

BRIDGE OF KNOWLEDGE COMING | GOING | STAYING



50th ANNIVERSARY OF THE LABOR RECRUITMENT AGREEMENT WITH YUGOSLAVIA

In 1965 Austria signed a labor recruitment agreement with Yugoslavia, which went into effect the following year. This led to the arrival of numerous labor migrants in the State and City of Salzburg. Many of them stayed and founded families, while other women and men followed these pioneers. The migration created close relationships between the two states along with numerous cross-border networks.

This year's Bridge of Knowledge exhibition deals with the history of these migrants and focuses on the years between 1960 and 1990. It not only reports on their work, it also explores their everyday lives and their free time activities.

We thank all those who provided us with their photographs, objects and reminiscences, without which this exhibition would not have been possible.



Information and interview excerpts:
www.stadt-salzburg.at/migrationsarchiv
or via the QR codes on the individual panels



An exhibition of the University of Salzburg, in cooperation with the Salzburg City Archives and the "Salzburg 2016".

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Arbeitsamt Zell am See
(Landesarbeitsamt - Arbeitsamt)
Gilt nur in Verbindung mit dem
Reisepaß Nr. HA 187926

AUSLÄNDER-ARBEITSKARTE
Nr. 30/69

Familienname
Vorname
geb. am
Staatsangehörigkeit
Beruf
Verständigungssprache
Einnhaft

Zell am See

30.12.69
(Ausstellungsdatum)

gemäß § 10 der Verordnung über ausländische Arbeitnehmer vom 23. 1. 1933, DRGBI. I, S. 26

ARBEITSERLAUBNIS

1	2	3	4	5
Landesarbeitsamt - Arbeitsamt	Kontingent	Zeitgeber (Name und Anschrift)	gültig von - bis für eine Beschäftigung als	Datum, Unterschrift und Stempel
Zell am See	K 39	Herbert Latini Cafe-Pension 5700 Zell am See	3.11.69-30.4.70 Abwascherin	30.12.69 Zell am See
Zell am See	K 39	Herbert Latini Hotel Pingauerhof. Zell am See	15.5.70-23.6.70	30.12.69 Zell am See
Zell am See	K 39	Hanns Schandlbauer Cafe Feinschneck 5700 Zell am See	24.6.-30.9.70 Hausmädchen	30.12.69 Zell am See
Zell am See	K 39	Hanns Schandlbauer Cafe Feinschneck 5700 Zell am See	12.11.70-30.6.71 Hausmädchen	30.12.69 Zell am See
Zell am See	K 39	Hermann Boghammer Cafe-Konditorei 5700 Zell am See	27.3.71-26.3.72 Abwascherin	30.12.69 Zell am See
Zell am See	K 19 H.A.	Druckerei Sochor Zell am See	29.12.71-28.12.72 Buchbinderhelfer	30.12.69 Zell am See

16. Stück — Ausgegeben am 4. April 1966 — Nr. 42 247

42.

Abkommen

zwischen der Republik Österreich und der Sozialistischen Föderativen Republik Jugoslawien über die Regelung der Beschäftigung jugoslawischer Dienstnehmer in Österreich

Die Bundesregierung der Republik Österreich und die Regierung der Sozialistischen Föderativen Republik Jugoslawien sind vom Wunsche geleitet, im Interesse beider Länder die Beschäftigung jugoslawischer Dienstnehmer in Österreich zu regeln, und

in der Erwägung, daß den Behörden der beiden Länder Richtlinien für die Durchführung ihres Vorhabens gegeben werden sollen,

übereingekommen, zu diesem Zwecke ein Abkommen folgenden Inhalts abzuschließen:

Sporazum

između Republike Austrije i Socijalističke Federativne Republike Jugoslavije o regulisanju zapošljavanja jugoslovenskih radnika u Austriji

Savezna vlada Republike Austrije i vlada Socijalističke Federativne Republike Jugoslavije rukovodjene željom da se u interesu obe zemlje reguliše zapošljavanje jugoslovenskih radnika u Austriji i

smatrajući potrebnim da u tom smislu nadležnim organima obeju zemalja daju smernice za sprovođenje ove njihove namere

saglasile su se da u tu svrhu zaključe Sporazum sledeće sadržine:

Bilateral labor recruitment agreement, 1966
Federal Legal Gazette Number 42

Upper left: Yugoslavian construction workers, 1970s
Austrian National Library

Foreigner-Labor Permit, 1969
Salzburg City Archives (ASIS),
Migrationsarchiv, Hadzera S.

“The domestic labor reserves ...

... are practically exhausted.”* The population losses from the war and the post-war emigration combined with an economic boom led to a labor shortage from the 1960s onwards. The labor recruitment agreements were intended to bring employable workers to Austria. Their labor permits were for limited periods to make sure that these “guest workers,” as they were called, would return to their home countries and not stay in Austria. The actual recruitment was carried out by the Chamber of Commerce which opened a recruiting office in Belgrade. This reviewed the technical competence and state of health of the applicants and organized their moves to Austria.

* Salzburg employment office, 1970



A U F T R A G
zur Anwerbung jugoslawischer Arbeitskräfte

1) **Auftraggeber:**
Firma: HANS MOSER & SÖHNE OHG
Anschrift: Gällegasse 11a, SALZBURG
Tel.: 74-1-02

2) **Angeforderte Arbeitskräfte:**
Anzahl: 3
Beschäftigungsdauer von Ankaufstag.. bis ...1.Jahr.....
Besondere Wünsche (Fach- oder Hilfsarbeiter, besondere Kenntnisse): Konfektionsschneider (Motormaschännäher)

Pauschalkosten x) von S 400,-- pro angeforderte Arbeitskraft
insgesamt S ..1.800,77.. eingezahlt am: ..2.3.4.6..

Anlagen:

- 1 Arbeiteranforderung (2-fach)
- 6..... Arbeitsverträge (2-fach)
- 3..... Zusicherungen der Erteilung der Arbeitserlaubnis (1-fach)

Hans Moser & Söhne, OHG
SPORT- u. TRACHTENBEKLEIDUNG
SALZBURG, GÄLLEGASSE 11a
74-1-02
.....
(Firmenmäßige Fertigung)

Salzburg, am 29. 3. 1965.
(Ort, Datum)



Trachten Moser, late 1960s
Trachten Moser company archives (Salzburg)

“Yugoslavians will arrive June 6 ...

... pick them up at the Salzburg station at 4:30.”* In the first years after the labor recruitment agreement the number of labor migrants in the State of Salzburg remained under 5,000. The number of workers from Yugoslavia increased until 1973 when it reached about 17,000. About one third of the Yugoslavian workers were women. The migrants worked for example for construction firms in Golling, for industrial and commercial operations in Mittersill or in tourism in Bad Gastein. In the city of Salzburg the traditional clothing manufacturer Trachten Moser employed numerous women from Yugoslavia for decades as ironers and seamstresses.

* Telegram by the Chamber of Commerce, 1966



Slavica R. in front of her residence in Obergnigl, c. 1970
ASIS, Migrationsarchiv, Slavica R.



Slavica R. at work, c. 1980
ASIS, Migrationsarchiv, Slavica R.

“I had to stand all day long ...

... in one place, by my machine.”* Heavy work, low pay, and lots of overtime characterized the normal working day of the migrants. These hard working conditions could often be offset by a good working environment. Many years of employment in the same workplace were therefore not unusual, as the example of Slavica R. demonstrates: she worked for the same firm for 22 years. Some relatives who were already working in Salzburg helped her get the job. This sort of informal labor recruitment outside the official recruitment process was used increasingly by businesses.



* Slavica R.



Avdija H. in his bus, 1990s
 ASTS, Migrationsarchiv, Avdija H.

„Eurolines“-bus station (City of Salzburg)
 Sylvia Hahn

Bus ticket
 ASTS, Migrationsarchiv, Hadžera S.

Vegeta seasoning
 Company Podravka (Koprivnica)

“Every week with 50 people ...

... 1.000 Kilometer from Salzburg to Bosnia.”* Because their original homes in Yugoslavia were not too far away many labor migrants traveled to see their families on weekends and during the holidays. They went by car, train or took the regular inexpensive bus service. The “commuters” then brought their relatives at home things that were too expensive or simply unavailable in Yugoslavia like coffee or jeans. On the return journey they brought things they missed from home back to Salzburg. A favorite item was a Yugoslav seasoning called Vegeta.

* Avdija H.



Building a house in Yugoslavia, 1982/83
ASIS, Migrationsarchiv, Toni A.

“The people saw the chance ...

... to earn money here.”* Labor migrants, especially those from Yugoslavia, often used their income to support their families left behind. Many of them planned to return home after a while and invested their savings in building homes back in Yugoslavia. Some migrants found it difficult to decide where they wanted to end up, and for many of them the idea of eventually returning to Yugoslavia continued to be their goal for a long time.

* Dragan A.



Yugoslavian association athletes from Salzburg at the
"8th Workers Athletic Games" in Graz, 1987
ASIS, Migrationsarchiv, Radiša Z.

“That was the beauty of football ...

... I still get together with these friends.”* Despite the numerous visits home the labor migrants soon developed ties to Salzburg. Cultural and sport associations were important here, as were religious institutions. The “Mladost” organization in Salzburg played a major role in the migrants’ lives, providing a place where men and women could get together for singing, dancing, bowling, playing chess and football. After 1980 the members of Mladost took part regularly in “Workers Athletic Games” organized by the “Umbrella Organization of Yugoslavian Associations” in Austria. In 1983 the organization held its annual nationwide athletic festival in Fürstenbrunn and Rif.

* Dragan A.

I haaß Kolaric
du haaßt Kolaric
Warum sogns'
zu dir Tschusch?



Poster, 1972
Minorities Initiative

“We were friends, but ...

... if we had a conflict, then I was the Tschusch [an epithet].”^{*} For many children and adults from Yugoslavia it was hard to make good friends with Austrians. They were confronted with a variety of discriminations, prejudices and exclusions. At the beginning of the 1970s this led to the Austria-wide poster campaign “My name is Kolaric, your name is Kolaric, why do they call you Tschusch?” That was intended to make the Austrians think about their own family backgrounds as many of them had ancestors from Slavic populations in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The reality is that the history of the city and state of Salzburg is impossible to understand without considering migration.



^{*} Pavo J.-B.



Children with woman in Salzburg, c. 1973
ASIS, Migrationsarchiv, Pavo J.-B.



Christmas in Salzburg, c. 1975
ASIS, Migrationsarchiv, Slavica R.

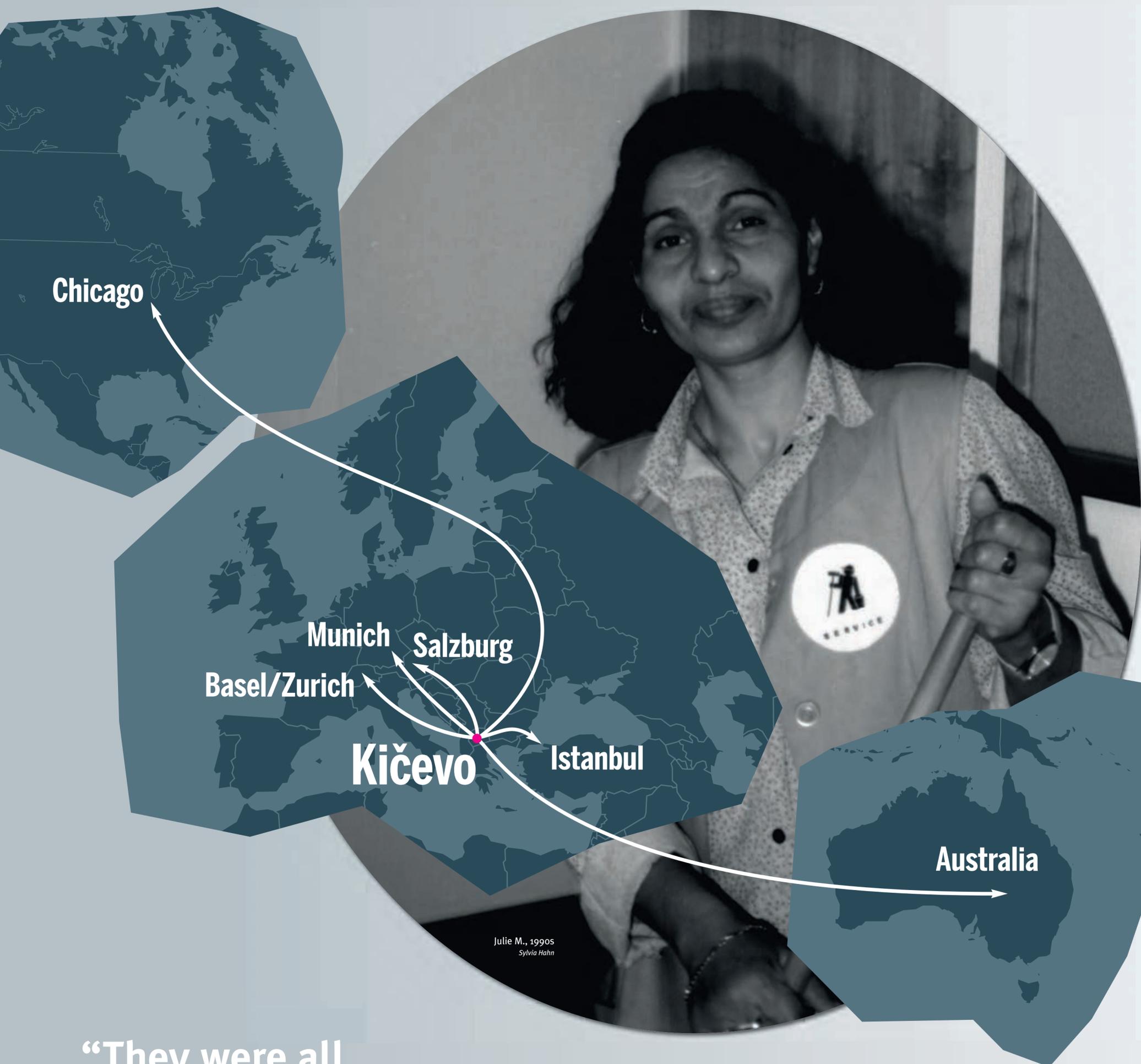
Upper right: Learning to ski in Mittersill, 1985
ASIS, Migrationsarchiv, Toni A.

“That was a hard time ...

... when we were separated from our parents.”* Sometimes children grew up with their grandparents or other relatives in Yugoslavia because the labor migrants intended to return there. The Austrian shortage of child care facilities also played a role in the decision to leave their children behind. In many cases the parents were uncertain where the children should start school and very often the children were only brought to Austria when they were already of school age. This provided children, parents and schools with new challenges. The first contact with children their own age could take place in the playground, skiing was learned and Christmas Eve was awaited joyfully.

* Dragan A.





“They were all ...

... **scattered.**”* The labor migration of families was not limited to a single destination: Some family members went to Austria while others went to Germany, Sweden or the Americas. The Family M. from Kičevo can serve as a good example: Julie M. came to Salzburg via Linz in the 1980s. Two brothers followed her to Salzburg and another brother migrated to Zurich; while other relatives settled in Basel, Munich, Istanbul, Chicago and Australia. Global families like this are not unusual among labor migrants who have migrated since the 1960s.

* Toni A.



Allg. beeid. gerichtl. Dolmetscher
f. d. bosnische, kroatische u. serbische Sprache
3. Stock

NENAD JANKOVIĆ

Zakleti sudski tumač za
srpski, hrvatski i bosanski jezik
3. sprat

Businessman Mladen K.
Andreas Praher

Translation business
Sylvia Hahn

Butcher Lidija S.
Andreas Praher

“No money, no future, but ...

... we were always optimistic.”* Despite the many obstacles they faced migrants managed the transition to become independent businesses people. They opened shops, restaurants and snack bars or became active in the fields of culture or the arts. Many new items enriched the range of products available in the city and state of Salzburg. Migrants also founded new businesses in construction, trade and services. With their creative business ideas and entrepreneurial activities they became an essential part of the regional economy.

* Lidija S.



Professional skier Slaven Dujaković
Fischer Sports/GEPA

“The further up you want to go, ...

... the more you have to struggle to create your own path.”* The son of immigrants from Yugoslavia born in 1995 in Viehhofen (Pinzgau), Slaven Dujaković graduated from the ski tourism vocational school in Bad Hofgastein. At age 13 he decided to focus his ambitions on alpine skiing and now he competes successfully in downhill races for the European Cup. Aside from that he is an “integration ambassador” and argues for the acceptance of migration as something ordinary and natural.



* Slaven Dujaković