

WR 38/12

## UNRRA (EUROPEAN REGION).

Date of Paper	FROM WHOM
19-6-46	RECORD
Date Registered	SUBJECT
4-7-46.	ESTIMATES OF D.P.s IN HUNGARY

**NOTE.** This file must always be passed on VIA the REGISTRY.

(43102D) Wt P768/276 5m 8/45 H J R & L Gp 51

Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date
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(27828) Wt. P.470/22 5,000 7/44 A.& E.W.Ltd. Gp.745

INCOMING CABLE

WR

4/12

Action: Relief Services Dept.  
Welfare & Repat. Div.  
Mr. Delierneux

*Copy WR 38/12*

BUDAPEST .....TO.....LONDON

No. 113

Dated: 19th June, 1946

Repeated to:

Rec'd: 22nd June, 1946

Washington 88

15.15 hrs.

En clair

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Re your 83. Careful research all agencies concerned indicated DPS eligible UNRRA assistance approximately following: Poles 15,000, Greeks 500, French 4, Belgians 30, Czechoslovakians 500, Transient Yugoslavs averaged 50, monthly since January. Care these persons most inadequate with no well organised procedure. Branch of Austrian Polish repatriation Mission doing best possible for Poles with most limited resources, clearing and transporting small groups via Pressburg. Great need food, clothing, shoes, medicines. Recommend UNRRA establish reception centre for about 15,000 persons for three months to register, maintain, clothe, administer necessary medical and sanitation care. Also arrange orderly clearance and transportation... Believe centre could be operated with 2 or 3 qualified class one employees, assisted by refugees and indigenous staff. Must import all necessary supplies and equipment since local materials unavailable or exorbitant. Please advise what can be done. Re your 98 further information regarding persecutees following.

JG/BCJ





DISPLACED PERSONS DIVISION

Circulation List

Date 29.3.45

~~Mr. Morin~~

~~Brigadier Lyngby~~

~~Mr. E. Carter~~

~~Dr. Langred~~

Mr. Morin ✓

~~Mr. Delienneux~~

Mme. Zegrze 3. 4. 45

~~Mrs. Dalton~~

~~Dr. Coigny~~

~~Mrs. Marshall~~

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Please pass quickly and return to  
Miss Bond, room 428- 433

U.N.c. 457

DP 38/12

U.N.R.R.A.EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICEInformation Division - Research and Analysis UnitRUMANIA: DISPLACED PERSONSSummary of recent public announcements

Sources: The B.B.C. Monitoring Digest of World Broadcasts and the E.H. Digest of various dates, reporting the Rumanian Home Service of Radio Bucharest, the Rumanian Telegraph Services, and the broadcasts of the Bulgarian and Russian Wireless Stations, and the League of Nations' Statistical Year Book for 1942.

Distribution of the Population in the Areas affected by the  
Various Territorial Changes

(all figures in '000's)

	Area (sq. km.)	Population			
		Date of last Census	Total Population	Date of last Estimate	Total Population
Rumania, less Bessarabia and Bukovina	195	-	-	July, 44	16,560 *
Rumania, 1939 Frontiers	265.1	-	-	Dec., 39	20,045
Transylvania	43.1	Oct., 41	2,573	-	-
Southern Dobruja	7.7	Jan., 41	319	-	-
Bessarabia	17.1	-	-	Dec., 39	3,200
Bukovina	2.3	-	-	Dec., 39	500

\* From this figure must be deducted a further 250,000 refugees from Northern Dobruja at present in Bulgaria.

(League of Nations' Statistical Year Book, 1942)

Repatriation of Soviet Citizens from RumaniaIdentification of a Soviet Citizen

The Ministry of Justice announces that it is the direct responsibility of Presidents of Courts of Appeal etc. to supply ..... all the information for the identification of Soviet citizens in the services of which they are in charge.

Soviet citizens are those who were subjects of the Russian Empire on or before 7th November, 1917, or the children of such subjects, and who either



- i. were resident in Bessarabia on 28th June, 1940, and did not move to Rumania before 22nd June, 1941; or
- ii. were resident in Northern Bukovina on 28th June, 1940, and did not move to Rumania before 22nd June, 1941, with the exception of aliens; or
- iii. moved from Rumania to Bessarabia or Northern Bukovina between 28th June, 1940, and 22nd June, 1941; or
- iv. regardless of their antecedents, came to Rumania from Bessarabia, Northern Bukovina or any other Province of the Soviet Union after 22nd June, 1941 ...

(Rumanian Radio, 7th March, 1945)

#### Temporary Retention of Working Refugees

Employers must retain working refugees from Bessarabia, Northern Bukovina and Transdnistria until their repatriation can be assured.

(Rumanian Radio, 29th September, 1944)

(Further information concerning the repatriation of Allied Nationals is available on request. The principal subjects covered are the dates of registration and of the departure of the various convoys, and the deferments. The following information gives an outline of the methods adopted and the difficulties encountered.)

#### Registration for Repatriation

The Minister of the Interior communicates that interned Soviet and Allied Citizens and Refugees awaiting repatriation will be given food, clothing, medical assistance, and transport, according to Article 5 of the Armistice Convention.

Persons concerned must apply to their respective listed bureaux, bringing their identification documents.

(Rumanian Radio, 5th October, 1945)

The Allied Control Commission is now carrying out the registration of Soviet citizens ... so that they may be repatriated ...

By 15th October, 8,910 Soviet citizens had been registered in Bucharest and Craiova alone; 1,027 have already been sent back to the U.S.S.R., and about 600 will leave in the next few days.

There are many children among the returning citizens; in Bucharest alone, over 450 Soviet children ... have been found.

Registration of deported Soviet citizens is also going on in the other towns and provinces of Rumania ...

(Soviet Home Service, 19th October, 1944)

The Ministry of the Interior announces that Soviet and Allied citizens interned or forcibly removed, or who have taken refuge in Rumania, and now wish to be repatriated, are informed that the period for registration for repatriation and the obtaining of the rights laid down in the Armistice Convention is extended to 20th October.

Soviet and Allied Citizens living in rural and urban villages, will register at the Prefectures, and those in urban areas will register at the ... (? Chesturas) or with the Town Police. In Bucharest, registration will be made at the Special Service for Refugees, Theodore Aman, 33 ...

(Rumanian Radio, 13th October, 1944)

By 13th December, the Allied Control Commission located and counted over 55,000 Soviet citizens, of whom over 36,000 have already been repatriated; the remainder will set out soon.

(Soviet Home Service, 29th December, 1944)



### Collection into Camps

Soviet prisoners still working at the places to which they were sent, or who have for various reasons left their camps and are wandering about the country, should report to the Gendarmerie.

From the police stations, they will be sent to camps and will be given food for the journey. Those from Muntenia and the Dobruja will be sent to Camp 7 at Brisesti, Ilfov District; those from Eastern Transylvania to Camp 3, Feldicara-Brasov; those from Oltenia to Camp 4, Romanla-Ramanati; and those from Western Transylvania to Camp 17, Lugoj. All prisoners must be in camp by 15th November.

(Rumanian Radio, 6th November, 1944)

### Release of Prisoners

Four thousand Soviet prisoners have been released from prison, in accordance with the Armistice Agreement. They had been shipped to Rumania during the enemy occupation of Soviet territory.

(Soviet Overseas Service, 6th December, 1944)

### Repatriation Measures and Control

Of the total number of Soviet Citizens deported to Rumania by the invaders, 56,882 have now been repatriated to the U.S.S.R.

(Soviet Home Service, 29th January, 1945)

Under Article 5 of the Armistice Agreement, the Ministry of the Interior informs all Soviet citizens in Bucharest, including those housed in the Apprentices' Home in Obor and in hotels, and who have received cash for food and clothing, that they are to be repatriated by the 12th transport, to leave on 5th February. They must be at the North Station at 10.00 hours.

Those who, without good reason, fail to report, will be moved from the hotels, their right to feed at the canteens will be taken away, and severe measures will be taken against them, in agreement with the Allied Control Commission.

Before departure, from the North Station, all repatriates will be able to buy sufficient bread for the journey.

Soviet citizens are reminded that, as they cannot leave without a medical certificate stating that they are not suffering from any infectious disease, they must report for medical examination at State Hospitals, or to district health officers, or to the local doctors in charge of hotels where they are housed. Medical certificates are issued free of charge.

(Rumanian Radio, 3rd February, 1945)

The Government Commissar attached to the League of Social Welfare has decided that all County Committees should suspend aid to Soviet citizens who have not reported to the proper authorities for repatriation. It has also been decided to instruct these County Committees to forward immediately lists of such Soviet citizens to the Special Bureau attached to the Allied Control Commission.

(Rumanian Radio, 15th March, 1945)

### Requisitioning of Accommodation for Refugees

The Bucharest Police informs all concerned that, in order to requisition flats and rooms for the quartering of Allied Forces and Refugees, the police must make an inspection to establish which houses should be used as billets, and so avoid errors. .... At least five working days must elapse between the requisitioning of the block or house and eviction...

(Rumanian Radio, 28th January, 1945)



### Persons Displaced within Rumania

#### Voluntary Return to Moldavia, Bukovina and Transylvania

The Ministry of the Interior has circularised all District Prefectures, directing that refugees from Moldavia and Bukovina may return home without authorisation. The instructions provide for cart-convoys. Refugees desiring to travel by train may apply for permission from the police.

(Rumanian Radio, 19th October, 1944)

#### Travel Facilities

The Commissariat-General for Refugees and Evacuees informs all refugees and evacuees from Northern Transylvania, Moldavia and Southern Bukovina that, in order to facilitate their return home, free travel vouchers will be issued by the Head Office of the Commissariat, to those in Bucharest, and by the District Offices to those in the Provinces.

(Rumanian Radio, 18th January, 1945)

Thousands of Rumanian families have been driven from home and compelled to live as nomads. Thus, the Rumanian state has to care for and feed 218,000 refugees from Northern Transylvania ... (Follows indistinct passage).

The Commissariat for Refugees and Evacuees care, in all, for nearly 1,000,000 persons... The Government having improved conditions in Moldavia and Southern Bukovina, refugees will soon be able to go back there. The Armistice concluded by us, and that concluded a few days ago by Hungary, will enable refugees to return to Northern Transylvania.

(Rumanian Radio, 24th January, 1945)

In accordance with the decision taken by the 11 prefects of Northern Transylvania, the Government has decided that everyone who had left the Province owing to the war, may return, including military personnel who had gone away with their units, those persons who had left Transylvania for reasons beyond their control, all employees who had not been affected by the purge, and all citizens who left Rumania after August, 1940.

(Dispatch in Morse to the Tass Service,  
Moscow, 17th March, 1945)

#### Status of Persons of German Ethnical Origin

In view of several unfounded rumours concerning loss of citizenship by a number of persons of German Ethnical Origin, they are hereby informed that the Soviet High Command will send to places where their work is needed, men between the ages of 16 and 45, and women between the ages of 18 and 30, unless they have a child less than one year old, who are of German Ethnical Origin.

(Rumanian Radio, 17th January, 1945)

(On 5th October, it was announced that the Rumanian Government had decided to deprive Rumanian Citizens of German Ethnical Origin of their nationality if they had indulged in any activity harmful to the Rumanian State, or taken a leading part in any pro-German organisation during the Occupation.)

### Rumanians in Other Countries

#### Rumanian Prisoners-of-War in Russia

Lists are now being prepared by the Rumanian General Staff, with the assistance of the Allied Control Commission, of Rumanian Prisoners-of-War in Russia.

(Rumanian Radio, 19th February, 1945)

#### Repatriation of Jews from the U.S.S.R.

The Union of Rumanian Jews ... has announced that 566 Jewish families, totalling 2,000 individuals, who had been deported to Transnistria, have decided to return to Rumania. A Special Committee has been appointed to meet and deal with the repatriated families.

(Rumanian Radio, 22nd December, 1944)



The Soviet Government has agreed to repatriate all Jews deported to Transnistria under the previous regime. All Jews from Southern Bukovina and from the Old Kingdom will be repatriated, and Commissions will be organised under the supervision of the Rumanian Commission for the implementing of the Armistice, to receive repatriated Jews at the frontier.

(Rumanian Radio, 7th February, 1945)

(According to a broadcast of 2nd March, they will leave for Rumania at the beginning of March, and will arrive at Ungheni, Rani, Herta and Adancata.)

#### Repatriation of Jews Deported to Poland

In a statement about the Transylvanian Jews, given to the Correspondent of the Press Wireless, Berne, the Premier stated that he intended to expedite the return of the surviving Transylvanian Jews from Oswiecim, in Poland, by every possible means, and to inform the competent authorities about Transylvanian Jews who are prisoners-of-war, so that medicines may be sent to the sick.

Of the 180,000 Jews in Northern Transylvania in 1940, 40,000 were sent to forced labour, and only 6,000 returned. Of the rest, 30,000 were sent to forced labour in 1944, and some thousands have returned so far.

Only 80 of the 110,000 deported to Poland have come back. Survivors from Oswiecim who have reached Transylvania say that there are 12,000 Transylvanian Jews from Oswiecim in Cracow: most of them lack clothes and food. Some 8,000 are presumed to be prisoners-of-war in the U.S.S.R.

(Dispatch from Rumania to the Press Wireless, Berne, 20th March, 1945)

#### Threat of Reprisals for the Maltreatment of Deportees

In view of the reports, received from refugees, of the danger threatening the lives of Rumanians conscripted for labour, of Jews deported from Northern Transylvania, and of other Jews in Germany, Hungary and German-Occupied territories, the Rumanian Government has intervened with the International Red Cross for an investigation.

The Government has also requested the Swiss Government to inform Berlin and Budapest that it will take reprisals against German and Hungarian Nationals in Rumania as well as against members of the respective Ethnical Groups.

(Rumanian Radio, 30th October, 1944)

#### Jewish Emigrants to Palestine

The Bulgarian Government has granted transit facilities for a group of children en route to Palestine ...

(Rumanian Radio, 13th October, 1945)

The "Toros", carrying 750 young Jewish emigrants from Rumania and Hungary, has left Constanta for Palestine ... The emigrants were received by the local authorities and the Jewish population, who supplied food and clothing.

(Rumanian Radio, 9th December, 1944)

A group of 640 Rumanian Emigrants, which had been held up in Bulgaria for two months, has now been permitted to resume its journey. The emigrants left for Istanbul in two groups ... From Istanbul, they will go direct to Palestine.

(Bulgarian Home Service, 5th January, 1945)



Rumanians in Germany

Exchange of Nationals with Germany

The Rumanian Press publishes reports about the steps which have been taken for the repatriation of 154 apprentices who had been sent to Germany, in exchange for the release of a similar number of German subjects.

(Rumanian Radio, 30th January, 1945)

Rumanian Refugees in Germany: Enemy Report

Refugees from Rumania continue to arrive in Germany. Three days ago, 1,200 arrived, and today another batch of 246 have arrived. They are being given protection by the "Rumanian National Government" and the Rumanian Labour Front, who are providing them and their families with all kinds of help.

Most of them are ready to join the army of the "Rumanian National Government" and have been directed to recruiting offices. They are not being called up until arrangements have been made for their families. In addition, about 100 people a day are escaping from Rumania, with the aid of the German Military Authorities.

(Rumanian National Government, Enemy-controlled Radio Station representing the Rumanians who fled to Germany, 28th September, 1944)

Copies to:

General Martin  
Miss Bond  
Dr. Topping  
Miss Anne Wood  
Miss Cooper  
Miss Spalding

DP 38/12

## Population Estimates for HUNGARY at end 1943

Thousands.

				Civilian			
	Total National Population	Displaced	Army	Resident National Population	Non Farm	Farm	Intruder <sup>2</sup>
Total Population	9235	230	300	8705	4350	4355	(65)
Children under 1	155			155	64	91	(1)
aged 1	155	1		154	64	90	(1)
2	144	1		143	60	83	(1)
3	141	1		140	58	82	(1)
4	135	1		134	56	78	(1)
5	135			135	56	79	(1)
6	143	1		142	59	83	(1)
7	146	1		145	60	85	(1)
8	148	1		147	61	86	(1)
9	150			150	62	88	(1)
10	152	1		151	63	88	(1)
11	154	1		153	64	89	(1)
12	155	1		154	64	90	(1)
13	157	1		156	65	91	(1)
14	159	1		158	66	92	(1)
15	161	1		160	67	93	(1)
16	163	1		162	67	95	(1)
17	166	1		165	69	96	(1)
18	168	1		167	70	97	(1)
19	165	1		164	68	96	
20	165			165	69	96	
Total to 21	3217	17	-	3200	1332	1868	(19)
Adult Males	2942	197	300	2445	1341	1104	(38)
" Females	3076	16	-	3060	1677	1383	(8)
Total Adults	6018	213	300	5505	3018	2487	(46)
				Very heavy Workers	5		
				Heavy Workers	65		
				Light Workers	100		
				Nursing and			
				Expectant Mothers	65	95	
				Normal Consumers	2783		
				TOTAL	3018		



# COMPARISON OF POPULATION ESTIMATES

## HUNGARY

Thousands

Population 1939 Census  
Natural increase to Dec. 1943

Armed Forces  
Jews in labour Corps.  
Military War Casualties

Basic Population Dec. 1943

Displaced Persons

Rumanians emigrated to Rumania

Hungarian workers in Germany

Officials sent to Czechoslovakia  
and Yugoslavia

Armed Forces serving on  
Russian Front

Hungarian Jews in Pioneer

Corps. on Russian Front

Prisoners of War

Jewish Deportees

Hungarian Volksdeutsche  
in German Forces

Intruded Persons

War Refugees in Poland

Jews from Slovakia

German skilled workers

German ~~women~~ and children  
raid evacuees

Deportees from Yugoslavia

Farm Population

Under 21

Adults Males

Females

Heavy workers

(a) Yugoslavia only.

EWD	MEW	
9,103		
167		
9,270		
	300	
	70	
65	50	
9,205	9,313	
222		
25	25	
10	50 (a)	
127		
60		
60		
	20	
	30	
504	125	
9		
10		
40	(	
30	{	30
		1
89	31	
40.5	51%	
2,846		
3,098		
3,356		
9,300		
65		

## COMPARISON OF POPULATION ESTIMATES

## HUNGARY

Econ. Warfare Division

Thousands

Population 1939 Census  
Natural increase to Dec. 1943

Armed Forces  
Jews in labour Corps.  
Military War Casualties  
Basic Population Dec. 1943

Displaced Persons  
Rumanians emigrated to Rumania  
Hungarian workers in Germany  
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and Yugoslavia  
Armed Forces serving on  
Russian Front  
Hungarian Jews in Pioneer  
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Jewish Deportees  
Hungarian Volksdeutsche  
in German Forces

Intruded Persons *from*  
War Refugees ~~in~~ Poland  
Jews from Slovakia  
German skilled workers  
German ~~women~~ and children  
raid evacuees  
Deportees from Yugoslavia

Farm Population

Under 21  
Adults Males  
Females

Heavy workers  
(a) Yugoslavia only.

EWD	MEW	
9,103		
167		
9,270		9,300
	300	
	70	
65	50	65
9,205	9,313 ✓	9,235
222		
25	25 ✓	
10	50 (a)	230 - b. P.
127		25 children
60 ✓		12 women
60		193 men
	20	
	30	
504	125	
9 ✓		men
10 ✓		men
40		
30	30 15	25 men
	1	5 women
		15 children
89	31	
40	50% ✓	
2,846		
3,098		
3,356		
9,300		
65		