

UNRRA (EUROPEAN REGION).

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DISPLACED PERSONS BULLETINS E.R.O.

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DISPLACED PERSONS BULLETIN

CONFIDENTIAL

NO. 5

29th JUNE 1945

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Issued by the Operational Intelligence
Section, Displaced Persons Division,
U.N.R.R.A., E.R.O.

SOURCES

This Bulletin is compiled from the following sources :-

- a) Reports issued by the Operational Analysis Section, Displaced Persons, Refugees and Welfare Branch, G-5, SHAEF.
- b) Reports from Displaced Persons officers in the Field.
- c) Allied Governments, Press and Radio.

DISTRIBUTION

A copy of the Bulletin is distributed to the chief Displaced Persons Officer with the following groups in the Field :-

SHAEF (Main) G-5
Communications Zone
SHAEF Mission (France)
SHAEF Mission (Netherlands)
12th Army Group Area
21st Army Group Area
6th Army Group Area
Mobilisation & Training Base, Granville
Joint Distribution Committee, Paris
UNRRA Mission (Luxembourg)
Middle East Office (Cairo)
UNRRA Mission (Greece)
UNRRA Mission (Yugoslavia)
UNRRA Mission (Italy)
Advisor to the Belgian Repatriation Commissariat
Displaced Persons Representative in Sweden
Displaced Persons Representative in Switzerland
Displaced Persons Representative in Austria (at Caserta)
Displaced Persons Representative in Norway

EDITORIAL NOTE

1. Where items of information have been obtained through the Press or Radio, these have been checked with Governmental authorities of the countries concerned where possible.
2. D.P. information or news which may be of interest to other D.P. representatives, comments or suggestions for the improvement of this Bulletin will be appreciated.

ERRATUM

D.P. Bulletin number 4, dated 16th June 1945, page 6, D.P. Camps, paragraph 3, line 1 :- for Schlesing Holstein read Schleswig Holstein.

MOVEMENT OF STAFF

1. Monsieur Morin, together with Commander Fordham, Mr. Trevithick, Major Lewis and Mr. Sampson, left E.R.O. for Greece on 18th June, to view the general situation there.
2. Mr. Aleksiev, Chief of Mission, Czechoslovakia, has arrived in Prague. On 22nd June, part of his mission left E.R.O. to join him there.
3. Monsieur Delierneux returned to E.R.O. from Belgium on 16th June.
4. Mr. E. Rhatigan, Mr. T.T. Scott, Mr. Kettle and Mr. G.L. Levinson left E.R.O. on 16th June for Germany, to confer there with SHAEF, and to study the position as regards displaced persons. They returned to E.R.O. during the course of the week.
5. Mrs. Mattimore has returned to E.R.O. after a visit to Granville.

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AGREEMENTS

A bi-lateral agreement between the Belgian Government and the Government of Czechoslovakia was signed in May 1945. The aims of the agreement are to facilitate the services engaged on the repatriation of displaced persons of Belgian and Czechoslovak nationality. According to this agreement, displaced persons - pending repatriation - will be treated on equal terms as nationals of the two countries concerned, in particular as regards housing, food and medical attendance. In the agreement it is further stated that displaced persons may be used in voluntary employment according to the individual labour regulations existing in the districts where they are located, provided that :-

1. This work does not under any circumstances delay their repatriation.
2. That displaced persons are to receive the salaries and indemnities fixed locally, and are to benefit by the local and international laws for the Protection of Labour.

It is further agreed that the respective Governments will admit to their territory a National Mission of the other Government working in close contact with their Repatriation Departments.

GERMAN OPERATION

The Displaced Persons Branch, G-5, SHAEF, gives the following statistics regarding displaced persons in Germany at the 17th and 18th June :-

<u>NATIONALITY</u>	<u>12th Army Group</u>	<u>6th Army Group</u>	<u>21st Army Group</u>
<u>Allied</u>			
French	28,552	-	} 12,000
Belgian	8,481	-	
Dutch	9,509	-	
Luxembourgais	626	-	-
Russian	322,936	-	254,000
Polish	341,204	-	351,000
Yugoslav	70,578	-	-
Czechoslovak	13,858	-	-
Greek	12,182	-	-
Others	<u>35,679</u>	-	<u>106,000</u>
Total	843,605	-	723,000
<u>Enemy & Ex-Enemy</u>			
Italian	143,983	-	113,000
Bulgarian	<u>6,625</u>	-	-
Total	492,055	-	<u>113,000</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>1,335,660</u>	-	<u>836,000</u>

Repatriation

A report by G-5, SHAEF, on the Repatriation of Displaced Persons position up to and including 22nd June 1945, is given at Appendix "A".

Other repatriation figures given by G-5, SHAEF, as at 21st June 1945, are as follows :-

Requiring Repatriation	...	2,345,809
Repatriated	...	<u>3,075,726</u>
Total	...	5,421,535.

Nationality breakdown of repatriated displaced persons :-

French	1,208,730	Russians	1,287,530
Belgian	242,309	Italians	129,556
Dutch	167,000	Yugoslavs	1,892
Luxembourgais	6,000	Czechoslovak	32,709
TOTAL 3,075,726.			

The above figures include displaced persons and prisoners of war.

Included in the French figure of 1,208,730 are 138,930 repatriated by air.

The continued rapid rate of repatriation has over-shadowed all other developments during the past fortnight. The millionth repatriate returned home on 1st June.

Over 1,500,000 Western Europeans have been repatriated. More than 800,000 Russians have already been turned over to the Red Army, the great majority during the two and a half weeks since the signing of the Halle plan for the exchange of prisoners and civilians. Auspicious beginnings have been made in the movement of Italians to Italy and the return of Czechs is progressing steadily. It is now almost assured that virtually all repatriable persons will have been returned home by 1st September. The exact character of the residual of non-repatriables and stateless is still uncertain, depending primarily on high level political decisions with respect to Poles. It now appears extremely doubtful whether the number of Balts and stateless persons will be more than 200,000.

The shift in boundaries as British forces take over further occupation areas from U.S. Armies is gradually bringing about a realignment of responsibilities for displaced persons. Although it is too early to permit any definite analysis, it is probable that the responsibilities in the British and U.S. Zones of occupation will be about equal.

Replacement of Military Relief Detachments by UNRRA Teams

In connection with the established policy to turn over to UNRRA the maximum responsibility for United Nations displaced persons at the earliest practicable date, SHAEF have requested the replacement of Military Relief Detachments by UNRRA teams. Where full UNRRA teams are not available, spearhead teams should be speedily brought up to full scale quota through the immediate employment by UNRRA of qualified displaced persons in the field.

Further mobilisation is taking place weekly of thirty full scale teams, each team consisting of thirteen persons properly equipped. This rate of recruitment will continue for an additional seven weeks. Military Commanders will, however, retain responsibility for the following matters :-

- a) Command of UNRRA Assembly Centre Teams and supervision of the administration of Assembly Centres.
- b) Procurement and delivery of necessary food, supplies and equipment to the respective Assembly Centres.
- c) Provision of external guard and enforcement of security measures.
- d) Movements of displaced persons to and from Centres and necessary co-ordination thereof.
- e) Provision of communications.

Administrative Structure of UNRRA in Germany

Inside the military organisation in Germany, a nucleus of UNRRA Headquarters staff has been built up. At the present time, there are approximately 100 UNRRA administrative personnel attached to the following military formations in Germany :-

SHAEF (Main)

- Personnel and Administrative Section
- Operational Analysis Section
- Repatriation Section
- Processing Centre Section
- Communications Zone
- SHAEF Missions to France and the Netherlands
- Allied Liaison Section
- 12th, 21st and 6th Army Group Area

The numbers of UNRRA personnel attached to the Headquarters of military formations are rapidly increasing. Plans for field organisation at "area" levels have been developed, particularly in the 21st Army Group zone where, subject to the approval of the military commanders concerned, it is proposed to set up three Area Headquarters initially, corresponding to Army Corps Areas in the zone, with later sub-divisions which will increase the total to five Area Headquarters. Their responsibilities would embrace internal administration and maintenance of UNRRA teams, co-ordination of welfare activities in assembly centres, and co-ordination and linking of the medical care of displaced persons with Military Government medical authorities. Staff proposed would be an Area Director, Deputy Director (administration, personnel, records, pay, etc.), Administrative Assistant (quartermaster), Medical Officer, Welfare Officer and three secretaries. In addition a public health nurse to work with the welfare officer is strongly recommended. The public health section of the Military Government will use the UNRRA Area Medical Officer as a staff officer and its link with all medical personnel serving displaced persons.

Reports regarding Public Safety

There is a report from 15 U.S. Army that the main problem continues to be the discipline of displaced persons, although the problem is more and more coming under control. 21st Army Group reports a similar situation in its area; significant is a report from the 2nd British Army, which states that most of the looting is not done by small groups of displaced persons, but by large scale bands from small camps who go out on forays for the benefit of the camp.

Health

According to reports from 21st Army Group, the D.P. camps will require careful watching during the coming month. Instructions on the control of flies and dysentery have been issued to all detachments. In the 9th U.S. Army area 52 cases of typhus fever have been confirmed in D.P. camps and hospitals by the end of May, and 22 cases during the same period in the 1st U.S. Army area. Arrangements have been made for D.Ps. at the Brand camp near Aachen to be served by X-ray facilities in the Aachen institute. A 250-bed hospital for D.Ps from Lueneburg camps has been established in a school. It is staffed by a British field medical unit and German personnel.

Labour for Displaced Persons

Military units in the Fuerth area employ approximately 500 D.Ps. daily. 680 Italian D.Ps. in the Trier area have volunteered for farm work. In Duisburg arrangements have been made to use 1,000 D.Ps. on the construction of a railroad bridge. 81 of the 609 D.Ps. in Ahrweiler are employed in agriculture.

Supplies for Displaced Persons

D.Ps. in the 7th U.S. Army area are being given 2,000 calories daily, supplied entirely from German production and stocks, except for 5% which comes from South-Schwaben, Upper Bavaria, Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Salzburg, where food is partly subsidised by Military Government stocks. The need for Military Government stocks in these areas is increasing.

The staff authorities in the Linz area in Upper Austria supply food for 15,000 political prisoners uncovered at the Mauthausen camp. Forty-two tons of captured food and 500 pounds of imported soap were issued for 12,000 political prisoners in another camp in Austria.

Welfare

Psychological Warfare Division, SHAEP, has in preparation a broad programme for the provision of information services to D.P. camps. As part of the programme, army groups were informed on 5th June of a specific plan for film distribution. Starting the week of 11th June and every week thereafter a newreel with Russian, Polish and French soundtracks will be available for showing to D.Ps. Polish, French and Czech versions of 25 American documentary shorts are currently available and an additional list of 40 British documentaries in Czech and Polish were expected to be available in ten days, also twenty animated cartoons in colour with English sound tracks. One mobile film projection unit, fully stocked with film in several languages and accompanied by an operating technician, will shortly be made available to each army group.

Recruitment

As of 18th June a total of about 4,729 have been recruited. The training base at Granville has some 800 people all ready and anxious to get into the field.

Deployment of Teams

By the 18th June 280 UNRRA teams and fourteen Voluntary Agency teams had been deployed in the field. It is hoped that the target of 450 teams will be reached on time.

UNRRA Mail-Unit

According to a report from Mr. J.A. Edmison an UNRRA Mail-Unit has started work at Frankfurt with a staff of eight people.

UNRRA Personnel Salaries

In the area of 12th Army Group, a finance staff is now operating in order to deal with the pay for members of teams number 1 to 114.

AUSTRIAN OPERATION

According to reliable sources recent indications are that the numbers of temporary and permanent non-repatriates in Austria will be much smaller than was at first thought. So rapid has been the military organised exodus that it is possible that the figure left for the UNRRA operation may be as low as 10000.

ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL TRACING BUREAUX

Appendix "B" gives the addresses of National Tracing Bureaux which are now known to be functioning.

INCREASING UNRRA SUPPLIES FOR EUROPE

The European Committee of UNRRA, meeting in London on 26th June with Sir Frederick Leith-Ross presiding, received a report on operations in the European region during May. Up to the end of that month the total UNRRA shipments to Czechoslovakia, Greece, Poland and Yugoslavia were about 263,000 tons. Shipments planned for June and July for these countries and Albania amount to about 698,000 tons. These figures do not include supplies which will be taken over from the military and paid for by UNRRA.

Shipments to Czechoslovakie, where part of the UNRRA Mission has now arrived, amounted to 33,000 tons. Those planned for June total 43,000 tons, and those for July 54,000 tons. Shipments to Poland amounted to 36,000 tons. Those planned for June amount to 49,500 tons, and for July 52,000; Greece, 120,000 tons, planned for June 175,000 tons, and for July 111,500 tons; Yugoslavia, 16,000 tons, planned for June 84,500 tons, and for July 81,500 tons; Italy, 57,500 tons, and for June and July 16,000 tons a month.

For the emergency supplies programme of UNRRA, a consignment of 150 tons of gifts of clothing were received from the W.V.S. These were put at the disposal of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

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FRANCE

There was a total of 208,278 displaced persons in France as of 26th May 1945.

Responsibility of Military Authorities

There were 21,762 persons in twenty-eight camps operated by Military authorities. The breakdown by nationality is as follows :-

Russians	9,118	Dutch	6,836	
Italians	1,978	Yugoslavs	691	
Poles	4,736	Others and unspecified	545	TOTAL 21,762.

Responsibility of French Authorities

	<u>In Camps</u>	<u>Others Est.</u>
Russians	53,972	2,000
Italians	829	30,000
Germans	4,863	5,000
Poles	4,600	40,000
Yugoslavs	2,338	1,000
Dutch	416	5,000
Czechs	1,212	6,000
Belgians/Luxembourgais	-	6,000
Others and unspecified	18,286	5,000
	<u>86,516</u>	<u>100,000</u>

Totals

a)	Military Responsibility	21,762
b)	French Responsibility in camps	86,516
c)	Others (est.)	100,000
		<u>208,278</u>

BELGIUM

The number of displaced persons in camps in Belgium as of 9th June :-

Nationality Breakdown

Russians	6,758
Belgian	2,205
Dutch	2,107
Poles	1,889
Others	1,774
Total	<u>14,733</u>

The total number of D.Ps. who have passed through centres in Belgium is 793,017. During the week ending 2nd June 72,097 French, 45,939 Belgians, and 22,575 Dutch passed through Belgian Centres. During the period 9th April to 6th June a total of 225,972 Belgians were repatriated.

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NETHERLANDS

Repatriation and Reception of Displaced Persons

According to a SHAEF report, 150,000 Dutch Nationals had been repatriated by 11th June. Information received from SHAEF Mission (Netherlands) indicates that the following arrangements have been concluded with 21st Army Group concerning Dutch D.Ps. from U.S. Army area; Tilburg and Eindhoven were to receive 1,000 each per day up to 31st May; as from 1st June, 2,000 were to be sent to Eindhoven daily, 1,000 to Breda and 1,000 to Tilburg.

The present capacity of reception centres in the Netherlands is 15,000 persons per day. These centres, however, have been working to three or four times the capacities mentioned.

Registration Order for Aliens found among Repatriates in Holland

The Alien Office in Amsterdam has called up for registration 5,000 Germans and 700 nationals of countries formerly allied with Germany. German Jews who were declared stateless in 1941 are considered Germans but not enemies, according to a ministerial decree of 20th April 1945.

As of 11th June, there were no D.Ps. left in the Netherlands. All French and Belgians had been repatriated.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UNRRA Mission in Czechoslovakia

Part of the UNRRA Mission to Czechoslovakie has gone to Prague by air. The Chief of Mission, Mr. P. I. Aleksiev, is already in Prague. Mr. Aleksiev was, until recently, chief of the Eastern Department of Foreign Trade in USSR. The Deputy Chief of Mission is Mr. Carl Bergithon, a Canadian, who will also be in charge of Supply. The Medical Officer is Dr. Gordon Lilico, a well-known Medical Officer of Health in Derby. Mr. John Gorwin (UK) is the Agricultural Research Officer, while Mr. Grey Leslie (USA) will deal with Industrial Rehabilitation. Mr. Kralik, an American of Czech extraction, has a special mission in connection with Supply. The first UNRRA supplies, both medical and industrial, have already reached the country. Approximately 70,000 tons have so far been sent to Czechoslovakia.

Number of Displaced Persons of Allied Nationality in Czechoslovakia

Owing to constant changes there can only be a rough estimate of the numbers of D.Ps. of Allied Nationality now in Czechoslovakia. According to an estimate of the Czech authorities this number is between thirty and forty thousand.

The principal receiving stations for non-Czech D.Ps. are Terezin and Litomerice but, besides these a number of other assembly camps, although mainly used for Czech nationals, are also being used as transit or assembly camps for D.Ps. of Allied Nationality. The Czech Government has concluded Repatriation Agreements with Belgium and Yugoslavia, as well as with France and the Netherlands.

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NORWAY

In a report written at the beginning of June, the D.P. Representative of the UNRRA Mission to Norway, describes the D.P. problem there as still rather obscure. Communications are extremely difficult and, therefore, estimates on D.P. figures mostly apply to the Oslo district only. The work for the direction and care of the foreign workers was already extensively planned during the German occupation and was divided up between the Norwegian Home Front voluntary organisations and the Norwegian Red Cross. Immediately after the liberation, the Department of Social Welfare of the Norwegian Government took over and all practical operations and repatriation movements are now handled by the Governmental Refugee Department.

According to the findings of this department, the estimate of the number of D.Ps. found in Norway is as follows :-

Russians	7,400	Czechs	1,208	
Poles	4,199	French	1,002	
Danes	3,500	Others	1,748	
Dutch	1,343			TOTAL 13,000

In addition, there are a number of persons, so far unknown, from Alsace-Lorraine, who were forced to fight with the Germans, and have since been segregated from the German troops and have become D.Ps.

The general health conditions of D.Ps. is satisfactory in the districts round Oslo, Trondheim and in the Northern provinces. A great number of Russians, however, have been found ill or very weak, and have been sent to Norwegian hospitals. There are 2,400 D.Ps. billeted in Oslo in six schools, 300 of whom are in private billets. A few of these D.Ps. are still retaining outside work, and it is intended to find work for groups of Poles, Lithuanians, Yugoslavs, etc., who may have to stay for a considerable length of time. From the 5th June onwards, all employed D.Ps. will be given a weekly allowance of 5 kroner (about 4/4d.) each.

The D.Ps. are registered in the normal way, and the usual weekly forms are being used. Vaccination is also being carried out.

The welfare activities of the Government Refugee Office are in the charge of a man and a woman, both of whom have spent more than two years in concentration camps in Germany. They are very keen on their work and realise the importance of making D.Ps. help themselves. However, they are extremely handicapped by the complete lack of equipment, and it seems most unlikely that any can be procured in Norway for some months. A request, therefore, has been sent from Brigadier Waddington to Mr. Rhatigan, asking that camp welfare equipment be procured.

Repatriation National Liaison Officers have arrived in Norway. Most of the Danes have already left via Sweden and it is more or less definite that the 74,000 Russians will also be allowed to pass through Sweden to embark at some Baltic Port. The Swedish Government have agreed to take 1,200 French D.Ps. The Dutch are mostly sailors and as there are some Dutch coastal steamers in Norwegian waters; the majority of these D.Ps. will man these ships.

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SWEDEN

Transfer of Displaced Persons from Germany to Sweden

Dr. Coigny, accompanied by Mr. Lighthall and Mr. Malin, attended a meeting in Lubeck on 16th June, together with representatives of the Military Government and members of the spearhead of the Swedish Mission in charge of the transfer of the 10,000 D.Ps. from Germany to Sweden. A transit centre has been established in Lubeck with a maximum capacity of 3,000 and having 1,000 beds. The D.Ps. are brought by ambulance train from different parts of Germany, chiefly from the Belsen camp, to the transit centre, where all the necessary health measures are taken before the embarkation to Sweden. A special UNRRA team is working on the registration of these people. The first two ships left Lubeck on 25th June for Sweden.

According to a Press report some 3,000 Jewish refugees have arrived in Sweden. Among them are about 1,500 Jewish women from Poland; 400 Dutch and 200 French nationals, and 800 Jews of former Hungarian nationality, as well as 150 Jews of former German and Austrian nationality.

The Swedish Government and the Swedish Red Cross have done their best to assist these unfortunate people, many of whom are in very bad health. Medical treatment has been provided for them and they have been equipped with new clothes. After two weeks of quarantine, these Jewish refugees will be transferred to camps.

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DON SUISSE OFFER

Don Suisse has made an offer to UNRRA to give temporary asylum for a maximum of 2,000 United Nations children from Germany (for a period of six months, subject to the extension of this period if the situation should warrant it).

The children will be cared for by the Don Suisse and the Child Care Section of the Swiss Red Cross, and will be given medical, physical and spiritual care according to their individual needs.

Don Suisse would prefer the children to be under twelve as they have special facilities for the care of younger children. If, however, it is found necessary to provide asylum for adolescents this question will be submitted to the Swiss Federal Government for reconsideration of the position.

UNRRA will be responsible for the final repatriation and resettlement of these children and it is assumed that in this connection UNRRA will work with the respective Governments of the children concerned or, where necessary, with the Inter-Governmental Committee. It is desirable that groups of children to arrive at one time be limited to 500, but two such groups could be dealt with in one week.

Don Suisse will accept responsibility for the transport of the children from the border to their destination, and ask for at least twelve days notice before their arrival - with information as to their numbers, age, sex, and their physical condition, including the estimated number of those needing hospitalisation.

EASTERN EUROPEANS IN SWITZERLAND

According to an estimate by the Swiss Federal Authorities, Eastern European civilians and military persons in Switzerland on 29th May totalled 29,467.

Nationality Breakdown

Russians	11,468	Czechs	1,742	
Poles	10,645	Greeks	1,466	
Yugoslavs	4,146			TOTAL 29,467.

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JEANNE D'ARC REFUGEE CAMP, PHILIPPEVILLE

According to a cable from Washington dated 5th June, it has been decided to close the Jeanne d'Arc camp at Philippeville as from 1st July 1945.

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ITALY

At a conference recently held at Bolzano between representatives of the Allied Forces' General Staff and of the Supreme Command of the Allied Expeditionary Forces, with a view to arrange the organised movement of Italians from Germany and Austria to Italy, an agreement was reached as to the following points:-

A flow of 3,000 D.Ps. per day to pass through the Brenner Pass route and, by the courtesy of the Swiss Government, an additional 3,000 per day across Switzerland. Reception delivery camps are being established at Munich and Verona for the Brenner Pass route, and at Bregenz and Como for the Swiss route. AFHQ will evacuate northward from the Brenner route German prisoners of war at the rate of 3,000 per day, in addition to Czechs, etc. AFHQ estimate that roughly 2,500 Italians per day are fighting their own way back to their homeland, and it can be assumed, therefore, that as from 1st July when the organised movement begins, there will be a total flow of Italians into Italy of more than 8,500 per day. Certain numbers of Italians have been flown daily from Marseilles to Italy.

AGHQ agreed at the Bolzano conference to accept Greeks in transit to Italy via the Brenner Pass route or the Swiss route for eventual passage to Greece. It is hoped that a steady flow of Greeks will pass into Italy as from 1st July.

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GREECE

In a progress report from the UNRRA Mission to Greece it is stated that the D.P. Division had to deal with particularly difficult problems during the month of May. Some 12,000 D.Ps - chiefly Greek labourers liberated by the Russians - arrived from Austria in the Greek province of Macedonia; about 1,400 were of other United Nations nationality. These refugees had been well treated by the Russians, but were pillaged on the way through Southern Yugoslavia by Macedonian partisans, and reached the Greek frontier in an absolutely destitute condition.

There was no proper machinery for dealing with all these returning nationals and food stocks were altogether inadequate. Some half dozen members of the staff of the UNRRA D.Ps. Division with Voluntary Society assistance have been doing all in their power to help the local authorities.

Some 4,500 refugees were repatriated and received in the Aegean Islands during the six weeks ending 31st May. The military authorities in Egypt were naturally anxious to accelerate the rate of return in order to make the camps available for other purposes. The shipping schedule has now been speeded up and it is anticipated that between June and September 3,000 a month will be returned to the Aegean Islands. 2,000 in all will be returned to the Greek mainland. In addition, some 3,000 refugees from Ethiopia and the Belgian Congo will be repatriated during this period. The reception of these people will be made possible by the despatch on the same vessel of camp equipment and accommodation stores at present being used in Middle East Camps. This schedule will mean that the repatriation of Greeks from the Middle East will be completed by October.

An assembly centre for the care and maintenance of United Nations nationals in Greece pending their repatriation has been opened in Athens, and a camp taken over in Patras.

It has been decided as a matter of policy that the provision of facilities for the collection, care and maintenance of destitute United Nations nationals should be given priority over registration, which will be effected in the assembly centres as soon as these are set up in adequate numbers. The numbers of these destitute people cannot at present be estimated. The American Embassy has also asked UNRRA to collect and maintain temporarily in an assembly centre in Athens some 400 destitute United States citizens of Greek origin pending their repatriation on the S.S. "Gräpsholm".

Greeks in the Middle East

Athens radio reported in May that there are 26,000 Greek D.Ps. in the Middle East. Of these, 23,000 are being cared for and will ultimately be repatriated by UNRRA. The remainder are the responsibility of the Greek Government, although the possibility exists that these 3,000 will also be repatriated by UNRRA. The hygienic conditions under which Greek D.Ps. are living in the Middle East are said to be absolutely satisfactory.

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YUGOSLAVIA

Registration Centres for Displaced Persons.

In a report from the UNRRA Mission to Yugoslavia received 21st May it is stated that more and more D.Ps. are fighting their way into Yugoslavia on their way to their home countries. Persons of all nationalities - Poles, Czechs, Greeks, Cypriots, French and Dutch - are trekking, often on foot, and arriving at the main cities of Yugoslavia with a view to early repatriation.

To meet this problem, the Yugoslav authorities have set up a Registration Centre at Belgrade for all non-Yugoslav nationals. They are using SHAEF cards for registration, given to them by UNRRA, and have invited two UNRRA officials to work with them in the new Centre, which operates under the control of a Yugoslav officer and will be responsible for all the repatriation work.

Similar offices are being opened very shortly at Zagreb and Ljubljana and again the Yugoslav authorities have invited UNRRA to send D.P. officials to co-operate with this work. From the Belgrade centre some 340 Poles and 400 Greeks have been repatriated within the last few days.

REPORT ON THE REPATRIATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS
POSITION UP TO AND INCLUDING 17 JUNE 1945

1. The figures quoted in this report are exclusively for persons handled through D.P. channels. They include large numbers of United Nations PW (other than US/Br), since it is generally impossible to distinguish these from displaced persons. However, by far the greater number are displaced persons. US/British ex PW are not referred to in this report. Furthermore, displaced persons and United Nations ex PW located in Italy are not covered in the report. All figures are given to the nearest 1,000. Numbers given of nationals awaiting repatriation must be treated with reservation as information received in this connection is somewhat conflicting.

2. Western Europeans

Already repatriated: 1,624,000

Awaiting repatriation:

SHAEF occupied zone

In camps

27,000

Outside camps

32,000

59,000

Soviet occupied zone

200,000

259,000

Organized movement by rail and road transport is continuing but the flow has slowed down as the numbers of repatriates available for movement are now less. Reports are conflicting as to numbers remaining in the Soviet zone and the figure of 200,000 can be taken only as an intelligent guess. Up to the present the Soviet authorities have transferred well over $\frac{1}{2}$ of a million Western Europeans to the Supreme Hqs. AEF area. These were transported from the Border Zone to their countries of origin by rail and by air. Westerners are now being passed over in comparatively small numbers and are entrained for their homes without delay. Air-lift is arranged as and when numbers justify. Western Europeans are also being evacuated by air from Italy to Marseilles, and also from Denmark. Plans are in preparation for the repatriation of Western Europeans who are in Norway. All Corsican IPs who were in France have been flown home from Marseilles.

3. Soviet Citizens

Already repatriated 1,287,000

Awaiting repatriation:

SHAEF occupied zone

In camps

620,000

Outside camps

58,000

678,000

Western European countries

50,000

728,000

a. The movement across the present Border Zone is proceeding satisfactorily and transfer has been kept up to the maximum of the Soviet authorities' capacity to accept.

b. In addition to the normal flow of movement of Soviet citizens across the present Soviet line up to the capacity of the Soviet delivery camps, armies have been instructed to proceed with movement eastward with a view to concentrating as many Soviet citizens as possible in those areas now occupied by US and British forces which will eventually be occupied by the Soviets.

c. Movement of Soviet citizens out of France is continuing daily by rail at the rate of between 1,000 - 4,000 per day and occasionally air-lift is also arranged. Large numbers have already been flown out of France but, as air-lift

is dependant on securing a return load of westerners from Leipzig, the air service has not operated daily. There have not been, of late, sufficient numbers of westerners in or near Leipzig, and CATOR have no authority to operate a one-way lift. The position is being very carefully watched and as and when large numbers of westerners are passed over the line by the Soviet authorities a two-way air-lift will be arranged - Russians from France to Leipzig, returning with western Europeans. Soviet authorities have applied for special arrangements to be made to repatriate out of France special categories of Soviet citizens such as complete units, invalids and criminals. Shipping will not be available, but the possibility of using special trains, hospital trains and air-lift is being investigated.

d. An allocation of shipping has been requested for repatriation of Russians from Norway.

e. A meeting will be held at Berne next week at which it is hoped plans will be finalised for movement of Russians out of Switzerland.

4. Poles

Awaiting repatriation:

SHAEEF occupied zone:

In camps	697,000	
Outside camps	<u>32,000</u>	729,000

Western European countries	<u>50,000</u>	729,000
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It is unlikely that there will be any movement to Poland at present pending high level political decision. Armies have been instructed to evacuate United Nations displaced persons who so desire out of that part of Germany at present under SHAEEF control which will be eventually occupied by the Soviets. This westward movement is continuing daily.

5. Italians

Already repatriated		130,000
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Awaiting repatriation:

SHAEEF occupied zone:

In camps	257,000	
Outside camps	<u>3,000</u>	260,000

Western European countries	<u>33,000</u>	293,000
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6. Yugoslavs

Already repatriated		2,000
---------------------	--	-------

Awaiting repatriation:

SHAEEF occupied zone:

In camps	74,000	
Outside camps	<u>8,000</u>	82,000

Western European countries	<u>4,000</u>	86,000
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7. Czechs

Already repatriated		33,000
---------------------	--	--------

Awaiting repatriation:

SHAEEF occupied zone:

In camps	23,000	
Outside camps	<u>5,000</u>	28,000

Western European countries	<u>8,000</u>	36,000
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The repatriation of Czechs has been proceeding at a rapid rate but has been stopped for the present owing to the rail communication being broken through the Floha bridge collapse east of Chemnitz. It is hoped that the service will be operating again before the end of this month. Meantime, we have requested 21 Army Group to lay on a train programme for the movement of Czechs southwards from their area. Czechs at present in western European countries will be evacuated by rail across Germany.

g. Various (Greeks, Baltic State Nationals, Bulgars, Roumanians, Hungarians and unclassified).

Already repatriated	Limited Number
Awaiting repatriation	
SHAEF occupied zone	300,000
Western European Countries	<u>30,000</u>
	330,000

9. Stateless Persons

SHAEF occupied zone Unknown
Displaced persons under this heading do not present an immediate movement problem.

10. Sundry Moves

There has been a continual interchange of nationals between the Western Countries. An intermittent service is operating to and from Belgium and UK with displaced persons, and between Holland and UK with Dutch child evacuees. Arrangements are in hand to evacuate Jews of various nationalities and other repatriates from Switzerland, and for the repatriation of fairly large numbers of North African displaced persons at present in France. Movement of 10,000 stateless persons from Lubeck to Sweden has commenced and a move of children from Buchenwald Concentration Camp to Switzerland has been complete.

11. Summary

Excluding stateless persons, there remain some 2,461,000 displaced persons to be repatriated. At least 3,076,000 have already been evacuated.

(signed) F. L. CARROLL
Lt. Colonel,
Chief, Repatriation Section.

APPENDIX B

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
European Regional Office,
Displaced Persons Division,
Central Records Section,

11, Portland Place,
London, W. 1.
England.

Communication between Displaced Persons
and their Relatives, and Tracing.

June, 1945

Addresses of National Tracing Bureaux

The following list gives the addresses of such National Tracing Bureaux as have notified us that they are functioning. Where known, the name of the official in charge is given. In the case of certain countries, in which there is no National Tracing Bureau, an alternative address for communications is given.

If there is any further change in these addresses, please let us know so that we may inform all concerned.

Belgium

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

Czecho-Slovakia

Czecho-Slovakia Red Cross Society,
43, Lowndes Square,
London, S. W. 1., England
(Temporarily pending the
opening of an office in
Czecho-Slovakia)
(Miss Marina Pauliny)

France

Fichier Central,
Ministere des Prisonniers, Deportes et Refugies,
83, Avenue Foch,
Paris.
(M. Carnier)

Greece

Ministry of Interior,
Athens.

(Alternatively):
M. Manulides,
Greek Ministry of Finance,
8, Aldford House, Park Street,
London, W. 1., England.

Luxembourg

Commissariat au Repatriement,
28, Rue Philippe,
Luxembourg.

Netherlands

Regeeringscommissaris voor Repatriëering,
Don Boscostraat 18,
Eindhoven,

(H.J. van Leeuwe; F.J. Henning)

Norway

Sosialdepartementets R-kontor,
Fridtjof Nansens Plass,
Oslo.

Sweden

(Negotiations are proceeding)

U.S.S.R.

Embassy of the U.S.S.R., (Alternative)
13, Kensington Palace Gardens,
London, W.11., England

(Councillor A. Rosh)

United Kingdom

Foreign Relations Department,
British Red Cross Society,
Clarence House, St. James',
London, S.W.1., England.

(Miss Warner)

U.S.A.

(Negotiations Proceeding)

Yugoslavia

Ministerstvo Narodnog Zdravlja,
i Ministerstvo Socialnog Staranja,
Belgrade.

Tracing in Germany.

It is already clear that some enquiries can only be solved by research in Germany. The part which UNRRA can play in this is now under discussion with the authorities concerned, and Mr. Eyre Carter is now in Germany investigating the problem.

Meanwhile, if any National Tracing Bureau, or any other organisation receiving this bulletin, has enquiries that can only be answered in Germany, we ask them not to send these to us, but to hold them until we send out a further announcement, which we hope to do soon.

WE 27

INDEXED

To: Miss Bond & Miss Zimmerman.

From: Anne Wood.

Subject: DISPLACED PERSONS BULLETIN NO. 4.

May I congratulate Miss Bond on the extremely good bulletin which I understand she has been producing.

I am quite sure that this is of great value and nothing in the re-organization or Miss Bond's move, would necessitate dropping this document.

I note that so far as I understand it, no copy goes to Washington. I have recently received a cable from Washington asking for all possible intelligence bulletins and letters on the Welfare Services of the D.P. Operation for training purposes, and this leads me to think that your Bulletin would be very valuable for that purpose.

Anne Wood.
22.6.45.

AW/IHQ.

Sir George Red
Welfare Division

DP/I/4

WK 27

CONFIDENTIAL

INDEXED

DISPLACED PERSONS BULLETIN

NO. 4

16th JUNE 1945

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Issued by the Operational Intelligence Section,
Displaced Persons Division, U.N.R.R.A., E.R.O.

SOURCES

This Bulletin is compiled from the following sources:-

- a) Reports issued by the Operational Analysis Section, Displaced Persons, Refugees and Welfare Branch, G-5, SHAEF.
- b) Reports from Displaced Persons officers in the Field.
- c) Allied Governments, Press and Radio.

DISTRIBUTION

A copy of the Bulletin is distributed to the chief Displaced Persons Officer with the following groups in the Field:-

SHAEF (Main) G-5
Communications Zone
SHAEF Mission (France)
SHAEF Mission (Netherlands)
12th Army Group Area
21st Army Group Area
6th Army Group Area
Mobilisation & Training Base, Granville
Joint Distribution Committee, Paris
UNRRA Mission (Luxembourg)
Middle East Office (Cairo)
UNRRA Mission (Greece)
UNRRA Mission (Yugoslavia)
UNRRA Mission (Italy)
Advisor to the Belgian Repatriation Commissariat
Displaced Persons Representative in Sweden
Displaced Persons Representative in Switzerland
Displaced Persons Representative in Austria (at Caserta)
Displaced Persons Representative in Norway

EDITORIAL NOTE

1. Where items of information have been obtained through the Press or Radio, these have been checked with Governmental authorities of the countries concerned where possible.
2. D.P. information or news which may be of interest to other D.P. representatives, comments or suggestions for the improvement of this Bulletin will be appreciated.
3. It is hoped to publish in the next Bulletin a detailed analysis of the work of UNRRA teams in Germany, conditions in the camps, etc.

STAFF

D.P. Representatives

A list of the D.P. Representatives with UNRRA Missions or working as Chiefs of UNRRA Groups attached to military formations is attached at Appendix A. In the case of UNRRA Missions, the name of the Chief of Mission is given in brackets.

Movement of Staff

On 7th June, Mr. Eyre Carter returned to E.R.O. from Paris for consultations.

On 30th May Mr. D.R. Trevithick returned to E.R.O. from Belgium.

POLICY

UNRRA Tracing Bureau at SHAEF

A Tracing Bureau staffed by UNRRA personnel is being set up at SHAEF. For details see Appendix D.

A proposal is now under consideration in E.R.O. to expand the Tracing Bureau into a Tracing Unit of which the functions would be:

1. To co-ordinate the work of the National Tracing Bureaux in the various Allied countries, and the International Red Cross Committee.
2. To evolve a scheme for using any records of displaced persons that may exist in Germany.
3. To continue and expand the work of the Tracing Bureau as described in the G-5 SHAEF account.

When formal approval has been given to this proposal a further announcement will be made.

Transportation Charges for Displaced Persons to their Homes

A statement on the transportation charges for displaced persons during repatriation will be found at Appendix C.

AGREEMENTS

An agreement between the Belgia Red Cross, UNRRA and the Belgian Repatriation Commissariat was signed in May 1945. The purpose of the agreement is to expedite services to displaced persons in Germany.

The Belgian Red Cross being a voluntary relief agency will be subject to SHAEF policies and procedures governing voluntary relief agencies which deal with the care and repatriation of displaced persons in Germany. The agency will perform its activities with displaced persons in Germany under the supervision and co-ordination of UNRRA. UNRRA will serve as the channel of communication between the Belgian Red Cross and SHAEF.

GERMAN OPERATION

The Displaced Persons Branch, G-5, SHAEF, gives the following statistics regarding displaced persons in Germany at the 5th June:

<u>NATIONALITY</u>	<u>12th Army Group</u>	<u>6th Army Group</u>	<u>21st Army Group</u>
<u>Allied</u>			
French	119,903	-	-
Belgian	25,386	-	3,000
Dutch	24,061	-	-
Luxembourgais	1,363	-	-
Russian	820,623	102,214	239,198
Polish	520,600	41,088	148,467
Yugoslav	61,750	5,702	6,500
Czechoslovak	21,931	723	6,862
Greek	11,297	432	482
<u>Other Allied</u>			
Latvian	127,226	754	1,996
Lithuanian		7,494	1,410
Esthonian		754	-
Armenian		2,640	-
Others		-	-
<u>Enemy and Ex-Enemy</u>			
Italian	251,520	3,274	51,189
Bulgarian	12,126	-	152
<u>Other Ex-Enemy</u>			
Hungarian	337,995	73	5,779
Rumanian		89	-
Others		-	-
<u>Neutrals</u>			
Spaniards	-	509	115
<u>Stateless</u>	-	200	-
<u>Unclassified</u>	-	3,203	-
TOTALS	<u>2,338,781</u>	<u>174,149</u>	<u>470,152</u>

Repatriation

A report by G-5, SHAEF, on the Repatriation of Displaced Persons position up to and including 3rd June, 1945, is given at Appendix D.

Other repatriation figures given by G-5, SHAEF as at 5th June, 1945, are as follows:

French	1,134,026	Russian	630,000
Belgian	218,063	Polish	10,000
Dutch	150,000	Italian	15,028
Luxembourgais	5,000	Czech	5,000

The above figures include displaced persons and P.O.W's; in practise national authorities make little distinction between the two categories.

Included in the French figure of 1,134,026 are 130,065 repatriated by air. Approximately 22,000 French persons are now being repatriated daily.

Of the 630,000 Russians, 499,564 have been transferred from 12th Army Group Area and an estimated 130,000 from 21st Army Group Area to the Russians.

Greek D.P.s in Germany

It is estimated that 10 - 15,000 displaced persons of Greek nationality are in the SHAEF zone in Germany. The Greek Liaison Officer attached to Communication Zone, U.S. Army, reports an estimated 60,000 Greeks in both the SHAEF and Soviet zones. The 12th Army Group has reported the repatriation of 70,459 Greeks in its area.

Initial plans for the repatriation of Greeks have been formulated. It is expected that the movement will be made through the Brenner Pass to Bari and thence by boat to Greece.

Italian D.P.s in Germany

According to a report received from the Italian Committee of Liberation, the Italian nationals still in Germany are estimated as follows:

650,000 Ex-soldiers, treated by the Germans as workers,
100,000 Political deportees,
10,000 Jews.

According to an estimate of a member of the Psychological Warfare Branch of the 5th Army in Italy, 1500 Italians, formerly slave workers, are repatriated daily from Germany. They are concentrated in Innsbruck, then collected in centres in Bolzano and finally transported home by the Allied Military Government.

Labour Registration and Rationing System for Displaced Persons in Germany and Austria

According to press reports the registration for employment and also for rationing purposes of persons found in all parts of Germany and Austria is proceeding.

In the Russian zone of occupation the local Labour Exchanges started their work by first placing those who reported for employment. A system of scaled rationing, with additional issues of food for heavy workers, was used to direct as much labour as possible to the most urgent tasks of repair and production. Reports in no instance mention the nationality status of the workers.

In one industrial district of Berlin all persons are called up for work. Radio Berlin enlarged on this news and stated that all unemployed men, ages 14 - 40, and all unemployed and childless women, ages 16 to 40, were liable to register at their local Labour Exchange. Persons who worked less than six out of seven days were, as the broadcast stated, only entitled to basic rations.

In some parts of Bavaria the employment registration of able bodied men does not in itself qualify for the issue of rations. In addition to the basic registration certificate, these persons have now either to prove by a certificate of their employer that they are in work or that they have reported sick showing a certificate of their panel doctor or other medical authority, or that they had reported for employment showing a certificate of their Labour Exchange. An order mentions that foreign workers come under the same regulations as German workers.

Recruitment

At 8th June, a total of 3,643 persons had been recruited of whom 2,253 persons had arrived at Granville. Figures by nationality are as follows:

<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Number recruited</u>	<u>Number arrived at Granville</u>
Belgians	841	476
French	1,213	1,067
Dutch	195	70
U.S./U.K.	1,394	640
Totals	<u>3,643</u>	<u>2,253</u>

At 8th June, a total of 810 people were reported to be at Granville.

Deployment

At 8th June, 240 UNRRA spearhead teams had been deployed in the field. In addition, 13 French Red Cross teams and 17 ex M.M.L.A. teams, recruited in the field, had been deployed.

D.P. Camps

Mr. R. Schlee, UNRRA Liaison Officer, 21st Army Group, recently made an 8 day tour of UNRRA camps in his area.

Mr. Schlee reports that army policy is to enlarge UNRRA responsibility for displaced persons as quickly as possible. As many Relief Detachments as possible are to be withdrawn, the remainder being left, each to supervise a number of assembly centres which will be in complete charge of an UNRRA team or teams.

In the area of Schlesing, Holstein, Hanover and Oldenburg, Mr. Schlee found the displaced persons situation still "fluid", plans and arrangements not fully crystallised, and all present efforts chiefly concerned with evacuation of those who are westbound. In Westphalia and Rhein Province, however, the position is stabilizing, segregation into national camps is almost complete, and the westbound problem is merely a transit one. The repatriation of the "westbounds" has proceeded more quickly than originally expected and may be completed in a month to six weeks' time, including those westbound from the Russian zone. The eastward evacuation of Russians has also begun and will continue at an increasing rate.

During the present stage of rapid transit from East to West and West to East, and military redeployment, static displaced persons are being housed and fed under conditions which could only be considered satisfactory for transients, Mr. Schlee reports. Although they have been remarkably good under the circumstances and better than might have been expected, they have meant serious overcrowding, absolutely no variation in diet, and a very serious lack of the ordinary amenities that make for the decencies of communal life. "These facts are in everybody's mind", he says, "and all possible steps will be taken to remedy them as fast as possible".

As an example of the conditions referred to above, Mr. Schlee gives the following description of a camp at Lubeck. "The Detachment to which this team is attached has an enormous number of displaced persons to contend with - 30,000 to 40,000 in various camps and barracks. Team 100 faced with a very tough proposition. Some 5,000 displaced persons moved at short notice into a barracks designed for one battalion and two days previously full of defeated and demoralized Wehrmacht. Barracks filthy. Conditions bad. Overcrowding. Food inadequate. Caloric content may have been sufficient but bulk far too small. No accommodation stores. Sanitation deplorable. A German contractor was putting in ablutions and latrines. Hospital with scarcely any bed supplies. Welfare work almost impossible in overcrowded conditions and in view of lack of supplies. Conditions presented a problem that might have daunted the strongest, but displaced persons were country folk and were trying to help themselves, and problem is by no means insoluble when conditions become more stable and Detachment Commander has had time to improve his supply procurement organisation.

Welfare Packs are anxiously awaited and Mr. Schlee hopes that these will include footballs. "Football is becoming extremely popular and several excellent matches have been arranged, but in every case the ball has had to be borrowed from a neighbouring British Unit".

Health Conditions in D.P. Camps

In a report from a medical officer who worked in several camps, conditions as he found them on arrival are described as follows: In two of the camps doctors working there had no experience whatever of public health; there was no attempt at organisation, no records and the sanitary conditions were appalling. In the third camp which housed about 10,000 Russians there was no doctor at all. The camp had no water supplies apart from supplies brought by army trucks. None of these camps had a working system of medical supplies and the small quantities of dressings and drugs given by the Army were being constantly pilfered. Drastic action was taken to clean the camps and to organise a duty rota for doctors. A village hospital was taken over with its complete staff, augmented by German Red Cross staff and some Italian displaced persons. After six days 119 hospital beds were available. On inspection by medical authorities the first of these camps was classified as "very good". The second camp was provided with five German doctors in order to suppress the threatening outbreak of typhus. The hygiene and sanitary conditions in all these camps are now either good or satisfactory.

AUSTRIAN OPERATION

It is estimated that there are 50,000 displaced persons in North Tyrol, round Innsbruck. Every town in Austria, in the British or American occupation zone, has now approximately doubled its former number of inhabitants.

Italians are being evacuated to Italy via the Brenner Pass beginning 13th May 1945. Germans uncovered in Austria are being repatriated under Army supervision.

FRANCE

Mr. Eyre Carter, D.P. Representative in France, writes that so far as the Ministry of Prisoners, Deportees and Refugees is concerned, there is no suggestion that UNRRA has any function in France in connection with French repatriates. The Ministry of Prisoners, Deportees and Refugees are handling the repatriation of their nationals most efficiently themselves.

As regards non-French displaced persons in France, the registration has been handled by the Allied Nations' Repatriation Missions. Visits made to Polish, Yugoslav and Czech camps suggest, however, that UNRRA can be of assistance in providing supplementary food supplies, clothing, tobacco and soap. In the case of Yugoslav and Greek refugees assistance is required in securing sea transport.

An agreement with the Swiss Government permits the daily transit of 5,000 Western Europeans through Switzerland into France beginning 17th May, 1945.

According to a press report representatives of nearly 600,000 Poles in France held a meeting in Paris at the end of May. The delegate of 2,000 Polish societies and missions in France founded a "Central Union of Poles in France", which passed a resolution declaring its aims and principles.

BELGIUM

At 5th June, 218,063 Belgians had been repatriated from points of origin as follows:

Germany	205,575
France	5,636
Russia	3,462
U.K.	2,552
Switzerland	638

Of these, 8,563 persons have been repatriated by air.

Under the agreement between the Belgian Red Cross, UNRRA and the Belgian Repatriation Commissariat, 18 teams of the Belgian Red Cross are prepared to lend their assistance on behalf of displaced persons work in Germany. Six of these teams have been sent to Germany at the request of the Belgian authorities and the 21st Army Group; the other 12 teams are at the disposal of SHAEF (Main) to be directed to other Army Groups.

Flying Squads

The Group of 6 Flying Squads which left London on 13th May arrived in Brussels en route for Germany on 18th May. 20 tons of food supplies which they carried were passed over to M. van Zeeland, the Belgian Commissioner for Repatriation.

The Flying Squads left for Germany on 22nd May.

LUXEMBOURG

Under the auspices of the Luxembourg Repatriation Commission, set up in August 1944, about 90% of the Luxembourg refugees evacuated between September 1944 and January 1945 have returned to their homes. Of the approximately 15,000 Luxembourg displaced persons in Germany, about 30% have been repatriated. In the early part of May, 1,173 displaced persons were repatriated from Germany, 71 from France and 23 from Belgium.

The Commissariat is showing equal capacity in dealing with foreign displaced persons. In its 3 centres, the numbers of displaced persons by nationality at 23rd May were as follows:

Russians	167	Yugoslavs	15	Italians	4
Lithuanians	23	Dutch	6	Spanish	1
Poles	23	Belgians	3	Latvians	1

Total: 243

THE NETHERLANDS

With regard to the repatriation of Dutch displaced persons, the Royal Netherland Repatriation Committee gives the following estimates:

Dutch nationals still in Germany and Austria	
are calculated to number about	200,000
Number already repatriated	130,000

The greater part of the repatriation of the Dutch nationals should be accomplished with the next four months.

750 Dutch nationals left Odessa by steamer for Marseilles in the first week of June.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Repatriation from Eastern Germany

On the 4th June, 1945, the Czechoslovak Home Service reported that concerning the German territory occupied by U.S., U.K., and French troops, a new agreement is coming into force. At a conference at Pilsen on the 1st June, 1945, it was agreed between representatives of the Czech Ministry of Repatriation and officers of the U.S. Army that the U.S. Army would continue to provide its own transport for all Czechoslovak citizens leaving territory occupied by the British, U.S., or French armies. The U.S. Army will transport all former Czechoslovak P.O.W's to Pilsen, where a large repatriation centre has been set up which can receive up to 2,500 repatriates per day.

In the last two weeks of May, 22,000 Czechoslovak ex-prisoners passed through Pilsen on their way home.

The repatriation of former Czechoslovak prisoners in the Dachau concentration camp has now been completed with the help of U.S. Army transport.

Repatriating Czechoslovak Citizens

Captain Lagus, senior liaison officer with the British Army, has arrived in Prague to discuss the repatriation of Czechoslovak citizens who were held in Belsen and Sonderhausen concentration camps. Full British and American help has been promised to the Repatriation Department of the Ministry for the Protection of Labour and Social Welfare.

UNRRA Supplies Arrive in Prague

The first trainload of UNRRA supplies has now reached Prague. The train came from Constanza, and its forty waggons carried dried milk, prunes, peas, sugar, coffee, tinned meat lard extracts for margarine production and clothing. The Minister of Food stated that the major part of the shipment which had reached Prague would be sent to Moravska Ostrava which urgently needed help.

In a later interview the Minister of Food stated that other ports besides Constanza would be needed for transporting food to Czechoslovakia. It would be necessary to import up to 200,000 tons a month. The Minister hopes that the co-operatives, so long oppressed by the Nazis, will play their part in distributing the UNRRA food supplies equitably.

POLAND

UNRRA Supplies reach Warsaw

According to press reports three truck loads of supplies sent by UNRRA have arrived in Warsaw. They were unloaded at the port of Constanza and consisted mainly of flour, peas, rice and meal. The Union of Polish Co-operatives will direct the sale of the goods.

The first transport of 50 railway trucks laden with U.S. cars sent by UNRRA arrived in Lodz.

Repatriation of Polish Nationals from the Russian Zone of Occupation

According to press reports, the repatriation of Polish displaced persons from the Russian zone proceeds as follows. The planning is in the hands of a Joint Committee consisting of welfare, health, transport and general administrations. The Executive at local, district and regional level is handled by special welfare officers responsible for specific reception areas.

These areas are the Western Regions under the Lublin Administration, depopulated by the flight of their former German inhabitants and by the deportation of formerly resident Polish nationals. The repatriates directed into these regions come from all parts of Central Europe and their former residence is not taken into account. The reason for this policy is one of immediate need and expediency as land property and livestock in these areas need immediate attention and the maximum allocation of manpower. The same urgency prevails as to the resettlement of Polish displaced persons from the East in Central Poland.

Reception centres have been established along the frontiers of the Western Regions of the Lublin Administration, where displaced persons are medically examined, provided with identity documents and finally directed to their destinations.

So far, according to this report, 2,000,000 Polish displaced persons have passed through these centres.

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SWEDEN

Transfer of Displaced Persons from Germany to Sweden

Arrangements have been made to provide shipping facilities for the conveyance of the agreed 10,000 displaced persons from Germany to Sweden. (See Bulletin No. 2 page 9). The Swedish authorities will provide ships for this operation and the operation will take 40 days in all. It is urged that Lubeck be used as the sole embarkation port, and the Swedish authorities will send there personnel consisting of delousing units, doctors, nurses, cooks and drivers. The necessary supplies will be brought from Sweden including clean clothing.

Swedish Assistance for Displaced Persons outside Sweden

Sweden has made arrangements to care for some 20,000 Russian displaced persons in the Narvik area in Norway. Sweden has been informally approached by the Russians and has agreed in principle for the rail transportation and care of all Russian displaced persons in Norway, back to Russia through Sweden.

The supplies Sweden is sending to Norway have resulted in a number of serious cuts in the Swedish ration. Meat is cut 40% for example. The Swedes have devised a plan for collecting an emergency supply pool whereby everyone will be asked to contribute coupons and forego the items these coupons would permit them to purchase. The coupons will be totalled each month and the supplies represented will be sent to the displaced persons outside Sweden.

Swedish Camps

On 6th May, 1945, the total number of displaced persons and internees in Sweden was 194,875. Of the 53,000 displaced persons in Swedish camps, 12,000 were cared for by the Aliens Commission and the rest by the Ministry for Civil Defence. The relief organisation for displaced persons has been well organised and successful. The main policy has been to try and incorporate as many displaced persons as possible in Swedish economic life and this has been done on a large scale.

Due to the great diversity in characteristics of the displaced persons, many different types of camps and systems of billeting have been set up.

Internment Camps numbered thirteen and were mostly located in the northern part of the country. They were designed to receive the large number of German deserters who were expected to flee to Sweden, or prisoners of war, had hostilities in Norway broken out. At the present time, in addition to the smaller number of German deserters who have reached Sweden, the camps contain Danish and Norwegian collaborators.

Reception Centres. Displaced persons are cared for in these camps while the security scheme is carried out by the Aliens Commission in co-operation with the respective Legations. When the Legations have cleared the men and given assurance that they will be permitted to re-enter their country after liberation, the displaced persons are provided with passports, sometimes with so-called "Aliens" passports, (similar to the Nansen passports). Displaced persons who are not cleared are sent to Internment Camps.

Disciplinary Camps, where criminals of different kinds were housed. There were only two such camps.

Open Camps, designed for housing displaced persons employed in the surrounding districts. These camps are mainly occupied by Dals. The Camp Section of the Aliens Commission, which organises the billeting and supply of the camps, is working with a personnel of fifty headquarters' staff and five hundred in the field.

Repatriation Camps. Mainly occupied by Russians up to date.

SWITZERLAND

Assistance from the Don Suisse for Displaced Persons in Germany

Two projects for assistance by the Don Suisse to displaced persons in Germany have been agreed in principle between UNRRA, the Swiss authorities and SHAET. The projects are:

- A, for a Don Suisse supply dump in S.W. Germany for distributing certain clothing, footwear, welfare and medical supplies to D.P. camps and
- B. for the sending of three Swiss medical and welfare teams into Germany for work in D.P. camps.

As regards supplies for displaced persons in Germany, the Don Suisse will provide from its existing stocks or purchase as far as necessary, certain clothing, footwear, welfare and medical supplies for distribution. All supplies will be a gift from the Don Suisse.

The supplies will be sent into Germany through the agency of a Swiss voluntary organisation, to be designated by the Don Suisse, either by lorries or by sealed train, as the Don Suisse find most convenient. The supplies will be collected in a dump to be established somewhere in S.W. Germany (in the 12th Army Group Area where there is the biggest concentration of displaced persons) at a place to be decided by the military as the most

convenient centre for distribution to Displaced Persons camps. The military will be asked to provide warehousing facilities as well as accommodation and rations for the Swiss personnel in charge of the dump. The mechanics for distributing the supplies from the dump to Displaced Persons camps is being worked out between the military and UNRRA.

It is suggested that the operation begins on 1st July with the first consignment of supplies despatched by that date. It is contemplated that the dump will be in operation for two months (July, August) but this might be extended by mutual agreement according to the need, availability and flow of supplies.

Mr. C. Alspach, UNRRA D.P. Representative in Switzerland, will be the Liaison Officer for this operation between the military authorities concerned in Germany and the Don Suisse in Berne.

As regards medical and welfare teams for displaced persons in Germany, the Don Suisse are prepared to form three teams, each consisting of one or two doctors, two nurses and two welfare workers (women and children specialists) to go to Germany and work in Displaced Persons Assembly Centres under the co-ordination and supervision of UNRRA. The Don Suisse will pay all the expenses of the teams who will all be able to speak German, French and probably Italian.

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MIDDLE EAST OFFICE (CAIRO)

Number of Refugees Registered

At 30th April, the numbers of Allied nationals who had been registered in the Middle East, including those in E. and S. Africa, Iran, India and Cyprus since the beginning of the operation was as follows:

Greeks	12,841
Yugoslavs	26,199
Poles	3,875
Dodecanese	6,957
Italians	163
Others	501
Total:	<u>50,536</u>

UNRRA Camps in Palestine and Egypt

According to a statistical report on UNRRA camps in Palestine and Egypt, the nationality break-down in these camps, including women and children, is as follows:

Yugoslavs	22,030	Italians	115	Spanish	94
Greeks	4,110	Cypriots	-	Turks	2
Dodecanese	6,233	Cretes	4	Syrians	1
Americans	30	Czechoslovaks	3	Poles	1
Albanians	22	Rumanians	2	Germans	3
British	14	French	3		

Total: 32,667

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In Bulletin No. 2 (Page 10) an erroneous statement was made regarding the administration of the Middle East Camps. The following statement has been received from the Middle East Office:

"The administration of the camps in the Middle East was a direct responsibility of the Camp Operations Division, Dalkan Mission, from 1 May 1944 to 15 March 1945. From 15 March to 1 June administrative responsibility has rested with the Camps Division, M.E.O. Effective 1 June responsibility has been decentralized to the Camp Directors, each of whom is directly responsible to the Chief of the Middle East Office.

It is true that as of 1 May 1944 most of the administrative personnel in Camp Operations Division as well as in the camps themselves were British military including some UDF. This military personnel comprised the War Establishment allotted to UNRRA by the War Office. The pay, allowances, and other emoluments of this group are chargeable to UNRRA except in the case of members of the UDF whose services have been presented as a contribution to UNRRA on the part of the Government of the Union of South Africa. Since 1 May 1944 the percentage of military personnel in the camps has steadily decreased".

ITALY

Assistance to Italian D.P.s outside Italy

In a meeting on the 28th May, the Central Committee adopted the following resolution: "Whereas many thousands of Italian nationals have been displaced in enemy or ex-enemy areas and have suffered maltreatment at the hands of the enemy, and whereas the Italian Government accordingly has requested the Administration to assist in the care and repatriation or return to their homes of displaced Italian nationals: it is therefore resolved that the Administration is authorised to carry out operations in enemy or ex-enemy areas for the care and repatriation, or return to their homes of displaced persons of Italian nationals outside Italy as though they had been included under the terms of Resolution 57".

NOTE: The resolution refers only to enemy and ex-enemy territory and to Italian nationals and not former Italian residents.

A broadcast report states that on the initiative of the Italian Red Cross, an institute for international legal assistance for stateless and foreigners has been created in Rome. The institute is supported by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and the Ministries for Foreign Affairs and Justice.

Seven thousand, twohundred and ninety-three tons of UNRRA supplies, representing the second consignment of the 15,000 tons for which shipping space was approved by the Combined Shipping Authorities, were received in Italy at the beginning of May. A small separate shipment of 301 tons has also been signalled as due for arrival.

The bulk of these supplies is food, the remainder consisting of medical supplies, clothes (including 200,000 pairs of shoes) and agricultural implements. Distribution of UNRRA supplies in Italy is proceeding satisfactorily. UNRRA is now assisting children in Rome. So far, sixteen thousand children living in institutions have received milk and food.

Jeanne d'Arc Refugee Camp, Philippeville

The latest report gives figures for refugees in Philippeville by nationality as follows:

America	1	France	5	Russia	4
Argentina	5	Hungary	2	Santa Domingo	1
Bulgaria	1	Italy	1	Spain	122
Britain	7	Yugoslavia	4	Turkey	1
China	2	Lebanon	4		183
Costa Rica	7	Nicaragua	5		
Cuba	1	Poland	5		
Czechoslovakia	4	Rumania	1	Plus 61 Stateless	244

GREECE

A Joint Policy Committee consisting of representatives of the Greek Government and of UNRRA has been formed to take the place of the Joint Co-ordinating Committee which was the channel of discussion and co-operation between M.L. and the Greek Government. The Joint Policy Committee is the vehicle through which UNRRA offers advice to the Greek Government at the highest level and all matters in Greece in which UNRRA is interested are within its competence. The British and American political, economic and financial advisors who took part in the meeting of the Joint Co-ordinating Committee have been in effect a composite body.

8,400 Greek refugees and 1,400 other nationals have now arrived in Northern Greece from Austria. Measures are being taken for appropriate action by the D.P. representatives in that area. Other Greek refugees from Austria and Germany are being repatriated through Italy to Patras.

A total of 119,961 tons of supplies (consisting of 8,900 tons from the U.K. and 110,961 tons from the U.S.) are scheduled to arrive in Greece prior to the end of June.

Despite the considerable confusion existing in administrative levels of the Greek Government and lack of vital UNRRA Mission staff, the Mission affirms that relief and rehabilitation is going forward in Greece. At present all regional staff are operating with the Governmental authorities in the various areas, though how much longer this can continue will depend entirely on the co-operation of Government representatives and how long one government can remain in power. With each change new contacts have to be made and the programme has to start afresh.

YUGOSLAVIA

Mr. Alan Hall, who has been Acting Chief of the UNRRA Yugoslav Mission, stated in a conference in London on 30th May that UNRRA had imported 45,000 tons of relief supplies during May.

The real difficulty in Yugoslavia was ~~distribution~~, and the transport problems which faced UNRRA were immense. The mountains were crossed by third and fourth-rate roads; railways had been blown, and it would probably be three years before they were back to pre-war standards. Roads were made for donkeys, not for vehicular traffic. The problem would be partly solved when UNRRA received another 2,000 trucks from the Army in Italy. There would probably be starvation in Yugoslavia for two years to come on account of the immense transport difficulties.

The Yugoslav people were doing a tremendous job of organisation and one which called for the highest praise and admiration.

Mr. Hall said the needs of Yugoslavia were tremendous. He had been in a village which changed hands 48 times in the last four years, but which no longer existed. He had been in another village in Bosnia inhabited by women. All the men were dead. You did not see these women because they had no clothes to go out in in daylight. They worked on the land at night.

Ten days ago Mr. Hall had been in Serajevo when 50,000 refugees came in. In addition there were 100,000 people in Serajevo who were starving. UNRRA was trying to get some supplies to them by air. In Zagreb also the situation was critical. There were probably 200,000 people who were literally starving, and the death roll was tremendous. In addition very many were killed by mines and booby traps in the Zagreb area. There were thousands and thousands of maimed children in Yugoslavia today who had wandered off the edge of the road. It would probably take three to five years before the mines and booby traps could be lifted.

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Displaced Persons Branch

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R.E. Asher

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J. Krane

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G. Rooby

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UNRRA Tracing Bureau at SHAEF.

As the Allied armies have moved across Germany from the East and from the West during these recent weeks - millions of allied nationals and others have been liberated, and the full extent of the dislocation and disruption in Europe, and the systematised horrors to which people have been subjected have been revealed. Relatives and friends of people believed to have been held in subjection to the Nazi machine in Germany have been stirred by the deepest anxiety for news of their whereabouts, welfare, and health (or even to know whether they are alive or dead). The breaking up of family groups has also made it urgent that family members in Germany be informed of the present whereabouts of other members of the family outside, since plans for their future movement may depend on this information.

Enquiries concerning displaced persons in Germany coming to Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force have increased in number during these weeks relatively in proportion to territorial gains. The rapid repatriation of displaced persons of western nations, and the patience and hopefulness of those awaiting them at home, plus uncertainty as to how information can be obtained, have so far kept the number of enquiries comparatively low. The only means of communication into Germany is through military channels. In late April an average of three to ten enquiries were received daily. This number has steadily mounted to an average at the end of May of about fifty a day.

At the suggestion of the Displaced Persons Branch of Supreme Headquarters, UNRRA agreed to provide staff to the Displaced Persons Branch for dealing with the enquiry service, with a view to its developing into an international forwarding service for Germany. This tracing bureau has initially two activities:

1. Dealing with enquiries concerning displaced persons in Germany.
2. Processing and distribution of nominal rolls of displaced persons registered in concentration camps.

Four of the UNRRA staff members are assigned to this work with Miss de la Pole as their chief.

Simple statistics will be accumulated to serve as a guide for planning and evaluation. As of June 1st, however, there were 295 enquiries which had been forwarded through military channels and on which replies were being awaited and 321 enquiries screened and categorised but not yet forwarded. In addition, however, there were the enquiries which had been screened out as not appropriate for forwarding or which had to be held until channels were available for dealing with them in the field.

The sources from which enquiries are received are becoming increasingly varied as the service becomes more widely known. The chief sources at the present time may be grouped as:

1. Military - War Office London, War Department Washington, SHAEF and the various SHAEF Missions, and the Army Groups.
2. Official Sources - British Foreign Office, U.S. State Department, Embassies, Allied Liaison Officers.
3. American Red Cross for enquiries from U.S. Service men, the British Red Cross for British citizens and others.
4. Direct requests from individuals.

The following tentative plan of priorities into which enquiries are classified is being tried out in order to ensure first attention to the most urgent enquiries, and to relieve Army Groups of requests for information on unsuitable enquiries:

1. Very important persons and important sources.
2. Specially urgent situations (youth, illness, etc.).
3. United Nations nationals enquiring about United Nations nationals.
4. United Nations nationals enquiring about others.
5. Screened out - temporarily or permanently -
 - (a) No addresses - name put on search list.
 - (b) Enquiries from other than immediate family.
 - (c) Transmitting of letters or verbatim messages.
 - (d) POWs and British and US repatriation requests (sent on to appropriate authorities)
 - (e) Enquiries concerning persons with whom no communication had been held for some time before the war period.
 - (f) Trivial or, at present, non-essential requests (e.g. finding whereabouts of silver or personal belongings left behind).
 - (g) Germans for Germans.
 - (h) Persons in territory to which this Headquarters has no means of communication.

The general plan of work includes the carding and registering of each enquiry as it comes in, classifying and screening, locating of the address in Germany, and finally forwarding the enquiry through military channels. Forms for forwarding enquiries have been devised in order to reduce the amount of clerical work in this office and in the field.

Nominal rolls from concentration camps are, where appropriate, first searched before an enquiry is forwarded. These nominal rolls come in from the camps in instalments and as time goes on become more and more complete, and therefore more useful. When a person enquired about is identified on a concentration camp nominal roll, it means that as of the date of that roll the person was alive at that camp. In many instances more specific and current information is required. Rapid repatriation of concentration camp inmates, or their removal after registration to other localities reduces the usefulness of the nominal rolls as an answer to enquiries. However, the information in these rolls very often furnishes a clue for additional search.

The above is an account of the functioning of the unit during the preliminary period when displaced persons are being moved rapidly and very few records kept in the field. As, however, we approach the period when the majority of displaced persons will have been repatriated it will be advisable to begin the search first with the appropriate national tracing bureau to see if the person is home, and then forward to Germany through military channels, only those enquiries for which this first search was unproductive.

COSTS OF TRANSPORTING DISPLACED PERSONS TO THEIR HOMES

Prepared by the Movement Planning Section, D.P. Division, E.R.O.

1. There is no existing agreement between the United Nations as to the extent, or under what basis each is to bear the cost of the transport of Displaced Persons in or across their territories.
2. Although the largest proportion of Displaced Persons, because of their location, must be carried on the Railway systems of the ex-enemy, who will bear the cost, a great number of United Nations' nationals, found in liberated territory, must be assembled and moved from one place to another, pending eventual transportation to the frontiers for repatriation. Also many Displaced Persons must be carried in transit across United Nations' territories en route to their ultimate destinations.
3. The question of shipping and possibly aircraft charges may also arise when the shipping and aircraft organisations regain control.
4. In Bi-lateral agreements between various Governments such as Belgium - France, Czechoslovakia - Netherlands, Belgium - Netherlands, Czechoslovakia - France, the only reference to this question is as follows :-

"Any financial questions arising out of the present agreements will be considered and settled at a later date".

5. From time to time, discussions have taken place at meetings, without any definite conclusions being drawn. The following are quoted :

(a) ALLIED POST-WAR REQUIREMENTS BUREAU

- (i) First draft of Report of Advisory Committee on Displaced Populations, dated 29th September, 1943. Paragraph 25.

"The cost of transport in enemy countries should be borne by the enemy. On sections in Allied countries charges will be calculated and settled by a transport clearing house, which will form part of the European Central Inland Transport Office. In general, national transport authorities will be responsible for the return of persons displaced within the national territory, but in some cases where the movements are considerable and destruction or removal of rolling stock by the enemy has been on a large scale, international assistance in the matter of material may become necessary".

- (ii) Advisory Committee on Displaced Populations. Minutes of meeting held on 14th September, 1943.

5. (b) Cost of Transport

"Dr. Penrose raised the question of responsibility for the cost of transporting displaced persons to their homes. It was recognised that although enemy countries might be expected to provide transport there would still arise the question of mutual compensation as between Allied countries through which repatriation traffic passed. It was agreed that each national delegation might put forward suggestions to the Bureau for consideration at a future meeting".

- (iii) Paper (ARB/IT/52) "REPATRIATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS" prepared by the Technical Advisory Committee on Inland Transport. Paragraph VIII.

"This transport is carried on credit, i.e. on vouchers to be issued by the transport officer. On transport sections in enemy country this transport should be free of charge. On sections in Allied countries /charges ...

charges will be calculated and settled by a transport clearing house, which will form part of the European Central Inland Transport Office. The pre-war Brussels clearing house might be revived for this purpose".

"Note: To recommend for insertion in the Armistice terms a clause providing for free transport on enemy routes".

(b) INTER-ALLIED COMMITTEE FOR THE PREPARATION OF ARMISTICE
Document No. 157. Session of 8th September, 1943
II Paragraph 3

"The cost of nourishment, quartering, sanitary precautions and transport as well as supply of food, shelter, material, furniture and of necessary personnel is covered by the enemy".

6. During the period of military control, transport is being provided free of charge, but an entirely new situation arises on the reparing of control of the transport systems by the national Governments.

7. Various Government representatives have been unofficially approached by UNRRA for their views on this subject. These vary to a very considerable degree and the following are examples of views expressed :

(a) FRANCE

In a letter from the Director of International Services, Ministry of Prisoners of War, Deportees and Refugees, dated 28th April, 1945, it is stated "... the conditions under which we anticipate refunding transport expenses caused by certain Allied nationals, who, at the time of their repatriation, will have to cross France, I beg to advise you that I am obliged to make a distinction between Allied nations having a Bi-lateral agreement with France, and the other United Nations. As regards the first of these countries, in principle, as you are aware, the French Government advances the expenses, but once the repatriation operations have been carried out, it will claim repayment. With regard to other Allied countries with whom no repatriation convention has been signed, in principle it falls to the interested parties to cover the transport charges across France. If they are incapable of bearing the expenses it is natural that their Government should come to their assistance. However, this does not exclude, as a general rule, the payment by some French service in the camp of difficulty or urgency. I would like to add that in the event of far-reaching transit operations entailing nationals of certain Allied countries who have not signed repatriation agreements, it would be of interest to envisage the defining of the principles of agreement with their Governments, limiting the matter to the problem of transport expenses".

(b) GREECE

In a letter dated 26th April, 1945 from the Ministry of Finance to UNRRA the following view is expressed: "... the view that the responsibility of the expenses, including those of the transit countries should be undertaken by Germany, or whichever country planned and carried out the displacement of Greek nationals".

(c) The Netherlands and Czechoslovakia feel that charges should be raised in all cases and respective countries debited with the amount. The Dutch, in fact, believe that the matter should be treated in bulk with other costs and the financial settlement left to some future date.

(d) POLAND believes that it was decided that Germany should bear the full cost of transport of Displaced Persons.

/e) ...

- (e) Lastly, representatives of some countries (Greece, Poland and Yugoslavia) expressed the feeling that should all else fail, UNRRA will become responsible for the cost of transport.

8. Therefore, wide differences of opinion exist, whilst in certain cases no thought has been given to the subject. As the position appears to be developing some countries may have to bear a very heavy burden in the cost of transport, whilst others little or no cost.

9. In our opinion the solution is a continuation of facilities provided during the period of military control and that the principle of free transport for Displaced Persons should be adopted. Or, on the other hand, on a basis whereby the charges are borne by the ex-enemy governments. With this end in view, we recommend that a Technical Expert Commission be set up to examine this question and to work out technical details, and that representatives of the European Central Inland Transport Organisation should be invited to participate.

REPORT ON THE REPATRIATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS
POSITION UP TO AND INCLUDING 3 JUNE 1945

1. The figures quoted in this report are exclusively for persons handled through D.P. channels. They include a certain proportion of United Nations PW other than US/Brit, since it is generally impossible to distinguish them from displaced persons. However, by far the greater number are displaced persons. US/British ex PW are not referred to in this report. No estimate is given of the numbers who have found their way to their homes by unofficial channels. Furthermore, displaced persons and United Nations ex PW located in Italy are not covered in the report. All figures are given to the nearest 1,000. Numbers given of nationals awaiting repatriation must be treated with reservation as information received in this connection is somewhat conflicting.

2. Western Europeans

Already repatriated		1,311,000
Awaiting repatriation:		
SHAEF occupied zone	202,000	
Soviet occupied zone	<u>1,000,000</u>	1,202,000

Organised movement is continuing by rail, air, road transport and, to a lesser extent by sea from Odessa to Marseilles, at a rate of approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ of a million per week (through the National Reception Centres and through Switzerland by rail from Southern Germany and Austria - this route is carrying approximately 15,000 a week). The sea movement from Odessa to Marseilles will shortly be discontinued - up to date it has carried a total of 15,000. Number shown as being in Soviet occupied zone is merely an estimate. Moscow has been requested to furnish correct figures

3. Soviet Citizens

Already repatriated		610,000
Awaiting repatriation:		
SHAEF occupied zone	1,162,000	
Western European countries	<u>70,000</u>	1,232,000

Of the numbers repatriated all but 25,000 (who were evacuated by sea from Marseilles to Odessa) have been passed over into the Soviet zone of occupation immediately prior to or since the signing of the Leipzig Agreement. Transfer is continuing at a very fast rate, well in excess of the 20,000 per day which was the original target. Soviet citizens are being flown from western European countries and from the Ruhr to the border of the Russian Zone. In addition plans are being made to move some 1200 a day by train from France to Magdeburg or one alternative point on the Border Zone. Soviet citizens within SHAEF occupied Germany are being moved by rail and road transport to AEF reception delivery camps. Transfer between AEF and Soviet reception delivery camps is carried out by AEF road transport and it is expected that shortly there will be rail connections between certain of these points. In addition, it is hoped to move some 4,000 a day by Danube river service from Linz to Melk. Reports from Army Groups indicate that they are receiving full co-operation from the Soviet authorities.

4. Poles

Already repatriated		22,000
Awaiting repatriation:		
SHAEF occupied zone	665,000	
Western European countries	<u>48,000</u>	733,000

It is unlikely that there will be any further movement of Poles at present pending high level political decision.

5. Italians

Already repatriated		10,000
Awaiting repatriation:		
SHAEF occupied zone	261,000	
Western European countries	<u>33,000</u>	294,000

It is known that trekking parties have been continually crossing into Italy but the numbers are unknown. Arrangements are being made for a meeting to be held in northern Italy with AFHQ representatives to organise repatriation of Italians through the Brenner Pass and through Switzerland. The concurrence of the Swiss Government is being sought. This movement will be co-ordinated with the northbound movement of German disarmed forces ex northern Italy. Whilst no plans have been made, it is not unlikely that Italians in western European countries will also be repatriated by the same routes. Italians in the 21 Army Group will only be moved south after clearance has been obtained from 12 Army Group. It is anticipated that the organised flow of Italians to Italy will commence some time this month.

6. Yugoslavs.

Already repatriated		1,000
Awaiting repatriation:		
SHAEF occupied zone	76,000	
Western European countries	<u>4,000</u>	82,000

It is hoped that when the meeting takes place with AFHQ, arrangements can be made for the repatriation of Yugoslavs. Meantime, owing to lack of communications, no movement is possible, although all possible routes are being explored, including the river Danube service.

7. Czechs

Already repatriated		4,000
Awaiting repatriation:		
SHAEF occupied zone	30,000	
Western European countries	<u>8,000</u>	38,000

Armies are proceeding with the movement of Czechs as quickly as possible by road transport and rail as soon as the lines are operating.

Czechs remaining at present in western European countries will be evacuated by rail or by the air service which is at present operating for the Russians ex France.

8. Various (Scandinavians, Baltic State Nationals, Bulgars, Greeks, Hungarians, Albanians etc.)

Already repatriated		Limited number
Awaiting repatriation:		
SHAEF occupied zone	32,000	
Western European countries	<u>30,000</u>	62,000

AFHQ have already agreed in principle to receiving Greeks in transit through Italy and no doubt we will be able to repatriate Albanians and southern Yugoslavs via Italy. This is all subject to confirmation. Scandinavians, Bulgars and Hungarians are being repatriated as quickly as the armies can arrange transport. Baltic State nationals are in the same position as Poles and it is unlikely there will be any repatriation pending solution of their political difficulties. Southern European nationals in 21 Army Group will be moved southbound through US Army areas, after clearance has been received from 12 Army Group.

9. Stateless Persons.

SHAEF occupied zone	120,000
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Displaced persons under this heading do not present an immediate movement problem.

10. Summary

Excluding AFHQ numbers and Stateless persons, there remain some 3,643,000 displaced persons to be repatriated. At least 1,958,000 have already been evacuated. This is position up to 3 June 1945 so far as we can estimate.

CONFIDENTIAL

DP/I/3

DISPLACED PERSONS BULLETIN

NO. 3

2nd JUNE 1945

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Issued by the Operational Intelligence Section,
Displaced Persons Division, U.N.R.R.A., E.R.O.

SOURCES

This Bulletin is compiled from the following sources:-

- a) Reports issued by the Operational Analysis Section, Displaced Persons, Refugees and Welfare Branch, G-5, SHAEF.
- b) Reports from Displaced Persons officers in the Field.
- c) Allied Governments, Press and Radio.

DISTRIBUTION

A copy of the Bulletin is distributed to the chief Displaced Persons Officer with the following groups in the Field:-

SHAEF (Main) G-5
Communications Zone
SHAEF Mission (France)
SHAEF Mission (Belgium)
SHAEF Mission (Netherlands)
12th Army Group Area
21st Army Group Area
6th Army Group Area
Mobilisation and Training Base, Granville
Joint Distribution Committee, Paris
UNRRA Mission (France)
UNRRA Mission (Belgium)
UNRRA Mission (Luxembourg)
Middle East Office (Cairo)
UNRRA Mission (Greece)
UNRRA Mission (Yugoslavia)
UNRRA Mission (Italy)
Displaced Persons Representative in Sweden
Displaced Persons Representative in Switzerland
Displaced Persons Representative in Austria (at Caserta)
Displaced Persons Representative in Norway

EDITORIAL NOTE

1. Where items of information have been obtained through the Press or Radio, these have been checked with Governmental authorities of the countries concerned where possible.
2. D.P. information or news which may be of interest to other D.P. representatives, comments or suggestions for the improvement of this Bulletin will be appreciated.
3. It is hoped to issue the Bulletin fortnightly.

STAFF

D.P. Representatives

Changes in the list of D.P. Representatives with UNRRA Missions or working as Chiefs of UNRRA Groups attached to Military Formations (see Bulletin No. 2 Appendix A), are as follows:-

SHAEE

Communications Zone

E.E. Antoniu

Allied Liaison Section

K.R. Lagerstedt

New Appointments

Col. L.W. Charley has been appointed Deputy to Mr. Kettle in the Central European Branch of the D.P. Division, E.R.O.

Mr. W. Wankowicz has been appointed Deputy to Dr. Langrod in the General Services Branch of the D.P. Division, E.R.O.

Movement of Staff

Mr. D. Sulzberger, D.P. Representative for Austria, left London for Caserta on 19th May.

Miss I. Sviggum, D.P. Representative in the UNRRA Mission to Norway, left London for Norway on 27th May.

Mr. A. Farber, D.P. Representative in the UNRRA Mission to Yugoslavia, arrived in London from Belgrade on 20th May.

Mr. J.V. Alexander, who was captured by the Germans in their raid on Granville, has now been released and is back in Britain. Apparently he is none the worse for his experiences and it is understood that he will soon be returning to Granville on his way to D.P. work in Germany.

Organisation of the D.P. Division, E.R.O.

The issue of an organisational chart of the Division, referred to in Bulletin No. 2, is held up pending final budgetary re-adjustments.

POLICY

Responsibility for Balkan Missions and Caserta Office

In accordance with a directive issued by the Director General all Balkan Missions and the Caserta Office were transferred to the direction of the E.R.O. on 1st May, 1945.

Draft Multilateral Agreement

Following on the meeting of the Standing Technical Sub-Committee on Displaced Persons procedure for the signing of the Draft Multilateral Agreement has been abandoned. The new procedure now being followed is to consult each Allied Government as to whether it is prepared in exchange of letters with E.R.O. to make a unilateral declaration that it considers the provisions of the draft as binding on it and will undertake to carry them into effect in its territories.

Voluntary Agencies

In accordance with Appendix 'G' of Administrative Memorandum 39, the following voluntary agencies are now in different stages of negotiation with SHAEF and UNRRA with respect to working with displaced persons in Germany:

American Friends Service Committee
 American Joint Distribution Committee
 Belgian Red Cross
 Council of British Societies for Relief Abroad
 French Red Cross
 International Red Cross Committee
 National Catholic Welfare Conference
 Polish Red Cross
 Polish Y.M.C.A.

AGREEMENTS

A broadcast from Moscow on 3rd May stated that a bilateral agreement was signed in Moscow on 28th April between the Lublin Provisional Government and the Italian Government regarding assistance for Polish citizens on Italian territory and Italian citizens on Polish territory; the agreement consists of 10 articles in which each Government undertakes to assist the other's nationals up to the moment of repatriation.

EMERGENCY RELIEF AND OTHER SUPPLIES

A small amount of emergency relief supplies has been sent by UNRRA to the Governments of France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Holland for assistance in the relief of the sinistres of these countries.

Supplies have also been sent to the French Government for assistance in the relief of non-French displaced persons and to the Norwegian Government for assistance in the relief of Norwegian sinistres.

The supplies include food, clothing, soap, etc.

Supplies for Poland (about 18,000 tons) and Czechoslovakia (about 11,600 tons) have been shipped to Constanza.

In addition, supplies (about 3,500 tons) have been sent to the Government of Yugoslavia for assistance in the relief of Yugoslav sinistres, and to Italy (about 12,000 tons) for assistance in the relief of both sinistres and non-Italian displaced persons. The latter supplies include food, clothing, hospital supplies, agricultural equipment and trucks.

GERMAN OPERATION

The Displaced Persons Branch, G-5, SHAEF, gives the following statistics regarding D.P.s in Germany at 25th May 1945 as follows:
 (See also addendum, page 13)

D.P.s on Hand

<u>Army Group</u>	<u>In camps</u>	<u>Others estimated</u>
12th	2,069,267	384,310
6th (1 Fr. Army)	100,939	50,000
21st	342,225	108,884
TOTALS:	2,512,431	543,194

Nationality Breakdown of D.P.s on Hand in 12th Army Group as at 3rd May

French	180,216	Russians	1,123,444	Greeks	7,459
Belgians	57,275	Poles	561,803	Other Allied	105,905
Dutch	39,694	Yugoslavs	55,930	Italians	202,440
Luxembourgers	2,551	Czechs	31,586	Bulgarian	12,174
				Other ex-enemy	73,100

TOTAL 2,453,577

Repatriation as at 25th May

Nationality	Army Groups			As reported by National Authorities & SHAEF Missions a.
	12th	6th (12 May)	21st	
French	352,539	-	139,194	882,341 b.
Belgian	97,071		27,288	145,207
Dutch	72,800		32,355	
Luxembourgers	2,755			
Czech	1,590			
TOTALS	526,755	157,662	198,837	

a. These figures include P.o.W's and those D.P.s processed at reception centres who were not part of organised movements.

b. This figure includes 115,556 persons brought back by air.

Press reports on 27th May state that more than a million Western Europeans have been repatriated through the channels of the D.P. Branch, SHAEF. An estimated 2,800,000 more, mainly Eastern Europeans, are still to be repatriated from the SHAEF zone. The number of Polish displaced persons is estimated at 2½ million of which 1 million are in the SHAEF zone.

It is reported that there are in all 119 concentration camps in Germany of which 70 are in the SHAEF area. SHAEF has records for 50 of these camps which are estimated to hold approximately 530,000 persons, including 200,000 political prisoners.

21st Army Group reports the repatriation of Western Europeans at the current rate of 10,000 a day and a daily exchange with the Russians of 6,000 Western European displaced persons for 6,000 Russian displaced persons.

According to a recent press report, the 6th Army has announced that all former foreign workers and P.o.W's of Allied Nationality looking for employment in the Heidelberg area are to register with a special section of the Municipal Labour Office, Heidelberg. Allied nationals are promised preference in employment with the U.S. Armed Forces. The advertisement excludes Allied Nationals who are in displaced persons camps awaiting their repatriation. A German paper in Cologne recently carried an advertisement requiring the compulsory registration of all "Germans and non-Germans". Persons not in possession of registration for employment passes after the dates given were to be detained by the Military Police. No person without such a pass was to receive ration cards. All persons above the age of 12, whatever their age, are liable for registration. A Munich paper recently carried an advertisement calling all persons to register for employment. There was no reference to their nationality.

Recruitment

At the 26th May, a total of 3,295 Assembly Centre Team personnel had been recruited. Recruitment figures by nationality are as follows:-

Belgium	630
France	1,026
Netherlands	195
U.S./U.K.	1,394
Total:	3,295

Mobilisation & Training Base, Granville

At the 26th May, a total of 2,018 recruits had arrived at Granville and 850 persons were reported to be at the Base on 24th May.

Deployment

At the 26th May, 171 UNRRA spearhead teams consisting of a total of 1,161 persons had been deployed in the field - 127 with 12th Army Group, 42 with 21st Army Group and 2 with 6th Army Group. In addition, 17 ex M.M.L.A. Teams recruited in the field have been deployed.

The nationality breakdown of the 171 spearhead teams is as follows:-

U.S.	59	Dutch	21	Luxembourg	7
U.K.	262	Belgian	175	U.S.S.R.	1
French	575	Czech	28	Stateless	3
Polish	28	Norway	2		

Total: 1,161

D.P. Camps

Mr. Arnold Forster, Chief of Training at Granville, recently made a visit to UNRRA teams working in the field. The following is a brief summary of his impressions: Collaboration between UNRRA and the Army authorities is working remarkably well. Feeding seemed to give general satisfaction and in one large centre the displaced persons were getting more than twice as much meat per day (120 gms.) as the German civilian rations per week (50 gms.). But it looks as if the German food situation would soon provide a serious problem for Military Government, and as if German food stocks would soon cease to afford so great a relief to the immediate problem of feeding displaced persons.

The crucial importance of the sanitary problem emerges again and again. Even where water supplies are available there remains a formidable problem of education in elementary hygiene.

The general health standard of the displaced persons is evidently extraordinary high - the typhus figure is low and the danger is well in hand, thanks to D.D.T.

It is extremely important to get in some elementary welfare supplies just as soon as transport will allow. Some cigarettes have been obtained from German sources but will not cover more than a fraction of the need. Urgent needs are for material for boot repairs, baby clothes, books for children in Polish and Russian.

There was no attempt at registration anywhere; for purposes of supply and transport a simple statistical record was kept. There was as yet no supply of Postal Cards for communication with relatives. An information source is indispensable, especially in static groups, and is at present only in a rudimentary stage. There is also need for adequate information for UNRRA personnel about military organisation and methods.

Reports received from the field show the very diverse conditions prevailing in the various Assembly Centre camps. The Director of a team writes on 12th May as follows: "I have a camp here of 10,000 Poles, Russians, French and Italians who are living in conditions of indescribable filth. The latrine accommodation is rudimentary and foul. Hundreds cook their meals over candles looted from German stocks. The household rubbish of potato peelings, paper, rag etc., lies about the place in heaps. The population is lice, flea and bug ridden for there is no D.D.T. Luckily the food is good for the moment and natural resistance to disease high. But with the advent of warm weather - and yesterday's temperature was over 80 - there is great danger of disease breaking out".

A member of another team writes: "We were first directed to a D.P. Camp of 2,500 Russians near Aachen and our first reaction was, how different conditions were to what we were told in London. Instead of finding people who were dejected and sick, we found a fine healthy community who were irresponsible, indulged in murder, brewing of illicit liquor and any form of looting which presented itself. Despite appeals and efforts made by the Military to keep the peace, these people just refused to co-operate and a night and day guard was enforced to restore order. Even this was ignored by a people whose fixed ideas were murdering Germans and looting. We left the camp on 28th April and were directed to our present camp in the Ruhr. Here we found the contrast. This camp is the largest in this area and at present we have approaching 9,000 Russians. They are not as healthy as our last displaced persons as the food position in this area is grave. At Aachen we gave our displaced persons excellent standard U.S. rations but here it is doubtful if the 2,000 calorie standard is being maintained. We are short of everything".

The Director of another camp writes: "The general atmosphere of the camp seems to be excellent and there is much more laughter than tears We had two weddings yesterday, the civil ceremony in the Rathaus and the religious ceremony at the church. It was rather pathetic to see how the friends of the two couples had tried to arrange for a little gaiety. The table looked rather bare with bits and pieces of camp rations, but someone produced a bottle of champagne and one of French Vermouth, and the director and camp leader were invited to drink the health of the two happy couples. At the same time I was able to get a few barrels of beer for distribution to the remainder of the camp in the evening".

Technical Manual on Public Welfare in Germany

G-5, SHAEF has issued a technical manual on public welfare in Germany as a guide to all Military Government offices. Its purpose is to give those charged with the control of German welfare agencies an understanding of the importance of those agencies in the German governmental system. A description is given of the German governmental organisation and structure in relation to welfare, of the welfare organisations which exist in Germany and of the welfare programme under Military Government.

AUSTRIAN OPERATION

At the 1st January 1945, a total of 2,690,000 persons had entered Austria since the beginning of the war. This total can be analysed as follows:-

Foreign Labourers and War Prisoners	1,500,000
Germans from Reich which include:	1,000,000
a) Evacuees from bombed areas in Germany	
b) Refugees from Eastern and South Eastern Europe, who fled before Russian advance	
c) Various officials, skilled workers and farmers sent from Germany	
German speaking populations from South Tyrol, Hungary and Yugoslavia	130,000
Deported Hungarian Jews	60,000

FRANCE

There was a total of 179,000 displaced persons in France at the end of March, as follows:-

Russians	72,000
Poles	48,000
Belgians	6,000
Dutch	4,000
Luxembourgers	10,000
Yugoslavs	3,000
Czechs	7,000
Others	29,000
(including Labour Battalions)	

On 24th May, it was announced that a British liner had arrived at Marseilles from Odessa with 628 French D.P.s, 630 French P.O.W's and 996 Dutch D.P.s.

On 23rd May, Entre'Aide Francaise announced in a broadcast to French persons in Vienna that they should assemble in a camp near Vienna after reporting to a given centre where they would receive transport vouchers.

The French radio reports that approximately 20,000 French displaced persons are repatriated daily. French authorities wish to increase this figure.

It is reported that the displaced persons repatriated are dissatisfied with their conditions, that demonstrations have taken place and demands made for better food and clothing.

Refunding of transport expenses for repatriation

The Director of International Services in the M.P.D.R. stated on 28th April that as regards "the conditions under which we anticipate refunding transport expenses caused by certain Allied nationals who, at the time of their repatriation, will have to cross France, I beg to advise you that I am obliged to make a distinction between Allied nations having a bilateral agreement with France, and the other United Nations. As regards the first of these countries, in principle, as you are aware, the French Government advances the expenses, but once the repatriation operations have been carried out, it will claim repayment. With regard to other Allied countries with whom no repatriation convention has been signed, in principle it falls to the interested parties to cover the transport expenses across France. If they are incapable of bearing the expenses it is natural that their Government should come to their assistance. However, this does not exclude, as a general rule, the payment by some French service in the case of difficulty or urgency. I would like to add that in the event of far-reaching transit operations entailing nationals of certain Allied countries who have not signed repatriation agreements, it would be of interest to envisage the defining of the principles of agreement with their Governments, limiting the matter to the problem of transport expenses".

BELGIUM

At the 24th May, 164,501 Belgians had been repatriated from points of origin as follows:-

Germany	152,564
France	5,636
Russia	3,462
U.K.	2,055
Switzerland	784

5,455 persons have been repatriated by air.

On the 12th May, it was reported that preliminary conferences had been held to make preparations for the return home of the estimated 6,500 Dutch nationals who remained in billets in the Alost area. Scheduled movements of approximately 800 each were due to begin on 21st May and to continue at the rate of two or three each week until the evacuees are all returned.

There has been a tendency for Dutch displaced persons en route from France and Germany through Belgium to clog the movement channels because of the necessity of holding them in centres in Belgium until movement authority for transfer into Holland can be obtained.

SHAFT has informed the Belgian Commissariat for Repatriation that the quarantine on Dachau Concentration Camp has been lifted and that the repatriation of 500 Belgian prisoners there will begin.

LUXEMBOURG

The Luxembourg Red Cross has established a reception centre where not only their own countrymen, but also Belgians, French and Dutch repatriated from Germany, via Luxembourg, will get medical attendance.

HOLLAND

SHAEF reports the following displaced persons situation in Holland at 23rd May:

89,600 Dutch nationals have so far been repatriated from Germany to Holland.

There are 9 repatriation centres operating in the Netherlands with a daily capacity of 8,500 persons.

Approximately 7,000 German civilians are interned in Vught, Holland.

SHAEF has information on two displaced persons camps. One, located at Zutphen, has a capacity of 2,000 persons. There are approximately 1,000 Frenchmen now in this particular camp. The other camp, located at Deventer, has a capacity of 3,000 persons, and there are now approximately 1,900 Belgians in the camp. It is also estimated that there are 55,000 Eastern European displaced persons in the Netherlands.

Mail Service for Repatriates

The Netherlands Home Radio announces that a special mail service has been started for people still living in repatriation centres in the North and East of Holland who are not yet permitted to return to their homes in Western Holland. Mail can be collected in all centres where it will be forwarded to the District Military Commissariat which is to distribute it. A special reply postcard will be used for this service.

NORWAY

The following proclamation was made from London by radio to Norway in the early part of May by the Norwegian Government:

"The Royal Norwegian Government wants to help all those whom the Germans have deported from their homes - Norwegians and foreigners - to return home as soon as possible. The Ministry of Social Welfare has therefore been given full powers to demand the collaboration of official and municipal authorities in giving necessary help to foreigners, compulsory evacuees, political prisoners etc., and to arrange for their journey homewards.

In the transition period the County Governors have been asked to take all necessary steps that this may be achieved. Special instructions are issued that foreigners of Allied nationality must be given the same treatment as Norwegians.

The care of liberated prisoners of war falls upon the Allied military authorities who will also take care of all citizens of the Soviet Union, deported to Norway by the Germans. Norwegian authorities must, however, give all necessary assistance until our Allies themselves, are able to take charge".

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Repatriation Department of the Czech Ministry for Protection of Labour and Social Welfare in Prague with Mr. Jan Decko as Director, announced on 25th May that reception stations for Czech displaced persons from Germany, etc., are being established in the frontier districts of Czechoslovakia for displaced persons who wish to return to Bohemia.

The Ministry will provide food, shelter and medical attendance, where necessary, and will organise the general transfer of these persons to their homes. Repatriation of Czech nationals is taking place on a considerable scale and is organised by the Repatriation Department.

The repatriation of groups of displaced persons is directed by radio messages, after messengers from different camps outside Czechoslovakia have contacted the Repatriation Department in Prague which is then able to locate the groups of displaced persons and give them the exact orders for their journey home, i.e. furnishing the groups with medical supplies etc., and means of transport.

Dutch, French, Belgian Missions and a Red Cross Mission from Geneva have arrived in Prague.

The Prague Radio announced in Dutch on 16th May that a Dutch Committee for the repatriation of Dutch nationals has been formed in Prague. The first transport of 200 displaced persons is expected to leave by river steamers for Hamburg and then by car to Holland. An additional 1,100 Dutch Jews and 500 P.o.W's freed from the Terezin Camp will also be transported by river steamer as soon as possible.

SWEDEN

At 6th May, the total number of displaced persons in Sweden was 123,430 persons. The breakdown of this total by nationality groups is as follows:

Norwegians	43,288	Estonians	6,538
Danes	18,255	Other Balts	29,648
Finns	5,826	French	670
Germans	4,722	Dutch	844
Austrians	1,005	Yugoslavs	140
Czechs	858	Bulgarians	135
Poles	8,198	Others	2,050
Russians	1,253		

It is hoped that 80% - 90% of the Norwegians will be repatriated by the end of September. Most of the Danes should be back in Denmark by the end of July.

According to broadcasts from the Danish Home Service 16,000 Danish displaced persons will return from Sweden between the 28th May and 7th June.

The Jewish Congregation in Sweden has been made responsible for the care of Jews unable to provide for themselves. They also keep records of all Jewish stateless persons in Sweden and help in the tracing of relatives - enquiries are being filed and sent to Lisbon - 3,000 have already been sent and the remaining 3,000 are being despatched at the rate of 500 a week.

The Aliens Commission of the Swedish Government have a very complete system for the registration of all aliens in Sweden - there is very modern equipment and a good staff. The change of aliens addresses and employment is the responsibility of Swedish citizens.

At 9th May, 19,152 persons had been taken from internment camps in Germany and Denmark, and removed to Sweden by the Swedish Red Cross. The largest groups of these persons by nationality were as follows:-

Swedes	168	Dutch	796
Danes	2,631	Poles	6,889
Norwegians	4,003	Belgians	606
Germans	1,126	Luxembourgers	79
Balts	225	Slovaks	108
French	1,306	Stateless	11

Swedish Refugee Organisation

On the arrival of the refugees from Germany in Sweden, the area officials of the Civilian Defence Organisation took over, and with the help of numerous Government and voluntary groups (including schools, Red Cross, Norwegian Police, Swedish Army) temporary rest and messing accommodation was provided. Bathing, delousing, and issuance of new clothing was the next step, for which public bath houses, Finnish steam and army bath units were used. A medical examination then took place, and all the ill were transferred to hospitals. The Alien Commission registered alien entries and a medical examination record was set up. Within 5 days to a week, those people who could travel and were not in hospitals had been segregated as to nationality and were transferred to a place in the interior for completion of the two weeks quarantine period, and for building up physically.

ITALY

Early in April, Mr. Keeny made a trip to the Southern Italian camps. He visited among other places, Lecce, di Leuca, Santa Cesarea and Ferromonte about which he writes: "Ferromonte is completely unlike the other 'camps'. The rest of them are little towns of rather fine villas scattered along the rocky shore of the Gulf of Taranto: they are the Palm Beach of Italy. Ferromonte consists of a hundred small barracks set down in the middle of a green valley, away from everything. It was previously used by the Fascists to house 'politically unreliable' foreigners. It now has a mixture of about 200 stateless people, of whom about 50 are Austrians, 39 Poles, 20 Czechs, and 32 Italians who have not been reclaimed by Italy. There are also 16 Libyan Jews who are British, and 9 Chinese. This group is much above the average for refugees. They have their own community life and can look after themselves very well indeed if they are provided with the necessary food".

Concluding his report, Mr. Keeny writes that the job which UNRRA has done in Southern Italy in taking over the camps from the Military has been a success. The physical condition in the camps is especially good; the staff is better housed and fed and looked after in Southern Italy than in Rome. These accommodation centres are much better for refugees than the ordinary camp. Refugee families can have real home-life there. The situation however, is not good for those who have to remain there for long periods because there is nothing for them to do. There is not sufficient active effort to repatriate some of the displaced persons in the centres.

Mr. Keeny adds: "We were delighted to see that the conflicts we were told to expect between different national groups are almost non-existent. Greek, Italian, Yugoslav and Abyssinian children all eat and play together, and their mamas discuss the problems of infant welfare with cheerful disregard of nationality. The refugees have asked that the different national messes be abolished and they should all use the same kitchen - except where dietary rules forbid".

Yugoslavs in Italy

The Italian Home Service announced on 22nd May that some 10,000 Yugoslavs are proceeding towards the South of Italy from North East Italy.

GREECE

It is estimated that there are in Athens alone at least 30,000 displaced persons of mixed nationalities. The population of Athens far exceeds its normal size which considerably increases the problem of providing the necessary food and supplies.

Reports state that 400 Greek refugees from Austrian prisons have just arrived in a pitiable condition at Florina on the Greek Yugoslav frontier. These refugees state that they are the advance guard of between 30,000 and 40,000 Greeks deported by the Germans for work in Austrian factories who are now making their way across Yugoslavia.

Small numbers of Yugoslav refugees are now coming into Greece - a movement which Allied authorities believe may grow into many thousands.

At the 2nd May, the repatriation of refugees from the Middle East to the Aegean Islands had reached a total of 1,510 persons. This figure however, does not include the Greek Battalion of about 40,000 men who were scheduled for return during May.

The repatriation covered 390 displaced persons to Ikaria, 540 to Samos and 580 to Chios. While another 570 are registered for immediate transport to Salonika.

Two buildings have been acquired by the Greek Ministry of Social Welfare from the British Army to be used as Assembly Centres for non-Greek nationals and can house 400 displaced persons.

The distribution of clothing is proceeding smoothly as a result of a signal sent to Regional Directors instructing them to take action, in order to prevent stock piling. Apparently there is now, except in a few districts, an unbroken flow of supplies of food.

ADDENDUM (see GERMAN OPERATION page 4)

The Displaced Persons Branch, G-5, SHAEF, estimates the numbers of displaced persons in the SHAEF Zone as follows:-

French	1,200,000	Yugoslavs	100,000
Belgians	200,000	Czechs	60,000
Dutch	200,000	Greeks	10,000
Luxembourgers	10,000	Danes	10,000
Russians	1,500,000	Norwegians	10,000
Poles	600,000	Italians	350,000

ERRATUM

On page 6 of Bulletin No. 1 of 10th March 1945, it was stated that UNRRA camp population in the Middle East and surrounding area at December 1944 included 4,436 Poles. This was not correct. There are no Polish nationals in UNRRA camps in the Middle East. The figure of 4,436 represents the total Polish refugee population in Iran which is supported by the Polish Government on funds borrowed from the U.K.

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INDEXED

W27.
WR25

DP/I/2

DISPLACED PERSONS BULLETIN

NO. 2

19th May, 1945

Issued by the Operational Intelligence Section,

Displaced Persons Division, U.N.R.R.A., E.R.O.

CONFIDENTIAL

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SOURCES

This Bulletin is compiled from the following sources:-

- a) Daily Situation Reports prepared by the Operational Analysis Section, Displaced Persons, Refugees & Welfare Branch, G-5, SHAEF.
- b) Reports from Displaced Persons officers in the Field.
- c) Allied Governments, Press and Radio.

DISTRIBUTION

A copy of the bulletin is distributed to the chief Displaced Persons Officers with the following groups in the Field:

SHAEF (Main) G-5
Communications Zone
SHAEF Mission (France)
SHAEF Mission (Belgium)
SHAEF Mission (Netherlands)
12th Army Group Area
21st Army Group Area
6th Army Group Area
Mobilisation & Training Base, Granville
Joint Distribution Committee, Paris
UNRRA Mission (France)
UNRRA Mission (Belgium)
UNRRA Mission (Luxembourg)
Middle East Office (Cairo)
UNRRA Mission (Greece)
UNRRA Mission (Yugoslavia)
UNRRA Mission (Italy)
Displaced Persons Representative in Sweden
Displaced Persons Representative in Switzerland

Washington, E.R.O., etc.

EDITORIAL NOTE

1. Where items of information have been obtained through the Press or Radio, these have been checked with Governmental authorities of the countries concerned where possible.
2. D.P. information or news which may be of interest to other D.P. representatives, comments or suggestions for the improvement of this Bulletin will be appreciated.
3. It is hoped to issue the Bulletin fortnightly.

STAFF

D.P. Representatives

A list of the D.P. Representatives with UNRRA Missions or working as Chiefs of UNRRA Groups attached to Military Formations is attached at Appendix A. In the case of UNRRA Missions, the name of the Chief of Mission is given in brackets.

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Mr. R.H. Parker has been appointed as Senior Deputy Director of the Displaced Persons Division, E.R.O. The re-organisation of the Division is practically completed, and it is hoped to issue an organisational chart of the Division with Bulletin No. 3.

Mr. C.R.S. Stein has been appointed as Displaced Persons Liaison Officer for Poland.

Mr. J.A. Shute has been appointed as Displaced Persons Liaison Officer for Czechoslovakia.

MOVEMENT OF STAFF

Mr. Scott and Deputy Directors of the Division attended the 18th Meeting of the Standing Technical Sub-Committee on Displaced Persons for Europe, in Paris on 8th May.

After a short visit to London, M. Delierneux returned to Brussels on 3rd May to resume his functions as UNRRA Advisor to M. van Zeeland, High Commissioner for Repatriation. Mr. Rooby resumed his duties with the Joint Distribution Committee on 5th May.

FLYING SQUADS

A Group of Flying Squads, personnel and equipment, left London for Belgium on 13th May. From there the Group will proceed to Germany.

A Flying Squad Group contains 6 Squads. There are two Leaders to each Group, one of whom is operational and the other technical.

A Flying Squad is composed of the following personnel: 1 Leader, 1 Deputy Leader, 1 Doctor, 1 Quartermaster, 2 Medical Orderly Drivers, 5 Kitchen Orderly Drivers, 1 Motor Mechanic Lorry Driver.

POLICY

At the 12th Meeting of the Standing Technical Committee on Displaced Persons in Washington on 6th April 1945, approval was given to a statement of the categories of the displaced persons with whom UNRRA is at present authorised to deal. The statement is attached at Appendix B.

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A meeting took place on 26th April 1945, at the Ministry of War Transport, at which representatives of SHAEF and UNRRA were present. Extracts from the Minutes of this meeting are given in Appendix C. It will be realised that owing to rapid changes in the war situation in the last 3 weeks, the arrangements contained in the statement will not necessarily still be in force in any given theatre of operation.

AGREEMENTS

An agreement between UNRRA and the Yugoslav Government was signed in Belgrade on March 25th 1945. The agreement provides that the Administration will furnish Yugoslavia with supplies and services on the understanding that the distribution is carried out without regard to race, creed or political beliefs. UNRRA officially took over this responsibility from the Military Liaison on 15th April 1945.

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A bi-lateral agreement on the repatriation of displaced persons and prisoners of war was concluded on 13th April 1945, between the Governments of Belgium and the U.S.S.R.

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GERMAN OPERATION

A report from the International Committee of the Red Cross at Geneva on 3rd April 1945 gave an assessment of the numbers of deportees and civilian workers in Germany as follows:

French	}	3,000,000
Belgians		
Dutch		
Norwegians		
Italians	}	1,000,000
Yugoslavs		
Greeks		
Israelites in Europe, Central and Eastern; with Nationality	}	2,000,000
Balts	}	about 12,000,000
Polish		
Russians		
Total		18,000,000

The D.P. Branch, G-5, SHAEP gives the following statistics regarding D.P.s in Germany at 8th May 1945 as follows:

D.P.s on Hand

<u>Army Group</u>	<u>In camps</u>	<u>Others estimated</u>
12th	1,334,065	1,165,200
6th	91,346	200,000
21st	101,138	200,000
	1,526,549	1,565,200

Nationality Breakdown of D.P.s on Hand in 12th Army Group as of 6th May

French	224,118	Russians	990,271	Greeks	15,644
Belgians	73,391	Poles	427,634	Other Allied	314,863
Dutch	74,305	Yugoslavs	146,897	Italians	112,420
Luxembourgers	2,093	Czechs	83,760	Bulgarians	25,554
				Other ex-enemy	8,315
Total		2,499,265			

Repatriation as at 8th May

<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Army Groups</u>			<u>As reported by National Authorities & SHAEF Missions</u>
	<u>12th</u>	<u>6th</u>	<u>21st</u>	
French	159,268	-	45,540	414,720
Belgians	38,767	-	7,876	47,095
Dutch	28,011	-	11,767	-
Luxembourgers	1,118	-	-	-
Totals	227,164	175,000	65,183	

One of the greatest problems at present facing repatriation authorities is that of controlling the movements of displaced persons.

The 1st U.S. Army Psychological Warfare Detachment describes this as follows: D.P.s can be found "driving along in captured automobiles or walking, helping themselves to whatever they could find or entering clothing stores to come out with a new Spring outfit, passing out wine and alcoholic beverages to passing tankers, but only after they had imbibed enough to make themselves feel good".

MOBILISATION AND TRAINING BASE, GRANVILLE

There are at present approximately 50 persons on the headquarters staff at Granville.

At 5th May, a total of 2,734 Assembly Centre Team personnel had been recruited: Recruitment figures by nationality are as follows:

Belgium	434
France	760
Netherlands	96
U.S./U.K.	1,396
	2,734

N.B. This is an optimistic picture of the state of recruitment. All these persons will not come forward since a few have refused their appointments and a few have withdrawn.

DEPLOYMENT OF TEAMS

As at 5th May, 102 UNRRA spearhead teams consisting in all of 614 persons had been deployed in the field - 61 with 12th Army Group, 23 with 21st Army Group and 18 with 6th Army Group. Deployment on 7th May included two teams specially selected for work in concentration camps.

D.P. CAMPS

Mr. J.A. Edmison, Senior UNRRA Officer at SHAEF (Main), made a tour of 6 D.P. camps in the 12th U.S. Army Group Area from 22nd to 27th April. At the Army Group Headquarters, the attitude of G-5 officers toward UNRRA was typified in the following comment: "We will take full UNRRA teams - spearhead UNRRA teams and UNRRA individuals - with or without transport and even without full personal equipment - we want your UNRRA people here - and we want them quickly".

Mr. Edmison reports that UNRRA personnel are working under the most trying conditions and most primitive living arrangements. Hot water is a luxury and sanitation facilities are elementary. D.P.s arrive at all hours of the night: days off are unknown - yet he does not receive one complaint. Mutual help and co-operation with the military is marked. The rapidly changing military situation causes very frequent changes in camp commandants, and consequently UNRRA provides the only management continuity.

The D.P.s in these camps were fairly well personally equipped usually bringing with them blankets, mattresses and even sometimes beds. Clothes are needed for growing children and there is a boot shortage.

As regards food, German steam kitchens are used and trained cooks are plentiful among the D.P.s. Supplies are obtained from military stores or requisitioned from the Germans.

Sleeping conditions are overcrowded; frequently 15 to 20 persons in one medium sized room. This problem has yet to be overcome.

Most urgently needed are leather and cobbler's tools, books, recreational material and tobacco.

"The D.P.s I saw seemed surprisingly happy under the circumstances" writes Mr. Edmison. He adds that everything should be done to relieve the isolation of UNRRA workers in the field. "Their utter devotion to their work and to UNRRA objectives is what carries them along".

AUSTRIAN OPERATION

The preliminary draft of an agreement has been drawn up between the Military Authorities and UNRRA on the lines of the UNRRA/SHAEF Agreement for Germany. This agreement has been submitted to the C.C.S. in Washington.

FRANCE

A recent article in the French paper "Combat" states that there are approximately 1,743,000 French D.P.s in Germany and Austria. These are estimated in the following categories:

P.O.W's forcibly made to become civilian workers	220,000
Deportees from Alsace Lorraine	300,000
Workers, either voluntary or slave	708,000
Jews	115,000
Political Deportees	400,000
Total	<u>1,743,000</u>

According to figures given by the Ministry of Prisoners, Deportees and Refugees about 40% of the deportees and 90% of the Jews have died.

According to French authorities in London up to the 10th May 517,000 French deportees had returned from Germany. Since this date, their number is steadily increasing and it is known that 22,000 are returning per day, a figure which is expected to increase up to roughly 40,000 per day.

YUGOSLAV D.P.s IN FRANCE

Mr. Eyre Carter writes from Paris that there are about 10,000 Yugoslavs in France, many of them in Lyon, Montelimar and Marseilles as well as in Paris.

All Yugoslavs in camps have been registered at the Yugoslav Repatriation Mission, not on the SHAEF cards. There are, however, a number of Yugoslavs working on farms in France whose existence is unknown to the Repatriation Mission or to any central French authority. The local police are gradually picking them up and individual reports are coming through to the Repatriation Mission. Negotiations are going on with the M.P.D.R. for the setting up of a convalescent camp in order to feed up the worst cases of malnutrition. For this camp special supplies will be needed; presumably from those sent by UNRRA to the M.P.D.R.

RECEPTION CENTRE FOR NON-FRENCH IN PARIS

On 28th April, Mr. Eyre Carter visited a reception centre run by the M.P.D.R. for non-French nationals in Paris. The real activity of this centre was as a transit centre for D.P.s just arrived from Germany. There were about 1200 Belgians and Dutch who were being processed by representatives of their own repatriation missions. The Belgians were getting home within 24 hours, the Dutch were being sent to an existing Dutch camp in the neighbourhood of Paris. There were also 500 to 600 Poles, Czechs and Yugoslavs, some of whom had recently come from Germany, others from other camps in France. Mr. Carter writes "I formed the impression that the French supervising staff were doing all they could to get the job done efficiently and smoothly".

JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

Mr. Rooby reported on 1st May that the Joint Distribution Committee in France, operating through local Welfare Agencies, is expending about 30 million francs per month for relief in France in emergency aid to destitute persons, and has assumed responsibility for 48,000 Jews. Mr. Rooby visited Marseilles in connection with the movement of D.P.s and P.O.W's liberated by the Russian Armies from German concentration camps. About 8,000 persons in all arrived from Odessa and other transports are expected. Mr. Rooby writes that this operation was very efficiently conducted by the French Repatriation and Reception Service.

An important part of the J.D.C.'s work is their Central Index and Tracing Bureau.

BELGIUM

At the 10th May 1945, 88,325 Belgians had been repatriated from points of origin as follows:

France	5,220
England	588
Switzerland	440
Russia	3,005
Germany	79,072
	<u>88,325</u>

The classification of repatriates from Russia and Germany is as follows:

Political Prisoners	1,742
P.O.W's	15,806
Deportees etc.,	64,529
	<u>82,077</u>

The Commissariat Belge au Rapatriement reports a total of 17,995 D.P.s in Belgian D.P. Centres as at 11th May. The breakdown of this figure into categories by nationality is as follows:

Russians	5,150	
Belgians	6,966	
Poles	1,856	
Dutch	2,601	(Does not include those in billets)
Italians	649	
French	437	(In transit - 16,500 French)
Yugoslavs	101	(approx. 150 in U.S. Zone not reported)
Luxembourgers	15	
Norwegians	9	
Others	211	
	<u>17,995</u>	

French repatriates have been pouring across Belgium at the rate of 20,000 per day.

Arrangements have been made to assemble all the Yugoslavs now scattered in camps through Belgium into one centre near Malines. A Yugoslav officer will be in charge of the camp which will be a Commissariat Belge au Rapatriement centre maintained as a military responsibility.

Steps are being taken at the request of G-5, U.S. 1st Army, to evacuate 675 stateless children from Buchenwald to Belgium under the auspices of the Joint Distribution Committee.

It is anticipated that all Belgian D.P.s, except for a small group, will be repatriated by 1st July.

NORWAY

On 21st July 1944, the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Social Affairs was charged with the control, care and disposition of Refugees and Displaced Persons, and a special office for Refugees and Displaced Persons (the R Office) was established.

According to the latest information available, the situation is as follows:

Norwegians Displaced Abroad

In Sweden	40,000
In Germany	
Prisoners of War	1,237
Political Prisoners	5,332
Students	833
Jews	746
Women	173
	8,321

The Norwegian Legation in Stockholm has stated that for the past year they have had no information whatsoever on the fate of the deported Norwegian Jews. No letters or other information have come from them, and the only thing known is that they were in a camp near Katowice. There is very little hope that they are alive. The five survivors from Buchenwald camp are probably the only survivors of all the deported Norwegian Jews.

Repatriation Plans of the Norwegian Government

The Norwegian Repatriation Office has made plans to use 3 small Norwegian steamers which will take a Norwegian transport corps of 60 officers and men with about 30 vehicles (ambulances, buses and cars) to collect D.P.s from camps and Assembly Centres. They will then be shipped to Halsingborg, Sweden, where a reception centre has been prepared at Ramlosa for a short stay of a few days before their repatriation to Norway.

Stateless persons or foreigners formerly domiciled in Norway are expected (in the majority) to be allowed to return to Norway if desired.

Allied Nationals in Norway

Russians (P.O.W's and civilians)	60,000
Yugoslavs (P.O.W's)	1,700
Poles (P.O.W's)	1,000
Danes, French, Dutch & Belgians and Polish civilians	9,000

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Czechoslovak News Letter stated on 4th May that "Fifteen thousand Czechoslovak citizens are ready to return from Budapest. After the capture of Budapest by the Red Army, Czechoslovak citizens formed, at the end of February, a National Committee, which was recognised by the town's Commander and which issued Czechoslovak papers to Czechoslovak citizens and took care of their property. The Repatriation Department made a grant in aid to the Committee of half a million pengo and food. The Red Army gave help and Czechoslovaks organised two communal kitchens. Repatriation, which will start as soon as possible, will take place in four groups: firstly, volunteers who wish to join the Czechoslovak Army, secondly, doctors and nurses, thirdly, all citizens from the Carpathian Ukraine and fourthly, the remaining citizens from Slovakia".

SWEDEN

Dr. Coigny, Health Division Liaison Officer for D.P. Division, E.R.O., has just returned from a visit to Sweden for consultations with the Swedish Government on the part Sweden will play in post-war relief and especially in the field of Displaced Persons.

The Swedish Government has agreed, as an immediate measure, to take into Sweden 10,000 displaced persons from Germany, consisting of 5,000 hospital cases, 1,000 children and 4,000 other persons, in principle those coming from concentration camps and consequently needing specialised care and rehabilitation, assuming full responsibility for, and financing their care, as well as the transport from South Baltic ports to Sweden. They will stay in Sweden for a period up to six months.

The Voluntary Societies have also agreed to make a drive for various welfare items for D.P.s in Germany.

SWITZERLAND

Refugees

The reception of 1,672 Hungarian Jews in Switzerland has been discussed and UNRRA has requested, with the approval of A.F.H.Q., that they shall be sent to the S. Italian refugee camps. The decision to forward these refugees to the Italian camps, rather than to Philippeville, was made on the grounds that a great number hold Palestine Certificates of Immigration; also, that it will be easier to forward them to Palestine or other destinations from Italy than from Philippeville.

The movement of a further group of 760 refugees in Switzerland to the S. Italian camps, is also under consideration. The military authorities are responsible for transportation and UNRRA, Rome, has offered Teams of 4 or more to accompany each movement:

MIDDLE EAST OFFICE (CAIRO)

Middle East Camps

On 1st May 1944, UNRRA assumed financial and administrative responsibility for six refugee camps in the Middle East. These camps were El Shatt, Moses Wells, Tolumat (mainly Yugoslavs), Khataba, Aleppo (mainly Greeks) and Nuseirat. In November 1944, Khataba was closed and its residents moved to El Shatt and Tolumat; an additional camp, El Arish, was acquired.

The population in the camps as at 1st February was as follows:

Aleppo	74	
El Arish	391	1,215 men and women returned to
El Shatt	23,745	Yugoslavia from El Shatt to
Moses Wells	3,263	enlist in the National Army.
Nuseirat	8,219	
Tolumat	2,257	
	<u>37,949</u>	

The administration of the camps in the Middle East had been mainly under the British military authorities, with the Chief of the Balkan Mission assisting in the management of the camps. The recent dissolution of the Balkan Mission has resulted in the formation of a Camps Division in the Middle East which is directly responsible for the operation of the camps under the newly organised Middle East Mission.

Numbers of Refugees Registered

At 31st March, the numbers of refugees who had been registered in the Middle East camps, including those in E. and S. Africa, Iran, India and Cyprus, since the beginning of the operation was as follows:

Greeks	11,876
Yugoslavs	26,176
Poles	1
Dodecanese	6,838
Italians	114
Others	483
	<u>45,488</u>

Repatriation

At 30th April, the numbers of persons repatriated was as follows:

<u>Date</u>	<u>No. of persons</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Origin</u>
13.12.44	1,200	Yugoslavs	Yugoslavia	El Shatt
10.4.45	500	Greeks	Aegean Islands	Moses Wells
14.4.45	1,300	Yugoslavs	Dalmatia	El Shatt
26.4.45	1,700	Yugoslavs	Dalmatia	El Shatt
	<u>4,700</u>			

This leaves a total of 33,249 persons in the Middle East Camps as at the 30th April.

For each 1,000 refugees in transit UNRRA provides a convoy team of 10 people, including specialists on health, welfare, transport and supplies.

In addition to the repatriation of refugees in the UNRRA camps, and in accordance with Council regulations, UNRRA is responsible for the repatriation of a large number of Greeks, Yugoslavs and Polish refugees who have been registered throughout the Middle East and surrounding area, Africa and India.

Jeanne d'Arc Refugee Camp, Philippeville

In August 1944, UNRRA was informed by the Military of the necessity of preparing facilities for 40,000 Yugoslavs who might be evacuated from Yugoslavia. By 1st October 1944 Philippeville was staffed and ready to receive the first contingent of refugees. On November 1944, 248 refugees arrived at the camp. In February 1945, 141 stateless persons arrived from Bergen-Belsen via Switzerland and Marseilles.

At 30th April, the total population at Philippeville was 389 persons.

ITALY

Southern Italian Camps

In August 1944, Governor Cohan notified Headquarters at Washington that A.F.H.Q. had requested UNRRA to assume responsibility for the cost and staffing of camps in Southern Italy. These camps have a total capacity of 10,000 persons.

At 3rd March, the total population in these camps was 2,328 persons, distributed as follows:

Di Bagni	564	In Hospital	
Santa Cesarea	729	Di Leuca	49
Di Leuca	613	Maglie	71
Lecce	17		120
Ferramonti	285		
Total	2,208		

On 1st April 1945 UNRRA took over responsibility for the Southern Italian camps from the Military. An UNRRA staff of 40 were already working in the camps at that date. Since then more UNRRA personnel have been gradually replacing the Military and the complete staffing by UNRRA officials will soon be accomplished.

Estimates of Italian Refugees

According to reports from UNRRA, Rome, the estimated minimum figures for Italian Refugees as at 31st March were 800,000 refugees within Italy, 580,000 refugees outside Italy, making a total of 1,380,000 refugees.

Assistance to United Nations Nationals outside Camps

Rome

The D.P. Division is working out with Allied Control an arrangement for assuming responsibility for assistance to United Nations displaced persons outside camps. To begin with, this assistance will probably be in the form of cash - Italian currency. It is hoped, as soon as possible, to substitute assistance in kind for cash assistance.

GREECE

UNRRA responsibility for providing essential supplies and services, as laid down in the Agreement with the Greek Government, was taken over from the Military Liaison on 1st April.

By agreement with the Greek Government, the Greek Mission is not an operating Mission, and its activities in Greece will be confined to advising, observing and providing technical assistance in relief and rehabilitation problems.

The Chief of Mission has therefore advised the E.R.O. that under these conditions the Greek programme will of necessity be restricted to feeding activities and health and sanitary operations.

UNRRA has received a request from the Greek Government that they should take over financial responsibility for the Greek refugees in Jerusalem, Beirut and Ethiopia. This is under consideration.

On 10th April, 500 Greek refugees, the advance guard of approximately 3,000 refugees in Moses Wells Camp, were repatriated to the Aegean Islands.

The Director of the Displaced Persons Division, Mr. Barger, and the nucleus of his staff arrived in Greece on 15th March.

Arrangements have been made with the Greek Government to collect United Nations nationals in Greece into Assembly Centres and to register them.

Stateless persons, of whom it is estimated that up to 20,000 may be found in Greece, constitute a serious problem. There is at present no public assistance scheme and the UNRRA Mission has recommended to the Greek Government the institution of some scheme of assistance to these destitute persons.

YUGOSLAVIA

The Agreement between UNRRA and the Yugoslav Government was signed in Belgrade on 25th March. The Agreement provides that UNRRA will furnish Yugoslavia with supplies and services which will be granted on the understanding that the distribution is carried out without regard to race, creed or political beliefs. UNRRA officially took over this responsibility from Military Liaison on 15th April 1945.

UNRRA personnel have assisted in the distribution of Military Liaison relief supplies in Dalmatia and the islands off the Dalmatian coast.

Up to 26th April 4,200 Yugoslavs had been repatriated to Yugoslavia from El Shatt camp.

According to a broadcast on the Yugoslav Home Service on 6th May, the Head of the Yugoslav Mission in Paris, Major General Ivan Rukavina, returned to Belgrade from Paris some time ago. Answering questions about liberated prisoners-of-war in Germany and France and their repatriation, he said there were about 10,000 to 15,000 in France, including deported civilians and workers. Those in France would be repatriated via Marseilles; the others would have to await the re-establishment of land communications. About 4,000 persons had been evacuated from France. There were about 400,000 Yugoslav prisoners-of-war and civilians in Germany. Civilian deportees were mostly Slovenes, while the workers came from all parts of the country. Some had fled to Switzerland from camps in Germany and Italy.

DISPLACED PERSONS REPRESENTATIVES

SHAEF (Main) G-5.

Office of the Chief Liaison Officer

J.A. Edmison - Chief
B.F. Schauffler - Deputy

Displaced Persons Branch

Personnel & Administration Section

R.E. Asher

Operational Analysis Section

J. Krane

Repatriation Section

A.M. Newbold

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R.A. Brokenshire

Communications Zone

P. Williams, Liaison Officer

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V. Kennedy, Liaison Officer

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Address: G-5 Division, 12th Army
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FRANCE

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M. Gauthier

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UNRRA Mission

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D. Trevithick

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(Brigadier T. Waddington, Chief of Mission)

Miss I. Sviggum, D.P. Representative

POLANDTemporary UNRRA Delegation^o

(M.A. Menshikov, Head of Delegation)

C.R.S. Stein, D.P. Representative

CZECHOSLOVAKIAUNRRA Mission

(P. Alexsiev^o Chief of Mission)

J.A. Shute^H D.P. Representative

* At E.R.O. pending departure.

^o At Washington pending departure.

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D. Sulzberger^{*}, D.P. Representative

* At E.R.O. pending departure.

Document approved by the Standing Technical Committee on Displaced Persons at its Twelfth Meeting held on 6th April, 1945 (Letter from T.M. Cooley to G.S. Mooney, dated 26th April, 1945).

I. DISPLACED PERSONS WITH WHOM UNRRA IS AT PRESENT AUTHORISED TO DEAL

The categories of displaced persons with respect to whose repatriation or return to their homes or previously settled residences, UNRRA is at present authorised to deal, subject to agreement with the Governments and military authorities concerned and to certain other limitations, are the following:

- A. United Nations Nationals who have been displaced as a result of the war and who are:
 1. found in conquered or occupied enemy or ex-enemy territory. (R 10, 57; SC 5a)⁺;
 2. found in liberated United Nations territory outside of their own countries. (R 10; SC 5a);
 3. found in liberated United Nations territory having been displaced within their own countries. (R 10; SC 5b);
 4. found in United Nations territory never occupied by the enemy. (R 10, 46; SC 5c);
 5. prisoners of war or persons who have previously had such status, the categories of such persons to be designated by the Governments at whose request assistance is given. (R 10; SC 6).
- B. Persons not possessing United Nations Nationality (including stateless persons) who have been displaced as a result of the war and who are:
 1. found in liberated territory and who have been obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former residence by action of the enemy, because of their race, religion or activities in favour of the United Nations. (R 60);
 2. found in enemy or ex-enemy territories and who have been obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former residence by action of the enemy, because of their race, religion or activities in favour of the United Nations. (R 57);
 3. stateless and who have been driven from their previous places of settled residence and can be repatriated thereto. (R 10; SC 5d).
- C. Enemy or ex-enemy Nationals not falling under Category B who are:
 1. Certain Italian nationals who have been displaced within their own country, to be determined by agreement among the Administration, the military command and the appropriate authority in Italy pursuant to Paragraph 2 of Resolution 58. (R 58);
 2. found in liberated territories and who have been intruded into the homes of United Nations Nationals and whose removal is necessary. (R 47; SC 11, 12).

⁺ References styled "R" are to Resolutions of the Council at the First and Second Sessions. Those styled "SC" are to the report of the Sub-Committee 4 of Committee IV, First Session.

II. OPERATIONS AUTHORISED

1. The displaced persons function of UNRRA covers the return to their homes or previous settled residences, and the care pending such return, of all persons included in categories A, B, C1. (R 10; SC 5a, b, c, d; R 57, 58, 60).
2. It is not the function of UNRRA to repatriate or return to their former homes, persons, other than intruders, who do not desire such repatriation or return. It is the duty of UNRRA to maintain the closest co-operation with the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees which has long dealt with those persons who have been obliged to leave their homes for reasons of race, religion or political belief. UNRRA will assist in the care and repatriation of such of these persons as can, and are willing to, return to their countries of origin or of former residence. The Intergovernmental Committee has the function of finding places of settlement for such of them as fall within its competence and as cannot or do not desire to be so repatriated. It should be the responsibility of the relief organs of UNRRA to assist, for a reasonable period, in the care of such of these refugees as cannot be repatriated, until the Intergovernmental Committee is prepared to remove them to new places of settlement.
3. In all activities relating to displaced persons, UNRRA is required to secure the agreement of the United Nations Governments or governing authorities concerned. (R 1, 10; SC 8, R 46, 47, 57, 58, 60).
4. With respect to category A-4, displaced United Nations nationals found in United Nations territory never occupied by the enemy, care pending repatriation or return may be provided by UNRRA with the limitations: that it should allot its resources mainly in favour of congregated groups as opposed to dispersed individuals: that it should assume responsibility only for necessitous persons, and that it should limit such activities to areas where other resources for maintenance are inadequate or cannot continue to be made available. (R 46).
5. With respect to category C-2, intruded persons of enemy or ex-enemy nationality, UNRRA is authorised only to undertake, or assist in, their removal to their countries of origin or nationality as a measure of assistance to the United Nations into which they have been intruded. (R 47).
6. UNRRA's functions concerning displaced persons include, besides assistance in return to their homes or previously settled residences, the provision of supplies and services required before and during their return. UNRRA may also be called upon by the Government or appropriate authority of the country to which they are returned to provide a reasonable measure of assistance to displaced persons after their return. (R 10; SC 19, 21, 22).

Note by Displaced Persons Division, E.R.O.

One interpretation of "reasonable period" as stated in II, 2 above, has been given by the Director General in his letter of 7th April, 1945 to Sir Herbert Emerson, I.G.C., as follows:

"UNRRA is willing to regard six months as a "reasonable period" during which it will assist in the care of stateless refugees who are ultimately the responsibility of the Intergovernmental Committee. This period will be measured from the time when UNRRA notifies the Intergovernmental Committee that, according to its best judgment, the refugees in question cannot or do not desire to be repatriated or returned to their homes and therefore fall within the responsibility of the Committee".

NOTE OF A MEETING HELD ON 26th APRIL 1945, TO DISCUSS THE
PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED BY CLAIMANTS FOR SHIPPING FOR DISPLACED PERSONS

P R E S E N T

Mr. J.N. Wood	Sea Transport (In the Chair)
Lt.Col. Featherstonehaugh ..	SHAEF
Dr. Langrod	UNRRA
Mr. J.W. Kennedy	UNRRA
Mr. D.F. Allen	F.S.R.
Mr. Ogilvy-Webb	E. & I.A.
Mrs. Pile	F.S.R.
Mrs. J.N. Wood	Sea Transport
Miss J.C. Henderson	E. & I.A.

1. MR. WOOD said that the object of the meeting was to decide the means by which the authorities responsible for displaced persons should bid for shipping to move them. At present the prospects of obtaining personnel shipping for other than military uses were very small indeed.

2. It was explained that at present G-5 Displaced Persons Branch SHAEF (Main) have the main responsibility for the care of all displaced persons inside Europe. It is their task to estimate the numbers and localities of displaced persons, and submit requests for movement of them to the Priorities Board at SHAEF, which is composed of representatives from G-1, G-4 and G-5, as well as UNRRA, and whose job it is to decide whether movement should be by land or sea. Requests for movement by sea (whether for military or civil personnel) have to be submitted by SHAEF G-4 to the Combined Shipping Authorities, so long as the military authorities remain responsible for displaced persons. The Combined Shipping Authorities control personnel shipping, however, under the direction of the Combined Chiefs of Staff and any policy decision to divert personnel shipping to any substantial extent from purely military uses would have to be authorised by the latter. All Allied personnel shipping, including coastal shipping, and all German shipping captured by the Anglo-American Forces, comes under this control and becomes part of the shipping pool. There is no separate pool of shipping.

3. It was agreed that when UNRRA becomes primarily responsible for displaced persons, demands for shipping would continue to be presented through the Theatre Commander who would integrate them with his SHAEF requirements.

4. It was agreed that the procedure outlined in Paragraphs 2 and 3 above would apply not only to UNRRA but to any other claimants, e.g. the Jewish Agency, on behalf of displaced persons. Claimants for shipping for the movement of displaced persons from neutral countries would, however, come direct to the Combined Shipping Authorities.

5. In the SACMED area, arrangements for the movement of displaced persons are made by P.S.T.O. at the request of SACMED who co-ordinates his action closely with SHAEF. Requests by UNRRA are put to SHAEF who passes them on, where appropriate, to SACMED.

6. Requests to move displaced persons from areas outside Europe (e.g. from North Africa or the Middle East) are made to the local C. in C. in the area from which the displaced persons wish to move or to the C. in C. in the area of destination.

1st May, 1945

WE27.

~~OUT FILE~~

12th June, 1945.

TO: Mr. Berger
Miss Aves.

FROM: Intelligence Branch.

With reference to your request for copies of the Displaced Persons Bulletin, I have spoken to Miss Bond of the Displaced Persons Division and find that this Bulletin has a very limited circulation. It is intended primarily for the use of Displaced Persons Officers in the field and copies are sent to only three or four of the Division within the E.R.O. No. 1 was an experimental issue and copies are no longer available. All future issues may be consulted by members of the Welfare Division on Registry File WE/27.

The Willis Group.
The Berger

Miss Ward ✓
~~Miss Aves~~

Dr. Dr. Ambrose Miss Abraham ^{Mrs} Sheldon
Mr. Marsh
Miss Hickey.

Miss Hickey

I old like a copy
direct too please as a regular copy, 2 a copy of Nos 1 & 2.

5-7 Ave
"b

MAV

Registry - 216

Miss Hickey

Order of. how
a copy of this sent
direct. to Miss Warr

I am trying to find the status of
this Bulletin - That is, if we can get
a copy of No. 1 for our file and if any
other copies are available.

S. N. Hickey

20/5/45

2) Me, R. Berger 11/6/45.

WF27
DP/1/3
CONFIDENTIAL

INDEXED

DISPLACED PERSONS BULLETIN

NO. 3

2nd JUNE 1945

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Issued by the Operational Intelligence Section,
Displaced Persons Division, U.N.R.R.A., E.R.O.

SOURCES

This Bulletin is compiled from the following sources:-

- a) Reports issued by the Operational Analysis Section, Displaced Persons, Refugees and Welfare Branch, G-5, SHAEF.
- b) Reports from Displaced Persons officers in the Field.
- c) Allied Governments, Press and Radio.

DISTRIBUTION

A copy of the Bulletin is distributed to the chief Displaced Persons Officer with the following groups in the Field:-

SHAEF (Main) G-5
Communications Zone
SHAEF Mission (France)
SHAEF Mission (Belgium)
SHAEF Mission (Netherlands)
12th Army Group Area
21st Army Group Area
6th Army Group Area
Mobilisation and Training Base, Granville
Joint Distribution Committee, Paris
UNRRA Mission (France)
UNRRA Mission (Belgium)
UNRRA Mission (Luxembourg)
Middle East Office (Cairo)
UNRRA Mission (Greece)
UNRRA Mission (Yugoslavia)
UNRRA Mission (Italy)
Displaced Persons Representative in Sweden
Displaced Persons Representative in Switzerland
Displaced Persons Representative in Austria (at Caserta)
Displaced Persons Representative in Norway

EDITORIAL NOTE

1. Where items of information have been obtained through the Press or Radio, these have been checked with Governmental authorities of the countries concerned where possible.
2. D.P. information or news which may be of interest to other D.P. representatives, comments or suggestions for the improvement of this Bulletin will be appreciated.
3. It is hoped to issue the Bulletin fortnightly.

STAFF

D.P. Representatives

Changes in the list of D.P. Representatives with UNRRA Missions or working as Chiefs of UNRRA Groups attached to Military Formations (see Bulletin No. 2 (Appendix A)), are as follows:-

SHAEF

Communications Zone

E.E. Antoniu

Allied Liaison Section

K.R. Lagerstedt

New Appointments

Col. L.W. Charley has been appointed Deputy to Mr. Kettle in the Central European Branch of the D.P. Division, E.R.O.

Mr. W. Wankowicz has been appointed Deputy to Dr. Langrod in the General Services Branch of the D.P. Division, E.R.O.

Movement of Staff

Mr. D. Sulzberger, D.P. Representative for Austria, left London for Caserta on 19th May.

Miss I. Sviggum, D.P. Representative in the UNRRA Mission to Norway, left London for Norway on 27th May.

Mr. A. Farber, D.P. Representative in the UNRRA Mission to Yugoslavia, arrived in London from Belgrade on 20th May.

Mr. J.V. Alexander, who was captured by the Germans in their raid on Granville, has now been released and is back in Britain. Apparently he is none the worse for his experiences and it is understood that he will soon be returning to Granville on his way to D.P. work in Germany.

Organisation of the D.P. Division, E.R.O.

The issue of an organisational chart of the Division, referred to in Bulletin No. 2, is held up pending final budgetary re-adjustments.

POLICY

Responsibility for Balkan Missions and Caserta Office

In accordance with a directive issued by the Director General all Balkan Missions and the Caserta Office were transferred to the direction of the E.R.O. on 1st May, 1945.

Draft Multilateral Agreement

Following on the meeting of the Standing Technical Sub-Committee on Displaced Persons procedure for the signing of the Draft Multilateral Agreement has been abandoned. The new procedure now being followed is to consult each Allied Government as to whether it is prepared in exchange of letters with E.R.O. to make a unilateral declaration that it considers the provisions of the draft as binding on it and will undertake to carry them into effect in its territories.

Voluntary Agencies

In accordance with Appendix 'G' of Administrative Memorandum 39, the following voluntary agencies are now in different stages of negotiation with SHAEF and UNRRA with respect to working with displaced persons in Germany:

American Friends Service Committee
American Joint Distribution Committee
Belgian Red Cross
Council of British Societies for Relief Abroad
French Red Cross
International Red Cross Committee
National Catholic Welfare Conference
Polish Red Cross
Polish Y.M.C.A.

AGREEMENTS

A broadcast from Moscow on 3rd May stated that a bilateral agreement was signed in Moscow on 28th April between the Lublin Provisional Government and the Italian Government regarding assistance for Polish citizens on Italian territory and Italian citizens on Polish territory; the agreement consists of 10 articles in which each Government undertakes to assist the other's nationals up to the moment of repatriation.

EMERGENCY RELIEF AND OTHER SUPPLIES

A small amount of emergency relief supplies has been sent by UNRRA to the Governments of France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Holland for assistance in the relief of the sinistres of these countries.

Supplies have also been sent to the French Government for assistance in the relief of non-French displaced persons and to the Norwegian Government for assistance in the relief of Norwegian sinistres.

The supplies include food, clothing, soap, etc.

Supplies for Poland (about 18,000 tons) and Czechoslovakia (about 11,600 tons) have been shipped to Constanza.

In addition, supplies (about 3,500 tons) have been sent to the Government of Yugoslavia for assistance in the relief of Yugoslav sinistres, and to Italy (about 12,000 tons) for assistance in the relief of both sinistres and non-Italian displaced persons. The latter supplies include food, clothing, hospital supplies, agricultural equipment and trucks.

GERMAN OPERATION

The Displaced Persons Branch, G-5, SHAEF, gives the following statistics regarding D.P.s in Germany at 25th May 1945 as follows:

(See also addendum, page 13)

D.P.s on Hand

<u>Army Group</u>	<u>In camps</u>	<u>Others estimated</u>
12th	2,069,267	384,310
6th (1 Fr. Army)	100,939	50,000
21st	342,225	108,884
TOTALS:	2,512,431	543,194

Nationality Breakdown of D.P.s on Hand in 12th Army Group as at 3rd May

French	180,216	Russians	1,123,444	Greeks	7,459
Belgians	57,275	Poles	561,803	Other Allied	105,905
Dutch	39,694	Yugoslavs	55,930	Italians	202,440
Luxembourgers	2,551	Czechs	31,586	Bulgarian	12,174
				Other ex-enemy	73,100

TOTAL 2,453,577

Repatriation as at 25th May

Nationality	Army Groups			As reported by National Authorities & SHAEF Missions a.
	12th	6th (12 May)	21st	
French	352,539		139,194	882,341 b.
Belgian	97,071		27,288	145,207
Dutch	72,800		32,355	
Luxembourgers	2,755			
Czech	1,590			
TOTALS	526,755	157,662	198,837	

a. These figures include P.o.W's and those D.P.s processed at reception centres who were not part of organised movements.

b. This figure includes 115,556 persons brought back by air.

Press reports on 27th May state that more than a million Western Europeans have been repatriated through the channels of the D.P. Branch, SHAEF. An estimated 2,800,000 more, mainly Eastern Europeans, are still to be repatriated from the SHAEF zone. The number of Polish displaced persons is estimated at 2½ million of which 1 million are in the SHAEF zone.

It is reported that there are in all 119 concentration camps in Germany of which 70 are in the SHAEF area. SHAEF has records for 50 of these camps which are estimated to hold approximately 530,000 persons, including 200,000 political prisoners.

21st Army Group reports the repatriation of Western Europeans at the current rate of 10,000 a day and a daily exchange with the Russians of 6,000 Western European displaced persons for 6,000 Russian displaced persons.

According to a recent press report, the 6th Army has announced that all former foreign workers and P.o.W's of Allied Nationality looking for employment in the Heidelberg area are to register with a special section of the Municipal Labour Office, Heidelberg. Allied nationals are promised preference in employment with the U.S. Armed Forces. The advertisement excludes Allied Nationals who are in displaced persons camps awaiting their repatriation. A German paper in Cologne recently carried an advertisement requiring the compulsory registration of all "Germans and non-Germans". Persons not in possession of registration for employment passes after the dates given were to be detained by the Military Police. No person without such a pass was to receive ration cards. All persons above the age of 12, whatever their age, are liable for registration. A Munich paper recently carried an advertisement calling all persons to register for employment. There was no reference to their nationality.

Recruitment

At the 26th May, a total of 3,295 Assembly Centre Team personnel had been recruited. Recruitment figures by nationality are as follows:-

Belgium	630
France	1,026
Netherlands	195
U.S./U.K.	1,394
Total:	3,295

Mobilisation & Training Base, Granville

At the 26th May, a total of 2,018 recruits had arrived at Granville and 850 persons were reported to be at the Base on 24th May.

Deployment

At the 26th May, 171 UNRRA spearhead teams consisting of a total of 1,161 persons had been deployed in the field - 127 with 12th Army Group, 42 with 21st Army Group and 2 with 6th Army Group. In addition, 17 ex M.M.L.A. Teams recruited in the field have been deployed.

The nationality breakdown of the 171 spearhead teams is as follows:-

U.S.	59	Dutch	21	Luxembourg	7
U.K.	262	Belgian	175	U.S.S.R.	1
French	575	Czech	28	Stateless	3
Polish	28	Norway	2		

Total: 1,161

D.P. Camps

Mr. Arnold Forster, Chief of Training at Granville, recently made a visit to UNRRA teams working in the field. The following is a brief summary of his impressions: Collaboration between UNRRA and the Army authorities is working remarkably well. Feeding seemed to give general satisfaction and in one large centre the displaced persons were getting more than twice as much meat per day (120 gms.) as the German civilian rations per week (50 gms.). But it looks as if the German food situation would soon provide a serious problem for Military Government, and as if German food stocks would soon cease to afford so great a relief to the immediate problem of feeding displaced persons.

The crucial importance of the sanitary problem emerges again and again. Even where water supplies are available there remains a formidable problem of education in elementary hygiene.

The general health standard of the displaced persons is evidently extraordinary high - the typhus figure is low and the danger is well in hand, thanks to D.D.T.

It is extremely important to get in some elementary welfare supplies just as soon as transport will allow. Some cigarettes have been obtained from German sources but will not cover more than a fraction of the need. Urgent needs are for material for boot repairs, baby clothes, books for children in Polish and Russian.

There was no attempt at registration anywhere; for purposes of supply and transport a simple statistical record was kept. There was as yet no supply of Postal Cards for communication with relatives. An information source is indispensable, especially in static groups, and is at present only in a rudimentary stage. There is also need for adequate information for UNRRA personnel about military organisation and methods.

Reports received from the field show the very diverse conditions prevailing in the various Assembly Centre camps. The Director of a team writes on 12th May as follows: "I have a camp here of 10,000 Poles, Russians, French and Italians who are living in conditions of indescribable filth. The latrine accommodation is rudimentary and foul. Hundreds cook their meals over candles looted from German stocks. The household rubbish of potato peelings, paper, rag etc., lies about the place in heaps. The population is lice, flea and bug ridden for there is no D.D.T. Luckily the food is good for the moment and natural resistance to disease high. But with the advent of warm weather - and yesterday's temperature was over 80 - there is great danger of disease breaking out".

A member of another team writes: "We were first directed to a D.P. Camp of 2,500 Russians near Aachen and our first reaction was, how different conditions were to what we were told in London. Instead of finding people who were dejected and sick, we found a fine healthy community who were irresponsible, indulged in murder, brewing of illicit liquor and any form of looting which presented itself. Despite appeals and efforts made by the Military to keep the peace, these people just refused to co-operate and a night and day guard was enforced to restore order. Even this was ignored by a people whose fixed ideas were murdering Germans and looting. We left the camp on 28th April and were directed to our present camp in the Ruhr. Here we found the contrast. This camp is the largest in this area and at present we have approaching 9,000 Russians. They are not as healthy as our last displaced persons as the food position in this area is grave. At Aachen we gave our displaced persons excellent standard U.S. rations but here it is doubtful if the 2,000 calorie standard is being maintained. We are short of everything".

The Director of another camp writes: "The general atmosphere of the camp seems to be excellent and there is much more laughter than tears We had two weddings yesterday, the civil ceremony in the Rathaus and the religious ceremony at the church. It was rather pathetic to see how the friends of the two couples had tried to arrange for a little gaiety. The table looked rather bare with bits and pieces of camp rations, but someone produced a bottle of champagne and one of French Vermouth, and the director and camp leader were invited to drink the health of the two happy couples. At the same time I was able to get a few barrels of beer for distribution to the remainder of the camp in the evening".

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Technical Manual on Public Welfare in Germany

G-5, SHAEF has issued a technical manual on public welfare in Germany as a guide to all Military Government offices. Its purpose is to give those charged with the control of German welfare agencies an understanding of the importance of those agencies in the German governmental system. A description is given of the German governmental organisation and structure in relation to welfare, of the welfare organisations which exist in Germany and of the welfare programme under Military Government.

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AUSTRIAN OPERATION

At the 1st January 1945, a total of 2,690,000 persons had entered Austria since the beginning of the war. This total can be analysed as follows:-

Foreign Labourers and War Prisoners	1,500,000
Germans from Reich which include:	1,000,000
a) Evacuees from bombed areas in Germany	
b) Refugees from Eastern and South Eastern Europe, who fled before Russian advance	
c) Various officials, skilled workers and farmers sent from Germany	
German speaking populations from South Tyrol, Hungary and Yugoslavia	130,000
Deported Hungarian Jews	60,000

FRANCE

There was a total of 179,000 displaced persons in France at the end of March, as follows:-

Russians	72,000
Poles	48,000
Belgians	6,000
Dutch	4,000
Luxembourgers	10,000
Yugoslavs	3,000
Czechs	7,000
Others	29,000
(including Labour Battalions)	

On 24th May, it was announced that a British liner had arrived at Marseilles from Odessa with 628 French D.P.s, 630 French P.O.W's and 996 Dutch D.P.s.

On 23rd May, Entre'Aide Francaise announced in a broadcast to French persons in Vienna that they should assemble in a camp near Vienna after reporting to a given centre where they would receive transport vouchers.

The French radio reports that approximately 20,000 French displaced persons are repatriated daily. French authorities wish to increase this figure.

It is reported that the displaced persons repatriated are dissatisfied with their conditions, that demonstrations have taken place and demands made for better food and clothing.

Refunding of transport expenses for repatriation

The Director of International Services in the M.P.D.R. stated on 28th April that as regards "the conditions under which we anticipate refunding transport expenses caused by certain Allied nationals who, at the time of their repatriation, will have to cross France, I beg to advise you that I am obliged to make a distinction between Allied nations having a bilateral agreement with France, and the other United Nations. As regards the first of these countries, in principle, as you are aware, the French Government advances the expenses, but once the repatriation operations have been carried out, it will claim repayment. With regard to other Allied countries with whom no repatriation convention has been signed, in principle it falls to the interested parties to cover the transport expenses across France. If they are incapable of bearing the expenses it is natural that their Government should come to their assistance. However, this does not exclude, as a general rule, the payment by some French service in the case of difficulty or urgency. I would like to add that in the event of far-reaching transit operations entailing nationals of certain Allied countries who have not signed repatriation agreements, it would be of interest to envisage the defining of the principles of agreement with their Governments, limiting the matter to the problem of transport expenses".

BELGIUM

At the 24th May, 164,501 Belgians had been repatriated from points of origin as follows:-

Germany	152,564
France	5,636
Russia	3,462
U.K.	2,055
Switzerland	784

5,455 persons have been repatriated by air.

On the 12th May, it was reported that preliminary conferences had been held to make preparations for the return home of the estimated 6,500 Dutch nationals who remained in billets in the Alost area. Scheduled movements of approximately 800 each were due to begin on 21st May and to continue at the rate of two or three each week until the evacuees are all returned.

There has been a tendency for Dutch displaced persons en route from France and Germany through Belgium to clog the movement channels because of the necessity of holding them in centres in Belgium until movement authority for transfer into Holland can be obtained.

SHAFF has informed the Belgian Commissariat for Repatriation that the quarantine on Dachau Concentration Camp has been lifted and that the repatriation of 500 Belgian prisoners there will begin.

LUXEMBOURG

The Luxembourg Red Cross has established a reception centre where not only their own countrymen, but also Belgians, French and Dutch repatriated from Germany, via Luxembourg, will get medical attendance.

HOLLAND

SHAEF reports the following displaced persons situation in Holland at 23rd May:

89,600 Dutch nationals have so far been repatriated from Germany to Holland.

There are 9 repatriation centres operating in the Netherlands with a daily capacity of 8,500 persons.

Approximately 7,000 German civilians are interned in Vught, Holland.

SHAEF has information on two displaced persons camps. One, located at Zutphen, has a capacity of 2,000 persons. There are approximately 1,000 Frenchmen now in this particular camp. The other camp, located at Deventer, has a capacity of 3,000 persons, and there are now approximately 1,900 Belgians in the camp. It is also estimated that there are 55,000 Eastern European displaced persons in the Netherlands.

Mail Service for Repatriates

The Netherlands Home Radio announces that a special mail service has been started for people still living in repatriation centres in the North and East of Holland who are not yet permitted to return to their homes in Western Holland. Mail can be collected in all centres where it will be forwarded to the District Military Commissariat which is to distribute it. A special reply postcard will be used for this service.

NORWAY

The following proclamation was made from London by radio to Norway in the early part of May by the Norwegian Government:

"The Royal Norwegian Government wants to help all those whom the Germans have deported from their homes - Norwegians and foreigners - to return home as soon as possible. The Ministry of Social Welfare has therefore been given full powers to demand the collaboration of official and municipal authorities in giving necessary help to foreigners, compulsory evacuees, political prisoners etc., and to arrange for their journey homewards.

In the transition period the County Governors have been asked to take all necessary steps that this may be achieved. Special instructions are issued that foreigners of Allied nationality must be given the same treatment as Norwegians.

The care of liberated prisoners of war falls upon the Allied military authorities who will also take care of all citizens of the Soviet Union, deported to Norway by the Germans. Norwegian authorities must, however, give all necessary assistance until our Allies themselves, are able to take charge".

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Repatriation Department of the Czech Ministry for Protection of Labour and Social Welfare in Prague with Mr. Jan Becko as Director, announced on 25th May that reception stations for Czech displaced persons from Germany, etc., are being established in the frontier districts of Czechoslovakia for displaced persons who wish to return to Bohemia.

The Ministry will provide food, shelter and medical attendance, where necessary, and will organise the general transfer of these persons to their homes. Repatriation of Czech nationals is taking place on a considerable scale and is organised by the Repatriation Department.

The repatriation of groups of displaced persons is directed by radio messages, after messengers from different camps outside Czechoslovakia have contacted the Repatriation Department in Prague which is then able to locate the groups of displaced persons and give them the exact orders for their journey home, i.e. furnishing the groups with medical supplies etc., and means of transport.

Dutch, French, Belgian Missions and a Red Cross Mission from Geneva have arrived in Prague.

The Prague Radio announced in Dutch on 16th May that a Dutch Committee for the repatriation of Dutch nationals has been formed in Prague. The first transport of 200 displaced persons is expected to leave by river steamers for Hamburg and then by car to Holland. An additional 1,100 Dutch Jews and 500 P.O.W's freed from the Terezin Camp will also be transported by river steamer as soon as possible.

SWEDEN

At 6th May, the total number of displaced persons in Sweden was 123,430 persons. The breakdown of this total by nationality groups is as follows:

Norwegians	43,288	Estonians	6,538
Danes	18,255	Other Balts	29,648
Finnns	5,826	French	670
Germans	4,722	Dutch	844
Austrians	1,005	Yugoslavs	140
Czechs	858	Bulgarians	135
Poles	8,198	Others	2,050
Russians	1,253		

It is hoped that 80% - 90% of the Norwegians will be repatriated by the end of September. Most of the Danes should be back in Denmark by the end of July.

According to broadcasts from the Danish Home Service 16,000 Danish displaced persons will return from Sweden between the 28th May and 7th June.

The Jewish Congregation in Sweden has been made responsible for the care of Jews unable to provide for themselves. They also keep records of all Jewish stateless persons in Sweden and help in the tracing of relatives - enquiries are being filed and sent to Lisbon - 3,000 have already been sent and the remaining 3,000 are being despatched at the rate of 500 a week.

The Aliens Commission of the Swedish Government have a very complete system for the registration of all aliens in Sweden - there is very modern equipment and a good staff. The change of aliens addresses and employment is the responsibility of Swedish citizens.

At 9th May, 19,152 persons had been taken from internment camps in Germany and Denmark, and removed to Sweden by the Swedish Red Cross. The largest groups of these persons by nationality were as follows:-

Swedes	168	Dutch	796
Danes	2,631	Poles	6,889
Norwegians	4,003	Belgians	606
Germans	1,126	Luxembourgers	79
Balts	225	Slovaks	108
French	1,306	Stateless	11

Swedish Refugee Organisation

On the arrival of the refugees from Germany in Sweden, the area officials of the Civilian Defence Organisation took over, and with the help of numerous Government and voluntary groups (including schools, Red Cross, Norwegian Police, Swedish Army) temporary rest and messing accommodation was provided. Bathing, delousing, and issuance of new clothing was the next step, for which public bath houses, Finnish steam and army bath units were used. A medical examination then took place, and all the ill were transferred to hospitals. The Alien Commission registered alien entries and a medical examination record was set up. Within 5 days to a week, those people who could travel and were not in hospitals had been segregated as to nationality and were transferred to a place in the interior for completion of the two weeks quarantine period, and for building up physically.

ITALY

Early in April, Mr. Keeny made a trip to the Southern Italian camps. He visited among other places, Lecce, di Leuca, Santa Cesarea and Ferromonte about which he writes: "Ferromonte is completely unlike the other 'camps'. The rest of them are little towns of rather fine villas scattered along the rocky shore of the Gulf of Taranto: they are the Palm Beach of Italy. Ferromonte consists of a hundred small barracks set down in the middle of a green valley, away from everything. It was previously used by the Fascists to house 'politically unreliable' foreigners. It now has a mixture of about 200 stateless people, of whom about 50 are Austrians, 39 Poles, 20 Czechs, and 32 Italians who have not been reclaimed by Italy. There are also 16 Libyan Jews who are British, and 9 Chinese. This group is much above the average for refugees. They have their own community life and can look after themselves very well indeed if they are provided with the necessary food".

Concluding his report, Mr. Keeny writes that the job which UNRRA has done in Southern Italy in taking over the camps from the Military has been a success. The physical condition in the camps is especially good; the staff is better housed and fed and looked after in Southern Italy than in Rome. These accommodation centres are much better for refugees than the ordinary camp. Refugee families can have real home-life there. The situation however, is not good for those who have to remain there for long periods because there is nothing for them to do. There is not sufficient active effort to repatriate some of the displaced persons in the centres.

Mr. Keeny adds: "We were delighted to see that the conflicts we were told to expect between different national groups are almost non-existent. Greek, Italian, Yugoslav and Abyssinian children all eat and play together, and their mamas discuss the problems of infant welfare with cheerful disregard of nationality. The refugees have asked that the different national messes be abolished and they should all use the same kitchen - except where dietary rules forbid".

Yugoslavs in Italy

The Italian Home Service announced on 22nd May that some 10,000 Yugoslavs are proceeding towards the South of Italy from North East Italy.

GREECE

It is estimated that there are in Athens alone at least 30,000 displaced persons of mixed nationalities. The population of Athens far exceeds its normal size which considerably increases the problem of providing the necessary food and supplies.

Reports state that 400 Greek refugees from Austrian prisons have just arrived in a pitiable condition at Florina on the Greek Yugoslav frontier. These refugees state that they are the advance guard of between 30,000 and 40,000 Greeks deported by the Germans for work in Austrian factories who are now making their way across Yugoslavia.

Small numbers of Yugoslav refugees are now coming into Greece - a movement which Allied authorities believe may grow into many thousands.

At the 2nd May, the repatriation of refugees from the Middle East to the Aegean Islands had reached a total of 1,510 persons. This figure however, does not include the Greek Battalion of about 40,000 men who were scheduled for return during May.

The repatriation covered 390 displaced persons to Ikaria, 540 to Samos and 580 to Chios, while another 570 are registered for immediate transport to Salonika.

Two buildings have been acquired by the Greek Ministry of Social Welfare from the British Army to be used as Assembly Centres for non-Greek nationals and can house 400 displaced persons.

The distribution of clothing is proceeding smoothly as a result of a signal sent to Regional Directors instructing them to take action, in order to prevent stock piling. Apparently there is now, except in a few districts, an unbroken flow of supplies of food.

ADDENDUM (see GERMAN OPERATION page 4)

The Displaced Persons Branch, G-5, SHAEF, estimates the numbers of displaced persons in the SHAEF Zone as follows:-

French	1,200,000	Yugoslavs	100,000
Belgians	200,000	Czechs	60,000
Dutch	200,000	Greeks	10,000
Luxembourgers	10,000	Danes	10,000
Russians	1,500,000	Norwegians	10,000
Poles	600,000	Italians	350,000

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DISPLACED PERSONS BULLETIN

10th March 1945

STAFF.

A list of the D.P. representatives working in the field or as liaison officers with Military Headquarters is attached (Appendix A).

Capt. Lothian Small is appointed as Displaced Persons Liaison Officer for Belgium.

Miss I. Sviggum is appointed as Displaced Persons Liaison Officer for Norway.

Capt. B.H.J. van Dieren is appointed as Displaced Persons Liaison Officer for the Netherlands.

MOVEMENT OF STAFF.

Mr. Hoehler has returned to Washington. Mr. Scott is making a short visit to Paris and Brussels.

In order to expedite the opening of the Mobilisation and Training Base at Granville in Normandy, Commander Fordham, Acting Director of the Base, has gone there with an advance party consisting of three members of the Assembly Centre Teams temporarily assigned to the work, Major W. Nash, Mr. R. Sanders and Mr. J.V. Alexander. Mr. J.A. Alexander has returned to London from Paris.

Mr. E. Morin has joined the Division in the E.R.O.

After a short visit to London Mr. Delierneux returned to Brussels on the 21st February to resume his functions as UNRRA Advisor to Monsieur Van Zeeland, High Commissioner for Repatriation. He will also supervise the recruitment of Belgian personnel for the Assembly Centre Teams.

The D.P. Division was invited by the International Red Cross Committee to send a representative to Geneva to discuss a detailed system of putting displaced persons into communication with missing relatives. Mr. Eyre Carter has been to Geneva on this mission.

Mr. T.Z. Marek, technical officer, went to Belgium to join the Queen's Messenger Convoys loaned to Belgium by UNRRA. He is charged with the supervision and maintenance of these vehicles.

A paper is attached (Appendix B) which gives the latest addresses and developments in the setting up of the work of various Tracing Bureaux. These will be sent to you periodically as they are produced.

A Regional Order was issued on the 28th February 1945 "To establish the organisation of the Department of Operations and to define the responsibilities of this Department and the various Divisions and units included in the Department". (See Appendix C).

A paper issued by the Health Division of E.R.O. is attached (Appendix D) on "Field Work in Dental Health Service".

Recruiting is being carried on in France, Belgium and Holland for personnel for Assembly Centre Teams for the German operation.

AGREEMENTS.

The following bi-lateral agreements on the repatriation of displaced persons, refugees and prisoners of war have been concluded:

France/Luxembourg
France/Netherlands
Belgium/Netherlands
Czechoslovakia/France
France/Belgium
Netherlands/Czechoslovakia.

FRANCE.

An article in the French paper "Combat" of the 16th February 1945 states there are approximately 2½ million French nationals in Germany and Austria. These are made up as follows:-

P.O.W.	750,000
Workers (ex P.O.W.)	220,000
Deported Workers	708,000
Political Deportees	400,000
Racial	115,000
Alsace-Lorraine	300,000
	<hr/> 2,493,000

D.P.s in France

The SHAEF Weekly Report of 24th February 1945 gives the numbers by nationality of D.P.s in France as follows:

Russians	43,573
Poles	50,654
Germans	4,800
Italians	31,963
Dutch	885
Yugoslavs	369
Czechs	7,001
Belgians	10,000
Luxembourgers	10,000
Others & unspecified	42,159 *
	<hr/> 201,404

* This figure probably represents considerable duplication of estimates for specific nationalities included above.

Note: Above breakdown does not include most of 414,000 Poles recorded in France in 1942 Census nor Spanish War displaced persons.

Italians in S. France.

We have received reports of the numbers of Italians in S. France. They are estimated as follows:

Italians in French Prisoner of War camps	8,500
" being held for repatriation to Italy	287
Italian D.P.s at large	15,000 - 20,000
Italian residents	153,586
Italian military personnel with F.F.I., Partisans, French Army	3,400

Amongst the Italian residents in Southern France 2,000 - 3,000 were arrested for pro-fascist activities, but of these only 500 - 600 people have been detained.

Amongst the military personnel and Todt workers 4,000 - 5,000 are prisoners of war of the French but about 10,000 others are hiding and not accounted for by the French authorities.

Situation regarding responsibility for D.P.s in France.

- 1) The French Ministry of Prisoners, Deportees and Refugees have accepted the responsibility for the care of displaced persons and refugees in France.
- 2) G-5, SHAEF agree to co-operate and assist the Ministry if and when possible.
- 3) UNRRA representatives attached to and under the direction of G-5 SHAEF will assist in preparations for UNRRA D.P. operations which may take place in enemy territory.
- 4) On the 3rd February 1945 an offer of assistance in the care and repatriation of D.P.s in France was made by UNRRA to the French authorities.

Evacuation of French refugees in Normandy.

Sir Hubert Young, Department of Operations, and Dr. Pedley, Welfare Division, witnessed an evacuation of French refugees from St. Nazaire, Normandy, 24th-25th January 1945. There were four evacuations in all of 6,000, 5,000, 10,000 and 12,000 making a total of 33,000 refugees in all. The refugees were transported partly by train and partly by lorries. They supplied their own food on the journey and facilities were provided for heating babies bottles etc. at stopping points on the way. Kitchens were under the direction of a chef. Most of the work was done by volunteers; it was well organised and ran smoothly.

Sir Hubert emphasises that three main lessons stand out from this evacuation:

- 1) The necessity of co-ordinated planning for any relief operation which involves more than one functional division;
- 2) That every possible use must be made of personnel of the same nationality as the refugees themselves;
- 3) The value of the personal touch and the importance of the Welfare Division in such work.

Sir Hubert, reporting on conditions in Normandy, states that there was great suffering and want, lack of transport and building materials, inadequate shelter, insufficient clothing and lack of heating. The French authorities are doing everything possible to bring relief to

their people but are greatly handicapped by lack of transport and supplies. It is difficult to separate displaced persons problems from the rest of the population in Normandy and at present everyone receives the same relief.

BELGIUM.

D.P.s in Belgium

The SHAEF Weekly Report of 24th February 1945 gives the numbers by nationality of D.P.s in Belgium as follows:

Russians	2,911
Dutch	25,268
Germans	2,950
Poles	102
Others & unspecified	6,520 *
	<u>37,751</u>

* This figure probably represents considerable duplication of estimates for specific nationalities included above.

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The Belgian newspaper "La Derniere Heure" 5th February 1945 gives the following figures:-

Belgians displaced (including P.O.W.)	275,000
Belgians in France	15,000
Belgians to be repatriated from Gt. Britain	18,000
Belgians in Switzerland	500

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Discussions have been held in Brussels with the SHAEF Mission to Belgium and with representatives of the Belgian Red Cross, concerning co-ordination of the latter's activities when and if they operate in Germany. Medical personnel of the Belgian Red Cross have already been working with the American armies in Germany. The Belgian Red Cross are anxious to take part in D.P. Operations on their side of the Rhine in Germany under the direction of UNRRA, and if the military agrees.

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A cable was received from Mr. van Zeeland accepting the loan of six Flying Squads to be manned by UNRRA staff.

LUXEMBOURG.

The Commissariat au Rapatriement reports that the numbers by nationality of displaced persons within Luxembourg on the 3rd February 1945 were as follows:-

Austria	1	Lithuania	13
Belgium	13	Lettonia	2
Czechoslovakia	28	Netherlands	15
Denmark	3	Poland	101
France	26	Roumania	2
Germany	226	Spain	1
Greece	3	United Kingdom	1
Hungary	2	U.S.S.R.	165
Italy	127	Yugoslavia	14
		Stateless	88

TOTAL: 831

HOLLAND.

The total number of Netherlands nationals deported to Germany up to 10th January 1945 is assessed at approximately 100-110,000. Their whereabouts in Germany, in the vast majority of cases, is unknown. This estimate is based on the assumption that, where whole townships have been divided between the Yssel Line and Germany, only about 40% of those respective totals have gone into the Reich. This is, however, by no means certain, and in any case it is more than probable that those allocated to the Yssel Line or transferred for work on, or at the German frontier, will be removed to the interior of Germany, either when the fortifications have been completed or at such time as the German forces withdraw into Germany itself from the Netherlands. If such were eventually to be the case, the number of deportees would then number about a quarter of a million at a very conservative estimate.

Additional figures of deportees, dates and destinations will be added to this list as they come to hand, although it should be realised that the present catastrophic conditions in the Netherlands make accurate assessment extremely problematical, more especially as the death rate whilst awaiting, or undergoing transfer, even within the Netherlands itself, is as high as 400 per day.

Further information shows that in December 1943 - Stockfang, deputy to Sauckel, the Labour Front Leader - stated that he believed there were approximately 450,000 but that 150,000 had trickled back to the Netherlands.

Taking this figure as a working basis in December 1943, since then, the deportations, as stated above, have numbered about 100-110,000, but with a mortality rate, especially in the September and November razzas, as high as 30%, the nearest complete estimate would therefore number about 340-350,000 total.

NORWAY.

The numbers by nationality of Norwegian displaced persons and refugees in Norway as at the 30th January 1945 are estimated as follows:-

Prisoners of War in Norway:

Russians(including Russian civilians)	60,000
Yugoslavs	1,700
Poles	1,000
Total:	62,700

Displaced Persons in Norway:

Danes (most important group)	}	9,000
Frenchmen		
Dutch		
Belgians		
Poles	}	20,000
German civilians		
Total:		29,000

Internally "Displaced" Norwegians:

Evacuees from Finnmark and Northern Troms	35,000
Forced labour employed at some distance from their home	110,000
Political prisoners (including those imprisoned in their home district)	8,000
Total:	153,000

Norwegians Displaced Abroad:

In Sweden	38,000
In U.K., U.S.A., Canada and at sea	32,000
In Germany (prisoners)	8,000
Elsewhere	1,000
Total:	<u>79,000</u>

The figures above relate to the latest information of the Norwegian intelligence service. They must, of course, only be considered as an estimate.

The number of displaced persons in Sweden increases weekly by an average of 500 people.

BALKAN MISSION.

UNRRA camp population in Middle East and surrounding area at December 1944:-

Poles	4,436 (includes Iran)
Greeks	5,361
Yugoslavs	27,399
Dodecanese	6,086
Others	305
	<u>43,587</u>

The Displaced Persons Division have started a Working Party on Repatriation Operations. Their assignment is to:

- 1) Organise a programme for movements of refugee populations to their country of destination;
- 2) Determine standards of Health, Welfare, Shelter, Food, Clothing, Transportation in each stage of repatriation programme;
- 3) Obtain estimates of supplies and personnel, etc.

ETHIOPIA.

Ethiopian Camps at December 1944.

Early in 1943 the Greek Government and the Ethiopian Government agreed to send up to 1,000 refugees to the latter country under the condition that they would all be repatriated within one year after cessation of hostilities. The refugees came from Moses Wells Camp.

There are two camps in Ethiopia:

Addis Ababa Camp is composed of 181 families totalling 694 persons.

Diedawa Camp is composed of 70 families totalling 274 persons.

Addis Ababa Camp consists of 8 large stone buildings; Diedawa of 20 villas. The food is excellent and plentiful and refugees cook and feed themselves; health is excellent, morale generally as good as can be expected.

A Displaced Persons officer, Mr. Jacobs, has, in the last five months, travelled 10,000 miles to Cyprus, Palestine, Persia, Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya and Belgian Congo by air, rail, boat, truck, starting registration of Greeks and Poles. Soon he will start registration of 500 Greeks in Tanganyika and 11,000 Poles in Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and South Africa.

ALBANIA.

A report from Mr. Sharp states there are between 8,500 and 12,500 D.P.s in Albania, chiefly Italians.

YUGOSLAV MISSION.

On January 19th, 1945 an agreement was signed between Marshal Tito and the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre of Operations, concerning relief supplies and their distribution. UNRRA is to act as an agency of M.L. Yugoslavia for this purpose.

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Mr. Farber writes:

"For your information, arrangements for the Displaced Persons Division are as follows:

A Commission has been formed called "Jugoslav State Commission to Military Liaison", part of which is here and part across the water. This Commission is to deal with the entire program of both ML and UNRRA. At the present time the opposite numbers to the Displaced Persons Division are to remain here. The present plan is for me to send specialists to ports where work is being done and keep a rear headquarters office here to handle the various problems. The final O.K. to this plan has not yet been received but we trust it will be coming through shortly. I presume in the next few days we will begin to set this up in detail".

Displaced Persons Division,
UNRRA European Regional Office.