

DISPLACED PERSONS IN BELGIUM

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Belgium D.P. 5

USSR ASKS RECIPROCITY IN  
 EXCHANGE OF NATIONALS WITH BELGIUM

BRUSSELS (BELGIAN HOME SERVICE) IN FRENCH AT 4:00 PM THURSDAY

(TEXT) THE USSR AMBASSADOR IN BELGIUM MADE A STATEMENT TO JOURNALISTS TODAY ON THE REPATRIATION OF BELGIAN NATIONALS STATIONED IN RUSSIA AND THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION ZONE OF GERMANY, AND THE REPATRIATION OF SOVIET NATIONALS NOW IN BELGIUM. M. SERGEEV EXPRESSED SURPRISE THAT THE MATTER HAD NOT BEEN BETTER UNDERSTOOD AND RECALLED THAT, DESPITE DIFFICULTIES, THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES HAD TAKEN IMMEDIATE MEASURES TO ENABLE LIBERATED CITIZENS OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO GO HOME. THUS, WITHIN A RELATIVELY VERY SHORT TIME, OVER 33,000 BELGIAN NATIONALS, INCLUDING 33 GENERALS, FORMER PRISONER OF WAR POLITICAL PRISONERS AND REPORTERS, HAD BEEN REPATRIATED. SOVIET ORGANIZATIONS HAVE REPORTED THAT THE REPATRIATION OF BELGIAN NATIONALS HAD BEEN CONCLUDED TWO MONTHS AGO.

CRITICIZING CERTAIN INTERPRETATIONS GIVEN TO A CIRCULAR OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE PUBLISHED IN THE "MONITEUR" OF DECEMBER 28, SERGEEV STATED THAT THESE ALLEGATIONS WERE QUITE UNFOUNDED. HE RECALLED THAT AT THE SAME TIME AS BELGIAN NATIONALS LIBERATED BY THE RED ARMY WERE BEING REPATRIATED TO BELGIUM, 16,194 SOVIET NATIONALS HAD BEEN REPATRIATED BY ALLIED MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RECIPROCAL AGREEMENT CONCLUDED ON MARCH 13, 1945, BETWEEN THE BELGIAN AND RUSSIAN GOVERNMENTS. SERGEEV FURTHER STATED THAT SINCE THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAS DONE ITS UTMOST TO REPATRIATE BELGIAN NATIONALS FROM THE USSR, IT CONSIDERED IT IS ENTITLED TO EXPECT FULL RECIPROCITY FROM THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.



# Belgium - D. P. s

- 3 -

## REPATRIATION OF BELGIAN PRISONERS, DEPORTEES AND REFUGEES

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According to Brussels Radio, the number of Belgians repatriated now amounts to 292,871. This total is made up as follows: political prisoners, 9,038; prisoners of war returned from Germany, 63,946; deportees, 189,383; refugees returned from France, 13,643; from Great Britain, 15,239, and from Sweden, 1,622.

The deaths of 3,000 Belgians in Germany have been established from official documents, and of 8,000 from the lists in the concentration camps.

The Belgian Repatriation Commission states: "After examining the numbers of those who have returned; together with the documents received; and after hearing the reports of those who were present during the tragic hours of extermination and have by extraordinary good fortune emerged unharmed, we have arrived at the deplorable conclusion that only a few isolated individuals can now be expected to return... We shall never find the thousands of Belgians and Allied nationals who were murdered after having endured in many cases horrible sufferings. The search for documents and for records of deaths in particular, has become our principal task." (INBEL 4/1/46).

## BELGIAN TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES

After a brief stay in London, M. Kronacker, the Belgian Minister of Supply, will go to Washington, where Belgium has an economic mission, to organize Belgian private trade with the United States.

The Minister will inquire on the spot into the possibilities of business in the present transition period before the return of free trade, it is stated in Brussels. (INBEL 4/1/46.)

## AIR SERVICES BETWEEN BELGIUM AND THE CONGO

According to statements made at Leopoldville by M. Tony Orta, Director-General of the Belgian air line company SABENA, the impending arrival in Brussels of three Douglas D.C.3 twenty-one seater aircraft will enable Belgium to run three services a week in each direction between Brussels and Leopoldville, capital of the Belgian Congo.

A Douglas D.C.4., which has seats for 44 persons, delivered in California on December and will make its first

*Belgium*  
*D. P. S.*

Table VII

DISPLACED PERSONS: Number in GermanyReported by Chief of UNRRA Operations in Germany15th October, 1945 a/

(Figures correct for about 7th October)

Country of claimed nationality	:	Total	:	U.S. Zone		:	British Zone			:	French Zone	
	:		:	District	District	:	1st	8th	30th	:	Corps	Corps
Grand Total	:	1,195,538	:	182,218	351,586	:	138,787	135,474	321,761	:	65,712	
United Nations Nationals	:	870,477	:	146,025	158,732	:	129,256	103,668	278,603	:	54,193	
	:		:			:				:		
Belgium and Luxembourg <u>b/</u>	:	1,040	:	234	362	:	48	15	239	:	142	
Czechoslovakia	:	2,582	:	237	1,572	:	77	277	237	:	182	
Denmark	:	210	:	19	16	:	1	160	-	:	14	
France	:	1,560	:	294	817	:	59	43	313	:	34	
Greece	:	1,081	:	236	565	:	8	32	182	:	58	
The Netherlands	:	3,398	:	504	685	:	898	39	992	:	250	
Norway	:	223	:	13	23	:	2	2	113	:	70	
Poland	:	799,536	:	142,252	113,058	:	124,293	99,456	269,416	:	51,061	
U.S.S.R.	:	33,836	:	880	30,175	:	-	341	566	:	1,874	
Yugoslavia	:	27,011	:	1,356	11,459	:	3,870	3,273	6,545	:	508	
	:		:			:				:		
Italy <u>c/</u>	:	2,101	:	630	842	:	-	23	374	:	232	
Undetermined nationality	:	220,493	:	33,891	106,421	:	7,629	30,594	32,939	:	9,019	
Ex-enemy nationals <u>d/</u>	:	102,467	:	1,672	85,591	:	1,902	1,189	9,845	:	2,268	
Hungary	:	92,287	:	1,175	81,832	:	1,062	829	5,326	:	2,063	
Rumania	:	9,667	:	456	3,488	:	838	360	4,339	:	186	
Bulgaria	:	513	:	41	271	:	2	-	180	:	19	

a/ The figures include all displaced persons reported in Germany without reference to the question whether U.N.R.R.A. is assisting in their care.

b/ Separate figures not available.

c/ It is reported that this figure also includes stateless persons and miscellaneous groups whose numbers are very small; further information on these groups is not available at this time.

d/ Figures include but are not limited to persons forced to leave "by action of the enemy, because of race, religion or activities in favor of the United Nations."



TABLE VIII  
DISPLACED PERSONS: Number reported in certain countries of Europe, the Middle East, and India (a)  
30th September, 1945

Country of Location	United Nations Nationals classified by												Country of Claimed Nationality:		Other Nationals :		Persons of undetermined nationality	Ex-enemy nationals including intruded persons:	All Others	
	Grand Total	Total ed Nations: Nationals :	Bel- gium:	:Czecho- slo- vakia :	Den- mark:	Do- deca- nese :	France:	Greece:	Neth- er- lande:	Norway:	Poland:	USSR :	Yugo- slavia :	All Others	whom UNRRA may assist :	State- less :				
Total	3,171,357:	1,191,076:	1,425:	15,923:	232:	3,930:	1,625:	32,365:	4,200:	240:	962,582:	45,753:	121,967:	834:	29,124:	1,144:	542:	345,077:	1,560,192:	44,202:
Albania	23,000:	22,000:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	22,000:	-:	-:	-:	-:	37,836:	298:	1,000:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:
Austria: U.S. Zone	275,689:	60,589:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	389:	-:	-:	15,197:	6,869:	11,027:	-:	940:	-:	-:	2,847:	211,313:	-:
British "	26,652:	18,856:	-:	415:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	6,109:	1,305:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	2,319:	5,268:	209:
French (b):	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	13:	168:	46:	-:	-:	78:	118:	37:
Belgium	2,683:	2,404:	118:	28:	4:	-:	25:	110:	25:	17:	1,685:	211:	111:	211:	115:	-:	17:	105,065:	1,027,673:	1,901:
Czechoslovakia	1,135,446:	675:	-:	-:	-:	-:	15:	-:	74:	-:	126:	138:	-:	-:	-:	1,144:	-:	4,024:	200,000:	193:
Denmark	210,985:	5,624:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	4,965:	659:	4,000:	157:	16,000:	-:	-:	-:	2,950:	8,893:
France	82,775:	54,932:	-:	3,500:	-:	-:	-:	100:	185:	-:	45,460:	1,530:	12,815:	-:	1,472:	-:	-:	140,312:	87,263:	-:
Germany: U.S. Zone	533,804:	304,757:	596:	1,809:	35:	-:	1,111:	801:	1,189:	36:	255,310:	31,055:	13,688:	-:	397:	-:	-:	71,162:	12,936:	-:
British, "	596,022:	511,527:	302:	591:	61:	-:	415:	222:	1,959:	117:	493,165:	907:	508:	-:	232:	-:	-:	9,019:	2,268:	-:
French "	65,712:	54,193:	142:	182:	14:	-:	34:	58:	250:	70:	51,061:	1,874:	-:	-:	7,000:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:
Greece	7,000:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	30,000:	-:	-:	-:	-:	10,000:	-:	28,000:
Italy	80,000:	42,000:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	12,000:	-:	32:	-:	-:	-:	2:	16:	-:	17:
Luxembourg	236:	201:	75:	8:	-:	-:	11:	0:	-:	-:	61:	14:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:
The Netherlands (b)	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	469:	-:	993:	-:	523:	-:	-:	3,192:
Norway	25,862:	21,154:	1:	4,279:	18:	-:	14:	-:	72:	-:	16,224:	77:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:
Poland (b)	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:
Sweden	20,066:	15,461:	191:	1,182:	-:	-:	-:	-:	446:	-:	13,034:	608:	1,298:	-:	757:	-:	-:	235:	2,610:	1,760:
Switzerland	19,132:	10,582:	-:	443:	-:	-:	-:	150:	-:	-:	8,185:	506:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	7,793:	-:
Yugoslavia (b)	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	10,170:	-:	172:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:
Middle East Camps	23,043:	22,871:	-:	236:	-:	3,930:	-:	8,535:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:
Palestine	(	(	-:	3,000:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	(	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:
Iran	(43,250:	(43,250:	-:	250:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	(40,000:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:
India	(	(	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	(	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:

(a) See notes appended for sources and explanations.

(b) Figures not available.



Notes on Source and Interpretation of Figures in Table VIII

Albania

1. Source: Cable UNRRA Chief of Mission (230) 16th October, 1945.
2. The Government has no authentic statistics.
3. Italians maintain special missions here for Italian displaced persons; report approximately 500 from military in addition to 1000 shown in table.
4. The 22,000 reported from Greece are Khamerians.
5. Figures for others not available but probably does not exceed a few hundred.

Austria

6. Source: UNRRA Central Headquarters for Germany Weekly Situation Report No. 1, 12th October.
7. Persons of undertermined nationality includes, British Zone: 119 Lithuanian, 238 Latvian; U.S. Zone: 2,847 Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian.
8. Ex-enemy includes, British Zone: 102 Hungarians, 101 Germans, 5,065 Volksdeutsche; U.S. Zone: 112,612 Germans, 39,762 Volksdeutsche, 10,326 Sudeten, 4,724 Hungarians, 1,340 Roumanians, 59 Bulgarians.
9. All others consist of 298 Western Europeans, not otherwise specified.

Belgium

10. Source: Report by Chief of UNRRA Mission for September 1945.
11. All other United Nations Nationals include 155 claimants to British or U.S. citizenship in Chateau Lambert Camp. 3 U.S. citizens, 4 Egyptian, 1 Brazilian, 3 Luxembourg and 2 Albanian.

Czechoslovakia

12. Source: Cable UNRRA Chief of Mission to Czechoslovakia, 16th October 1945.
13. Persons of undetermined nationality include an estimated 105,000 unregistered Poles, Yugoslavs, Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians.
14. Ex-enemy includes: 291 Roumanian, 776,382 Hungarian, 251,000 German.
15. All other consists of 1,901 Austrians.

Denmark

16. Source: Cable UNRRA representative in Denmark, 19th October, 1945.
17. Other Nationals whom UNRRA may assist includes persons forced to leave by action of the enemy because of race, religion or activities

Denmark - cont'd

in favor of United Nations: 71 Germans from Danzig, 44 other Germans, 348 Austrians, 544 Hungarians, 137 Roumanians.

18. Ex-enemy nationals include 200,000 German intruders.

France

19. Source: Report by Chief of UNRRA Mission, 15th October, 1945.  
20. All other United Nations nationals consist of British and American citizens.  
21. Ex-enemy nationals include 2,150 Hungarians, 600 Roumanians and 200 Bulgarians.  
22. All others include 6,000 Austrians and 2,893 unspecified.  
23. In addition to these figures are 52,000 Polish guards who are employed by the British and American armies.

Germany

24. Source: Report by UNRRA Chief of Operations in Germany, 15th Oct. 1945  
25. Figures for Belgium include Luxembourg for which separate figures not available.  
26. Ex-enemy nationals include, but are not limited to, persons forced to leave by action of the enemy.

Greece

27. Source: Report by UNRRA Chief of Mission, 22nd September.

Italy

28. Source: Cable Chief of UNRRA Mission 13th October.

Luxembourg

29. Source: Cable Chief of UNRRA Mission 24th October.  
30. All others include 12 Austrians and 5 Turks.  
31. Persons of undetermined nationality include 8 Estonians, 8 Lithuanians.

Norway

32. Source: Report by UNRRA Chief of Mission 9th October, 1945.

Sweden

33. Source: Report by UNRRA representative in Sweden 26th September.  
34. Ex-enemy includes 80 Finns, 2,154 Hungarians and 276 Germans.  
35. All others include 94 Austrians.

Middle East Camps

36. Source: Cable by Chief of UNRRA Middle East Office 19th October, 1945.

Palestine, Iran and India

37. Source: Report by Chief of UNRRA M.E.O. for August.



TABLE IX

PERSONNEL: Number of Personnel in UNRRA European Country Missions by Class a/30th June and 30th September, 1945

(Preliminary - Based on information received by 29th October)

Country	Class I		Class II		Class III	
	30th June	30th Sept	30th June	30th Sept	30th June	30th Sept
Total	796 <u>b/</u>	907	2,012 <u>b/</u>	3,797	568 <u>b/</u>	420 <u>b/</u>
Albania	22	29	11	59	0	1
Belgium	4	4	4	14	0	0
Czechoslovakia	8	20	10	34	0	0
Greece	298	344	815	1,254	350	265
Italy	180	198	628	1,413	85	79
Luxembourg	5	5	3	2	0	0
Norway	6	6	1	1	0	0
Poland	0	8	0	4	0	0
Yugoslavia	146	132	125	198	45	25
Middle East Office	127	134	415	364	88	50 <u>c/</u>
Caserta Office	<u>d/</u>	27	<u>d/</u>	454	<u>d/</u>	0

a/ Excludes Denmark, France and Netherlands Missions, for which reports not received.b/ Excludes Caserta Office for which June data were not reported.c/ Includes 24 U.S. Public Health Service personnel.d/ Data not reported.

TABLE X

PERSONNEL: Class I Personnel in UNRRA European missions classified by nationality a/

30th September, 1945

(Preliminary - Based on information received by 29th October)

Country of : Class I Personnel in specified UNRRA European missions														
citizenship : Total: Albania: Belgium: Czecho: Greece: Italy: Luxem: Norway: Poland: Yugo: Middle: Caserta														
(nationality): b/ : : : : slovakia: : : bourg: : : slavia: East Office: Office														
Total	: 907	: 29	: 4	: 20	: 344	: 198	: 5	: 6	: 8	: 132	: 134	c/	:	27
Austria	: 1	: -	: -	: -	: -	: 1	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	:	:	-
Australia	: 8	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: 5	: 3	:	:	-
Belgium	: 2	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: 1	: 1	:	:	-
Canada	: 17	: 2	: -	: 1	: -	: 8	: -	: -	: 1	: 1	: 4	:	:	-
Czechoslovakia	: 6	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: 1	: 2	: 3	:	:	-
Ecuador	: 1	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: 1	: -	:	:	-
Egypt	: 8	: 1	: -	: 0	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: 7	: -	:	:	-
El Salvador	: 1	: -	: -	: -	: -	: 1	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	:	:	-
France	: 3	: -	: -	: 1	: -	: 1	: 1	: -	: -	: -	: -	:	:	-
Greece	: 2	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: 1	: 1	:	:	-
Iran	: 1	: -	: -	: -	: -	: 1	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	:	:	-
New Zealand	: 10	: 6	: -	: -	: -	: 1	: -	: -	: -	: -	: 3	:	:	-
Norway	: 1	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: 1	: -	: -	: -	:	:	-
Palestine	: 19	: -	: -	: -	: -	: 1	: -	: -	: -	: 2	: 16	:	:	-
Poland	: 7	: -	: -	: -	: -	: 1	: -	: -	: -	: 2	: 4	:	:	-
Roumania	: 1	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: 1	:	:	-
South Africa	: 13	: 1	: -	: -	: -	: 6	: -	: -	: -	: -	: 6	:	:	-
Switzerland	: 1	: -	: -	: -	: -	: 1	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	:	:	-
U.K.	: 295	: 11	: 4	: 6	: 127	: 48	: 3	: 3	: 1	: 34	: 43	:	:	15
U.S.A.	: 465	: 8	: -	: 7	: 187	: 127	: 1	: 2	: 5	: 68	: 48	:	:	12
U.S.S.R.	: 11	: -	: -	: 4	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: 7	: -	:	:	-
Yugoslavia	: 2	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: 1	: 1	:	:	-
Stateless	: 2	: -	: -	: 1	: -	: 1	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	:	:	-
All other	: 30	: -	: -	: -	: 30	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	:	:	-

a/ Excludes Denmark, France and The Netherlands missions for which reports not received; excludes Class II personnel (local currency employees) and Class III personnel (voluntary society).

b/ Totals for some countries are understated because of large number reported by Greece as "Other;" excludes 24 United States Public Health Service personnel reported as Class III.

c/ Excludes 24 U.S. Public Health Service personnel reported as Class III. Entries for US and UK have been

adjusted since revised total Class I personnel is 134 and nationality distribution is 128.



TABLE XI

PERSONNEL: Class I Personnel in UNRRA European Missions, classified by Function a/  
 30th September, 1945  
 (Preliminary - Based on information received by 29th October)

Function	Class I Personnel in specified UNRRA European Missions												
	Total	Albania	Belgium	Czechoslovakia	Greece	Italy	Luxembourg	Norway	Poland	Yugoslavia	Middle East	Caserta	
	b/										Office	Office	
Total	907	29	4	20	344	198c/	5	6	8	132 d/	134 e/	27	
Relief Services	368	2	1	4	154	104	1	2	2	20	77	1	
D.P.s	53			1	38	11		1	1	f/	g/	1	
Health	131	2	1	2	87	21			1	17	g/		
Welfare	66			1	29	11	1	1		3	20		
Camp operation	118				61						57		
Supply	240	14		7	108	19	1	1	3	58	16	13	
Requir.Coordination & supply	75	1		4	14	11	1		2	19	16	7	
Distri.&transp.	106	10		1	64	8				17 h/		6	
Agri. Rehab.	28	1		1	17				1	8			
Indust. "	31	2		1	13			1		14			
Finance & Admin.	154	6	2	3	50	30	1	2	1	25	25	9	
Personnel	30				11	4				4	9	2	
Other	124	6	2	3	39	26	1	2	1	21	16	7	
Off.of Ch.of Mis.	87	7	1	6	32	7	2	1	2	9	16	4	

a/ Excludes Denmark, France and the Netherlands Missions.

b/ Total includes 58 persons in field offices, not classified by function.

c/ Total includes 38 persons in field offices, not classified by function.

d/ Total includes 20 persons in field offices, not classified by function.

e/ Excludes U.S. Public Health Service personnel reported as Class III employees.

f/ Included in entry for welfare.

g/ Included in entry for welfare.

h. Reported by the mission as "Shipping and cargo records."

TABLE XII

PERSONNEL: Class II Personnel in UNRRA European Missions, classified by Function

30th September, 1945

(Preliminary - Based on information received by 29th October)

Function	Class II Personnel in specified UNRRA European Missions												Caserta Office
	Total	Albania	Belgium	Czechoslovakia	Greece	Italy	Luxembourg	Norway	Poland	Yugoslavia	Middle East		
	a/					b/					c/		
Total	3,797	59	14	34	1,254	1,413	2	1	4	198	364	454	
Relief Services	780		7	2	264	413			2	6	86		
D.P.s	144		7	1	69	67					d/		
Health	159				111	43			1	4	e/		
Welfare	122			1	84	10			1	2	24		
Camp operation	355					293					62		
Supply	1,524	33		8	493	374	1		1	78	85	451	
Requir.Coordina-													
tion & supply	131			3	11	24	1			6	85	1	
Distri.& transp	1,295	32		1	400	350				62		450	
Agri. Rehab.	45			2	42					1			
Indust. "	53	1		2	40				1	9			
Finance & Admin.	1,146	21	7	20	470	351			1	85	188	3	
Personnel	31			13	2	3				2	11		
Other	1,115	21	7	7	468	348			1	83	177	3	
Off.of Ch.of Mis.	59	5		4	27	4	1	1		12	5		

a/ Excludes Denmark, France, and Netherlands Missions for which reports not received. Includes 288 persons in field offices, not classified by function.

b/ Includes 271 persons in field offices, not classified by function.

c/ Includes 17 persons in field offices, not classified by function.

d/ Included in entry for welfare.



*Belgium 150s*

LATEST REPATRIATION FIGURES

The Reports and Analysis Section of UNRRA Central Headquarters for Germany has now taken over from the Combined Displaced Persons Executive the responsibility of reporting the displaced persons situation in Germany. Their first report dated 12th October 1945 gives the following figures:

<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Requiring Repatriation</u> <u>From BR/FR/US Zones, Germany</u>	<u>Repatriated</u> <u>up to 7th October</u>
Belgian & Luxembourg	1,000	301,000
Czech	-	135,000 (est.)
Danish	-	5,000 (Est.)
Dutch	3,000	275,000
French	2,000	1,518,000
Greek	1,000	13,000
Italian	10,000 <u>1/</u>	589,000
Norwegian	-	8,000 (Est.)
Polish	817,000	
Russian (Disputed citizenship)	-	2,034,000
Undetermined	96,000 <u>2/</u>	24,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	930,000	5,197,000

1/ Council Resolution 37 permits Italian nationals to receive UNRRA aid.

2/ This figure includes 3 categories (a) those who have been classed as stateless, although the exact number is as yet unknown; (b) disputed or undetermined citizenship; (c) miscellaneous nationals.

In addition, there are still some 35,000 Russians, 4,000 Czechs and 28,000 Yugoslavs who are probably non-repatriable.

Notes:

(i) Repatriation figures for French, Dutch, Belgians, Luxembourgers, Czechs, Yugoslavs, Greeks and Italians are obtained from official sources of governments concerned and include repatriates from areas other than Allied zones of Germany; (ii) Included in the French figure of 1,512,000 are 153,450 repatriated by air. Ten per cent allowance for self repatriation is included; (iii) Total of 288,075 Belgians were repatriated with source of repatriation as follows: 254,174 from Germany, 13,370 from France, 14,398 from United Kingdom, 1,479 from Switzerland and 4,654 from Russia; 17,865 were returned by air. (iv) British Zone authorities report 380,070 Western Europeans received from the Soviet Zone up to 7th October 1945. American Zone authorities report the reception of 337,522 persons, including 231,380 Western Europeans, 93,575 Italians, 1,898 Czechs, 5,428 Yugoslavs, 88 Balts, 1,455 Poles, 145 Rumanians, 3 Greeks, 71 Hungarians and 479 others from the Soviet Zone up to 7th October.--

ERO Notes for the Week ending 13th October 1945 - No. 76 - p. 5.

COPY

*Belgium DF*

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I N C O M I N G   T E L E G R A M

NUMBER : Unnumbered

FROM : Frankfurt

DATED : 30/10/45

RECEIVED: 31/10/45 - 7:10 a.m.

\* \* \* \* \*

Other members of the United Nations serving in the DP Operation in Western Germany include 1,450 (repeat 1,450) French, 1,100 (repeat 1,100) British, 716 (repeat 716) Belgians, 385 (repeat 385) Dutch, 100 (repeat 100) Polish and a number of Nationals of smaller countries such as Czechoslovakia, Norway and Holland.



Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is realized that, in these circumstances, it was inevitably difficult to find the solution, in a fortnight, of international problems some of which have been a bone of contention for many years past. (INBEL 12/10/45).

*Belgium D.P.<sup>5</sup>*

END OF REPATRIATION OF BELGIANS FROM GREAT BRITAIN  
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The repatriation of the Belgian refugees in Great Britain is almost completed, and the services of the Belgian Repatriation Commission are about to be closed. It is announced that October 15, 1945, is the last date for the presentation of requests for repatriation. Applications should be sent to the Commissariat au Rapatriement, 39, Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1. (INBEL 12/10/45).

## NO GERMAN DOCKERS TO BE EMPLOYED AT ANTWERP

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The American authorities state that, contrary to a report that has been circulated, they have no intention of paying off dockers in the port of Antwerp and using German prisoners in their places. (INBEL 12/10/45).

## A NEWSPAPER SUSPENDED IN BELGIUM

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The suspension of the Conservative newspaper "Le Quotidien" has aroused some feeling in Belgium, and the Brussels Committee of the Association of the Press has unanimously adopted a resolution



*Belgian  
D.P.S*

REPATRIATION OF BELGIANS  
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Of the 15,000 Belgians who were in Great Britain during the war, about 12,000 have been repatriated. Parties of returning refugees are still leaving England each week.

According to official figures, on August 15 254,117 Belgians had been repatriated from Germany and Russia, and 28,878 from other countries. Those returned from Germany included 63,456 prisoners of war, 8,966 political prisoners, and 181,695 civilian workers and deported persons. (INBEL, 7.9.45.)

3, the first anniversary of the city's liberation by British troops. Huge crowds lined the streets, and thousands of people, to get a better view, perched themselves on street lamps, in trees, and on the gates of the Royal Park.

Detachments of the British, American, French, Netherlands, Luxembourg, and Polish Armies were cheered to the echo, and the new Belgian military formations received a specially warm welcome as they marched by. The procession also included the Belgian units, trained in Great Britain during the war, which took part in the Normandy campaign of liberation, and to these the crowds gave a great ovation. There were also enthusiastic cheers for the Belgian mine-clearing battalions—an expression of the people's gratitude to men who are



*Belgium*  
*D.P.*

REPATRIATION OF BELGIAN REFUGEES

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There has been a great improvement in the transport facilities at the disposal of the Belgian Repatriation Commission. Hitherto these had been available only at irregular intervals, and they were woefully inadequate for the large numbers of Belgians wishing to return to Belgium. Now, however, several departures on a large scale have already taken place, and the arrangements made with the appropriate Allied authorities give reason to hope that almost all the Belgian refugees who do not desire to defer their journey any longer will have left England between now and the middle of August.

The Belgians concerned will be given all necessary instructions forthwith, and should apply personally at the Repatriation Office to ascertain the date of their departure. Journeys will be by sea. The repatriates may take with them hand luggage only, and the weight of this must not exceed 168 lb. for each adult and 84 lb. for each child. (INBEL. 13.7.45.)

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The clock was to have been altered in Belgium at midnight on July 15. The Belga agency announces, however, according to Brussels radio, that the alteration will not be made, and that Double Summer Time will be prolonged for a further period. A decree to this effect will be published in the "Moniteur Belge." (INBEL. 13.7.45.)

#### THE PRINCE-REGENT VISITS SALZBURG

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Prince Charles, the Regent of Belgium, King Leopold's brother, went to Salzburg by air on Thursday to see the King. He was accompanied by M. Van Cauwelaert, President of the Chamber, and M. Gillon, President of the Senate.

M. Van Glabbeke, Minister of the Interior, and Colonel Sherman, representing General Erskine, head of the Shaef mission in Belgium, were present at the aerodrome to see him off. (INBEL.



900,000 REPATRIATES FROM GERMANY WELCOMED IN  
BELGIUM

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Belgian  
DP

M. Paul Van Zeeland, High Commissioner for Repatriation and a former Prime Minister of Belgium, who has left for the United States, stated in Brussels on the eve of his departure that 90% of the Belgians deported to Germany have returned to the country, and that the Repatriation Commission has almost completed its task. More than 900,000 returning exiles have been received in Belgium, including about 280,000 Belgians. The others were foreigners who have been sheltered, cared for, fed and identified in Belgium before regaining their own country. There remain from 10,000 to 15,000 Belgians to be repatriated from Germany. Thousands of other Belgian nationals have disappeared without a trace.

In the United States, M. Van Zeeland will endeavour to arrange for the repatriation of the colonies of Belgian exiles distributed about the world.

It is stated in London that the repatriation of Belgians who have been living in Great Britain will soon be completed. Every day about 300 refugees embark at Dover for Ostend.  
(INBEL. 3.8.45.)

The Canadian Army newspaper "Maple Leaf," pays a tribute to the dockers and stevedores of Antwerp as the fastest dock workers in the world. It points out that they have beaten all records for speed in unloading ships. Fifteen thousand of these Belgian workers are employed by the British and Americans. Forty Liberty ships are under repair at Antwerp, and 3,000 men are engaged in the work.

Although 5,200 German projectiles fell on Antwerp after the liberation - more than London received during the same period - the traces of the damage caused are rapidly disappearing. (INBEL. 3.8.45.)

#### OUTPUT OF THE BELGIAN STEELWORKS

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Twenty steelworks are now active in Belgium, and their combined output amounted to 29,000 tons in April last.

This production was distributed as follows: American Army, 43 per cent; British Army, 21 per cent; Belgium, 36 per cent. (INBEL. 3.8.45.)

#### GEORGES DUHAMEL'S VIEW OF BELGIUM

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June, 1945

ERO Displaced Persons Division  
Central Records Section

Communications between Displaced Persons  
and their Relatives, and Tracing

Bulletin No. 3.

BELGIUM

Direction du Service d'Identification et de Recherches,  
Commissariat de Repatriement  
80-82 rue Faider  
Bruxelles

Excerpt from Welfare Intelligence  
Bulletin No. 13 - 15 May 1945

Belgium

Allowances for Deportees' Dependents

The Ministry of Civilian War-Victims announces that daily allowances of FR20 to FR25 will be paid to dependents of persons who were sent to German or German-occupied territories for compulsory labour; arrears to be paid as from 31 December 1944. (Belgium Home Service. 5th May 1945.



INCOMING AIRGRAM

NUMBER: A-87  
FROM: London  
DATED: 7 May 1945  
RECEIVED 10 May 1945 - 3:30 p.m.  
Clear

Following Press Communique issued 4th May

"Some 60 UNRRA vehicles which are starting immediately for Europe were inspected to-day by His Excellency the Belgian Ambassador, Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, and Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Chairman of the European Committee of UNRRA, at a farewell ceremony at UNRRA's London Headquarters. Mr. B. de N. Cruger, representative in Great Britain of the British War Relief Society of America, was also present.

The vehicles, which include 6 Flying Squads and some additional medical lorries to complete the UNRRA Flying Squads already in Belgium are bound for the Continent to help care for the millions of displaced persons now thronging the roads in confusion. 2 Flying Squads have been lent to the Belgian Government. The others will work under the military authorities in Germany. A large number of the vehicles are Queen's Messenger Convoys which, their work in the blitz ended, have been handed over to UNRRA by the Ministry of Food with the consent of Her Majesty the Queen and the original donors. These include the British War Relief Society of America, and groups of donors in Barbados, Jamaica, Malacca, Montreal, Tanganyika, Transvaal and Trinidad. Some of the Squads have seen service in Nottingham, Newcastle-on-Tyne and Dundee. The medical lorries were purchased by UNRRA direct. Each Squad is made up of 8 vehicles including one first-aid-van, one ambulance, a kitchen van and a canteen. The Squads will be self-sustaining, carrying their own ~~xxx~~ food and water and capable of serving 200 emergency meals an hour. Their job will be to go out in search of foreign workers trekking out of Germany and to care for them by the roadside. Their crews include doctors and medical orderly-drivers.

Invaluable assistance in the assembly and dispatch of the Squads has been given by the Wembley ARP authorities who placed at UNRRA's disposal their car park and storage space and lent personnel to load and pack the vans.

DISTRIBUTION

Lehman (2)	McGeachy (2)
Jackson, R. (1)	Sawyer (2)
Xanthaky (1)	Harris (2)
Feller (2)	
Sayre (2)	
*Salisbury (2)	
Jackson, H(3)	
Menshikov (8)	
Hendrickson (9)	
Gill (2)	
Hoehler (2)	

# JEWS IN BELGIUM ARE DEEMED SAFE

NYT-576145 Welby  
Gottschalk Says the 23,000  
Now There Are Reintegrating  
Themselves in Economy

Although the seed of anti-Semitism sown in Belgium and Holland by systematic German propaganda has produced an awareness of a "Jewish problem" hitherto unsuspected in those countries, the Jews remaining there will not suffer discrimination, Dr. Max Gottschalk said yesterday.

There is no question, the former Belgian official asserted in an interview, of the fate of the 23,000 Jews in Belgium today. "They are now progressively reintegrating themselves in Belgian economy," he said, and civil and property rights are being restored. It is still too early to determine what will happen to the 10,000 Jews estimated to be alive in the Netherlands, but assurances have been received that similar procedures will be followed, he added.

Dr. Gottschalk, who since 1940 has been director of the research institute on peace and post-war problems of the American Jewish Committee, returned here Thursday after a three-month investigation of conditions in Belgium and the Netherlands.

He made the trip, he said, to investigate reports that the Belgian and Netherlands Governments had treated refugee German and Austrian Jews as enemy aliens. While this situation did exist for a time, Dr. Gottschalk reported, German Jews in Belgium now have received identification papers that read: "Nationality, German—non-enemy," giving them the right to work.

Belgium does not intend to send unwilling refugee Jews back to Germany, Dr. Gottschalk was assured by Dubus de Warnaffe, Belgian Minister of Justice. Supplementing relief measures already taken in that country, the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee is providing aid for the needy, Dr. Gottschalk pointed out.

The future of Jews in post-war Europe is complicated, he feels, by the uncertainty of the whereabouts of "many thousands" who were deported, placed in concentration camps or slaughtered. He doubts that any Jews will want to live in Germany after the war.

There were 140,000 Jews in the Netherlands in 1939, but he was able to account for only 1,700

adults, of whom 300 were German refugees, and 1,100 children in the liberated areas, he said. These had been hidden from the Nazis by Dutch citizens. He praised the Catholic families, priests and convents who "took care of 500 Jewish children" during the occupation of Eindhoven.

Until more definite information can be obtained about what happened in Rotterdam and Amsterdam, it will be difficult to predict the future of the Jews in the Netherlands, he said.

Prior to Germany's invasion there were 65,000 resident and 25,000 non-resident or emigre Jews in Belgium, he continued. The names of 30,000 who since have left the country are known, but many thousands have been deported and otherwise disposed of, he said.

Belgian patriots volunteered assistance to Jews "under the very noses of the Germans," he related. They supplied necessary identification papers, counterfeited ration books and vast sums of money, "up to 50,000,000 francs," to help keep Jews alive during the occupation.

From 1933 to 1940 Dr. Gottschalk was president of the Belgian Social Security Board, and before that he was legal adviser and chief of the research service on economic and social problems at the Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission in Coblenz.

He is on his way to the United Nations Conference at San Francisco, where he will serve as an adviser to the American Jewish Committee, headed by former Judge Joseph Proskauer. Recently, in collaboration with Abraham G. Duker, he wrote a book, "Jews in the Post-War World."



C O P Y

GOUVERNEMENT BELGE  
Missions Economiques

Cabinet du Ministre

No. 1237  
PK/csp

Belgium

D-P

1780 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.  
Washington, 8, D. C.

March 9, 1945.

My dear Mr. Governor:

Many thanks for your letter of March 7, which I am passing on to our Ambassador, Baron Silvercruys, as the problem of displaced persons is completely out of the scope of my administration.

May I, in the meantime, thank you in the name of my government for the assistance you intend giving us?

I wonder if your services have had the opportunity to study the matter which I brought up when I had the pleasure of meeting you a few days ago. I then asked you if you saw the possibility, should the occasion arise, to deliver to us certain stocks held in ports by UNRRA, which we would undertake to replace in a short time.

Very sincerely yours,

Signed

P. Kronacker

Governor Herbert H. Lehman  
Director General  
United Nations Relief and  
Rehabilitation Administration  
Washington, D. C.

UNRRA

Form No. AD-2

(20 June 1944)

ROUTE SLIP

Date 2 Nov

To

Mr. Rodnoff

Room No. 330

- |   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Approval                   | REMARKS<br><br><i>Mr. F. Jones</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Comment                    |                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Reply              |                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Necessary Action           |                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Note and Return            |                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Note and File              |                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Investigate                |                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Signature                  |                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> See Me                     |                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> As Requested               |                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> For your information       |                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Per telephone conversation |                                    |

From

C. a. Ryshpan

Room No. 323



Belgium D P

The following news item was received by the Federal Communications Commission:

"M. PAUL VAN ZEELAND BELGIAN COMMISSIONER FOR REPATRIATION RECEIVED PRESS THIS AFTERNOON AND REPLIED TO NUMEROUS QUESTIONS CONCERNING REPATRIATION PARA MOREOVER M. VAN ZEELAND WILL IN NEAR FUTURE PROCEED TO PARIS TO NEGOTIATE RETURN OF BELGIANS IN FRANCE WHILE WEEK LATER HE WILL CONDUCT SIMILAR NEGOTIATIONS IN LONDON PARA AT THIS MOMENT IN AGREEMENT WITH SOVIET RUSSIA CAMPS ARE BEING ESTABLISHED IN OUR COUNTRY FOR MANY RUSSIANS DEPORTED BY GERMANS FROM THEIR COUNTRY STOP ONE CAMP HAS ALREADY BEEN ESTABLISHED AT HAL BRACKET HAL UNBRACKET STOP MILITARY AUTHORITIES OF SOVIET RUSSIA HAVE APPOINTED COLONEL SHIMASOV DELEGATE TO GENERAL EISENHOWERS HEADQUARTERS WITH VIEW TO REPATRIATION OF SOVIET SUBJECTS LIBERATED AS GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR ON BELGIAN TERRITORY."

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Received in UNRRA  
10:50 a.m. 24 March 1945  
Cipher

FROM: London  
NUMBER 580  
DATED: 23 March 1945

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3. Belgium Luxembourg and Netherlands. On March 6th Van Zeeland Belgian Director of Repatriation sent Representative to London with statement that SHAEF has repeatedly promised supplies for Displaced Persons in Belgium but none have so far been received. Van Zeeland hence urgently requests UNRRA assistance. Last week Clasen, Minister of Luxembourg, in London handed us emergency request for 1500 tons. In meantime, we sent Hubert Young to investigate situation Belgium Luxembourg Netherlands. Young returned London March 16th and is now completing his report on situation in these three countries. We now consider action on these requests which will involve clearance with SHAEF.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX:XXXXXXXXXX. XXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX~~

**ACTION:** Hendrickson (9)  
Lehman (2)  
Feller (2)  
Sayre (2)  
Bokolowski (2)  
Salisbury (2)  
Jackson (3)  
Menshikov (7)  
Gill (3)  
Kuo (3)  
Heehler (2)  
McGeachy (2)  
Sawyer (2)  
Dayton (2)



Excerpt from WELFARE INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN No. 8  
7 March 1945

BELGIUM

Repatriation: Preparing for the Day

M. van Zeeland, High Commissioner for Repatriation, has given details about the preparation for the return of 250,000 Belgians at present in Germany, who are made up as follows (figures are not guaranteed to be authentic) (nor do they tally - Ed): 66,000 prisoners of war, 20,000 political prisoners, 26,000 Jews, 135,000 deportees. For the total of the number of our compatriots to be repatriated one has to add to the exiles in Germany, Belgians staying in neutral and liberated countries, that is, about 30,000. Concerning the latter, agreements have been reached with France, England, Holland, and the United States. Meanwhile, questions still have to be settled concerning Latin America and the Congo.

At the beginn

## EXCERPTS FROM ERO

Minutes of a Meeting of the Administrative Council  
held on Wednesday - 7th March 1945

D.P.

Item 1. Proposal to send Flying Squads to Belgium

In introducing this item Dr. Langrod explained that, at its meeting on the 7th February last, the Administrative Council had offered six flying squads on loan to the Belgian Government, of which three were to be without personnel. In accepting the conditions on which these flying squads were to be loaned M. van Zeeland had now asked that all six should be supplied with personnel. It was stated that there was a considerable shortage of certain personnel in Belgium, in particular drivers who had all been mobilised by SHAEF.

Continuing Dr. Langrod explained that six flying squads were ready in London for dispatch, apart from personnel, while another six would be ready in ten days time. Each was complete with cooking utensils, first aid equipment, etc. and each squad consisted of eight vehicles and required twelve persons as follows:-

- 1. Leader
- 1. Deputy Leader and Information Officer
- 1. Quartermaster
- 1. Doctor
- 2. Driver-Stretcher Bearers
- 1 Driver-Mechanic
- 4-5 Driver-Kitchen Orderlies

He stated that, unlike the Assembly Centre Teams, ample personnel was available from various sources. As UNRRA was already committed to supplying the six squads and personnel for three, Dr. Langrod felt it would be difficult to refuse the additional personnel now required.

Sir George Reid thought that this equipment was required for dealing with acute relief problems, particularly in the Ardennes, and that it was vital that some assistance should be furnished immediately. It would be necessary eventually to decide whether the operation fell within the scope of the Welfare Division or the Displaced Persons Division, but it was most important not to hold the matter up meanwhile. To avoid delay while the rest of the personnel were being assembled, he suggested that two flying squads should be sent over immediately to Belgium, any gaps in the staff to be filled to be filled by the Belgians pending recruitment of the remaining staff.

It appeared in discussion that a minimum of thirty days would be required to recruit and process personnel for the whole six teams; and it was not felt practicable to borrow personnel already recruited for the Assembly Centre Teams, who were not trained in flying squad work and had different qualifications. Moreover, to do so would be to delay the completion of the SHAEF teams which were already behind schedule. Accordingly it was agreed to inform M. van Zeeland that two teams could be sent immediately partly manned, and that UNRRA would be prepared to recruit for six teams on the understanding that



that the Belgian Government would fill up any gaps. It was also agreed that M. van Zeeland should be kept constantly informed of the progress of recruitment which, subject to discussion with Mr. O'halloran, would start immediately. The dispatch of the teams would be subject to definite confirmation that SHAEF accepted the conditions proposed, namely the use of international personnel, the feeding and billeting of the teams, and their right of movement.

Some discussion took place regarding the needs in the Ardennes which, it was suggested, might be for household utensils such as pots and pans, rather than elaborately equipped teams; and Sir George Reid undertook to investigate the position, regarding which more would doubtless be known after Sir Hubert Young's visit.

It was also felt that liaison with the teams should be maintained through the UNRRA Mission to Belgium. As the teams were being placed at the disposal of the Belgian Commissariat it would not be possible to place them under the orders of the Mission, but it was agreed that the Mission should be kept fully informed.

Dr. Langrod explained that the Belgian Government would be providing the consumable stores, under the supervision of two UNRRA technical officers; and that the Belgian Government would be responsible for finding all the local currency which was required, including the salaries of the Belgian employees and the cost of living allowances paid in Belgian francs to the non-Belgian personnel. For this purpose M. Morhange pointed out that the present Belgian credit would be too small and additional Belgian francs would be needed.

Mr. Herbert raised the question of the equipment which was at present being collected at Wembley Stadium. This, though administratively convenient, was risky, moreover the space could be recalled at 24 hours notice. After discussion Mr. Herbert undertook to delay as long as possible giving a final decision to the Ministry of Food as to whether the equipment should continue to be assembled at Wembley, and in the meantime to investigate alternative possibilities, including the transport park at Slough which might now be available.

Belgian Repatriation Problem

M. Leemans, Chef du Cabinet of the Repatriation Commissariat stated yesterday during a Press Conference that statistics were almost complete and that the number of Belgians and aliens normally resident in Belgium who had been forced to change their domicile as the result of the war was 275,000, that is about 3% of the total population. Good results had already been achieved in repatriation. 50 to 100 seats would be reserved daily for repatriates in trains leaving Paris. It was hoped that the repatriation of Belgians in England would be started in February. M. Leemans also dealt with the problem of refugees. Almost 10,000 Netherlands and numerous Luxemburgers were now staying in Belgium.

The Commissariat must also care for 5,000 Soviet citizens, most of them prisoners of war who had escaped from the Germans.



French  
Belgium  
D-I

COPY

7 March 1945

My dear Mr. \_\_\_\_\_:

At our meeting on 1 March I referred to a proposal made by this Administration to the Provisional Government of the French Republic concerning the care of displaced persons of United Nations nationality and stateless displaced persons who may be found in France. As I then informed you, it is the Administration's wish to make an identical proposal to other Allied Governments in Northwestern Europe.

You will appreciate that the Administration has no wish to intervene in responsibilities which have been or will be assumed by your Government unless your Government so desires. Nevertheless, the character and magnitude of the problem may be such as to cause your Government to desire to utilize UNRRA's services and the Administration is ready, without prejudice to questions of principle, to give any assistance it can.

Accordingly, this is to inquire whether your Government desires the assistance of UNRRA in dealing with this problem and if so, what procedure it would wish followed. I should like to assure you of the readiness of UNRRA to do everything within its power to assist your Government with supplies that require importation, and with such expert welfare, medical and other personnel as are needed or desired.

I am informing the European Regional Office of the Administration of the terms of this proposal for transmission to the appropriate Minister of your Government.

Very sincerely yours,

Herbert H. Lehman  
Director General

This letter sent to:

The Honorable Hugues Le Gallais, Minister of Luxembourg  
Major Paul Kronacker, Belgian Minister of Supply  
Dr. M. P. L. Steenberghe, Netherlands Economic Mission  
His Excellency, Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne, Ambassador of Norway

D.P.  
Belgium

Excerpt from ERO Administrative Council  
Minutes of 59th Meeting held on 7 February 1945 in office  
of Sir Frederick-Leith-Ross

Item 2. Consideration was given to a note circulated by Mr. T. T. Scott regarding a request from the Belgian Government for six flying squads.

(a) It was agreed that the Belgian Government could not be asked to pay for vehicles which had been donated to UNRRA, and accordingly that all such equipment should be lent on a long term basis, subject to recall if needed elsewhere.

(b) As regards personnel it was stated that for three squads 35-40 persons would be needed, of which some were already recruited and others, it was felt, could be obtained without difficulty and without delay. Mr. Rhatigan thought that it was most important that UNRRA should not take on propositions which it was unable to fulfill; but Mr. Scott regarded the recruitment of personnel for these teams as a much simpler proposition than the recruitment of personnel for the SHAEF teams. Recruitment would take place through the normal machinery and he expected that the teams could be got together in three weeks. The Belgian Government would be asked to fill any positions about which there was likely to be difficulty. It was agreed that recruitment should go ahead immediately on this basis, in consultation between Mr. Scott and Mr. O'Halloran.

(c) On the subject of the maintenance and the feeding of the personnel it was stated that the Belgians were likely to find difficulty in agreeing to more liberal allowances to the UNRRA personnel than would be obtained by the Belgian personnel, who would find it easier to maintain themselves by the acquisition of additional items; and accordingly it was felt that endeavours should be made to obtain military rations together with medical facilities, etc. For this purpose someone should get into immediate touch with the military authorities, with the assistance of Mr. Trevithick, and the names of Capt. Paterson and Mr. Kettle were suggested in this connection. On the one hand Capt. Paterson had already had experience with other teams for Belgium and would be in a good position to see that similar conditions attached to both; on the other hand, Mr. Kettle might be in the best position to act expeditiously through his existing connections. While UNRRA was fully entitled to give equipment, etc. to the Belgian Government it was clear that the operation of the teams would need to be approved by SHAEF if it was to be a success. When this had been done Mr. Hoehler thought that it would be found necessary to appoint a manager to organize ? and ensure their equitable ?

(d) As regards the expenses of the teams in Belgium Sir Frederick Leith-Ross stated, and it was agreed, that while UNRRA would be responsible for payment of salaries of non Belgian personnel payable abroad, all the expenses incurred in Belgium must be met by the Belgian Government either from the funds of the Belgian Commissioner for Displaced Persons or from the account in Belgian francs which had already been allocated to UNRRA for its operations. The expenditure to be met in this way would include salaries of Belgian personnel and any local allowances which might be needed as a result of failure to come to terms with SHAEF regarding the provision of military rations and equipment.

It would be necessary at an early stage for some competent person



to handle the financial arrangements and therefore such a person should be selected now to be in readiness to go out to Brussels with the first of the teams and organise a small office.

(3) On the subject of spares (paragraph 5 of Mr. Scott's memorandum) Sir George Reid thought that the undertaking to provide all spares and tyres was rather wide, and that it was desirable for the same conditions to attach as attached in the case of the previous teams, where the suggestion had been made that the Belgians should buy £50 spares for each team, subject to these being bought back at the end of the time if not needed. It was agreed that the Belgians should be asked to guarantee the maintenance of the equipment and that they must send over some one to take charge of the vehicles and spares and exercise all necessary measures of control. In addition Sir George Reid proposed that with the teams someone should be sent who was experienced in supervising the special thermal equipment with which the vehicles were fitted.



The attached chart tabulates the most recent information now available to the Displaced Persons Division on numbers and location of Displaced Persons. In the Research Office of the Displaced Persons Division there is a cross-file showing the source of figures used on the chart. If you have questions or suggestions to offer, we would appreciate your calling Extension 151.

The data on the chart comes from many sources. In cases where two quite different and equally valid estimates existed, one figure was noted on the chart and the other placed in a footnote. The question marks on the chart indicate a knowledge that displacement exists, but an inability to estimate its extent. The questioned figures indicate that there is reason to doubt the estimate used, but that no satisfactory alternative data is known.

Material on the number and location of displaced persons is under constant review, and the chart cannot be regarded as static. The Division will issue monthly revisions in the following form to indicate changes which should be made to keep the chart up-to-date.

[illegible]

<u>Displaced within:</u>	<u>Nationals:</u>	<u>Displaced within:</u>	<u>Displaced Within:</u>
Sectional Total	Sectional	Country Total	Sectional Grand
	Grand		Total
	Total		

<u>Over-All Grand Total</u>	<u>Total Displacement within Europe:</u> (Sum of displacement within United Nations, Enemy and Ex-enemy countries, and unspecified European countries)
1,000,000	1,000,000

• • • • •  
FOOTNOTES

- a) 14,000, according to SHAEF, May 1944.
- b) 3,000, " " " " " " .
- c) 3,000. The figure of 6,000 was obtained by subtracting from a "German and Czech" figure of 18,000 a "Germany alone" figure of 12,000. Another estimate places 15,000 in Germany and Austria. If 12,000 of these were in Germany and 3,000 in Austria, there would be 3,000 left for Czechoslovakia.
- d) The Greek Government estimate is 40,000.
- e) In Ethiopia.
- f) Netherlands Government estimate was 400 in May, 1944.
- g) " " " " 1400 " " , " .
- h) 20,000, according to interpretation of SHAEF figures, May 1944.
- i) In New Zealand.
- j) UNRRA report from France, October 1944, gave estimate of 10-25,000.
- k) Included for the most part in figures for Germany and not added into total here.
- l) Jewish deportees since September, 1939.
- m) " " " " , " .
- n) Dodecanese in Palestine.
- o) 234 in Philippeville.
- p) Known to include prisoners of war.
- q) Displacement of Austrians into Germany and of Germans into Austria is not included because figures are unavailable, but the displacement is surely considerable.



Excerpt from Telephone Conversation  
between ERO and Headquarters 8 March  
1945, at 11 A.M.

Offer to Belgian and Dutch Governments

Mr. MacMullan referred to Washington's cable #112. He stated that ERO had approached the Governments of France and Luxembourg in accordance with Headquarters instructions. He said that informal discussions with representatives of the Belgian and Dutch Governments indicated that those Governments would welcome similar offers. MacMullan requested instructions from Headquarters to make the same offer to the Belgians and Dutch that had been made to the French. I said that definite instructions would be cabled immediately.

News Digest - #1679 - 2/9/45

Belgium

D.P. in Belgium

#### Care of Russians in Belgium

E7. *La Nation Belge*, 3.2.45 [Catholic], describes a visit to a rest centre in Ixelles [Brussels] housing 260 Russians—both men and women—who were either ex-prisoners-of-war or else deported to Belgium by the Germans to work in the coal mines. The whole place was beautifully clean and everyone carried out his duties with a military discipline. The whole place is run by Russians, as the *Comité de Coordination* and the Repatriation Commission only intervene in matters of supply. In this centre the Russians once more find a home atmosphere and the comrades with whom they fought in the ranks of the Belgian Resistance. The man conducting the choir, which was singing when we arrived, was formerly a Resistance leader, and the blind accordion-player lost his sight when sabotaging a German train.

The Repatriation Commission has set up in this country various camps for the Russians, who number at present in Belgium 4,500. The camp at Tournenne-Hal numbers 700; at the Saint-Alfred home at Casteau there are 75 Russian families (about 200 people) deported from Russia by the Germans. The camp at Givry houses 200 women deported to France and Belgium, and finally there is the rest centre in Brussels which we visited today. Several other camps are being formed at Lembeck and Casteau. †



Welford D P

COPY

7th December, 1944

A.47/...

My dear . . . . .,

As you are aware, the Second Session of the Council of UNRRA at Montreal passed Resolution 60 which provides as follows:-

"RESOLVED

1. That, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in other Resolutions of the Council, the Administration shall be authorized to undertake the care and return to their homes of persons of other than United Nations nationality, or stateless persons, who are found in liberated territory and who have been obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former residence or who have been deported therefrom, by action of the enemy, because of their race, religion, or activities in favour of the United Nations; provided, however, that nothing in this Resolution shall affect the provisions contained in the preamble of the Agreement and in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Part I of Resolution 1.

2. That with regard to payment for such operations the Administration shall

(a) make arrangements with the military command, the established control authority or the appropriate national authority for the provision of local currency in the manner contemplated in Sections 19 and 20 of Resolution 14;

(b) be authorized to charge against its general resources such expenses as cannot be met in local currency and fall to be met in foreign exchange, provided that the Director General consult from time to time with a committee established under Resolution 23 as to the financial commitments incurred by the Administration in carrying out the operations set out in paragraph 1 hereof and as to the ability to pay of the enemy or ex-enemy countries of which the persons referred to in paragraph 1 are nationals."

In accordance with Section 1, Resolution 1 of the First Session of the Council, the Administration will not be in a position to discuss with the military authorities plans for implementing Resolution 60 unless it receives a specific indication from the Allied Government concerned that it desires to have assistance from UNRRA in undertaking such activities.

Accordingly the Administration would be glad to learn as soon as possible whether it is the wish of the ..... Government that UNRRA should, in accordance with the terms of this Resolution, assist in the care and return to their homes of persons of other than United Nations nationality, or stateless persons, who are found in the territory of ..... and have been obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former residence, or who have been deported therefrom, by action of the enemy because of their race, religion or activities in favour of the United Nations.

Yours sincerely,

(sd.) F.W.LEITH-ROSS

COPY

UNRRA European Regional Office  
11 Portland Place  
London W.1.

AHR/GP/A.48X

21st December 1944

Dear Hugh,

As you know, Sir Frederick Leith-Ross addressed letters on the 12th October to the European Allied Governments enquiring whether they desired UNRRA assistance for their displaced persons found in enemy or ex-enemy territory in accordance with Resolution 57, and I have been sending you copies of the replies as they came in.

Correspondence with SHAEF about Resolution 57 also resulted in a statement that Resolution 60 relating to friendly enemy and stateless displaced persons in liberated territory would not necessitate any modification of SHAEF procedures or of the SCAEF/UNRRA Agreement; SHAEF suggested, however, that we should take up with the Allied Governments directly the question whether they wished UNRRA's assistance in dealing with these classes of displaced persons. In order to be in a position to give SHAEF the evidence they required, Sir Frederick Leith-Ross addressed further letters to the Western European countries in whose territory SHAEF would operate, raising this question. These letters were written on the 7th December and I attach a copy of the letter addressed to the Governments of France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Norway. I am sorry that through an oversight I did not send it sooner.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) A. W. Robertson

Mr. Hugh R. Jackson  
UNRRA  
1344 Connecticut Ave., N.W.  
Washington