

230.2 - NETHERLANDS: DP IN

cent



№9403R Third Cut

230.2
NETHERLANDS - 28/II/46

Number of Displaced Persons

Austrian	431
Belgian	18
Chinese	45
Czechoslovak	129
Danish	19
Estonian	23
French	118
Greek	32
Italian	87
Latvian	28
Lithuanian	17
Norwegian	19
Polish	319
U.K.	15
U.S.A.	11
U.S.S.R.	425
Yugoslav	89
Ex-enemy	384
Other & Unclass.	63
	<u>2,271</u>

Serial no - 0 42593

2/4/46

to Gohin

Telephone:
LANGHAM 3090

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION,
EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE,

11, PORTLAND PLACE,

LONDON, W.1.

Nett - DPs in
1946

31 Jan 46

Ref DP38/16 Des. no. 1003.

4th February 1946.

D.P.

To: Mr. Myer Cohen,
Director,
D.P. Division,

From: Conrad Van Hynning,
Director,
Welfare and Repatriation Division.

Subject: D.Ps. in Holland

According to a cable we have just received from Holland
the breakdown of D.P.s in that country is as follows:

Albanian:	1	Letts:	28
Armenians:	4	Lithuanians:	17
Argentinians:	1	Luxembourg:	18
Americans:	11	Norwegians:	18
Brazilians:	1	Poles:	319
Chinese:	45	Roumanians:	22
Czechs:	129	Russians:	426
Danes:	18	Spaniards:	8
English:	15	Serbian:	1
Estonians:	23	Stateless:	9
Finns:	4	Swedes:	4
French:	118	Swiss:	34
Greeks:	32	South African:	1
Hungarians:	47	Turks:	1
Italians:	87	Germans:	307
Japanese:	4	Dutch:	1,323
Jugoslavs:	88		
		<u>TOTAL:</u>	<u>3,164</u>

We are writing to our Mission in the Netherlands to find out whether
the 1,323 Dutch are internally displaced or have to be repatriated
to the Netherlands.

Yours sincerely,

7

C. Van Hynning.

Mr. Myer Cohen,
Director, D.P. Division,
WASHINGTON.

42593

From " NETHERLANDS MONTHLY REPORT NO. 5" (February 1946.)

P. 11, "Movement of Dutch Mennonites" -

A certain amount of political concern has been caused to the Dutch Government by the threatened exodus of some 3 to 5 thousand Mennonites of Dutch extraction but technically Russian subjects from Germany into Holland. The reasons for this movement are the unwillingness of these Mennonites to return to Russia, their fear of being forcibly returned there and their ~~disire~~ desire when possible to emigrate to Canada. Individual infiltration over the Dutch frontier has started with the result that about 200 have succeeded in getting into Holland. In view of the shortage of food the Dutch Government is not anxious to have extra mouths to feed, especially as at the moment it is not clear whether Canada is officially prepared to accept these Mennonite groups as permanent residents. The position might well arise that, in addition to the 40,000 Germans and other unwanted foreign elements at present in Holland who were scheduled to be returned to Germany some time ago, but whom the Allied Control Authorities have been unable to accept back to date for various reasons, these groups of Mennonites if admitted into the Netherlands might permanently remain on the hands of the local authorities.

I understand from the Dutch Authorities that there would be no objection to the Mennonites coming through Holland in a transit status, provided that the official clearance from the Canadian Government of each individual in question was received beforehand with a definite indication as to when the necessary transport facilities to Canada could be made available.

Report filed in Office of Country Mission Affairs (Mrs. Monaghan's office)

UNRRA

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH
CABLE SECTION

INCOMING CABLEGRAM

NUMBER: Unnumbered
FROM: Sgravenhage to Washington
REPEATED: London
DATED: 1/2/46
RECEIVED: 1/2/46 - 11:19 a.m.

From
For Delierneux Displaced Persons Division ERC and Miss Poate Division
of Operational Analysis ERO.

Our two following are figures of Displaced Persons in the Netherlands by
national categories Albanians 1, Armenians 4, Argentinians 1, Americans 11,
Brazilians 1, Chinese 45, Danes 18, English 15, Estonians 23, Finns 4,
French 118, Greeks 32, Hungarians 47, Italians 87, Japanese 4, Jugoslavs 88,
Letts 28, Lithuanians 17, Luxemburgers 18, Norwegians 18, Poles 319,
Roumanians 22, Russians 426, Spaniards 8, Serbians 1, Stateless 9,
Czechoslovaks 129, Turks 1, Swedes 4, Swiss 34, South Africans 1, Germans 307,
Dutch 1323, total 3164.

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION:

*DP

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tp:an a 408
83c

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IMMEDIATELY, EXTENSION 144.

UNRRA

*Netherlands - DP's in
Feb 1, 1946.*

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*DP

ed:jwc 1125
ty:an a 408
63c

Holland - DP

ERO
Prog Rept - Aug '45

Since only 1,000 DP's remain in Holland,
arrangements are being made for the
early withdrawal of UNRRA DP staff from
that country.

COPY

Received: November 16, 1944
Dated: November 13, 1944

E 19.73

Copies to Mr. Dudley Ward
Displaced Persons Div. (for circulation)

TO: Mr. Fred K. Hoehler
FROM: Stanley L. Semmer (Netherlands)



Although I have been treated as a full fledged member of our mission and assigned specific tasks right from the start, the recent SHAEF directive announcing the UNRRA-CCS agreement has served to firm my status. The Chief-of-Staff attached a note to the directive pointing out to the head of the Displaced Persons Section that I could now be used in an executive capacity on any assignment.

The large scale evacuation of refugees from zones controlled by the British Army presents a picture of paradoxes which runs the gamut from extremely efficient management to what may be considered gross malfeasance. While the actual movements are usually handled carefully and planned in great detail, on the surface at least, it appears that some of the people evacuated were moved unnecessarily and refugees are being used as pawns to insure the appearance of great activity for the official record.

When the movements have eventuated, every detail has been checked and double-checked, for such items as adequate police protection, medical inspection and attention enroute, welfare services (usually handled by Netherlands Red Cross), provision of bedding often by requisitioning all local surpluses, carefully planned basis for relief payments at new destination, provision of necessary labour at stop-overs, feeding enroute and at stop-overs, toilet facilities, necessary steps to make certain pensions and allowances follow individual to new location, promulgation of decrees giving moratorium to debtors failing to meet financial obligations because of evacuation, etc. This efficiency carries over for those who must stay behind. There is a careful selection of those who must remain and provision is made for the services of midwives, police, priests, butchers, bakers, etc. A skeleton staff of skilled workers to work on damaged property is retained; water-taps are turned off and all furniture stored in one room. Inspections are made once a week and notices setting forth severe penalties for looting are posted. No persons of bad reputation may remain behind. Plans are made for disposal of crops and compensation for same. Legal records are safe-guarded, new types of identity cards are issued and communications set up. Since experience has proved that the most vexing problem is to find an equitable solution for keeping the refugees satisfied about the live-stock left behind, specific instructions for each type are given. Pigs and sheep are slaughtered, cows adequately cared for by community herdsmen, chickens left in community chicken-houses, arrangements made for milking and delivery of same, etc.

The seamy side of the picture seems to be that there is no concrete plan on why and who should be moved. It is, of course, well known that most of the people are reluctant to leave their homes and live stock. The decision on the movements seems to be batted back and forth between detachments, Corps, and Army and I have not been able to pin down any of these groups on who ordered an evacuation last week which turned out to be a fiasco. Apparently the evacuations have sometimes been carried out simply because a plan had been drawn - perhaps a week earlier - and higher headquarters have changed since the original decision was made and there now appears to be no reason for the move. Recently in one district evacuations were carried out practically at the point of a gun because the people could see no legitimate reason for it, nor could a satisfactory explanation be given by the detachment carrying it out. In this instance the refugees had already voluntarily evacuated themselves to back of our lines because their homes were in no-man's land, but they were still within a few miles of their homes. The neighbouring villages absorbed them satisfactorily and they were able to look after their live stock and were in a position to return to their homes when the fighting ceased. They were suddenly ordered to move 50 miles away. It was planned to move 6,000 but only 2,000 could be located and of those moved some have already found their way back.

Neither our mission or UNRRA can protest, but it seems to be high time that the Dutch Government insisted on having full prior knowledge of large scale evacuations and the reason for them.

Received: October 30, 1944
 Dated: October 26, 1944

FROM: Stanley L. Sommer (Netherlands)
 TO: Mr. Fred K. Hoehler

Recent developments which made it necessary to evacuate Dutch refugees to Belgium has resulted in the creation of a coordinating committee by the 21st Army Group. This body is charged with planning the orderly execution of large scale evacuations. No movement of any size may be carried out without the sanction of the committee. Represented on the committee are:

AGMG (chairman)
 G (ops)
 A (corresponding to U.S. G -1)
 Q (maintenance)
 Q (movements)
 CA
 SHAEF mission
 Representative of Army concerned.

Establishment of the committee has helped greatly in making the movements orderly and has placed definite responsibility for the feeding, transport, etc. on the proper authority.

Some of the movements and projections up to date (this does not include plans for probably the largest mass move in history but which is still top secret) are:

Canadian Army Zone

Tilbery Area - 2500 already moved to Belgium. It is expected that before the week is out 30,000 from this area will be in or enroute to Belgium.

West Zeeland Flanders to E. Zeeland Flanders - Fighting still continues in W.Z.F. and there is a steady trickle of refugees to East Zeeland Flanders. 2500 have moved; an equal amount expected but figures may jump due to flooding.

Walchen and Zuid Beveland - These "islands" are expected to be flooded by the enemy as it withdraws. Present plans call for an amphibious evacuation on the same craft which bring in supplies and men. The figures: 20,000 from Walchen; 60,000 from Zuid Beveland. All evacuations to be to the south.

Roosendahl - Bergen op Zoom Area - Fighting in this area is at fierce tempo. Many refugees already in Belgium. 40,000 expected before movement stops.

British Army Zone

Nymegen Area - In the early stages, C.A. detachments dispersed approximately 10,000 evacuees to villages in the vicinity.

Since that time 28,000 (two groups of 14,000 each) have been dispersed to Nistlerode, Rindhoven, Oss, Weert, etc.

The area between Arnhem and Nymegen (known as "The Island") will be evacuated beginning Nov. 1 at the rate of 250 a day until 30,000 have been moved. All of those evacuees will be sent to Belgium. They will be taken in trucks to Bourg Leopold, which is the collecting center, and from there moved by train to assembly centers in Belgium. Elaborate plans have been made and everything prepared in advance to ensure efficient movement.

American Zone

As the armies advanced, 60,000 refugees from the forward areas and Germany had to be sent to the rear so as not to interfere with Army movements. They were dispersed to Maastricht, Sittard, Valkenburg, Meerssen, Gulpen, Simpelveld, Hoenbroek, Heerlen, Brunssum, etc.

All of these refugees were brought to collecting points and dispersed to surrounding villages. (The S.A.S., a civilian evacuation organization which has representatives in every village, have readily available information on the number of houses and building in each village, present population, capacity of each house, emergency capacity, etc.) Although billeted privately, all of these people were fed from communal kitchens. These central kitchens distributed food in air tight containers which are said to preserve heat 24 hours, and in each village the meals were served in a community building (school, factory, etc) The caloric value was extremely low (1080) but the Army promises relief from army stores by next week.

These movements (American Zone) have been very temporary. As the Armies move forward the people are returned to their own homes as rapidly as possible. By the end of the week, the first batch of refugees will have all returned.

In this particular area of Holland, the Netherlands Red Cross has been given almost complete responsibility for medical care of refugees. They have done an extremely efficient job in lining up local resources and preparing schools, libraries and other public buildings as medical centers to be used for refugees. Only a few cases of contagious diseases were reported: 4 typhoid, 4 polio, - 8 adult diphtheria, all of which were isolated immediately.

It is interesting to note that although only one Information Bureau is actually in operation (Maastricht) this has served as a clearing house for all information and instructions to the refugees. The information is dispersed to local authorities in the entire area who in turn disseminate it through local voluntary societies to the refugees.

From a personal point of view I had some satisfaction by getting into Germany for the first time. I was sent down to look over the evacuation of 1000 Germans from the battle line to Brunssum (Netherlands). These were family groups, housed in a school, bedded down in straw and not pampered as to the amount of food they were given.

They are more than eager to return to their homes and the vanguard is already on the way.

Received: November 3, 1944
 Dated: October 31, 1944

E 19.73

FROM: Stanley L. Sommer (Netherlands)
 TO: Mr. Fred K. Roehler
 cc. Mr. Dudley Ward
 D.P. Div. for circulation



Elaborate preparations are being made for a large scale evacuation of refugees (30,000) from the British Second Army Zone (Nijmegen - Arnhem area known as the "Island") in the Netherlands to Belgium scheduled to begin November 1, at the rate of 2000 per day. These evacuees have already been moved from their homes but local resources in liberated Netherlands inadequate to cope with the problem.

Two refugee transit camps, Eindhoven (capacity 2000) and Moll (capacity 4000), have been established. Evacuees will be collected daily by trucks and brought to Eindhoven where they will be processed and will spend the night. The following day they will proceed by truck to Moll which is in close proximity to Hasselt, the entraining point, and spend the night in Moll. The next morning they will take trains for Belgium (Angels and Ath). Train journey approximately 12 hours - one hour halt at Louvain. The capacity of the Moll camp is 4000 as a cushion of one full day's evacuees showed, it proved impossible to clear the group on any day.

Transportation is being provided from Army sources. Three-ton Army trucks will be used and it is planned to press into service trucks returning empty from the front line after delivering supplies. Fifty trucks will actually be assigned to the Eindhoven camp for the movement. Trucks will be assigned at the rate of 150 each day to transport refugees from Eindhoven to Moll. Twice daily, 75 trucks will report at the Moll camp for the short haul to the Hasselt railway station.

The Netherlands Military Mission is providing liaison officers and is arranging priorities for localities to be evacuated. All the necessary labor has been hired at camps, entraining points, etc., for loading, messing, etc. Both the Netherlands and Belgium Red Cross are actively engaged and the British Red Cross is providing a mobile hospital at Moll. Haversack rations will be provided from Army sources for trip and hot soup will be served before entraining and at halt. Fresh rations will be provided at Moll by Army and Netherlands authorities have made arrangements for the feeding at Eindhoven. Each evacuee will be issued two blankets which they will be permitted to retain permanently.

All Netherlands currency will be surrendered at Eindhoven against receipt with local banks furnishing personnel for the transfer. While in Belgium a relief payment of 30 Belgian francs per day will be made to each evacuee by arrangement between the Netherlands and Belgium Governments.

All evacuees will be issued with dp 1 (SHARP) form before leaving Eindhoven. A dp 3 (SHARP) form will be completed at Eindhoven and will be retained at the camp as a card index record. The reverse side of dp 1 will be marked to indicate completion of the following routine: registration (dp 3); medical inspection; anti louse dusting; security screening; withdrawal of Netherlands currency; number of blankets in possession of individual. Nominal rolls of the evacuees will be prepared in quadruplicate for each truck load. One copy will be retained at Eindhoven, the other three will accompany truck to Moll. One copy will be retained at Moll, the other two will accompany the same truck load to Moll. (It is hoped to keep the same group together for the journey).

Netherlands Military Mission is allegedly responsible for the welfare services and have been instructed to provide wireless sets, reading material, cigarettes, tobacco and chocolate. They have no source of supply for anything but the reading material and possibly the wireless sets. I have been approached to try to get cigarettes, sweets, kotex, etc., but, aside from trying to get the British Red Cross to come through, have not been able to do anything.

Staff ProvidedBindhoven Camp

C.A. 10 Officers
21 Enlisted Personnel

Moll Camp

C.A. 13 Officers
40 Enlisted Men
British Red Cross (Med) 25

Netherlands

Military Liaison Officers	2
M.D.	9
Nurses	12
Ambulance Team	5
Welfare Workers	20
Bank Clerks	40
Police	20
Fireman	6
A.R.P. Worker	6
Laborers	30
Interpreters	6

Netherlands & Belgian Personnel

Liaison Officers	2
M.D.	4
Nurses	8
Welfare Workers	32
Cooks	30
Dining Orderlies	50
Kitchen Hands	20
Laborers	35
Police	28
Sanitation	4
Storemen	4

Accommodation: Large factory

Accommodation: Two schools

Selection of refugees to be evacuated will be a Netherlands responsibility. The following categories will not be evacuated: single men required for work in Holland; public utility or industrial employees, even though the areas in which they are normally employed have not yet been liberated, invalids, infirm, sick, women more than 6 months pregnant, and other people needing special care. (A member of the family must also remain to look after such individuals).

The Psychological Warfare branch has prepared special material to keep the people informed on why the evacuation is necessary. It stresses the following points: need for relief of present congestion; necessity of providing accommodation for further evacuation from battle zones; inadequacy of present food supply.

Each evacuee has been told to bring the following: blankets, warm clothing, mattress; knife, fork, spoon, plate, cup; bottle with cork for water; baby food if needed. Only hand luggage to be permitted, but bicycles are allowed. No pets of any sort.

Actual experience here has proved that from almost every point of view it is better to disperse the refugees to private billets in the surrounding villages. That plan will be followed in this movement. Up to the present, in no instance have refugees been kept in assembly centres longer than one day. However, while a Dutchman may not object to having another Dutchman billeted at his home, he may very well have serious objections to housing other nationalities, even though they be Allies. The present move seeks to solve this problem by dispersing in Flemish speaking areas.

Provision has been made for communication between refugees and relatives in liberated Holland. It is interesting to note that the Army has issued instructions that this is a "military necessity." The service will be on basis of one post card for each evacuee, 25 word limit to be processed by information bureau and censored at central censorship bureau established at Bindhoven where they will be brought by daily despatch rider.

In the over all Dutch picture, food and power continue to be major problems. A scheme has been worked out for possible methods of transmissions of electricity from one sub-station to another. Coal has been rigidly rationed and is only for power and industrial use. Only 50% of the water, electricity or gas available during German occupation is now procurable. No fuel whatsoever for household heating is permitted.

The Germans took almost all of the railroad rolling stock. Only one locomotive in running order has been recovered and the transport problem is further complicated by the fact that the hastily constructed military bridges are built so low over the water that it is impossible to get even barges past them.

Netherlands 230.2C1 Refugees in Holland
+ref: Refugees - Jewish

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE:

July 13, 1943

SUBJECT: Certain Jews in the Netherlands

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. Waterman Wise of New York;
Mr. Goldman of New York,
and
Mr. Clattenburg, SD.

COPIES TO:

Mr. Wise and Mr. Goldman called and stated that there are in the Netherlands approximately 400 refugee Jews and 350 Netherlands Jews whom it was desired to save from the Germans by effecting an exchange. They inquired whether it might not be feasible to exchange these persons for Germans interned in the United States. It was pointed out to the visitors that their proposal was on the basis of a head-for-head exchange and that the German Government had never agreed to such an exchange, being interested in the exchange of categories on an all-for-all basis which usually was to the advantage of the Germans. The difficulty in obtaining the exchange of the few United States and other American officials captured in France was briefly outlined with an indication of the nature of the exorbitant demands of the Germans. It was pointed out that the entire outlook for an exchange of the nature proposed is very gloomy even if it should be found that such an exchange would be to the advantage of the United Nations. Reference was then made to the position of the German Government adopted since 1933 that Germans might travel abroad only if they were rendering a service to the German state. It was pointed out that no such qualification existed in the case of the persons in whom the visitors are interested or of the average civilian in the other American countries. In other words, that any exchange proposal on whatever basis involving the exchange of Germans or other persons has a military disadvantage so far as

concerns

concerns men of military age in that it constitutes an exchange of trained specialized personnel against individuals not having such attributes. It was thus indicated that if an effort should be made to rescue from the Germans innocent civilians, the resultant gain to the German Government but means to aid the Axis war effort and to prolong the conflict in which we are now engaged.

Mr. Wise and Mr. Goldman expressed agreement with the thought that it would be unwise to give to the Axis large numbers of trained individuals at this time, since the result thereof might be to cancel out the humanitarian effect which they were seeking to achieve.

Mr. Wise and Mr. Goldman discussed the existence in Netherlands possessions in this hemisphere of certain German internees and the existence in Palestine of hundreds of Germans of non-Semitic race who are unwilling to return to Germany, thereby preventing the Palestinian Government from negotiating an exchange for Palestinian nationals in German hands. They indicated their intention to explore the possibility of making use of the individuals referred to.

C
O
P
Y

Spain 230.4 file: Spanish Refugees

February 5, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY
OF STATE SHAW:

Recently the President allocated to the State Department from his Emergency Fund \$4,000,000 to cover certain agreements made with the Polish Government. This was done at the request of Assistant Secretary Berle and Governor Lehman.

Governor Lehman has requested additional funds for necessary expenses connected with refugees in Spain and was informed by this Bureau that \$100,000 of the \$3,000,000 allocation could be used for that purpose.

(signed) F. J. Lawton

Administrative Assistant

Copy for Mr. Hugh Jackson

The above, copy of memorandum to Assistant Secretary of State Shaw authorizing the use of existing allocations to take care of the situation in Spain which Governor Lehman discussed with the Director, is for your information.

Spain 250.4 *Extra copy:*
File: Refugees
Spain

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM

Madrid, January 7, 1944

TO: Secretary of State, Washington

NUMBER: 44 January 7.

Food supplies asked for in Embassy 1735 July 3, 10 A.M. for refugees and forwarded in September have not yet passed through customs in Spain. Since the movement to North Africa of French refugees have now reduced those remaining in Spain to several hundred, it is proposed that the reshipment of these supplies now in Cadiz to satisfy more immediate requirements other places ought to be taken up with the American Red Cross. They total about 200 tons net. It seems a possibility that good use could be made of these supplies in connection with the refugee center at Casablanca from what was stated in the Department's #2712, December 23, 5 P.M.

~~This cable~~ This cable has also been transmitted to Algiers.

*Spain 230.9 Refuges in Spain
Refuges - French*

April 27, 1943

MEMORANDUM

Is OPRRO interested in refugees who are crossing the Franco-Spanish border into the Iberian Peninsula and if so, to what extent?

At the urgent request of the American Ambassador in Madrid, OPRRO has concerned itself with the problem of assisting in the provision of relief to refugees of French nationality who have crossed the border from France to Spain. A special grant of \$100,000 was made from the President's Emergency Fund to the American Ambassador in Madrid for this purpose.

After negotiation with the French North African regime two allotments of \$250,000 each have been transferred to the Spanish Foreign Exchange Institute in Madrid for the relief of French refugees in Spain. The Ambassador was in great need of money before the first \$250,000 arrived and, therefore, used great pressure on us to send a second \$100,000 for the assistance of the French refugees and American refugees. This \$100,000 was sent on February 5 and charged to the President's Emergency Fund and since he has received \$500,000 for the care of the French. We anticipate that the \$100,000 from the President's Emergency Fund will last him for quite awhile. The second \$250,000 was authorized by the Treasury on April 12.

OPRRO has sent a member of its staff to Madrid who has been assigned to work under the American Ambassador in the administration of relief to refugees of French, or claimed American nationality in Spain.

RUSSIANS IN HOLLAND MUST RETURN HOME

Netherlands -
D.P.s in

Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, in Dutch to the Netherlands and South America:
"Thursday, Oct. 11--It was reported from The Hague that Russian subjects who came to the Netherlands as a result of the war and who stayed in our country after the defeat of the Germans without having received permission for this will have to return to the Soviet Union.

"Many Russians forgot to register as foreigners and obtained work without the required permit. It is, however, still possible for the Russians to report voluntarily for return to Russia at the expense of the Russian authorities. Later on, however, repatriation will become very difficult and it is possible that they may have to spend quite some time in the internment camp for foreigners at Tilburg as a result of the shortage of means of transportation.

"It was further announced that all who harbor foreigners must inform the local police of this. This goes also for employers who receive foreigners in their employ." (Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, in Dutch to the Netherlands and South America, Oct. 11, 1945, 11:30 a.m. EST)

the following is an excerpt: "In LA NOUVELLE GAZETTE DE CHARLEROI, Rene (Duprie) salutes in Charles de Gaulle the champion of Western solidarity. He hopes that his visit to Brussels will be the prelude to a wider entente than the commercial agreement recently concluded in Paris, an entente which would go beyond the economic into the realm of politics and would seal the alliances made necessary by two tragic wars.

"The editor of LA NOUVELLE GAZETTE believes that a customs union with France would be justified today and could be fully carried out, thanks to the junction of Great Britain and Holland in an economic system which alone is capable of giving the participants stability and prosperity for a long time to come.

Champion of West

"He is also convinced that there should be a Western Bloc. He congratulates the Chief of the Provisional Government of the French Republic for his initiative in this matter. 'It is General de Gaulle (whose) clear vision saw the dangers inherent in (weakness) and he saw the need for the only remedy and the only (barrier) against these dangers which makes him all the more appealing, if that is possible.