waszego powrotu, przyszłość wasza będzie pełna nadziei, jeśli powrócicie do krajów rodzinnych. Jeśli powrócicie do Ojczyzny, to zostawicie za sobą nieszczęśliwe życie bez kraju, i będziecie mieli możność brać udział w odbudowie waszego kraju.

Podczas, gdy plany w związku z repatriacją i <sup>prze</sup>śledzeniem zostały opracowane przez inne organizacje i plany te nie są dostatecznie wyszczególnione aby zaoferować szybkie rozwiązanie waszego zagadnienia. Jest nadzieja że IRO obejmie prace UNRRA, ale ta organizacja jeszcze nie jest gotowa. Z drugiej zaś strony UNRRA będzie wam pomagała we wszelki możliwy sposób, jeśli powrócicie do domu. Co się dotyczy emigracji, to niema jeszcze żadnych pewnych danych, mimo że duże organizacje nad tym pracowały, jednakże nie wiemy kiedy te państwa będą gotowe przyjąć was w wielkiej ilości. Ale duże was jest potrzebnych koniecznie do odbudowy krajów rodzinnych. Odbudowa ta zrobiła wielkie postępy od czasu kiedy ostatni raz byliście tam i praca ta idzie dalej. Tak więc ci z was, którzy jeszcze posiadają kraje rodzinne niech wracają i przyjmują udział w odbudowie swoich krajów. Niektórzy z was, jak nam wiadomo, boją się. Ta bojaźń jest oparta raczej na pogłoskach niż na faktach. Przedstawiciele waszych Państw i pracownicy UNRRA są tu, aby pomóc wam w ostryżymaniu tych faktów.

~~Przekaznik~~ Pospieszcie się i zwróćcie się do przedstawicieli waszych waszych Państw. Wielu z was napewno dowiedza się że są potrzebni w domu i że chętnie tam ich przyjmą. Oni dowiedza się w jaki sposób Rząd ich pomoże im zacząć nowe życie w swoim Ojczyźnie Kraju. Wy wszyscy wiecie, że UNRRA jak również Władze Wojskowe pomaga wam w podróży Środki transportowe będą wam dostarczone od początku aż do samego końca. Będziecie mieli należyta opiekę. Lekarze i urzędnicy z Wydziału Opieki będą wam towarzyszyli w podróży i będą się troszczyć o waszym wyżywieniu, opiece sanitarnej i o wszystkim czego potrzebowalibyście.

Jako naczelny Dyrektor wielkiej międzynarodowej organizacji, która pracowała bez przerwy, aby dopomóc nieszczęśliwym ofiarom wojny, zapewniam was, że chodzi mi tylko o wasze dobro. Pamiętajcie też, że Rada UNRRA, w której są przedstawiciele



48 Stanów Zjednoczonych, poleca administracji swej udzielić  
wam wszelkiej pomocy przy powrocie waszym do swych krajów. Decyzja co  
do powrotu do kraju należy do was. J chcę żebyście wiedzieli, że nie było  
i nie będzie pod żadnym warunkiem przymusowej repatriacji. Takie postępo-  
wanie byłoby wbrew zasadom UNRRA. Możecie się poradzić przedstawicieli  
Waszych krajów. UNRRA jest tu aby wam pomagać. Rozpatrzyć dokładnie  
sytuację. O ile możecie wrócić do domu, zdecydуйте się teraz.

Podpisał: ROBERT J. CORKERY  
Director US Zone.



Zwracam się

Do was wszystkich, którzy jesteście jeszcze w obozach UNRRA -

W ciągu trzech lat my z UNRRA czyniliśmy wszystko co jest w naszej mocy aby pomóc wam powrócić do swoich krajów rodzinnych. Pracowaliśmy z wami jak również ze wszystkimi rządami które były wami zainteresowane.

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Jak i przez kogo wssze obozy będą administrowane, nie wiemy napewno. Staramy się teraz wszelkimi siłami depomóc wam do przyszłości, w której możecie się czegoś spodziewać. Dla wielu z was ta droga do przyszłości jest otwarta w waszych krajach rodzinnych. Nagłe was, abyscie wzięli pod uwagę tą sposobność powrotu do kraju aby rozpocząć nowe życie.

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Podczas, gdy plany w związku z repatriacją i <sup>prze</sup>śiedleniem zostały opracowane przez inne organizacje i plany te nie są dostatecznie wyszczególnione aby zafiarować szybkie rozwiązanie waszego zagadnienia. Jest nadzieja że IRO obejmie prace UNRRA, ale ta organizacja jeszcze nie jest gotowa. Z drugiej zaś strony UNRRA będzie wam pomagała we wszelki możliwy sposób, jesli powrócicie do domu. Co się tyczy emigracji, to niema jeszcze żadnych pewnych danych, mimo że duże organizacje nad tym pracowały, jednakże nie wiemy kiedy te państwa będą gotowe przyjąć was w wielkiej ilości. Ale duże was jest potrzebnych koniecznie do odbudowy krajów rodzinnych. Odbudowa ta zrobiła wielkie postępy od czasu kiedy ostatni raz byliście tam i praca ta idzie dalej. Tak więc ci z was, którzy jeszcze posiadają kraje rodzinne niech wracają i przyjmują udział w odbudowie swoich krajów. Niektórzy z was, jak nam wiadomo, boją się. Ta bojaźń jest oparta raczej na pogłoskach niż na faktach. Przedstawiciele waszych Państw i pracownicy UNRRA są tu, aby pomóc wam w utrzymaniu tych faktów.

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Podpisał: ROBERT J. CORKERY  
Director US Zone.



UNRRA  
U.S. ZONE HEADQUARTERS  
SALZBURG

RD3

24 March 1947

To : Team Directors  
Subject : Spring Repatriation Drive

The Director General of UNRRA has requested that the following statement be made to all Allied National Displaced Persons in the US Zone of Austria on Monday, March 24th:

"To all of you in UNRRA Camps who are seeking homes I direct this message. For almost three years now we at UNRRA have done everything in our power to help you return to your native lands. We have worked with you. We have worked with all the governments concerned with your welfare.

Now UNRRA is drawing to a close. It will administer these camps only until June 30th. It has neither the money nor the authority to continue after that date. Just how these camps will then be administered and by whom is not yet definitely known. So we are making a last great effort to give you a future of some promise. For many of you the path to such a future lies open in your native lands. I urge you to take this opportunity to return to your home countries and start life anew.

When your countries want you, there should be a hopeful future in returning. In so doing, you will leave behind the unhappy life of men and women without countries, and will participate in the reconstruction of your native lands.

While plans for repatriation and resettlement are being considered by sources other than UNRRA, these plans have not yet progressed far enough to offer any definite hope for the solution of your problems in the immediate future.

It is hoped that the International Refugee Organization will continue UNRRA's work in these camps but its organization is far from complete. On the other hand UNRRA is offering immediate assistance to those of you who wish to return home.

As for resettlement in other countries, no substantial particulars have yet been presented. Although humanitarian forces in all of the countries have been working to make such plans for a long time, we are not certain when any country will be ready to receive you in any numbers. But large numbers of you are urgently required now to help in the reconstruction of your home countries. The process of reconstruction has advanced a great deal since you were last there and is still going forward. So those of you who have a homeland to which to return, go home to share in the important task of helping to rebuild your countries. Some of you I know are fearful. Much of this fear is based on rumours rather than on facts. The representatives

/over



of the Government of your homelands and the UNRRA workers are here to help you to get the facts. Let me urge you to consult with your Government's representatives. Many will learn that they are welcome home even as they are needed home. They will learn what their Governments will do to help them resume life in their native lands. All of you know that UNRRA, along with the Military, will help you on your journey. Your transportation from beginning to end will be provided. You will be given necessary care. You will have doctors and welfare officers accompanying you to attend to your health, food and other needs.

As Director General of a great international organization which has worked unceasingly to help the unfortunate victims of war, let me assure you that it is your welfare that we have in mind. Let us remember, too, that the Council of UNRRA, representing 48 United Nations has directed the administration to do everything possible to assist you in returning home. The decision to return to your homelands rests with you. I want you to know that there has been no forcible repatriation, nor will there be under any circumstances. Such action would be contrary to the policy of UNRRA.

Your Governments' representatives are available for consultation. UNRRA people are here to help you. Consider the situation fully. If you can go home, by all means make the decision to do so now. "

ROBERT J. CORKERY  
Director, U.S. Zone.

RJC/EB



UNRRA  
U.S. ZONE HEADQUARTERS  
SALZBURG

10:00 a.m.  
27.  
Newspaper 2 April

RD3

24 March 1947

Read over Radio: 10<sup>00</sup> a.m., 27-3  
" : on Meeting: 27-3-

To : Team Directors

Subject : Spring Repatriation Drive

Printed in Newspaper:  
" 250 copies and distributed

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ROBERT J. CORKERY  
Director, U.S. Zone.

RJC/EB



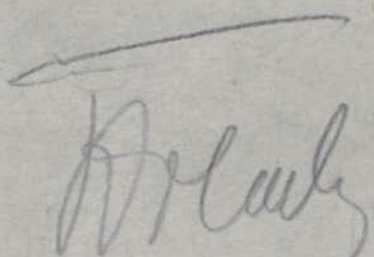
25. March 1947

Do Redakcji

Proszę o ogłoszenia codzienne ( w przeciągu jednego tygodnia) załączone artykuły przez radję w odstępach parugodzinowych poczynawszy od artykułu podpisanego przez Lt. Gen. GEOFFREY KEYES (to znaczy na przykład pierwszy artykuł o godz. 7.30, drugi o godz. 10, trzeci o godz. 12 albo po-obiedzie etc. )

Proszę także o przedrukowanie ich kolejno w gazetce .Pierwszy artykuł ma okazać się w pierwszej gazecie która będzie drukowana.

z polecenia pana Dyrektora :

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'R. Clauz', is written below the typed text. Above the signature is a long, thin horizontal line.



*File*

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF REVENUE

RD3

24 March 1947

To : Team Directors  
Subject : Spring Repatriation Drive

The following message of the Acting Chief of UNRRA Displaced Persons Operations will be distributed in appropriate languages to displaced persons in UNRRA camps:

"A message to all those in UNRRA camps throughout Germany, Austria, Italy and the Middle East who can return to their homes from Myer Cohen, Acting Chief of UNRRA's Displaced Persons Operations:

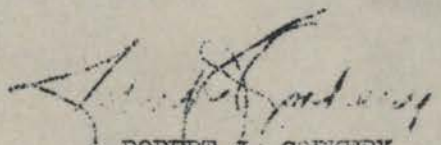
Go home this spring those of you who can, go home to help your countrymen rebuild - and to share the fruit of that rebuilding. Such is my message to you.

We of UNRRA have worked with you and lived with you. We know your problems and are in touch with those in your homelands who would solve those problems.

From the UNRRA Mission in Poland, from the UNRRA Mission in Yugoslavia, come reports which tell how much your countrymen have need of you. They are working at a great task, the task of reconstruction, and they call upon you to join them. There is work for all. There is a livelihood for all. There is dignity for all.

Make no mistake about this, do not be misled by false rumours - and remember, too, that UNRRA now and before will not, repeat not, be a party to any forcible repatriation, but to remain behind is to face the most dark and doubtful of futures, and the opportunity to go home - to be sent home at no expense to you and with every necessary care for your wellbeing and comfort - is again being offered you.

Seize this opportunity now. Your relatives, your friends, your country wait for you."

  
ROBERT J. CONKERY  
Director, U.S. Zone.

EE

*Translated & sent to Mr. Dolacki to be disseminated by newspaper & radio.*

*25.11.47.*



7:30 pm  
26  
Newsp. 50

RD3

24 March 1947

Read: over Radio: 7<sup>30</sup> p.m., 26-3-  
" : on Meeting: 27-3

To : Team Directors

Subject : Spring Repatriation Drive

Printed in Newspaper:  
" 250 copies and distributed

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ROBERT J. CORKERY  
Director, U.S. Zone.

EB



U D E E Z W A MYER COHEN a SZEFA UNRRA dla spraw DP do wszystkich DP w obozach UNRRA w Niemczech, Austrii, Włochach i na Bałkanach, którzy mogą powrócić do swoich krajów.

Niech każdy z was kłery może, powraca do swego kraju jeszcze tej wiosny aby pomóc swoim rodakom w odbudowie kraju i dzielić<sup>się</sup> z nimi razem owocami tej odbudowy - taka jest moja rada.

UNRRA pracowała z wami i była z wami. My rozumiemy wasze zagadnienia i jesteśmy w kontakcie z ludźmi w waszych krajach, którzy te wasze zagadnienia mogliby rozwiązać.

Od Misji UNRRA w Polsce, Jugosławii otrzymujemy sprawozdania stwierdzające jak bardzo wasi ziemkowie was potrzebują. Oni mają elbrzymie zadanie, zadanie odbudowy kraju i wzywają was do połączenia się z nimi. Znajdźcie się praca dla wszystkich. Znajdźcie się zarobek dla wszystkich. Znajdźcie się godność dla wszystkich.

Mie miejcie zastrzeżenia co do tego, nie wierzcie fałszywym pogłoskom - i pamiętajcie że UNRRA teraz jak i przedtym nie będzie pomagać przymusowej repatriacji, ale pozostając tu, macie przed sobą bardzo ciemną i wątpliwą przyszłość i tracicie możność powrócić do domu zadarmo i jeszcze raz ofiaruje się wam wszelką pomoc i opiekę w czasie podróży.

Skorzystajcie z tej okazji. Wasza Rodzina, Wasi przyjaciele i wasz Kraj czeka na was.

Podpisał: ROBERT J. CORKERY  
Dyrektor US Zone.



O D. ERZ W A MYER COHEN a SZEFA UNRRA dla spraw DP do wszystkich DP w obozach UNRRA w Niemczech, Austrii, Włochach i na Balkanach, którzy mogą powrócić do swoich krajów.

Niech każdy z was krety może powrócić do swego kraju jeszcze tej wiosny aby pomóc swoim rodakom w odbudowie kraju i dzielić z nimi razem owocami tej odbudowy - taka jest moja rada.

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Podpisł: ROBERT J. CORKERY  
Dyrektor US Zone.



*Barack Zachodni polny et. 8*

Q D E Z W A

MYER C'HEEN a SZEFA UNRRA dla spraw DP do wszystkich DP w obozach UNRRA w Niemczech, Austrii, Włoszech i na Bałkanach, którzy mogą powrócić do swoich krajów.

Niech każdy z was który może powróci do swego kraju jeszcze tej wiosny, aby pomóc swoim rodakom w odbudowie kraju i dzielić się z nimi razem cieciami tej odbudowy taka jest moja rada.

UNRRA pracowała z wami i była z wami. My rozumiemy wasze zagadnienia i jesteśmy w kontakcie z ludźmi w waszych krajach, którzy te wasze zagadnienia mogliby rozwiązać.

Od Misji UNRRA w Polsce, Jugosławii otrzymujemy sprawozdania stwierdzające jak bardzo wasi ziemkowie was potrzebują. Oni mają olbrzymie zadanie, zadanie odbudowy kraju i wzywają was do połączenia się z nimi. Znajdzie się praca dla wszystkich. Znajdzie się zarębek dla wszystkich. Znajdzie się godność dla wszystkich.

Nie miejcie zastrzeżeń co do tego, nie wiercie fałszywym pogłoskom - i pamiętajcie że UNRRA teraz jak i przedtem nie będzie pomagać przymusowej repatriacji, ale pozostając tu, macie przed sobą bardzo ciemną i wątpliwą przyszłość i tracicie możność powrócić do domu za darmo i jeszcze raz ofiaruje się wam wszelką pomoc i opiekę w czasie podróży.

Skorzystajcie z tej okazji. Wasza Rodzina, Wasi przyjaciele i wasz Kraj czeka na was.

Podpisał: ROBERT J. CORKERY  
Dyrektor US Zone



COPY

1000 a.m.  
26  
Newsp. 28

From: CG ZCA

22 March 1947

Ref : GNMHG 2408

Unclassified

Read over radio: 10<sup>00</sup> a.m. 26-3-  
" on Meeting : 27-3-  
Printed in newspaper: 28-3  
" 250 copies and distributed

It is directed that the following proclamations of General Keyes be posted in United Nations Displaced Persons Camps, Polish United Nation Displaced Persons Camps and Yugoslav United Nations Displaced Persons Camps by 24 March 1947:

Headquarters United States Forces Austria

To All United Nation Displaced Persons in the United States Zone, Austria

Now that spring is here and early planting season is soon to begin the United States Government in conjunction with UNRRA urge your early return to your Homeland.

Winter Hardships will soon be over and there is before you a full spring, summer and fall to get settled and established with your family in your native land where you are welcome and urgently needed by your country.

In order to aid your resettlement, sixty day ration will be provided each repatriant under this program at his Homeland destination. This gift from the United States Government with the assistance of UNRRA should alleviate all fears of insufficient food upon your return.

Now is your opportunity to begin anew among your own people. Reflect on your present situation here and of the future in store for you as a foreigner in a foreign land torn by war.

Act now! Your Local Camp Director or your Governmental Repatriation Mission will help you to be repatriated!

(signed) Geoffrey Keyes  
Lt. General. US Army  
Deputy Commanding General



Od : Dowodstwa Armii Amerykanskej  
Do : Wszystkich DP Narodow Zjednoczonych w Amerykanskej Strefie  
Okupacyjnej Austrii.

1. Teraz z nadejsciem wiosny i zblizeniem sie wiosennych prac rolnych Rząd Stanow Zjednoczonych w porozumieniu z UNRRA wzywa was do najjakszybszego powrotu do kraju.
2. Ciezka zima niedlugo sie skonczy i przed wami wiosna, lato i jesien i macie moznosc osiedlic sie znowu z rodzina w waszym kraju, gdzie was z radoscia powitaja i gdzie potrzebni jestescie dla odbudowy kraju.
3. Aby wam pomoc w cuasie waszego przesiedlenia, kazdy repatriant otrzyma na 60 dni aprowizacje z chwila przybycia do swego miejsca przeznaczenia. Ten dar Rządu Stanow Zjednoczonych, zaofiarowany wam za posrednictwem UNRRA, powinien usunac wszystkie wasze troski, zwiazane z waszym wyzywieniem od chwili powrotu do Ojczyzny.
4. W ten sposob daje sie was moznosc rozpoczecia waszego nowego zycia wsrod waszych Rodakow w Kraju. Pomyslcie o waszej obecnej sytuacji na obczyznie i o przyszlosci, ktora was czeka tutaj jako cudzoziemcow w kraju obcym i zniszczonym przez wojne.
5. Namyslcie sie nad tym. Wasz Dyrektor Obozu jak rowniez wasza Misja Repatriacyjna pomaga wam w repatriacji do Ojczyzny.

Podpis: Geoffrey Keyes  
Lt. Gen United States Army  
Deputy Commanding General.



Od : Dowodstwa Armii Amerykanskej  
Do : Wszystkich DP Narodow Zjednoczonych w Amerykanskej Strefie  
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4. W ten sposob daje sie wam moznosc rozpoczecia waszego nowego zycia wsrod waszych Rodakow w Kraju. Pomyslcie o waszej obecnej sytuacji na obczyźnie i o przyszlosci, ktora was czeka tutaj jako cudzoziemcow w kraju obcym i zniszczonym przez wojne.
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Podpis: Geoffrey Keyes  
Lt.Gen United States Army  
Deputy Commanding General.



Od : Dowodstwa Armii Amerykanskej  
Do : Wszystkich DP Narodow Zjednoczonych w Amerykanskej Strefie  
Okupacyjnej Austrii.

1. Teraz z nadejsciem wiosny i zblizeniem sie wiosennych prac rolnych Rzad Stanow Zjednoczonych w porozumieniu z UNRRA wzywa was do najjakszybszego powrotu do kraju.
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3. Aby wam pomoc w cuasie waszego przesiedlenia, kazdy repatriant otrzyma na 60 dni aprowizacje z chwila przybycia do swego miejsca przeznaczenia. Ten dar Rządu Stanow Zjednoczonych, zaofiarowany wam za posrednictwem UNRRA powinien usunac wszystkie wasze troski, zwiazane z waszym wyzywieniem od chwili powrotu do Ojczyzny.
4. W ten sposob daje sie was moznosc rozpoczecia waszego nowego zycia wsrod waszych Rodakow w Kraju. Pomyslcie o waszej obecnej sytuacji na obczyznie i o przyszlosci, ktora was czeka tutaj jako cudzoziemcow w kraju obcym i zniszczonym przez wojne.
5. Namyslcie sie nad tym. Wasz Dyrektor Obozu jak rowniez wasza Misja Repatriacyjna potoga wam w repatriacji do Ojczyzny.

Podpis: Geoffrey Keyes  
Lt. Gen United States Army  
Deputy Commanding General.



Od : DOWODZTWA ARMII AMERYKANSKIEJ

Do : Wszystkich DP Narodów Zjednoczonych w Amerykańskiej Strefie Okupacyjnej Austrii.

1. Teraz z nadejściem wiosny i zbliżeniem się Wiosennych prac rolnych Rząd Stanów Zjednoczonych w porozumieniu z UNRRA wzywa was do jaknajszybszego powrotu do kraju.
2. Ciężka zima niedługo się skończy i przed wami wiosna, lato i jesień i macie możność osiedlić się znów z rodziną w waszym kraju, gdzie was z radością powitają i gdzie potrzebni jesteście dla odbudowy kraju.
3. Aby wam pomóc w czasie waszego przesiedlenia, każdy repatriant otrzyma aprowizację na 60 dni z chwilą przybycia do swego miejsca przeznaczenia. Ten dar Rządu Stanów Zjednoczonych, zafiarowany wam za pośrednictwem UNRRA powinien usunąć wszystkie wasze troski związane z waszym wyżywieniem od chwili waszego powrotu do Ojczyzny.
4. W ten sposób daje się wam możność rozpoczęcia waszego nowego życia wśród waszych Rodaków w Kraju. Pomyślcie o waszej obecnej sytuacji na obczyźnie i o przyszłości która was czeka tutaj jako cudzoziemców w kraju obcym i zniszczonym przez wojnę.
5. Namyślcie się nad tym. Wasz Dyrektor Obozu jak również Wasza Misja repatriacyjna pomaga wam w repatriacji do Ojczyzny.

Podpis: GEOFFREY KEYES  
Lt. Gen. United States  
Army Deputy Commanding General.



OD : DOWODSTWA ARMII AMERYKANSKIEJ

DO : Wszystkich DP Narodow Zjednoczonych w Amerykańskiej Szrefie  
Okupacyjnej Austrii.

1. Teraz z nadejściem wiosny i zbliżeniem się Wiosennych prac rolnych Rząd Stanow Zjednoczonych w porozumieniu z UNRRA wzywa was do jaknajszybszego powrotu do kraju.
2. Ciepka zima niedługo się skńczy i przed wami wiosna, lato i jesień i macie możność osiedlić się znowu z rodziną w waszym kraju, gdzie was z radością powitają i gdzie potrzebni jesteście dla odbudowy kraju.
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5. Namyślcie się nad tym. Wasz Dyrektor Obezu jak również Wasza Misja repatriacyjna pomaga wam w repatriacji do Ojczyzny.

Podpis: GEOFFREY REYES  
Lt.Gen. United States Army  
Deputy Commanding General.



COPY

From: CG ZCA

22 March 1947

Ref : GNMHG 2408

Unclassified

It is directed that the following proclamations of General Keyes be posted in United Nations Displaced Persons Camps, Polish United Nation Displaced Persons Camps and Yugoslav United Nations Displaced Persons Camps by 24 March 1947:

Headquarters United States Forces Austria

To All United Nations Displaced Persons in the United States Zone, Austria

Now that spring is here and early planting season is soon to begin the United States Government in conjunction with UNRRA urge your early return to your Homeland.

Winter Hardships will soon be over and there is before you a full spring, summer and fall to get settled and established with your family in your native land where you are welcome and urgently needed by your country.

In order to aid your resettlement, sixty day ration will be provided each repatriant under this program at his Homeland destination. This gift from the United States Government with the assistance of UNRRA should alleviate all fears of insufficient food upon your return.

Now is your opportunity to begin anew among your own people. Reflect on your present situation here and of the future in store for you as a foreigner in a foreign land torn by war.

Act now! Your Local Camp Director or your Governmental Repatriation Mission will help you to be repatriated!

(signed) Geoffrey Keyes  
Lt. General. US Army  
Deputy Commanding General



Hellbrunn

File

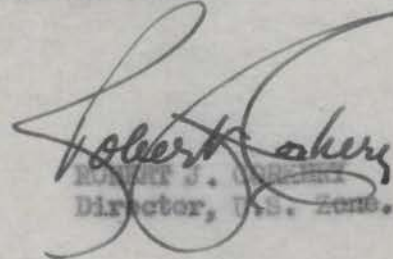
UNRRA  
U.S. ZONE HEADQUARTERS  
SALZBURG

24 March 1947

ED 3

To : Team Directors  
Subject : Spring Repatriation Drive

You are directed to bring immediately to the attention of all inhabitants of your camp the attached statements of the Deputy Commanding General of USIA and the Director General of UNRRA.

  
ROBERT J. CASPER  
Director, U.S. Zone.

RJC/eb

Received 4:30 PM  
24-3-47

Posted in camp 24-3-47  
in English

Translations made 24-3-47  
at night, and

Read over Camp radio  
24-3-47

BC



File  
Repatriation  
Material

Iss by  
Rep. Mission

# WHAT EVERY RETURNING CITIZEN SHOULD KNOW.

The following answers to questions most asked by Polish D.Ps 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?

A. Poland welcomes all Poles who will work. The earlier you come, the better prospect and job you will have and there will be no discrimination against you for having delayed.

2. Q. Is there work for me in Poland?

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 workshops are in urgent need of technicians and workers.

3. Q. How do I get work?

A. You should enquire at your local Labour Exchange as soon as you arrive home.

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 more and more tools of different kinds are becoming available.

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 come, 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

7. Q. If I do not like the place I go 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.

cont'd....



## 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 rumours. 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 specialising 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. The allocation of the land is dependant 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 organise transport to one place, but nevertheless the Polish Government does not try to influence anybody in his final choice and in some cases the repatriants 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 centres.
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 in cattle, but it is part of the Polish import programme. Livestock, machinery and seeds are distributed by local agricultural committees in consultation with Social Welfare Committees. At present the demand of 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 fertilizers 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 PUR 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 repatriants and settlers on the western territories

A. The State attempts to help repatriants 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 /AK/?

A. The Government considers that in the AK were very many good Poles who hated the Germans and loved Poland and fought for her liberation. The Polish population honours 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 AK 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? /NKZ/

A. Naturally, the Polish Government who have taken the necessary military and police measures.

24. Q. What happens to repatriants from the East and those who returned from the West but 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 all wed 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 US and Brit. Authorities allow you to load on to the transport. There are no restrictions on the part of the Polish Government.



27. Q. How much of what I bring the Polish Government take from me in Customs-duty?

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 a 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 words has been heard.

A. International mail facilities for letters written in Polish have only this month been authorized by the Allied Authorities and arrangements 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 employing not 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 CH of PUR in Lodz have records of all the repatriants from the East and the West. Apply to them and give them 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 repatriants 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 zl. In addition, repatriants are entitled to receive investment loans to assist them in resettlement. The average loan may be 15000 zl. Artisans have also been entitled to loans amounting to between 15000/20000 zl. A shopkeeper would be allocated a shop and receive a loan for starting



cont'd....

5.

his business. Peasants in the Western territories are exempted from taxes for a period of two 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.



### Co kazdy repatriant musi wiedziec.

Nastepujace odpowiedzi na pytania najczesciej zadawane przez DP's zostaly otrzymane przez UNRRA w zwiazku z dyskusja w Warszawie i z Polska Centralna Misja Repatriacyjna w Niemczech.

#### Praca i zatrudnienie.

1. P. Czy ja bede mile widziany po tak spoznionym powrocie?  
O. Polska powita kazdego polaka, ktory bedzie pracowal. Nim wczesniej powrocicie, tym lepsze widoki i lepsza praca bedziecie mieli i zadnej roznicy nie bedzie dla tych co sie spoznili z powrotem.
2. P. Czy bedzie praca dla mnie?  
O. Tak. Jest wiecej pracy nizeli pracujacych jak na wsi, tak i w miastach. W fabrykach i w odzyskanych ziemiach na Dolnym Slasku wciaz jeszcze pracuja niemcy, bo brak jest Polskich robotnikow. W tym wyjatkovym czasie jest stosunkowo latwo otrzymac w krotkim czasie kwalifikacje techniczne, nauczyc sie obslugiwac maszyny, ktore jeszcze czesciowo sa obslugiwane przez niemcow. W calej Polsce fabryki i warsztaty niezwlocznie potrzebuja technikow i robotnikow.
3. P. W jaki sposob ja otrzymam prace?  
O. Poszukujacy pracy ma zglosic sie w miejscowym Biurze Pracy zaraz po powrocie do kraju.
4. P. Ja nie mam narzedzi ..... Czy dostane ich?  
O. Narzedzia i ekwipunek wydaje sie robotnikom, gdy zachodzi potrzeba. Z poczatkiem repatriacji byl duzy brak narzedzi, lecz teraz to wiecej roznego rodzaju narzedzi jest do dyspozycji.
5. P. Czy ja bede musial placic za narzedzia? teraz?  
O. Nie. Narzedzia i ekwipunek wydawane sa przez Rzad na podstawie dlugoterminowych rat.
6. P. Ja nie mam zamiaru osiedlic sie na stale tam z kad przyjechalem, lecz chcialbym odwiedzic swoich krewnych i przyjaciol tam przed osiedleniem sie gdzieindziej. Czy jest to mozliwe?  
O. Istnieja ulgi dla wolnego przejazdu kolejowego na jakis czas po powrocie repatrianta do Polski co daje mu moznosc odwiedzic nie jedna lecz wiecej miejscowosci.
7. P. Jesli mi sie nie bedzie podobala placowka, czy moze ja zmienic?  
O. Tak.
8. P. Czy moze miec pewnosc, ze dzieci moje beda mieli moznosc uczeszczenia do szkoly?  
O. Rzad specjalnie poszerza ulgi dla uczacych sie, skutkiem czego wolna nauka moze byc kazdemu zapewniona. Uniwersytety, szkoly techniczne i zawodowe sa przepelnione i mamy juz wiecej studentow jak przed wojna. Potrzebujemy wiecej nauczycieli.

#### Rolnictwo

9. P. Dla otrzymania ziemi, czy musze byc rolnikiem?  
O. Nie koniecznie, ale przed otrzymaniem jej, musi Pan nam uprzedzic ja.
10. P. Czy rolnicy otrzymuja ziemie na wlasnosc? Ile ziemi otrzymuja?  
O. Ziemia, ktora Pan otrzyma jest Panska prywatna wlasnoscia. Kazda osoba, ktora otrzymuje ziemie, automatycznie staje sie jej wlasicielem. Otrzymuje ziemie, automatycznie staje sie jej wlasicielem. Otrzymuje sie na wlasnosc od 7 do 15 ha.



11. P. Czy jest planowane urządzenie kolektywizacji wsi?  
O. Opowiadania dotyczące kolektywizacje, które Pan słyszy - to tylko słuchy. W interesach Rządu Polskiego jest utrzymanie prywatnej własności, która byłaby tak duża aby mogła być samowystarczalna. Kolektywizacja wsi nie jest nigdzie w Polsce wprowadzona i nie będzie.
12. P. Co się stało z wielkimi prywatnymi i państwowymi majątkami?  
O. Głównym zadaniem reformy rolnej jest podział ziemi między włościan. Oto dlatego duże majątki zostały podzielone. Jednakże pokazowe majątki, które zajmowały się produkcją nasion, pszczoł itd. przeszły we własność Rządu. W wielu wypadkach były właściciele pozostali w swoim majątku w charakterze kierownika.
13. P. Jak dużo ziemi mogę otrzymać?  
O. Przydział ziemi zależy od jakości gruntu, liczby członków rodziny i zdolności grupy do całkowitego uprawiania roli.
14. P. Czy mogę wybrać ziemię, którą otrzymam i gdzie to ma być?  
O. Tak. Każdy wybiera sobie miejsce osiedlenia. W niektórych wypadkach to stwarza trudności Rządowi Polskiemu, ponieważ jest ciężko zorganizować transport do jednego miejsca, lecz nie zważając na to Rząd Polski nie stara się wpływać na nikogo w jego ostatecznym wyborze i w niektórych wypadkach repatriant może sobie nawet wybrać przydział ziemi, jeśli jest dużo jej w tym rejonie.
15. P. Byłem właścicielem roli/czyli innych wartości/ na wschód od Bugu, czy otrzymam odszkodowanie za ziemię, inwentarz i ekwipunek?  
O. Tak, Pan otrzyma ziemię w granicach Polskiego Państwa i będzie Pan miał te same możliwości, jak i inni co do podziału narzędzi, nasion i inwentarza.
16. P. Moje gospodarstwo było zrabowane przez Niemców. Do kogo mam się skarżyć?  
O. Pan ma wysłać skargę do Rządu Polskiego. Szczegóły, jak to się robi, mogą być otrzymane w Szczecinie lub Działach w obozach przejściowych.
17. P. Jak ja otrzymam nasiona i żywy inwentarz?  
O. Nasiona i żywy inwentarz przydzielane są przez Rząd na warunkach płatniczych. Obecnie odczuwa się duży brak bydła, lecz import bydła jest w programie Polskiego Importu. Żywy inwentarz, maszyny i nasiona są rozdzielane przez miejski komitet rolny w porozumieniu z komitetem Społecznej Opieki. Obecnie podania o przydział żywego inwentarza znacznie przewyższają zapasy. Dla tego też Rząd Polski popiera chów bydła, koni i świń. Chów taki istnieje w Chorzowie i spodziewamy się importu większej ilości bydła.
18. P. Czy istnieje fachowa i rolnicza pomoc dla rolników?  
O. Są instruktorzy rolni, specjaliści od chowu etc., którzy regularnie objeżdżają kraj. Proszę tego każdy może zgłosić się po radę do miejscowego biura samopomocy rolników. Stale odczuwa się brak instruktorów, lecz nowi instruktorzy przechodzą kurs w szkołach rolniczych.
19. P. Ja nie mam ani pieniędzy ani domu, do którego mogłbym wrócić. Czy otrzymam pieniądze na życie?  
O. PIR wskaże Panu miejsce osiedlenia się, pomoże do odnalezienia pracy i w specjalnych wypadkach otrzyma zapomogę od Państwa.

#### Pytania dotyczące Państwa i Prawa.

20. P. Czy Państwo udziela pomocy repatriantom i żołnierzom na ziemiach zachodnich?  
O. Państwo stara się pomagać repatriantom i żołnierzom wszelkimi sposobami, przez udzielenie pożyczki, dostarczenie żywego inwentarza i maszyn, bydła, nasion itd. Rolnicy na ziemiach zachodnich są zwolnieni na czas do 2 lat od podatków.



21. P. Jakie jest stanowisko Rządu do byłych żołnierzy i oficerów AK?  
O. Rząd uważa, że w AK było dużo dobrych Polaków, którzy nienawidzili Niemców, kochali Ojczyznę i walczyli za jej uwolnienie. Polski naród czci pamięć wszystkich poległych w walce za Polskę i szanuje wszystkich Polskich żołnierzy, którzy ocalili. Rząd oczekuje od żołnierzy byłej AK tej samej uczciwej i lojalnej pracy, jak oczekuje jej od każdego obywatela Demokratycznej Polski.
22. P. Czy prawda jest, że wszyscy Polacy z poza Bugu wysyłani są do Siberii?  
O. Nie. To nie jest prawda, przeciwnie, 2 miliony Polaków ze wschodu Buga powróciło już do kraju i zostali osiedleni w Polsce.
23. P. Kto mnie będzie bronił przed bandytami?  
O. Oczywiście, Polskie Państwo, które ma potrzebne ku temu środki wojskowe i policyjne.
24. P. Co staje się z repatriantami ze wschodu i tymi którzy powracają z zachodu, lecz mieszkali przed wojną za Bugiem?  
O. Naszym życzeniem jest repatriować wszystkich Polaków ze wschodu, jak i z zachodu. Polacy, powracający z zachodu, którzy mieszkali do 1939 za Bugiem, jak i Polacy ze wschodu mogą osiedlić się na ziemiach zachodnich, nie robi się między nimi żadnej różnicy co do ich osiedlenia. Dotyczy to również byłych żołnierzy, którzy mają te same prawa.
25. P. Czy mogą Polacy wrócić na wschód Buga?  
O. Jeśli Pan jest obywatelem Polskim i chce mieć prawa Polaka, nie będzie Pan przesiedlony na wschód od Buga, ponieważ te terytoria stanowią teraz część Unii Sowieckiej, lecz jeśli Pan uważa siebie za obywatela Sowieckiego, musi Pan zwrócić się do Rządu USSR.
26. P. Ile mebli ja mogę przywieźć z Niemiec?  
O. Pan może przywieźć tak dużo jak władze Amerykańskie i Brytyjskie pozwolą załadować do transportu. Żadnych ograniczeń ze strony Rządu Polskiego nie ma.
27. P. Ile z tego, co ja przywiezie Rząd Polski zarządzi opłaty celnej.  
O. Nic.
28. P. Czy będę mógł pojechać, gdzie chce? i jak ja tam dojadę?  
O. Rząd Polski daje wolny transport kolejowy do miejsca, do którego repatriant chce jechać. Wybór zależy od repatrianta.
29. P. Ja miałem pieniądze w PKO przed tym jak Niemcy zabrali je. Kto mi je zwróci?  
O. To stanowi część odszkodowania, co do którego musi Pan złożyć swoje pretensje do Rządu.
30. P. Dlaczego dużo naszych przyjaciół, którzy wrócili przedtym do Polski i obiecali napisać, nie nam dotychczas nie napisali?  
O. Międzynarodowe zarządzenia pocztowe dla listów w języku polskim tylko w tym miesiącu były zatwierdzone przez Władze Alianckie i dlatego teraz dopiero poczynione zostały kroki dla przyspieszenia ruchu pocztowego.
31. P. Dlaczego nie pozwala się pisać o warunkach w Polsce? Ja napisałem dużo listów, lecz nie otrzymałem odpowiedzi.  
O. Odpowiedz na te pytanie patrz wyżej. Rząd Polski nie stawia żadnych przeszkód ludziom, którzy chcą pisać o warunkach w Polsce.
32. P. Czy Państwo nie zabierze odenniej własności? Jaka korzyść jest pracy?  
O. Jeśli Pan był właścicielem ziemi przed wojną, może Pan zatrzymać tak dużo, jak Pan i rodzina Pana w stanie są ją obrabiać. Również fabryki, które mają nie więcej jak 50 robotników, pozostają prywatną własnością. Jeśli Pan jest właścicielem dużego domu i nie jest Pan w stanie sam go zająć, dom ten może być zarekwirowany przez Rząd dla umieszczenia innych lokatorów. W teraźniejszych warunkach mieszkaniowych system ten jest przyjęty w wielu innych krajach poza Polską.



33. P. Moi przyjaciele sa wszyscy w obozie i my nie chcemy rozlaczac sie. Oni pochodza z poza Bugu. Czy nas rozlacza?
- O. Jesli jakas grupa powraca i osiedla sie jako jednostka, otrzymaja wszelka mozliwa pomoc. Rząd Polski urzadzil juz duzo takich osiedli i ma nadzieje, ze bedzie ich wiecej.
34. P. Ja jestem Polakiem z Polskiej Ukrainy i nie widzialem jeszcze swojej rodziny. Slyszałem, ze jest ona w nowych terenach. Jak ja ich odszukam? Moja rodzina zostala przesiedlona ze wschodu Polski. Czy byla wyslana do Rosji?
- O. CH i PUR maja kartoteki wszystkich repatriantow ze wschodu i zachodu. Niech sie Pan tam zwroci i te urzedy dadza Panu informacje, ktorych Pan zadaj i pomoga Panu.
35. P. Jaka finansowa pomoc moge oczekiwac na przesiedlenie?
- O. Wysokosc finansowej pomocy dla repatriantow po ich powrocie jest rozna i zalezy od kredytow otrzymywanych przez lokalne wladze repatriacyjne. Swego czasu, kiedy mozna bylo otrzymac duze kredyty, suma ta wynosila 1000 zl. W dodatku repatriant byl upowazniony do otrzymania pozyczki jako zapomogi przy przesiedleniu. Przecietna wysokosc pozyczki 15000 zl. Rzemieslnicy mogli otrzymac rowniez pozyczke od 15000 - 20000 zl. Sklepikarz moze otrzymac sklep i pozyczke, aby mogl zaczac interes. Rolnicy na ziemiach zachodnich zwolnieni sa od podatkow na przeciaz 2 lat.
36. P. Jakie racje zywnosciowe ja otrzymam po powrocie?
- O. Od Rządu Polskiego - 1 kategorii racje robotnika w ciagu 30 dni, potem normalna polska racje.  
Od UNRRA - specjalna 60-dniowa racje, ktora ma pomoc Panu do rozpoczecia nowego rodzinnego zycia.



*Distributed  
on 11 April 1947  
350 copies YHR*

" Rząd (Polski) oświadcza, że amnestia będzie udzielona, jeśli osoby zainteresowane zgłoszą się do Polskiego Oficera Łącznikowego przed 25 -go kwietnia, w celu zameldowania się do repatriacji i rehabilitacji".



UNRRA TEAM 316  
HELLBRUNN D.P. CAMPS 10-11  
SALZBURG

11 March 1947

TO : Director U. S. Zone, Austria  
FROM : Director Hellbrunn D.P. Camps  
SUBJECT : Repatriation.

I. On the 9th of April 1947 we received through your office three copies of the large poster announcing the Polish Amnesty. These were posted the same evening at strategic points in the camp (i.e. on the outside of the Administration Building, of the Main Building and of the Kometa Barrack). The next morning two of these posters had disappeared and when the matter was investigated the answer was given that they "were blown down by the wind". We are taking steps to be sure that all future bulletins will be secured in such a way that natural causes could not result in loss. Thereafter we will be able to take more adequate steps if posters are destroyed. In this connection we are preparing a bulletin-board protected by wire netting in which to display the calendar charts suggested last Friday by Mr. Lindsey.

II. We would report to you that after repeated attempts we eventually secured three persons to act as a Repatriation Committee. On the 9th of April we held a first meeting to discuss the scope and function of the Committee and appointed 3 P.M. on April 10th for the first formal meeting of the Committee. The three men were : SWITLIK Piotr, LANG Arthur and BODALSKI Tadeusz.

By 3 o'clock of this date each of the three had come privately to our secretary and announced their withdrawal from the Committee. At my request each of the three have come to my office and explained their withdrawal as follows :

Mr. Bodalski stated that since he had not made up his own mind definitely to go home that he felt that it was not consistent for him to urge others to go. He indicated that there had been no pressure from other persons affecting his decisions.

Mr. Lang indicated that he also had not decided to go home and disclaimed any pressure as having affected his decision.



Mr. Switlik, after some discussion, agreed to remain on the Committee but gave the opinion that the others had resigned because of fear of unpopularity.

After discussion with Mr. Switlik it was agreed that a meeting would be held at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon for all persons interested in repatriation. At this meeting we will attempt to set up a new Repatriation Committee and obtain from the persons assembled suggestions as to what the Committee could do to assist repatriants.

RKY/HO  
Tel. 1240 Salzburg

ROBERT K. YEATON  
Director  
Hellbrunn D. P. Camps



646

UNRRA TEAM 316  
HELLBRUNN D.P.CAMPS 10-11  
SALZBURG

12 March 1947

TO : Director U.S. Zone, Austria  
FROM : Director Hellbrunn D.P.Camps 10-11  
SUBJECT : Repatriation

Father Jelinski, the Dean of all Poles in Austria, has indicated his intention to return to Poland and has requested us to submit the following proposal through your office to the competent military authorities.

Father Jelinski requests that a passenger car be provided in which he and one or more other priests can hold Mass during the trip and carry on the religious life of the persons returning. He and the other priest could also ride in this car.

We have indicated our desire to assist Father Jelinski so far as possible and we would inform you that in the event a passenger car cannot be provided we will, with your permission, prepare one car with a partition to hide the priests living quarters and arrange a chapel in the rest of the car. If Father Jelinski desires, we would be willing to paint the outside of the car white or to give it such distinguishing marks as may be permitted by the army.

In view of the favourable publicity this will provide we believe everything possible should be done to cooperate with the Father.

We have discussed with Captain Gluchowski, special inspecting officer of the Polish Repatriation Mission the possibility of celebrating a special home-coming Mass from the train on arrival in Poland and of having this Mass broadcast to Poles in Austria and Germany. The Captain indicated that he will be returning to Poland and such a broadcast will be arranged.

RKY/HO  
Tel. 124 @ Salzburg

ROBERT K. YEATON  
Director  
Hellbrunn D.P.Camps 10-11



14. April 1947

DO : Radiostacji

Pan Kapitan Majchrowicz chce mowic dzisaj wieczorem o godz. 8-mej przez radjo. Pan Dyrektor prosi zeby wszystko bylo przygotowane.

- H. Olt

Quinn

To: Radio

Capt. Majchrowicz wants to speak through radio at 8 pm. The Director desires that all be ready



Camp Hospital  
Hellbrunn D.F. 10-11  
U.N.R.R.A. Team 316

642  
H. 5  
1184/15.4.  
Salzburg, 12-nd April 1947

To : Camp Director, Mr. Robert K. Yeaton.  
From : Camp Medical Officer, Dr. Agnes C. Clark.  
Subject: Repatriation Activities of Medical Officer.

*df*  
Suggestions to chronic sick that they will be better  
off in Poland - among their own people -, than in Austria,  
and that emigration to other countries will be impossible be-  
cause of their health.

*A. C. Clark*  
A. C. Clark  
UNRRA M.O.-

2944.  
3058.



Camp Hellbrunn  
Medical Officers Report  
on Repatriation Activities.

Informing elderly and  
chronically ill patients  
that possibilities of  
emigration for them  
are practically non-  
existent and that  
they will be much  
better off among their  
own people than in  
a foreign land, where  
they are not wanted.

Agnes C. Clark.  
14.4.46.



To: Director

12/4/47

Subject: Report on Repatriation

From: Supply Officer.

As I considered that the issue of extra clothing, and boots and shoes would be an extra incentive to encourage people to return to Poland, I have spent a considerable amount of energy trying to procure these articles. The Zone Supply Officer ~~is~~ has promised to make a special issue to this <sup>camp</sup> this week of these articles. Leather which is also badly needed for these people is unobtainable.

I have also arranged to display the two months supply of food which the people receive when they reach Poland.

R. M. Mamas

Supply Officer.



Repatriation Report - Miss Lerrigo  
Covering Activities Apr 10 - 12 -

1. Visited families in Kaserne to discuss repatriation plans, need for immediate decision & to distribute literature.
2. Arranged for posters for April 25 train.
3. Arranged for large new bulletin board to be placed outside for repatriation information.



Van Otte

## Repatriation Activities

Control and processing of all repatriants. All construction + work in connection with Repatriation Transport Help in <sup>physical</sup> removal of anti-Repatriants and troublemakers from Camp.

Set up procedure with army authorities to examine and document Repatriants to prevent transport incidents at the border and to prevent ~~return~~ repatriants return to Austria and acquiring U.N.R.P. status

Land Salzburg

Since Tuesday time has been spent in discharging sufficient people from Rec. Center to make room for incoming Brazilian settlement

actively as soon as Brazilian transport is finished

Down to door canvassing of Poles + Jugo in Camp 11



UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

AUSTRIAN OPERATION

HEADQUARTERS

US Zone and Land Salzburg  
Residenzplatz 1, Salzburg

April 9th 1947.

*original 300 copies  
to be mimeographed  
MRR*

*File*

To : Director Camp Hellbrunn, Polish Camp, Salzburg.  
Subject : Polish Amnesty Law.  
Ref. : RD.

We have just been notified by CHQ, Vienna that the following cable has been received from Warsaw with regard to application of Polish Amnesty Law :-

"Government states that deadline amnesty application 25th April met if any DP affected will register with Polish Liaison Officer before that date for exoneration and repatriation".

Polish Translation:-

"Rząd (Polski) oświadcza że amnestia będzie udzielona, jeśli osoby zainteresowane zgłoszą się do Polskiego Oficera Łącznikowego przed 25 - go kwietnia, w celu zameldowania się do repatriacji i rehabilitacji"

CHQ has requested that publication of this information be effected in all camps concerned, stating further, it is essential that all Poles in UNRRA Camps be acquainted of this fact immediately, and that posters containing this information should be displayed promptly.

*Robert J. Conery*  
Robert J. Conery,  
Director U.S. Zone Austria.

DD/VGJ.



UNRRA TEAM 316  
HELLBRUNN D.P. CAMPS 10-11  
SALZBURG  
=====

O B W I E S Z C Z E N I E

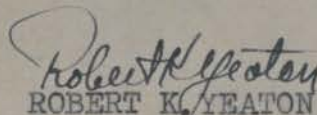
DO WSZYSTKICH POLSKICH MIESZKANCOW OBOZOW W HELLBRUNN !

Następujący rozkaz został otrzymany od Amerykańskich Władz Wojskowych okupujących Amerykańską Streję w Austrii :

- 1) Wszyscy polscy mieszkańcy obozów w Hellbrunn zostają przeniesieni do obozu w Asten w Górnej Austrii.
- 2) Przeniesienie to przeprowadzone zostanie normalnie w grupach po 200 osób. Wyjątkowo pierwszą grupą obejmować będzie 100 osób i wyjedzie 21 kwietnia 1947. Druga grupa wyjedzie prawdopodobnie około 24 kwietnia. Trzecia grupa około 28 kwietnia 1947 a dalsze grupy, po 200 osób każda, tak szybko jak na to pozwolą środki transportowe aż do przeniesienia wszystkich Polaków z obozu Hellbrunn do Asten.
- 3) Spis osób przeznaczonych do transportu w dniu 21 kwietnia (100 osób) ogłoszony zostanie dnia 16 kwietnia 1947 a spisy osób na dalsze transporty ogłaszane będą następnymi po ustaleniu list transportowych. Wszyscy Polacy muszą być gotowi do wyjazdu za powiadomieniem 48 godzin naprzód.
- 4) Niniejsze rozporządzenie stanowi rozkaz wojskowy a ~~niewz~~ osoby nie stosujące się do niego zostaną ściągane przez Władze Wojskowe.

Osoby posiadające zaświadczenia rejestracyjne wydane przez Polską Misję Repatriacyjną ~~nie będą przeniesione do obozu Hellbrunn~~ będą mogły pozostać w obozie Hellbrunn aż do odjazdu transportu do Polski w dniu 25 kwietnia 1947.

W załączeniu znajduje się spis 100 osób przeznaczonych do przeniesienia do Asten w dniu 21 kwietnia 1947.

  
ROBERT K. YEATON

Director Hellbrunn Camps 10-11



*File  
Repatriation*

UNRRA RESPONSIBILITY  
REPATRIATION      TRAINS

The following is a letter from the Chief of Mission to the Commanding General, USFA - transmitted to this office by Teletype No. 1449, dated 10th December:-

"1. In view of the personal interest you have taken in the drive to repatriate Poles, I am furnishing you reports of Miss P. Warner, UNRRA Repatriation Officer and Mrs. A. Cullen, UNRRA Public Relations Officer, concerning the repatriation train which departed from Linz on 11 November, 1946, and arrived at Dziedzice, Poland on 15th November. I know it is your desire that the conditions on these repatriation trains be improved and I wish to assure you that you will have the full cooperation and assistance of UNRRA in future plans and operations.

2. For your information, UNRRA is prepared to perform the following functions in connection with repatriation trains originating in Austria:-

- a. Send a medical officer, nurse and welfare officer with each train.
- b. Medically examine all DP's from UNRRA assembly centers and all others who report to the central camp in sufficient time before departure to make examinations.
- c. Disinfect DP's and baggage, furnishing certificates to this effect.
- d. Provide milk for children.
- e. Issue Indian Red Cross parcels to each repatriate.
- f. Provide UNRRA DP's with cards entitling them to 60-day ration.
- g. Ensure availability of hot food at Linz and Salzburg.
- h. UNRRA representatives will be present during the loading of cars to assist DP's by giving them information, including location of hospital cars, location of interpreters, description of rations and when same will be issued, the clothing and other items which DP's are authorized to take on the train, signals to be given before departure of train from each station, and other information which will be of assistance to the returning DP's.

3. It is suggested that USFA arrangements include the following:

- a. Provide one hospital car for each train. We have information that these are available in the British Zone of Austria and are used on all trains sent by USFET from Germany to Poland, if a hospital car can be improvised and furnished with beds, mattresses, blankets and other necessary equipment.
- b. Provide one kitchen car for each train. These are also available in the British Zone of Austria and are used by USFET in Germany. If kitchen car cannot be obtained, it is suggested that one be improvised.
- c. Place stove in each car, installing same so as to reduce fire hazard. Near-fatalities have occurred when stoves on previous repatriation trains have been thrown from their bases, setting cars on fire while the train was in motion.
- d. Furnish required fuel for stoves.



- e. Provide latrine buckets and toilet paper for each car.
  - f. Provide steps for each car.
  - g. Ensure that an adequate supply of food is provided
  - h. Provide water containers.
  - i. Furnish some kind of lighting facilities for each car. Lamps should be obtained if available. Candles should not be used due to the fire risk involved.
  - j. Clean and DT care.
  - k. Provide blankets.
4. We have information to the effect that the next Polish repatriation train scheduled to leave the U.S. Zone will depart from Salzburg on 10 December, 1946

S/R.H.R. FARMINTER,  
Brigadier



*File*

UNRRA  
U.S. ZONE HEADQUARTERS  
SALZBURG

*Mr. ~~Harold~~*

*316.*

*1105/22.111*

*me*

RD.3.

21 March 1947

To : All UNRRA Personnel, U.S. Zone, Austria  
Subject : Spring Repatriation Drive

All personnel are advised that dissemination of the attached information to camp residents should be restricted until further instructions are received from team directors.

Team directors are requested to give this information careful study and to be prepared to discuss it at the Meeting in Salzburg on Thursday, March 27th, 1947.

*for* *Robert J. Corkery*  
ROBERT J. CORKERY  
Director, U.S. Zone.

DB/eb

*575.*



UNRRA  
U.S. ZONE HEADQUARTERS  
SALZBURG

RD. 3

21 March 1947

To : All UNRRA-Personnel, U.S. Zone, Austria.

Subject: Spring Repatriation Drive

The following is a text of a teletype communication forwarded by the Deputy Chief of Mission. This is for your information and appropriate action.

"1. At the UNRRA Displaced Persons Operations conference just concluded in Paris, it was decided to conduct a spring repatriation drive in all UNRRA Zones and Missions which conduct displaced persons operations. These drives in Austria will include particularly the repatriation of Polish and Yugoslav displaced persons.

2. The spring drives will be initiated on 24 March 1947 and will be announced simultaneously at the D.P. Headquarters in Paris, in all Zones and Missions conducting displaced persons operations and by the principal receiving countries, Poland and Yugoslavia. It is planned that on 24 March proclamations will be issued by the heads of governments of the receiving countries and that statements will be made by the commanding generals of occupying forces by the Chief of UNRRA D.P. Operations and by the Director General of UNRRA. These proclamations and statements will be publicised through broadcasts, newspapers and distribution of pamphlets. The repatriation drive initiated on 24 March will continue until the official closure date of UNRRA, 30 June 1947.

3. Every possible effort will be made by all UNRRA personnel engaged in the displaced persons operations of Austria to successfully repatriate each displaced person now under UNRRA care who can be induced to return to his homeland. Every step to encourage repatriation to be used during these drives but with intensified effort. These as set down in Administrative Order 240 of the Austrian Mission dated 29 October 1946, include:

- a. radio broadcasts from home countries.
- b. projection of films
- c. distribution of newspapers, leaflets, pamphlets and other information material.
- d. exhibition of photographs.
- e. display of posters and placards
- f. improvement of mail communication between displaced persons and home countries.
- g. reproduction and distribution of letters from repatriated displaced persons.
- h. round table discussions by UNRRA personnel with displaced persons.
- i. improvement of transport
- j. enforcement of compulsory labour laws
- k. prevention of anti-repatriation
- l. removal of displaced persons who discourage repatriation
- m. removal of UNRRA personnel who fail to encourage repatriation.



4. During the remaining three months of UNRRA's activities it is incumbent upon all UNRRA personnel to devote more time and energy to repatriation than during the past few months. We have reached the point when case work is indicated. In addition to implementing all steps enumerated in Administrative Order 240 the following will be given particular emphasis:

- a. At least one UNRRA employee in each assembly center and preferably the director, will become a member of each D.P. Repatriation Committee, will attend all meetings of such committees and otherwise encourage these committees in their efforts toward inducing displaced persons to return to their homeland.
- b. Every member of an UNRRA Assembly Center team will actively devote all possible time to personal discussions with displaced persons concerning the advantages of repatriation, discovering and explaining means of overcoming objections or obstacles presented by displaced persons and urging them to return to their countries of origin now. Directors, Welfare Officers, Medical Officers, Nurses, Administration Officers, Accommodation Officers and Warehousemen, Messing Officers, must alike encourage repatriation by active persuasion and their repatriation activities will take precedence over all other duties.
- c. Any displaced person even remotely suspected of discouraging repatriation will not be employed in any capacity in an UNRRA Assembly Center: and if now so employed, will be promptly removed from duty until his or her stand favouring repatriation is definitely established. All displaced persons employed in Assembly Centers will be instructed as to the necessity for their full, wholehearted assistance in these repatriation drives.
- d. All displaced persons opposing repatriation will be promptly segregated from their nationality groups and placed in other Assembly Centers where their anti-repatriation ideas can have little or no effect.
- e. The announcements of the recent amnesty action taken by the Polish and Yugoslav Governments will be brought to the attention of each displaced person of the appropriate country. Copies of the amnesty announcements in the native language will be distributed under the personal supervision of the team director or team welfare officer, to each family of the nationality concerned.
- f. Special arrangements will be made for the reception in appropriate Assembly Centers of broadcasts made by the Polish and Yugoslav Governments concerning the spring drives, the effects of the new amnesty action by each Government and other announcements pertaining to the favourable treatment accorded returning displaced persons.
- g. UNRRA team personnel, including directors and all other members of teams, will give renewed cooperation and assistance to repatriation missions of receiving countries. All possible facilities will be made available to the members of these missions for interviewing displaced persons, explaining the effects of the amnesty proclamations on individual displaced persons and in otherwise presenting inducements to return home. Displaced Persons will be urged to discuss repatriation and home conditions with these repatriation officers.



h. Personnel of Voluntary Societies who come into contact with the displaced persons will be urged to assist in these repatriation drives. They will be reminded that previous instructions issued by CHQ require that any Voluntary Society personnel who discourage repatriation will not be admitted to UNRRA Assembly Centers.

5. The attention of all displaced persons will be forcibly called to the fact that UNRRA operations will close on 30 June 1947 and that no definite plan has been made for an international organization to succeed UNRRA in its work. UNRRA is not in a position to assure them that they will receive after 30 June 1947 the same care and attention now being given to them in UNRRA Assembly Centers. It is, therefore, to the decided advantage of displaced persons to return home now while UNRRA can assist by adding to their comfort during homeward journey movements and can also assist in their reception at destination. They should register now for repatriation and go home where employment and land will be made available to them and where conditions have measurably improved since they departed therefrom.

6. Zone Directors are charged with insuring that personnel of Zone Headquarters and of Assembly Centers realize the importance of repatriation during the coming three months and that they fully comply with these instructions. Reports will show the action taken in each Assembly Center to effect repatriation and the extent of participation by each team member. Special reports will be promptly forwarded to CHQ. concerning any UNRRA personnel who fail to actively urge repatriation during these drives.

(signed) Charles S. Miller  
Deputy Chief of Mission.

"



COPI

1366/2.6.

*Hellman*

*File*

HEADQUARTERS  
LAND SALZBURG AREA COMMAND  
(Station Complement Unit 7832)

NOM/hf

APO 541, U.S. Army  
22 May 1947.

SUBJECT : Announcement of Termination of  
Spring Repatriation Drive.

TO : U.N.R.R.A. Area Director.

1. The spring repatriation drive outlined in reference letter will be terminated 15th June 1947. Sixty days ration inducements will not be offered Displaced Persons after this date.

2. You are directed to place announcements in conspicuous places in all United Nations Displaced Persons Camps calling attention to the facts of paragraph 1 above and urging United Nations Displaced Persons to take advantage of the sixty day ration offer while it is still in effect. No future ration inducements for repatriation are contemplated.

Telephone: Salzburg 5121

Nels O. Mikkelsen  
Capt. 16th Inf.  
Asst. S-5.

4996.



HELLBRUNN D.P. CAMPS  
TEAM 316

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RKY/HMK

21st March 1946.

TO : Director Area 1., Salzburg  
(Attn. Asst. Director, Relief Services US Zone)  
FROM : Director Hellbrunn Camps.  
SUBJECT: Cable of Miss Bond, Central Headquarters.

Reference is made to your communication of 18th March 1946 a copy of which is attached.

Please be advised that all residents of this Camp were required by order of Mjr Schutz to appear before the Polish Repatriation Mission which met at Hellbrunn Camps.

In this connection I would quote directly to you from Lt. Seibert, Mjr. Schutz deputy : "Every person living at Hellbrunn Camps must attend the Repatriation Mission. Those who refuse will be considered as ex-enemy nationals, will lose all rights as United Nations D.P.'s and will be considered to be Volksdeutsche and immediately transferred to Rositten Kaserne."

We would advise you that the DP 1 and DP 2 of the persons appearing before the Commission were stamped indicating that they were Polish or non-Polish. The category of Volksdeutsche was also indicated in the stamp placed on the paper. The people of these Camps were repeatedly advised that the stamps placed on their papers in no way obligated them to return to Poland and a letter was obtained from the proper Military Authorities confirming this fact.

In relation to the closing phrase of the cable : "even if they have permission to go to Italy." I have no information concerning any such policy or individual case. It is possible that some persons who had permission to go to Italy were required to appear before the Mission. If this is so, it is perfectly consistent with the orders received from the Army which were to the fact "that all persons residing in D.P. Camps must appear before the Mission."

ROBERT K. YEATON  
Director Hellbrunn Camps.



File  
470 7/10/46

UNRRA  
U.S. ZONE HEADQUARTERS  
SALZBURG

2 October 1946

To : Team Directors  
From : Acting Director, U.S. Zone  
Subject : Repatriation  
Ref : RD2

1. Attached hereto is the complete statement made by General McNarney to Displaced Persons, in relation to repatriation.
2. Each Team Director will have this statement translated into the languages used in his camp and will give General McNarney's statement the widest possible distribution, utilizing Bulletin Boards, Camp Newspapers and other means at his disposal.

*Delmas A. Bugelli*  
DELMAS A. BUGELLI  
Acting Director,  
U.S. Zone.

RKY/EB



STATEMENT TO DISPLACED PERSONS FROM GENERAL McNARNEY

A statement of United States policy regarding continued care of United Nations Displaced Persons and present immigration negotiations was released today by General Joseph T. McNarney, Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater.

In an unprecedented appeal direct to the 400,000 non-Jewish Displaced Persons in the US Zone, the Theater Commander said:-

"In view of the limited prospects for immigration to other lands, I ask that each of you re-examine the desirability of repatriation to your homeland while there are still a few months of moderate weather ahead.

"The policy of the United States has been and will continue to be to encourage and facilitate your voluntary return to your home. We believe that your return is the best solution for all concerned.

"Since it is manifestly impossible for the United States to continue operating assembly centers and camps indefinitely, the United States assisted in initiating international action to investigate resettlement opportunities for those of you who have valid reasons for remaining away from your homeland.

"But immigration to countries of the Western Hemisphere is limited to specific quotas set by existing laws. Possibility of any liberalization of these laws is uncertain.

"The Canadian government has not announced any policy for admission of Displaced Persons other than 4,000 Poles from Italy and it is understood that no special provision for admission of unusual numbers of immigrants exists at this time."

"Latin American governments indicate that any programs involving resettling Displaced Persons from Europe are not likely to begin sizeable numbers for at least a year.

"In any case, conditions for resettlement in these countries will not be easy. These countries desire chiefly small family units of skilled farmers able to work in subtropical or tropical climate. You may expect that before you can acquire land holdings most of you will have to work for varying periods as farm laborers at modest wage levels. Indeed, substantial improvement in your economic condition over economic conditions in your own homeland is problematical.

"Smaller numbers of mechanics, semi-skilled factory workers and constructional workers may also be admitted, but, again, improvement in your economic condition is doubtful.

"Large or rapid group resettlement programs in these countries cannot be expected unless substantial gifts or loans in foreign exchange or machinery imports are provided. And possibility of this is remote.



"Emigration to the United States from US Zone, Germany, has been underway for five months and 4,500 Displaced Persons have been granted visas. The United States quota makes 1100 visas per month available to you. This very small number of visas offers few of you an opportunity to go to the United States if that be your wish. A change in the number of available visas requires action of the US Congress.

"Therefore, for the vast majority of you the only alternatives other than your return to your homeland are:-

"Resettlement in another country, possibly after a wait here of several years, for a limited number, probably several thousand miles away in sparsely inhabited areas under difficult economic and climatic conditions:

"or eventual absorption into the German population.

"I have taken this means of addressing you in order that rumors of easy, quick, large-scale resettlement plans be dispelled immediately and that you have full information on which to base your decision for your future."



UNRRA  
AUSTRIAN MISSION  
CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS

SUBJECT : Polish Basic Rights and Freedom

Admin. Order No. 344

SERIES : Austrian Mission

Vienna, 6 March 1947

The following cable received from Warsaw quotes the resolution on basic rights and freedom accorded all Polish citizens, which was unanimously passed by the Polish Parliament on 22 February 1947. This resolution will be given the fullest publicity among ~~the~~ all Polish DPs under UNRRA care as an added effort in UNRRA's repatriation activities:

1. "The Polish Parliament, as an organ of the supreme authority of the Polish nation hereby solemnly declares that in the execution of its constitutional and legislative work and its control of government activity and in determining the principal ~~task~~ trends of state policy it will continue to make ~~the~~ actual the basic rights and freedom of the citizens. These are as follows :

- A. Equality of rights, irrespective of nationality, race, religion sex, social origin, education and rank.
- B. Inviolability of person; protection of citizens' lives and properties.
- C. Freedom of conscience and religion.
- D. Right to education, freedom of scientific researches and making them public, freedom of artistic activities.
- E. Freedom of the press, of speech association, assembly, public assemblies and manifestations.
- F. The right of electing and being elected to the organs of the State.
- G. Inviolability of the home.
- H. Secrecy of correspondence and other means of communication.
- I. The right of making claims, appeals and petitions to proper State and local authorities.
- J. The right to work and rest.
- K. The right to social services and the benefits resulting from them.
- L. Care of family and of mother and child.
- M. Protection of health and the capacity of the individual to work.

At the same time the Polish Parliament declares that the law should prevent the misuse of citizens' rights and freedoms against the democratic system of the Polish Republic."

2. "Compatriots abroad, brothers and sisters after years of the German barbarian invasion after years of devoted and victorious struggles



against it after nearly three years of successfull efforts in the reconstruction of our country the first session of the parliament in the reborn democratic Polish Republic appeals to you, our compatriots, to return home. For the mutual benefit of all of us we appeal to you, brthers and sisters to stand tggether with the whole nation in the great task of reconstruction. We have only one aim the happiness of indepentent democratic Poland, the strengthening of her power, the nehancement of her splendour. We wish to achieve it by the common efforts of all Poles

S- Charles S Miller  
Deputy Chief of Mission  
for R.H.R. PARMINTER, Brigadier  
Chief of UNRRA Mission to Austria



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HELLBRUNN D.P. CAMPS

1st May 1947.

To : Director US Zone.  
From : Director Hellbrunn Camps.  
Subject: KZ members.

Reference is made to communication of 29th April from Dr. Bedo  
cc Col. Miller Deputy Chief Austrian Mission on the same subject.

Please be advised that we are thoroughly in agreement with  
Dr. Bedo's letter and that we believe special consideration  
should be immediately taken from these persons as a means *both*  
of ~~both better~~ Camp morale and of forcing these individuals  
to give consideration to repatriation.

ROBERT K. YEATON  
Director Hellbrunn Camps

RKY/HMK  
Tel. 4984



# Polish Committee

Hereunder is a list of persons going to Litz (camp... 313....  
by UNRRA truck No 316) on October 19, 1946 at 1.p.m.

No	name	born	No	name	born
1.	Giskożub Lewar	1919	21.	Cieciwa Alice	1931
2.	Lipka Tadeuz	1907	22.	Mendyk Wanda	1930
3.	Michalewski Stanis- lav	1923	23.	Pachana Irina	1933
4.	Swies Roman	1931	24.	Luksza Danuta	1933
5.	Horta Rodzislav	1932	25.	Szczygielska Mary	1932
6.	Koller Tadeuz	1933	26.	Bender Jadviga	1934
7.	Bogusz Kazimierz	1933	27.	Szczygielska Ste- fania	1930
8.	Mendyk Lucian	1934	28.	Koller Alice	1934
9.	Szczygielski Zdzi- slav	1935	29.	Bender Janina	1931
10.	Miller Anton	1934	30.	Miller Malgorzata	1931
11.	Szczygielski Czeslaw	1929	31.	Miller Stefania	1933
12.	Sakiewicz Jerzy	1934	32.	Bunezkowska Genowefa	1933
13.	" Stefan	1931	33.	Kraszewska Jadviga	1930
14.	Skotnicki Stefan	1931	34.	Micholak Maria	1931
15.	Bednarski Edwislav	1936	35.	Perkowska Stanis- lava	1931
16.	Emerling Adam	1930	36.	Sokolowicz Leokadia	1931
17.	Gsodam Juliusz	1931	37.	Cieslarzyk Henrika	1931
18.	Musial Roman	1923	38.	Kla Maria	1931
19.	Martynski Edmund	1935	39.	Weissbrot Zozefa	1934
20.	Pasalski Mikola	1935	40.	Bisler Wieslawa	1935



# Polish Committee

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18.	Musial Roman	1923	38.	Kla Maria	1931
19.	Martynski Edmund	1935	39.	Weissbrot Zozefa	1934
20.	Pasalski Mikola	1935	40.	Eisler Wieslawa	1935



Polish Mission For Repatriation  
in Austria.

Salzburg,  
February 15th, 1946.

COMMUNIQUE No. 4 .

The Polish Mission for Repatriation announces that Poles, who were resident before the war east from the present Polish eastern frontier, have not lost their Polish citizenship and may, if they want to, settle in any chosen by them place in Poland.

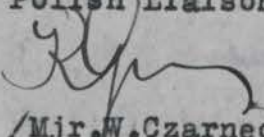
The above is explained, since rumours are being spread, according to which these people would be subject to the Russian repatriation commission and could allegedly go back only to their former place of residence now within the frontiers of the Soviet Union.

Detailed information concerning repatriation matters is supplied in the office of the Mission, Residenz Platz 1 (HQ USFA building) entrance on the right, 1st Floor between 1500 and 1700 hrs. and in the office of the Mission in the Camp between 1400 and 1500 hrs

Polish publications may also be received in the Mission office in Residenz Platz 1.

Chief of the Polish Mission for Repatriation  
and of Polish Liaison Officers in Austria.

W2

  
/Mjr. W. Czarnecki/



*File.*  
TO: COMMANDING GENERAL, AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONE, AUSTRIA

We kindly request:

1. That each Polish National be allowed free decision as to whether or not he ~~wishes~~ to appear before the Repatriation Mission.
2. That you inform us in writing if those of us who do not wish to return to Poland, under the present conditions, must appear before the Repatriation Mission or not.
3. In the event we are so required, kindly inform us of the penalty which will be imposed upon those who do not comply.

The grounds for the making of these petitions are:

1. It is stated in the published articles of the Potsdam Conference, 1945, that any Pole can return to Poland, or not as he himself desires.

We wish to exercise this right, and, we cannot understand why a Polish Citizen, if he already knows he does not wish to return, must appear before the Repatriation Mission which represents a Government which he does not recognise.

2. It is feared that every Pole who appears before the Repatriation Mission will be considered as having de facto recognized the authority of the Polish Provisional Government in Warsaw and, that he will therefore be admitting the right of the same Government to issue further orders to him in the future.

We would inform you that lack of certainty concerning these matters has caused the greatest anxiety among us, and, that these fears can only be allayed by exact information emanating from your Authority.

If the Authority in the American Zone demands that we appear before the Repatriation Mission, then the possession of written orders to this effect, will be evidence that we did not appear because of our recognition of the Warsaw Polish Government, but, in compliance with the orders of the American Military Authorities.

3. We feel that we have evidence to support our fear that information obtained during the Repatriation interviews - either written or remembered - might result in repressive acts against members of our families remaining in Poland.

Salzburg 9 February 1946

*Copy of  
petition submitted  
by Polish Committee  
through Mr. Hester  
to Mr. Carbery  
11 Feb 1946*



- 1 Grupa : - jasno -niebieski paszport - / inlegal/ - ci, którzy pracowali konspiracyjnie jeszcze przed rokiem 1939 - mogą to być Reichsdeutsche partyjnie zaawansowani lub Niemcy, którzy byli na obcych terenach.
- 2 Grupa: - ciemno niebieski paszport - / / ci, którzy byli pochodzenia niemieckiego t.zn. mieli niemieckie nazwiska lub przodków Niemców.  
Byli wciągani na listę Niemców na zadanie lub przymusowo.
- 3 Grupa: - zielony paszport - - byli wpisywani na listę Niemców na przeciąg lat 10 na próbę - ochotnicy.
- 4 Grupa: - paszport czerwony : - byli wpisywani na listę Niemców przymusowo wtedy, jeśli chodziło o pobory do wojska i.t.p.  
Nie posiadali absolutnie żadnych praw jak. prawo Kupna, wyżywienie partyjne i. t.p.



4  
Transkript  
herewith copy -  
Send to camp NP July 23-1930  
C. H. G.  
DOKUMENTE  
To be Translated in Polish  
and Printed in Camp -  
Newspaper  
CHG 20.7.46  
1115

Folgende Dokumente muessen bei der persoenlichen  
Vorsprache am Vorladungstage vorgelegt werden:

1. Ein fuer die Vereinigten Staaten gueltiger Reise-  
pass oder ein anderes gueltiges Reisedokument, wie z.B.  
Fremdenpass, Nansenpass usw. Dieser kann fuer alle Personen  
gelten, die den Vorschriften der ausstellenden Behoerden  
zufolge darin enthalten sein koennen und deren Lichtbilder  
darin enthalten sind. Lichtbilder von Kindern unter 16  
Jahren muessen nicht darin enthalten sein, wenn die aus-  
stellende Behoerdae es nicht verlangt.

2. Zwei Geburtsscheine (Heimatschein wird nicht  
angenommen).

3. Verheiratete Personen sollen einen Trauschein  
einreichen. Personen, die gerichtlich getrennt oder ge-  
schieden sind, muessen ihre Trennungs- oder Scheidungs-  
urkunden vorweisen.

4. Zwei Sittenzeugnisse juengsten Datums. Personen,  
die nach Erreichung ihres 16. Jahres nach Oesterreich ueber-  
siedelt sind, sollen auch von den zustaeendigen Behoerden des  
Staates in dem sie fruher gewohnt haben, ein Sittenzeugnis  
in Duplikat einreichen. Bei Gerichts- oder Polizeistrafen  
ist eine beglaubigte Abschrift des Urteils vorzulegen.

5. Zwei Wohnungsbestaetigungen juengsten Datums,  
Meldeausweise oder Meldebestaetigungen ueber den Aufenthalt  
waehrend der letzten fuenf Jahre.

Legalisierte Kopien der obengenannten Dokumente werden  
angenommen, wenn gleichzeitig das Originaldokument vorgewiesen  
wird.

6. Vier Lichtbilder auf duennem Papier und weissem  
Hintergrund, ohne Hut und von vorne aufgenommen, im Format  
64 x 64 mm. Von jedem Einwanderer sind separate Lichtbilder  
vorzulegen, auch von kleinen Kindern.

Documents needed for emigration



## DOKUMENTY

Ponyszej wymienione dokumenty musza byc przedlozone osobiscie w dniu wyznaczonym :

1. Paszport wazny dla stanow zjednoczonych , albo inny wazy dokument podrozowy jak na przyklad dowod osobisty dla obcokrajowcow, paszport nansenowski i. t. d. Ten dokument moze byc wazny dla wszystkich osob, ktorzy wedlug przepisow wladz wydajacych moga byc w nim zawarte i ktorzych fotografiki sa w nim umieszczone. Fotografije dzieci ponizej 16 lat nie musza byc umieszczone o ile wydajace wladze nie specjalnie tego zadaja.

2. Dwa metryki urodzenia (Dowod obywatelstwa "Heimatschein" nie bedzie przyjety jako miarodajny)

3. Osoby zamczne wgladnie zoznate przedloza tez dokument slubu. Osoby legalnie separowane albo rozwiedzone musza przedstawic ich dokumenty separacji albo rozwodu.

4. Dwa swiadcstwa moralnosci najnowszej daty. Osoby ktore bo ukonczeniu 16gu wieku zycia przeprowadzili sie do Austrii musza przedstawic swiadcstwo moralnosci z duplikatem wydane przez odpowiednie wladze tego panstwa w ktorym poprzednio mieszkali. Osoby ktore zostaly kiedyś karane sadownie lub policyjnie musza dostarczyc zatwierdzona kopje wyroku.

5. 2 dowody zamieszkania najnowszej daty. Dowod zameldowania czy policyjne zaswiadczenie meldunkowe z miejscach przebywania w ostatnich pieciu latach.

Zatwierdzone kopje powyzych dokumentow beda przyjete o ile rownoczesnie przedstawia sie dokument oryginalny.

6. 4 fotografije na cienkim papierze i bialym tle bez kapelusza i z przodu, formatu 64 x 64 mm . Od kazdego imigranta, nawet malych dzieci, beda zadane osobne fotografje.



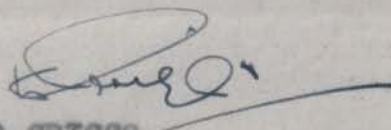
UNRRA TEAM 316  
HELLBRUNN D. P. CAMPS 10-11  
SALZBURG

3 Sept. 1946

TO : Director UNRRA U. S. Zone Headquarters  
FROM : Director Hellbrunn Camp, Salzburg  
SUBJECT : Evaluation of UNRRA Personnel in relation to  
repatriation  
REF. : HQ/O.

With reference to administration Order No. 170 dated  
16 Aug. 46 a NIL return is rendered herewith for the following  
Camps :

Hellbrunn Camp  
D. P. Reception Center  
Riedenburg Camp

  
H. A. GRIGGS  
Director  
Hellbrunn Camp/D. P. Reception  
Center



UNRRA TEAM 316  
HELLBRUNN D.P. CAMPS 10-11  
SALZBURG

3 Sept. 1946

TO : Immigration Officer U.S. Committee for the Care of  
European Children, Tanners Anlagen 6, Frankfurt


FROM : H. GRIGGS, Director, Hellbrunn Camp, Salzburg

SUBJECT : Orphan's Priority for Emigration

With reference to your letter of 22 Aug. 1946, will you please note that HUDA Wasyl has been informed as to his status in view of the fact that he is now 18 years old and the papers enclosed by you have been handed to him.

Regarding LACHOWICZ Peter, please note that this person is no longer in the D.P. Reception Center having left for some unknown address. His paper is being returned herewith for your files.

Enclosure.

  
H. A. GRIGGS  
Director  
Hellbrunn Camp/D.P. Reception  
Center



UNRRA TEAM 516  
HEILBRUNN D.P. CAMPS 10 & 11.  
SALZBURG.

12 October 1946.

TO : Director, UNRRA U.S. Zone H.Q.  
FROM : Director D.P. Camp Heilbrunn.  
SUBJECT : Repatriation Convoy.  
REF : HQ/14.

1. This Camp had 104 and the D.P. Reception Centre had 16 Polish D.P.s on the party scheduled to leave for Poland on 10 October 1946.
2. The above were duly sent to Salzburg Railway Station on the morning of the 10th., October 1946 and I was informed by the U.S. Military authorities that the train would leave at the latest by 10th October evening.  
  
The train did not actually leave until midnight last night (11 October 1946) which means that the Poles were aboard the train waiting for it to start, for 34/36 hours.
3. During the course of that time we did our best to send down hot soup, food and coffee at each further delay and the Reception also looked after their party. The situation also was reported as it developed to the U.S. Military and to UNRRA Headquarters.
4. One Pole from this Camp has returned to the Camp, sick and has not left on the transport.
5. I bring this matter forward as I cannot urge too strongly that delay of this kind before even starting on the journey, lack of attention to Welfare problems such as food, fuel etc., in the convoy as a whole, must produce a bad effect on future repatriates, especially when these matters become known in this Camp.

With the present strong drive on repatriation the above treatment of repatriates does nothing to help the drive



on repatriation being made here within the Camp and it is requested that attention please be given to future convoys so that I can assure the personnel of this Camp that these matters will not occur again if and when they raise the question.

HAROLD A. GRIGGS,  
Director Hellbrum Camps, 10 & 11  
Salzburg



HELLBRUNN D.P. CAMP.  
Team 316

8 March 1946.

TO : Director Area 1.  
(Attn. Brig. General Myers ).  
FROM : Director Hellbrunn Camp.  
SUBJECT : Repatriation screening.

1. The Repatriation Committee will give us definite figures on Monday, 11 March 1946.
2. The approximate number of non-Polish Displaced Persons is as follows: -

137 VOLKSDEUTCH.  
27 REICHDEUTCH.  
300 STATELESS  
3 UKRANIANS.

ROBERT K YEATON.  
Director Hellbrunn Camp.



UNRRA TEAM 316  
Hellbrunn D.P. Camps 10-11  
Salzburg.

12 May 1947

To : Director U.S. Zone  
From : Director Hellbrunn Camps  
Subject : Reports on Repatriation Movements

The transport on May 9th to Poland included a group of Hellbrunn DP Center as follows:-

- a. 13 persons
- b. Polish Nationality
- c. Date of departure from UNRRA Camp May 9th.

The small number from Hellbrunn departing on this train was disappointing but was in line with Polish Repatriation Mission estimates because of its proximity to the April 24 transport, and because many families planning to leave will not be ready until the May 28 transport.

Three families scheduled to go on May 9 remained over to May 28 deciding only a day prior to the May transport, because of medical reasons and other personal factors.

A. Lerrigo  
Welfare Officer  
UNRRA TEAM 316