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APO 757 or BAOR

30 October 1945

DISPLACED PERSONS SEMI-MONTHLY REPORT NO. 2

This report is a continuation of the Displaced Persons Reports prepared by the Combined Displaced Persons Executive, and formerly by SHLEF. It is now being compiled by the Reports and Analysis Section of UNRRA's Central Headquarters in Germany. Distribution to military addressees remains unchanged.

Materials are drawn from both military and UNRRA sources. Sections I, II, V and VI are purely of military origin. Sections III and IV contain both UNRRA and military materials, the source being indicated in each case. The report is informational; it is not an expression of UNRRA's views, except in those cases where an UNRRA source is indicated.

Attention is drawn to the restricted classification of this document. No information in this report may be communicated to the public directly or to the press, or to any persons not directly connected with an organization to which this report is officially distributed.

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UNRRA DISPLACED PERSONS SEMI-MONTHLY REPORT NO. 2

SECTION I - SUMMARY OF CURRENT REPATRIATION OPERATIONS

A. SUMMARY OF CURRENT SITUATION

Requiring Repatriation from US/Br/Fr Zones (Germany) . . 1,164,648
 Repatriated 5,451,000
 6,615,648

B. STATUS OF DISPLACED PERSONS OPERATIONS (table assembled as of 26 October)

1. Nationals whom UNRRA is author- ized to assist	Repatriated	On Hand in Western Germany			
		British Zone	French Zone	American Zone	Total
French	1,550,000 (a)	500	400	661	1,561
Dutch	302,000 (a)	2,412	210	1,027	3,649
Belgian & Luxembourg	304,000	473	133	304	915
Danish	5,000	155	15	34	204
Norwegian	6,000	171	11	33	215
Russian	2,034,000	4,569	2,232	33,761	40,562 (b)
Polish	193,000 (b)	481,366	60,018	227,141	768,525
Czech	135,000	1,481	302	1,454	3,237 (b)
Jugoslav	204,000	14,112	684	14,200	28,996 (b)
Greek	13,000	212	95	473	785
Italian	589,000	534	282	1,289	2,105
Others	24,000	19,711	2,902	58,186 (e)	80,799
	5,359,000	525,701	67,284	333,568	931,553

2. Former residents of Estonia, Latvia & Lithuania (UNRRA is authorized to assist)

Estonian	-	9,764	1,054	13,413	24,231 (b)
Latvian	1,000	26,747	2,763 (d)	37,231	66,741 (b)
Lithuanian	-	17,326	1,675	29,474	48,475 (b)
	1,000	53,837	5,492	80,118	139,447

3. Nationals whom UNRRA is not authorized to assist

Hungarian	33,000	7,781	2,072	73,058	82,911
Rumanian	5,000	5,253	340	4,427	10,025
Bulgarian	2,000	415	30	267	712
German (from US Zone	51,000	-	-	-	-
Czech)	91,000	13,454	2,442	77,752	93,648

4. TOTALS	5,451,000	592,992 (c)	75,218	496,438	1,164,648
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Footnotes

- The increases of 32,000 in the French and 22,000 in the Dutch are due to revisions in reception center figures reported by French and Dutch national authorities.
- For the period 4 Oct. to 24 Oct. a total of 99,252 Poles were repatriated. This figure, although included in the total of Poles repatriated, is not as yet wholly reflected in the totals remaining in the zones. The discrepancy is due to a lag in reporting from the field. These figures were obtained directly from the Repatriation Section G-5 USFET and Headquarters, BAOR. A breakdown by zones shows 25,700 repatriated from the British Zone, 12,913 from the French Zone, and 60,638 from the U.S. Zone.

- c. This figure does not contain an estimated 43,000 DP's outside camps which had previously been included. B.A.O.R. is conducting a census of all DP's outside camps and has instructed this headquarters not to use the old estimate.
- d. Included 1,543 classified as "Baltics".
- e. This figure does not reflect the 105,000 Germans in the U.S. Zone of Czechoslovakia.
- f. The majority are probably non-repatriable.

6. REPORT ON REPATRIATION IN PROCESS

1. British Zone

- a) Westbound - The Russians have handed over approximately 10,000 West-bound Nationals, mainly Alsations from the Wehrmacht. These have been evacuated through the normal channels.
- b) Russians - Russian stragglers continue to be collected and these are being transferred through the exchange point at OBISFELDE. The 4000 Russians remaining in the British Zone are made up of sick personnel and personnel awaiting boards to decide their nationality.
- c) Poles - Repatriation started on 13 Oct. and up to date has proceeded satisfactorily at the daily average rate of 3,000. The transit facilities at DESSOW in the Russian Zone are adequate and the Russians are giving what assistance they can.

Reception and dispersal facilities at STETTIN are not at present very well organised and the Poles have been given assistance there in issuing rations and moving DP's to entrainment. UNRRA Poland are being asked to send assistance.

30 corps report that to step up the rate of 3,000 per day would at present probably cause confusion at STETTIN and a hold-up, but the Polish authorities are constantly being pressed to increase their acceptance facilities.

The Combined Repatriation Executive is being urged to open a sea route to GYDNIA for Polish repatriation.

Copies of two announcements on repatriation have been sent to Corps District for distribution to all DP and FWX Camps containing Poles.

- d) Czechs - Czech Nationals from the United Kingdom are now being repatriated by sea to OSTEND and thence by rail to PRAGUE. Up to date two large groups of 1,000 have been repatriated and further groups are expected during November.
- e. Yugoslavs - The Yugoslav Government has stated that the recognised date for the termination of repatriation was 15 September and that a period of two months has been permitted for the remaining Yugoslavs to decide whether or not they wish to return. After November 15, 1945 those who still do not wish to return will cease to be regarded by the Yugoslav Government as Yugoslav citizens.

A Mission headed by Lt. Col. BARJAKTAREVIC, the senior Yugoslav DP Liaison Officer is now touring all Yugoslav DP and FWX Camps in the British Zone to explain the above and are having difficulties, being met in some camps by stone-throwing and disorder.

Those who elect to return will be concentrated in special camps.

2. U.S. AND FRENCH ZONES

a) Hungarians

Hungarian repatriation is proceeding at a reasonably regular pace, although some movements have been stopped because of difficulties in transportation or acceptance beyond the U.S. Zone. Some Hungarian Volksgenossen who had not been screened previously have been stopped at the Hungarian frontier. Hungarians, both displaced persons and ex-prisoners of war, under U.S. authority in France are also being repatriated.

b) Poles

Up to 31 October, 85,732 Poles had been repatriated through the U.S. Zone, 33,333 of whom came from the Eastern Military District, 33,527 from the Western Military District, 5,959 from the French Zone and 12,913 from France, where they had been under the care of the U.S. Army.

Plans were underway late in the month for expansion from three to four trains a day, two to Dziedzice and two to Mittel Walde. But, since the Czechs were having trouble in obtaining locomotives and coal for transportation, thru Czechoslovakia, scheduled movements were stopped for three days and later were resumed on a two-train daily schedule.

There have been two reported mishaps in connection with the Polish movement which are being investigated, one that 1,500 Poles from the Giessen area who did not wish repatriation were sent via Linz to the Soviet Zone; the other that some Poles in Wiesbaden and Kassel had been forcibly repatriated by Military Government units.

In addition to the Poles under American Army jurisdiction in France, it is planned to repatriate three Polish battalions who served with the French forces. Trains of Polish repatriates from France are fed and their trains provisioned in the U.S. Zone.

SECTION II

CURRENT STATEMENTS OF POLICY

During the two-week period preceding 31 October, certain statements of policy were received. An abstract of their contents is given below. These abstracts are for information only, and the original reference must be consulted before indicated action may be taken. Care should be exercised in noting the addressees, as these statements do not apply to all three zones in Germany.

A. REPATRIATION POLICIES IN THE BRITISH ZONE

1. Italians

The Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons Division reports that HMG has now stated that Italian DP's who do not wish to return to Italy should not be returned against their will, and should be assimilated to United Nations status for the purpose of receiving care and maintenance from UNRRA and Military Government. On the other hand they should be encouraged to return by assurances as to the present conditions in Italy. A reservation is made that it may eventually be necessary to return individuals from whom a special request is made by the Italian Government, but that each case will be decided on its merits.

2. Hungarians

The British Foreign Office have given the following rulings on the disposal of Hungarians:

- a) Hungarians wanted by the United Nations as war criminals or as witnesses will be detained.
- b) Hungarians who took an active part in the war on the side of Germany should be returned whether they wish to go or not, after agreement with the Control Commission Hungary.
- c) Hungarian politicians who can claim with some justice that they endeavoured to keep HUNGARY out of the war should not be returned against their will, but should be released in ITALY or elsewhere.
- d) The ordinary run of "insignificant" Hungarian refugees should be disposed of as in (c) above.

(Note: SHAEF Administrative Memorandum 39 (revised) states that "Enemy and ex-enemy displaced persons except those assimilated to United Nations status will be returned to their countries of nationality or former residence without regard to their personal wishes.")

B. CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF DISPLACED PERSONS (U.S. ZONE)

1. Care of United Nations Displaced Persons (AG 383.7 GEC-AGO, 17 October 1945, to Commanding Generals, Eastern, Western and Berlin Districts)

This document, which has been distributed to all Military Government detachments, lists as enclosures the following important communications relating to supplies for displaced persons.

1. General Eisenhower's Memorandum of 20 September 1945,
2. Procedure for Care of United Nations Displaced Persons, 31 August 1945, AG 383.7 GEC-AGO.
3. Class II and Class IV supplies, 24 September 1945, SC 3492,
4. Clothing and Equipment Availabilities for those entitled to Displaced Persons Privileges, 27 September 1945, S-25478.

British and U.S. citizens (if they are not employed and fully cared for by the military), non-repatriable United Nations displaced persons and persecuted Germans entitled to displaced persons' privileges who are living outside approved assembly centers should be provided with clothing and equipment as specified in the enclosures, upon the approval of the responsible Military Government detachment officer. Persons who can be repatriated within one month should be granted assistance but directed to the nearest assembly center for accommodation and care.

C. MISCELLANEOUS (U.S. ZONE)

1. Transmittal of Communications on Behalf of Unauthorized Persons (AG 31a.3 CBI-AGO, 2 October 1945 to Commanding Generals, U.S. Forces Austria; U.S. Air Forces in Europe, OMG for Germany (U.S.) TSFET, etc.)

The U.S. Army Postal Service is not to be used to transmit messages from unauthorized persons as an enclosure, an incorporation into the sender's letter, or a letter written by the sender for the unauthorized person.

SECTION III

OPERATIONS IN GERMANY

A. CHANGES IN CAMP LOCATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION IN THE U.S. ZONE

At the present time, numerous shifts are taking place in camp locations, populations, and administrative personnel. Complex factors lie behind these transfers. Current Polish repatriation permits some camps to be closed and relieves congestion in others: increasing utilization of UNRRA teams for camp administration carries a collateral need for increased caution that centers do not harbor ex-enemy and other persons with whom UNRRA is unauthorized to deal; withdrawal of army personnel has on occasion freed more desirable quarters for displaced persons; both the efforts made to gather national groups or related national groups together and the special camps established for Jews who do not desire repatriation involve shuffling camp populations; and, finally, adequate winterization in some instances can be obtained only by the requisition of different accommodations, including German billets. One or more of these factors is illustrated in the instances, drawn from Military Government reports, listed below.

1. After the Poles have been evacuated from Bensheim in Land Hessen, non-repatriable displaced persons will be concentrated in that camp, and small camps will be retained in Offenbach and Dieburg. Comprehensive plan for the movement of DP's within Land Wuerttemberg has been completed. It provides for their redistribution in particular camps to relieve over-crowded conditions. All movements were to be completed by 20 October. It is anticipated that, owing to the repatriation of many Poles, a number of undesirable DP camps will be abandoned.
2. UNRRA teams 508 and 509 have taken over the centers in Sedan Kaserne and Wilhelmsburg in Ulm. The three DP camps in Karlsruhe have come under UNRRA administration. Over 2,000 Volksdeutsche, mostly from Yugoslavia, are still in those camps. Steps are being taken by Military Government to distribute these persons among civilian population of the Landkreis. Eventually one of the Karlsruhe camps, preferably Knielingen, will be used for Poles who have not been, or do not wish to be repatriated.
3. Until recently, a scattering of ex-enemy displaced persons have lived in the Karlsruhe camps. That those camps have not been unique in sheltering ex-enemy displaced persons is indicated by an order from RB Kassel that necessary measures be taken to remove any enemy nationals not falling within the "persecuted persons" category from United Nations displaced persons camps.
4. U.S. troops are being moved out of LK Hofgeismar. After their departure, the existing DP camps in the Kreis will be closed, and new camps will be opened at Grebenstein, Immerhausen and Hofgeismar. This group of camps will be supervised by an UNRRA team. Consideration also is being given to moving the Heimat Siedlung Center in Frankfurt to more suitable winter quarters formerly occupied by troops. A DP camp in Ruhmensfeld also is being organized by UNRRA in billets recently vacated by the Military.
5. A new camp has been established at Fellbach for 300 Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians. Efforts are being made to concentrate all DP's in Kreis Wunsiedel in the towns of Marktredwitz and Wunsiedel, to move all Polish and Ukrainians out of the Kreis into appropriate camps elsewhere, and to bring in a proportionate number of persons from the Baltic countries. Two large buildings in Gunzenhausen (Ober and Mittelfranken) have been requisitioned for DP quarters. They will be used to house all Latvian DP's in the Kreis. This move will segregate all DP's by nationality and relieve congested conditions in DP camps.

6. A new Jewish center for young people has been started at Gersfeld under the supervision of UNRRA Team 138. The camp has accommodations for only 90 people, and nearly has reached its capacity. The Jewish camp at Zeilsheim continues to grow. Its population was reported on 18 September as approximately 800, and on 6 October as nearly 1100. The majority of the inhabitants are of Polish origin, but the population includes Jews originating from 16 countries. Several apartment buildings adjacent to the camp presently are being vacated by the German population, thus increasing the capacity of the center to 1500.
7. During the week ending 11 October, 3200 Poles in LK Memmingen were transferred to better living quarters in Fuerth in Walde. The movement of all Polish DP's in LK Donauwoerth to more permanent winter quarters is also contemplated. DP's from the Gendorf camp in RB Oberbayern were moved to the Seminary, Hitlerjugendheim and the Wackerwerke-Waldlager at Burghausen. In Landshut a section of an apartment house has been evacuated by German civilians. The building will be used as a convalescent hospital for DP's within the Stadt and Kreis. Additional buildings are being evacuated so that all DP's will have suitable winter quarters.

The German reaction to preferential treatment of displaced persons in housing is both intense and increasingly open. The air at Zeilsheim was charged while evacuations were taking place; disension was reported from Ruhmsfelden where DP's replaced the military in billets in the town; protests to Military Government officials were made by Germans in Stuttgart when DP's were billeted in homes evacuated by Germans; and in a similar situation special difficulties were reported to Military Government by the Landrat of LK Leonberg. It is a strange logic which permits Germans to argue that because amongst the DP's are some who were willing tools of the Nazis, displaced persons should not be permitted to occupy German homes.

B. ASSEMBLY CENTER MAINTENANCE IN THE U.S. ZONE

Reports of inspections by President Truman's representative, Military Government and UNRRA officials indicate that living conditions in displaced persons centers are gradually but steadily improving. A detailed report on the special Jewish Assembly Centers, prepared by Chaplain Judah Nadich, Special Consultant to General Eisenhower on Jewish Affairs, may be found in Appendix 'C'.

1. Winterization

Preparations for winter in DP camps in RB Kassel are extensive. 1000 stoves were brought by truck to Kassel from a factory in Dillkreis and 2050 additional stoves are to be shipped by train. Firewood is being cut by DP's and is stored as rapidly as transportation from forest to camp is available. However, winter preparations are still hampered owing to shortage of glass, roofing paper and other materials.

Except for the release of stoves for several DP camps, there are still no materials available in LB Mannheim for adequate winterization, although requests have been submitted repeatedly since July when the need was described as critical and urgent. In Hanau, on the other hand, Landrat and Oberbuergermeister of Hanau have been informed that all necessary repairs to the DP camp must be completed by 15 October and that their administration would be held responsible that this was carried out.

A total of 6,781 stoves have been requisitioned for the DP camps of Wuerttemberg - Baden; and camps are being prepared in LK Lauf to take care of the DP's during the winter.

2. Fuel

The wood supply for DP camps in the Ansbach area (Ober and Mittelfranken) is one third complete; there is still a very urgent need for wood cutting tools. From LK Wolfratshausen (Oberbayern) it is reported that power saws have arrived for cutting wood for DP camps. - Coke is still urgently needed for DP camps and hospitals in LB Karlsruhe (LB Baden).

C. SUPPLIES FOR ASSEMBLY CENTERS

1 Food in the U.S. Zone

The caloric value of the ration for United Nations DP's was increased to a minimum of 2300 calories per day for the normal consumer by an order, issued 18 September, which also provided for the extensive use of Red Cross packages and Military Government food stocks. Use of those supplies was delayed, since reorganization of food supply procedures was necessary. The allocation of food in Hessen-Nassau now has been centralized in the Regional Food and Agriculture Office; and the operational plan in Land Bayern for the issue of Civil Affairs Military Government stocks and Red Cross packages, supplemented by certain commodities from German indigenous resources, is in process of final approval and is expected to become effective on 20 October,

Until that plan is in operation, all food is coming from indigenous sources except for dried fish. Under authority from USFET, the distribution of that commodity to United Nations DP's has been inaugurated. In Land Bayern, 854,900 pounds of dried cod fish have been shipped to food warehouses and is being issued to DP's as a supplementary ration.

Even though the major part of displaced persons rations will no longer be drawn from indigenous sources, resentment is reported among Germans with respect to DP food. In LK Ingolstadt, posters put up by Military Government authorities explaining the system of requisitioning supplies for DP's were marked systematically with Nazi Swastikas. Strong action was taken immediately by Military Government officers.

2. Clothing and Equipment

Reference is made in Section II to a compendium of instructions on clothing and equipment availabilities which has been sent to all U.S. Military Government detachments. That document was issued to ensure that channels for acquiring supplies are understood at all levels, since some cases of gaps between needs and requisitions are believed to have been due to a lack of knowledge of requisitioning procedures. Conferences also have been held with the Consumers Goods Section of Production Control stressing the urgency of DP clothing requirements.

The Eastern Military District has sent requisitions for net requirements of clothing, shoes and blankets for DP's - after deducting availabilities - to USFET by TWX and by letter. Availabilities include local procurement from "Shelf" stocks and levies, production of factories and stocks in depots. A new procedure is to be effected whereby local procurement will be discontinued, and the Landeswirtschaftsamt will establish a number of Regional warehouses, which will be filled from "shelf" stocks and from factories. Requisitions will be placed first on these warehouses and if items are not available, then on Military Government warehouses.

Despite these activities, the items listed below which bear on clothing and other supplies indicate that conditions in the U.S. Zone range from adequate to distinctly unsatisfactory.

a. Requisition

- (1) In LB Baden 5,000 blankets were requisitioned from the supply officer, Detachment E1, Stuttgart, during the week ended 18 October, 1945, and will be received during the next period.

- (2) On 28 September, 1945 approximately one ton of shoe soles was located in LK Oberriechtach. All this, and more, can be used by DP's and civilians in the LK. Proper requisitions are being completed.
- (3) In LK Ingolstadt a quantity of supplies for UNRRA have been collected by means of a levy upon the civilian populace in this area. Subject articles are in process of being tallied for issuance to UNRRA officials.
- (4) During the week ending 13 October 1945, emergency requirements of clothing for DP's in the U.S. Sector of Berlin, were allocated and shipment has been directed.
- (5) 185,000 comforters have been directed to be shipped to meet emergency requirements for DP's in the Western Military District.

b. Distribution

- (1) Sufficient clothes are on hand to care for all the Polish DP's in the Bremen Enclave for whom arrangements have been made for repatriation.
- (2) Arrangements were completed in the Bremen Enclave for the provision of adequate clothing for 250 Russians prior to their impending repatriation.
- (3) It was reported on 30 September 1945, that a large supply of shoes, dresses, overcoats, jackets, blankets and other items were distributed amongst Latvian, Polish and Estonian nationals in the DP camps of Wurttemberg-Baden.
- (4) In RB Niederbayern-Oberpfalz a tuberculosis sanatorium (Oberreal-schule) of 217 DP's under the direction of UNRRA was informed of a warehouse in Regensburg where much needed trousers, shoes and other clothes could be obtained.
- (5) In LK Laufen clothing for 1029 DP's was received on 22 September 1945. This amounts to approximately one half the actual needs of this area.
- (6) All the stoves and blankets which are being produced in Land Bayern at present are being used for DP requirements. Nevertheless, in RB Schwaben the supply of soap, blankets and shoes for displaced persons and civilians remains critical.

c. UNRRA Team Reports

- (1) The cry for additional supplies is not limited to the American Zone. Reports from UNRRA teams in the French Zone show a serious deficiency of clothing, shoes and medical supplies.
- (2) A report from the UNRRA team at Wangen shows that there is a desperate need for supplies, particularly for clothing, shoes, soap, and medicines. The UNRRA Welfare Officers who administer the series of Camps round Wangen are working under great difficulties because of the lack of supplies, gasoline and transportation to enable them to visit outlying districts. A later report from this group of Camps tells of the rejoicing which took place on the arrival of a small quantity of supplies, which were carefully distributed to the most needy, children having first priority. The morale of the DP's is most adversely affected by the lack of warm children's clothes and shoes for the approaching winter.

3. Transportation

It is reported from Land Bayern that 400 of the allocated 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton 6x6 L.W.B. cargo trucks have been loaned to UNRRA for use at DP camps.

There is still a transportation crisis in Assembly Centers in Hessen-Nassau caused by the departure of the 302 French Trucking Company.

D. RELIEF SERVICES

1. Health

(a) UNRRA's Health Program in the U.S. Zone. UNRRA Health Officers have completed an expanded program of winter medical care for the remaining DP's in assembly centers in U.S. occupied Germany, with full-scale hospital and dispensary services and an extensive schedule of preventative medicine based on public health procedures according to American standards. The work will proceed under the supervision of the Public Health Branch of U.S. Military Government.

Anticipating a severe winter with critical fuel shortages in Germany, UNRRA doctors are immunizing the DP's for typhus, Diphtheria, typhoid and smallpox. Supplies of the sulfa drugs are being stocked for use in pneumonia cases. The possibility of typhoid when the ground melts in the spring is also being met now by anti-typhoid sanitation measures to check the disease at its sources.

The winter program concentrating on organized services within the assembly centers, marks a change of emphasis from the work this summer when the medical program was devoted primarily to basic services for the millions of DP's en route to their homelands in mass repatriation movements.

Approximately 250 UNRRA doctors and nurses will supervise the program in the U.S. zone, assisted by qualified personnel selected from an estimated 400 doctors, dentists, and nurses in the DP population. The staff also includes sanitation officers, nutrition experts, and hospital technicians.

From improvised beginnings under the severe handicaps of the immediate post-surrender period in Germany, assembly center medical installations have been developed into organized hospitals and dispensaries with regular service to thousands of patients. Many centers can provide complete surgical service. A total of 270 DP ambulances are operating in the U.S. zone, averaging one to a center. UNRRA's health division hopes to procure enough vehicles to provide an additional ambulance for each 3000 DP's.

DP medical work has benefitted greatly by transfer to UNRRA of United States Army personnel and facilities. Through Military Government requisition, UNRRA has also obtained bed space in German hospitals for the DP's. For example, 2000 beds in German Military Hospitals in RB Niederbayern - Oberpfalz must be kept available for DP's.

UNRRA health officials will soon announce an extended program of tuberculosis work based on studies new in progress. Open cases of tuberculosis have been hospitalized since the beginning of DP operations, and the new plans are directed chiefly to the discovery of the comparatively recent and still light infections produced by the conditions of Nazi slave labor and life in the concentration camps. Mobile fluoroscope units are now screening possible cases. The surveys will ultimately cover the entire remaining DP population.

b. Reports on Medical Surveys (U.S. Zone)

(1) Zeilsheim camp was visited early in October to observe health facilities. The dispensary has been moved to a new building and comprises a large waiting room, examining room, and two 5 bed hospital wards. The examining room is well equipped and spacious. Medicine cabinets have been obtained. The hospital wards are cheerful. Only minor illnesses are kept in the dispensary. Others are sent to the City hospital in Frankfurt. The greatest health problems continue to be skin and dental conditions. Health facilities are adequate for the population.

(2) An inspection was made of the DP Hospital at Stamsried, Kries Roding. The hospital is well organized under a Polish doctor; it has a staff of three additional doctors and a number of nurses. There were 207 people in the hospital during the week ending 12 October, of whom 70 were bed patients, 107 convalescents still suffering from the effects of malnutrition and 30 other inmates who perform the work detail necessary to run the hospital. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in the procurement

of medical supplies since the redeployment of the 7th Field hospital formerly administering the Stamsried hospital. A request has been made to the Public Health Officer in Cham for the release of a part of the medical supplies left behind by the 7th Field Hospital.

- (3) An UNRRA team has made a medical survey of the Landshut and Vilsbiburg area. The assigned UNRRA medical officer plans to establish several small dispensaries to care for DP's with the result that he is in need of a large supply of drugs and equipment.

A survey of

- (4) /DP camp medical supplies in LB Baden is now in progress and special attention is given to the control of narcotics. Requisitions for medical supplies submitted by DP camps are turned over to the Secretary of Pharmacy to fill insofar as is possible from civilian sources. Materials that cannot be furnished from this source will be obtained from captured enemy dumps.

c. New Facilities for DP's

- (1) The former Selmaier Sanatorium at Wartenberg, LK Erding, which is in excellent condition, will be converted into a hospital for the care of DP children of stateless persons.
- (2) Shipment of patients of the Berlin hospital at Marienbad, whose homes are in the Berlin area, was to be made on a hospital train on 4 October. A 225 bed hospital is to be set up in place of the Berlin hospital to take care of DP's in the Marienbad area. The DP hospital will be administered by the City hospital of Marienbad.
- (3) Arrangements have been made to set up at Pilsen a medical unit to check DP trains and take care of emergency cases that would require treatment or removal. Patients will doubtless be for the most part Poles en route to Poland.

d. Miscellaneous

In the DP camp at Wetzlar a program for the prevention of VD, stressing education, examination and segregation has been instituted. The anti-VD programs are credited in great measure for a decline in VD throughout the RB.

2. Welfare

(a) UNRRA and Voluntary Agency Amenity Supplies.

Six hundred tons of UNRRA amenity supplies such as cigarettes, toothpaste and other personal items have reached Germany and will be issued to DP's through assembly center canteens as a supplement to the essential supplies of food and clothing which are drawn from Military Government/Civil Affairs stocks and German requisitions.

In addition to UNRRA supplies, the DP's soon will receive amenity supplies and clothing donated by private welfare agencies cooperating with UNRRA. In transit now are musical instruments and sports equipment from the International YMCA, sports equipment and writing materials from the National Catholic Welfare Council, Red Cross packages, English cigarettes and clothing from the Polish Red Cross, 70 tons of food from the American Joint Distribution Committee and vast quantities of clothing from American Polish War Relief. Distribution of amenity supplies from captured enemy stocks at Ulm, Germany will commence in November.

UNRRA supplies allocated for the U.S. Zone include 14 million cigarettes, 37,800 pounds of tobacco, 267,000 pounds of hard candy, 69,120 bunches of safety pins, 6,240 pipes, 634,000 razor blades and 8,820 toothbrushes. Many other items ranging from cotton thread to jig saw puzzles are contained in the shipment. Additional deliveries of UNRRA-purchased amenity supplies are scheduled to follow.

UNRRA will distribute the shipment in all three occupation zones of Western Germany and in Austria. The distribution procedure for the French and U.S. Zones involves the utilization of warehouses in Neurnberg, Munich, Karlsruhe and Hanau. Goods will be drawn from those warehouses on the basis of requisitions from Assembly Center directors, who will also provide transport to move the supplies requisitioned from the warehouse to the center.

Only those persons entitled to UNRRA assistance under the care of UNRRA Teams who have been registered on AEF DP records are eligible to receive a ration card for UNRRA amenity supplies. Unregistered displaced persons of course will be given an opportunity to register. The first individual issue to displaced persons will consist of 44 cigarettes, 2 ounces of tobacco and 2 boxes of matches for men; women and children will be given 13 ounces of candy. The length of the ration period will depend on the rate at which shipments are received. Displaced persons are being warned that further supplies cannot be guaranteed before two months.

b. The Program for UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN

Displaced children who are alone in Germany constitute a comparatively small but extremely important part of the displaced persons problem. For several months, UNRRA welfare staffs have been working on finding these children and on making plans for their care.

The search for these children has been carried on in two ways. In assembly centers, welfare officers have been asked to report on the number of children who are unaccompanied by parents, older brothers or sisters, or other relatives who are assuming responsibility for them. Outside assembly centers, the initial search is being carried on through Military Government and the local burgomeisters. Information as to the whereabouts of all United Nations children, whether they are in German nurseries, institutions, hospitals or private families, must be submitted to Military Government by the burgomeisters. This information is in turn, relayed to UNRRA for their use in following up on the registrations.

On all unaccompanied children, whether they are in assembly centers or in the community, full information is secured and a case record prepared as a basis for planning for the child's repatriation or resettlement. Child welfare and general welfare workers have been assigned especially to search for these children and to secure the necessary case material. National liaison officers are notified when children of their own nationality are located and plans for their care are worked out in cooperation with the liaison officers concerned.

The Central Tracing Bureau receives copies of all identifying information and institutes a search for parents or relatives immediately. Radio broadcasts of the children's names have already resulted in some being reunited with their families.

There are several programs of care now in operation for these children. Some of them will remain in assembly centers, and where this is the case, efforts are made to develop special services for them. Since a large proportion of unaccompanied children are in the older adolescent group, special attention must be given to vocational training, recreational activities and personal counselling.

A second type of care is provided by the establishment of children's centers, set up specifically for children who are without family ties and who need the specialized type of care which the centers can give. Unaccompanied children who are located in German nurseries or institutions may be brought into these centers for care if such a plan seems to the best interests of the children concerned. Many of the children coming in to these centers are there only temporarily as a step toward care in other countries. Thus far, the

U.S. Zone has three children's centers and is in the process of developing three others. The British Zone has one children's center and is planning to open additional ones. The problem of unaccompanied children in the French Zone has still to be explored but similar plans will be initiated there if the need warrants it.

The third plan for the care of unaccompanied children is that of temporary or permanent care in other countries. Invitations have been extended to these children by Sweden, Switzerland, France and England. At the time of liberation, Sweden offered to take 10,000 DP's for temporary convalescent care and among them were approximately 900 children. Switzerland has invited 2000 unaccompanied children under 12 years of age for a temporary stay of six months. The upper age limit, however, has made it difficult to fill the quota and to date only 400 children have been sent under the Swiss plan. Eventually these children must be repatriated to their own countries or resettled in other countries. France now has approximately 350 children who were given haven there at the time Buchenwald was liberated, most of these children have by now proceeded to Palestine. England has approved an invitation sponsored by the Jewish Refugee Committee and the Friends Committee for Refugees and Aliens for the reception of 1000 orphaned or abandoned ex-concentration camp children under 16 years of age. These children will remain in England only temporarily and will then be sent to join relatives in other countries or will be sent to Palestine, Australia or other countries for permanent resettlement.

Of the 1000 scheduled to go to England, 300 were sent from the Thieriesenstadt camp in Czechoslovakia shortly after liberation. The remaining 700 children will be sent from the British and U.S. Zones. Of this number 150 children were flown to England October 30 and 31st, and there are scheduled flights of 150 each week for the next two weeks. Plans are under way to complete air travel for the remainder of the group as well. The children will live in well equipped and well staffed youth hostels in England and plans are under way to continue their education and in other ways to prepare them for life in a new country.

During the week of October 29, it has also been possible to move fifty Jewish orphans from the Berlin area to Paris from where they will go to Palestine.

b. The Central Tracing Bureau Sec APPENDIX 'B'

d. Educational and Recreational Activities. The outlook for educational and recreational activities during the winter has improved with the beginning of active operations by the American Joint Distribution Committee, the YMCA-YWCA, the War Relief Services of the National Catholic Welfare Conference and UNRRA in providing supplementary staff and valuable school and recreational supplies to assembly centers. Copies of excellent textbooks printed in the U.S. Zone have been obtained in the British Zone, and arrangements are being made to get copies printed as soon as pulp is allotted. Four UNRRA District education and recreation training conferences of Assembly Center Welfare Officers and Voluntary Agency personnel have also been held in the U.S. Zone in the Western Military District.

Thus in time complaints such as those received recently from the UNRRA team at Wangen will diminish. That team reported that kindergarten and schools had been opened and workshops were being set up in its camps despite considerable drawbacks such as a lack of equipment and suitable space.

Progress is also being made in providing higher education for DP's. Through a cooperative plan with the Education and Public Health Sections of the Office of Military Government, a limited number of UNRRA Medical Scholarships for German Universities are available to United Nations displaced persons whose undergraduate medical studies were interrupted by war, persecution, imprisonment in concentration camps or forced labor. These scholarships are awarded with the proviso that their possession or a desire to remain in Germany to complete a medical education do not comprise a justifiable reason for delaying or refusing repatriation.

Ten percent of all seats in German Universities in the British Zone have been reserved for DP's. In addition to this it is intended to obtain suitable accommodation to start Camp Universities in the vicinity of German Universities. Arrangements are already in hand for assistance to be given to one camp near Hamburg University.

g. Employment: Critical shortages of manpower exist in building trades throughout Bavaria. DP camps are being combed for skilled workers of all types, and some 221 persons were placed during the week ended 27 September. Furthermore, organized employment offices are being instituted in the region. In RB Niederbayern-Oberpfalz arrangements for establishing an employment bureau for DP's were discussed by Military Government officials and members of UNRRA Team 120. In the future all vacant posts for civilians required by the Army will be filled by DP's through this bureau.

In RB Schwaben, DP Assembly Center no. 6 has employment offices in camps in Augsburg. Each DP has registered for work and stated his or her capabilities. The Arbeitsamt will be instructed to contact this agency for workers and DP's will be given first priority in all classes of work. The director of employment who has been appointed will visit all DP camps in Schwaben to make the same arrangements throughout the RB.

From a group of reports from UNRRA teams in the French Zone it is apparent that the expansion of DP employment schemes within the centers, such as shoe repair, carpenter shops, and sewing rooms is rendered impossible by lack of equipment and materials.

A scheme for the increase of employment of DP's in labour groups and in day to day labour from communal camps has now been issued to British Corps Districts. Volunteers by trades have been called for and figures will be available to the Director of Labour HQ BAOR by the end of the month.

f. Miscellaneous items

- (1) In LK Wolfratshausen a movie machine has been secured from the local movie house for the DP camp, and also many other items for amusement. The Camp at Hanau also has a projector, but at present it cannot be used as there are no films.
- (2) In SK Augsburg, groups of 1,000 children from DP camps were attending afternoon circus performances during the week ended 11 October 1945.
- (3) It is reported from Land Bayern that in the event of there being a delay of 8 or more hours in the routing of Poles through Pilsen, Eastern Military District HQ is prepared to give a hot meal to the DP's on any such delayed train.
- (4) A Cultural Community Center for Jewish residents has been established at 3 Siebertstrasse, Munchen, with the assistance of JDC and the local German Jewish Committee.

E. PUBLIC SAFETY

1. General

From Military Government districts all over Germany come the all too familiar reports of raiding, looting, and robbery by DP's, and though there may be increases or decreases in certain districts from week to week, it is difficult to ascertain the exact cause for such fluctuations.

A decrease in depredations is generally a sign of a stronger police force and better coordination between the various authorities — camp, Military Government, local police, etc., and, in several districts, such improvement is definitely stated as being due to the arming of the police. That, however, is only the negative side of the picture. In order to achieve genuine, all-round improvement, positive action is needed — i.e., better food rations, housing conditions and facilities for recreation or employment. For example, a recent Military Government report, in commenting on decreased displaced persons depredations in the district, definitely attributed the improvement to better DP living conditions.

Increase of raiding and looting in an area can sometimes be explained by an influx of DP's into that area, a scanty or half-trained police force, or even imminent repatriation of the DP's. In Schwaben recently, increased looting amongst the Poles was definitely attributed to the early departure of 1300 of them who wished to collect goods for home while there was still an opportunity.

In some districts of Southern Germany, notably LB Mannheim, and Karlsruhe, armed robbery seems on the increase. Land Bayern also reports many such instances; but there, in a number of cases, U.S. troops as well as DP's are the transgressors. From Oberbayern (in a report for week ending October 12) comes a statement that the general position is normal and that there have been fewer crimes and incidents than in any other week since July 1st. As, however, this report follows one of September 29th commenting on a "decline in crime" but attributing this decline to removal from the district of Polish DP's and to a better organized and increased number of rural police, it would appear that this sustained improvement is largely due to the removal of the Poles from the district.

An interesting sidelight is thrown on current German psychology and mentality by the following incident. In the neighbourhood of Landsberg DP Camp (Oberbayern), a number of civilian houses were requisitioned owing to the grossly overcrowded state of the camp. During the process of requisitioning, all the guards appear to have been removed from the camp. The DP's declared a plundering afternoon and removed radios, clothing, bicycles, etc., from a number of houses not on the requisitioned list, until a military guard restored order. The following day, the Germans carried on a whispering campaign to the effect that "legalized plundering" was to take place. The results were dramatic. Mothers removed children from school; banks closed; some businesses closed; even hospital patients got out of bed and returned to their homes to protect their property. This tense situation was only relieved when the hour the plundering was expected came and went without the occurrence of a single incident.

A new technique has been tried recently in the Wurtzburg district by means of posters in the camps to appeal to the better elements amongst the Poles for closer cooperation with the authorities. It is hoped that this, in conjunction with the arming of the local police and the gendarmerie, will halt the numerous robberies recently committed.

2. Types of Crime

The pattern of crime indulged in by the DP's shows little variation. It covers everything from slaughtering of animals to looting and murder. Murder is generally the result of resistance to robbery rather than premeditation.

Two large raids in the neighbourhood of Rotthal Munster and Birnbach resulted in halus valued at over a million marks, but raids on such a scale are rare.

Illegal distilling of liquor is still a favorite occupation and persists despite all discouragement. In Weiden (Niederbayern), although a still in the DP camp was smashed one afternoon, another was found in operation in the same building that very evening.

Many of the goods taken in looting find their way into the black market and, from time to time, groups or rings of DP's engaged in black market activities are unearthed - one such, involving Poles and Lithuanians, in the neighbourhood of Regensburg is now being investigated. Occasionally, information received by the authorities leads to a raid on a particular camp which uncovers a quantity of stolen goods.

From Neiderbayen and Oberpfalz too, come complaints to the effect that DP's wearing U.S. Army uniform make unauthorised house searches and take off with them household articles; but these reports are somewhat offset by further complaints that U.S. personnel pilfer personal belongings when making security raids. In order to help uncover DP's masquerading as army police, security guards have been advised to take civil police with them in the house searches, while security units have also been instructed to check this pilfering amongst their own personnel.

3. Trial and Imprisonment of DP's

Since movements to Poland are in process, there is an increasing tendency to turn over to Polish Liaison Officers for repatriation those Polish DP's who are in prison waiting trial and investigation.

One of the roving bands of Poles which had been terrorizing the countryside near Straubing has apparently been apprehended and brought before the Summary Court. Those persons involved will be held for trial before the Intermediate Court.

4. Prisons

A recommendation from Wasserburg (Baden) that allied nationals should be segregated from other prisoners, seems to indicate that there is no firm policy making such segregation obligatory.

F. DISPLACED PERSONS OUTSIDE ASSEMBLY CENTERS (See also Section VI)

Military Government reports indicate that a new "racket" may develop in connection with rations. In Eggenfelden two DP's were taken into custody for trying to register under another name, their purpose being to secure multiple registration cards and thereby secure multiple ration certificates.

Overcrowding in German bombed cities is intensified in some cases by DP possession of premises urgently required for essential educational, medical and commercial activities. In Munich, a number of DP's who do not desire repatriation constitute such a problem, and efforts to persuade them to move to an established assembly center have been largely unsuccessful.

G. MISCELLANEOUS

1. Property of Displaced Persons (U.S. Zone)

Through custodians appointed by Military Government Officers, properties appropriated by the Nazis from United Nations owners are being operated, or protected, until the machinery has been provided for the determination of legal disputes, including matters of title and damages. This supervision is exercised by the Property Control Section of the Financial Branch, Office of Military Government (U.S. Zone), and the custodians appointed for given properties are qualified German civilians.

The types of property, real and personal, which are taken into control include property belonging to nationals of the United Nations and property conveyed under duress or discriminatory legislation. This property of "non-Aryan" Germans who were wrongfully dispossessed by the Nazi can be taken into control by Military Government. Custodianship of a given property will continue until a claims procedure has been settled and until that property can pass into the hands of its owner.

Investigations of a large number of "aryanized" properties in LK Heidelberg are in process; and MG Detachment G-47 reports having taken into custody four such real-estate properties and one lumber firm. From Württemberg-Baden, too, comes the information that many dwellings and business premises confiscated or seized through forced sales are coming to light. Until an ultimate decision for restitution is made, it is said that the putative owners of such properties may be appointed custodians. The restoration of leading men's clothing store in Weiden and of an apartment building "aryanized" in 1939, to the management of the former Jewish owner's son - now returned from a concentration camp - is being arranged.

2. Claims Procedure in the British Zone

No machinery exists in the British Zone for substantiating the validity of claims made by DP's against German individuals, farmers, etc. This is considered unsatisfactory and has been a factor in leading to depredation by DP's. The Legal Division has been asked to examine the position with a view to instituting a scheme whereby claims can be established before being passed through the Liaison Officers to the Governments concerned for inclusion at a later date with all other claims against Germany.

3. DP's and German Currency

A Polish Liaison Officer presented the request that Polish DP's returning to their homeland be given an opportunity to exchange their German funds for Polish currency which was turned into the Reichsbank in accordance with Law 53. This request was denied as being in conflict with the provisions of Law 53. Nor do any arrangements exist in the British Zone for the exchange of German R.M. into Polish currency by individual displaced persons. The Warsaw Government, however, has stated that each Polish DP will receive a nominal sum on repatriation.

Some DP's appear to have considerable GERMAN INVASION currency which at present has no value. They are anxious to know whether it will ever have any value.

Two DP's (a Czech and a Pole) attempted to exchange 24,000 Allied Military Marks in notes of 1,000 and 10,000 respectively for indigenous currency at the Reichsbank in Munich. The Czech had Czech money on him and therefore was charged with violation of Military Government Law 53. He is under arrest pending trial. The case of the Pole is being investigated.

4. Claimants to American Nationality in the Vicinity of Frankfurt.

By 1 October, 555 persons claiming citizenship in the Western Hemisphere had been registered in SK Frankfurt, of whom 488 claimed United States nationality. No U.S. consular officer is stationed in Frankfurt, and Military Government authorities strongly urge claimants to return from whence they came until consular facilities are available. Fifty-four persons claiming American nationality who had been living in the Heimat Siedlung Center have been moved to quarters in Frankfurt, following a judgment that no justification existed for considering them entitled to any other status than that of German civilians.

5. Movements of Foreigners into Bavaria

The osmosis of foreigners into Bavaria (mentioned in connection with Polish repatriation in the previous report) continues. The majority of persons seem to be Polish Jews, and small numbers of persons from other countries have arrived. Military authorities have decided that those individuals who return to Germany after once have been repatriated will not be considered displaced because of war, and hence will not be accorded treatment as United Nation DP's.

Polish Jews not in the above category will be cared for in installations separate from United Nations DP's camps until some decision is taken on their disposition. No decision has yet been made for non-Jewish persons, other than that Military Government Law 161 prohibiting unauthorized entrance into the U.S. Zone should be judiciously enforced.

6. Postal Facilities for DP's

The following postal facilities for DP's in the British Zone of Germany have been made available with effect from 29 October.

- (a) An inter-camp letter service within the British Zone of Germany.
- (b) A return letter service to their home countries other than ALBANIA and HUNGARY.

Mail to HUNGARY and ALBANIA will be arranged as soon as a postal service to these two countries from the U.K. is available.

Full details of the service have been circulated to Assembly centers; an announcement has been broadcast by the B.B.C. in England and by the Hamburg radio in Polish and German; publicity has been given in the British Press and the Polish DP newspaper and an article is to be included in the German Press on 27 October.

Postal officials in the United States and the U.S. Zone of Germany are working on a plan to provide mail facilities to DP's in the American Zone.

SECTION IV

UNRRA ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

A. GENERAL UNRRA ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

The UNRRA Administrative Hierarchy consists of a Central Headquarters, temporarily located at Höchst; zone headquarters for each of the three military zones of occupation in Western Germany, located respectively at Spence (British Zone), Wiesbaden (U.S. zone) and Baden-Baden (French zone); district headquarters corresponding to military districts in each zone, and field supervisors within those districts.

The function of Central Headquarters is to coordinate UNRRA activities in the zones of occupation, to initiate and direct the provision of administrative service for UNRRA employees in Germany; and, pursuant to agreement with the Zone Military Commanders, to assume those responsibilities which are transferred to it.

UNRRA Zone Headquarters and district Headquarters, in their respective areas, supervise UNRRA activities; carry out UNRRA policies in accordance with Military Policies and directives; assume over-all responsibility for UNRRA assembly center teams, specialist personnel, and those voluntary agency personnel who are coordinated by UNRRA. Field supervisors, on the other hand, are responsible for direct surveillance of UNRRA teams, and are responsible for handling in the first instance those problems which have the power to solve.
/they

B. Recent Organizational Developments

1. An Education and Recreation Branch has been set up under the Relief Services Division at UNRRA Central Headquarters. Paul B. Anderson of the International Y.M.C.A. is on loan to UNRRA to lay plans for development of the work. Darius Davis, also of the Y.M.C.A., will head the section, assisted by Frank C. Foster, who is now making a survey of schools and recreational facilities in the British Zone at the request of UNRRA's British Zone Headquarters. Three UNRRA Staff Officers on Education and Recreation have been appointed at U.S. Zone Headquarters in Wiesbaden.
2. A Security Division has been established in the American Zone to protect UNRRA property and to prevent and detect crime and misdemeanors within the scope of the UNRRA organization.

C. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION AND ORDERS.

Four series of instructions are prepared at Central Headquarters: Administrative Instructions and Administrative Orders, applicable to the Central Headquarters staff; Field Informational Letters, and Field Administrative Orders for the attention of the Zones. These instructions are listed and/or summarized below. Future documents in each series will be listed.

1. Administrative Instructions

1. Instructions for routing and signature of office correspondence.
2. Courier Service between Frankfurt and London.
3. Cable control
4. Leave Regulations
 - a) Annual leave accumulates at the rate of 2 1/6 days per month.
 - b) Leave which involves travel away from the official station must be requested 4 days in advance and requires approval of the Section Head and the Director of Personnel.
5. Attendance Reports
6. Preparation of Personnel Action Forms.

7. Personnel Promotion Policy
8. Functions of the Administrative Services Branch

2. Administrative Orders

1. not issued
2. Notice of Arrivals, UNRRA Central Headquarters.
3. Assignment of Personnel
4. Hours of Work.
5. Transport Control
6. Uniform Regulations
7. Hours of Work (amending AO 45-4)
8. not issued
9. Duty Officers
10. not issued
11. UNRRA Mess

2. Field Administrative Orders

1. UNRRA Uniforms and authorized insignia.
 - a) Except for Military personnel seconded to UNRRA, only such insignia as may be worn as civilian clothing is permitted on UNRRA uniforms.
 - b) U.S. Public Health Service employees assigned to UNRRA will wear the prescribed USPHS uniform.
 - c) Uniforms must be worn at all occasions and at all places at which military personnel are required to be in uniform.
2. Acquisition of automobiles by UNRRA Employees in Germany
 - a) UNRRA employees are not permitted to purchase vehicles.
 - b) Any employee who prior to this order has purchased a vehicle must turn the vehicle over to UNRRA, and, if he can show a bona fide bill of sale, may be reimbursed.
 - c) No travel orders will be written nor FOL provided for personally-owned vehicles.

3. Personal Mail

- a) Each Field Employee shall furnish the Central Mail Unit at UNRRA Central Headquarters with his location on "UNRRA Personal Mail Address Form".
- b) Changes of address shall be reported on the same form.

4. Establishment of UNRRA Central Headquarters for Germany

Field Informational Letters

1. Establishment of series
2. not issued
3. Appointment of Chief Liaison Officer, French Zone.
4. Registration of Displaced Persons outside camps.
 - a) This letter announced the CDPX instruction to German burgomeisters.

5. Use of American Red Cross Civilian War Relief Personnel.
 - a) This letter announces the withdrawal of most of the above mentioned personnel
6. Disposition of DP's employed by a Unit on Redeployment.
 - a) This letter announces GMPX policy on the above subject.
7. Guide to the care of DP's in Germany
 - a) This SHAEF memorandum, revised in May, 1945 was called to the attention of the field.
8. Bulletin issued to U.S. Zone regarding procedure for care of United Nations DP's.
9. Bulletin issued to U.S. Zone regarding feeding United Nations DP's in approved camps and centers in the U.S. Zone of Germany.
10. Memorandum from General Eisenhower to all subordinate Commanders regarding United Nations DP's and those assimilated to them in status.
11. Special ration in the U.S. zone of Germany for persons persecuted by the Nazi Regime (circulation of USFET order)
12. Functions of the Combined Repatriation Executive.

Monthly Statistical Report on Personnel Employed in DP operations in Germany

Report for period ended 21 October 1945

1. <u>Classification of employees on payroll</u>	<u>UNRRA employees</u>	<u>DP Team employees</u>	<u>Voluntary Agencies</u>
Total for operation	4,225	556	245
(a) Total team personnel	3,369	240	21
Director	275	-	-
Deputy Director	240	1	1
Principal Welfare Officer	337	3	5
Assistant Welfare Officer	183	5	5
Medical Officer	302	21	1
Assistant Medical Officer	-	1	-
Nurse	342	13	-
Administrative Officer	49	4	1
Warehouse Officer	217	19	-
Supply Officer	277	11	1
Messing Officer	174	6	-
Transport Officer	5	6	-
Administrative Assistant	47	4	-
Secretary	175	27	-
Clerk Typist	25	4	-
Driver	606	30	-
Cook	55	3	-
Mechanic	1	6	-
Clerk	4	17	-
Interpreter	-	21	-
Unclassified (MMLA)	47	4	7
Others (dentist, billeting)	8	34	-
(b) Total of number at District Hqs. including field supervisors	318	16	10
(c) Total number at Zone Hqs.	286	11	210+
(d) Total number at Central Tracing Bureau	34	36	-
(e) Total number of others at Central Hqs.	153	64	4
(f) Total number at Staging Center (Karlsruhe)	65	189	-

+ Includes 142 persons in U.K. Zone for which no breakdown is available.

2. Classification of Employees
by nationalities

Total for Operation	4,225	no figures available	13xxx
(a) U.S.	922		1
U.K. (including Canadian, Australian, etc.,	1,030		-
French	1,008		14
Belgian	599		-
Dutch	315		-
Polish	90		59
Norwegian	30		-
Czech	45		1
Yugoslavian	12		*
Brazilian	20		-
Colombian	5		-
Unknown (including stateless)	25		11
Others (Mexico, Greek, Cuban, Luxembourg)	124++		8

++ Includes 72 in British Zone for whom no information is available.

+++ Voluntary Agency personnel by nationality covers U.S. Zone only; no figures available for British or French Zones.

3. It is reported from the British Zone that approval in principle to the employment of Voluntary Agencies under the sponsorship of UNRRA has been reached, with certain conditions as to detail.
4. The PW and DP Division in the British Zone has also estimated the UNRRA teams which, in its judgment, will or will not be capable of assuming responsibility for the internal administration of assembly centers and camps.

	<u>Capable</u>	<u>Not Capable</u>
1 Corps District	49	6
8 Corps District	20	3
30 Corps District	31	21

5. The position of UNRRA in relation to other relief detachments in the British Zone is as follows:

<u>Corps District</u>	<u>Mil. Gov.</u> <u>R. Dets.</u>	<u>DPACCS</u>	<u>UNRRA</u>	<u>BRC</u> <u>Relief</u> <u>Secs</u>	<u>Assembly</u> <u>Centers</u>
1	17	36	61	9	85
8	4	15	23	9	26
30	29	4	52	29	91

SECTION V

ALLIED LIAISON OFFICERS

A. ALLIED LIAISON OFFICERS IN THE U.S. ZONE

<u>1. Officers</u>	<u>HQ. OMG</u>	<u>EMD</u>	<u>WMD</u>	<u>Berlin</u>	<u>USFA</u>	<u>Total</u>
Belgium	4	4	6	1	1	16
Czechoslovakia	4	6	3	-	2	15
Dutch	4	5	6	2	1	18
French	7	7	11	-	-	25
Greece	1	1	-	-	-	2
Italian	-	2	2	-	-	4
Luxembourgers	-	1	-	-	-	1
Norwegians	4	1	-	-	-	5
Danish	1	-	1	-	-	2
Polish - Warsaw	8	9	7	-	-	24
Polish - London	6	6	28	-	-	40
Russian	16	13	15	-	-	44
Yugoslavs	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>12</u>
	59	58	81	3	7	208

2. Enlisted Men

Belgium	2	-	-	-	-	2
Czechoslovakia	1	1	-	-	-	2
Dutch	3	-	-	-	-	3
French	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poles, Warsaw	2	1	2	-	-	5
Poles, London	2	-	-	-	-	2
Russians	2	1	-	-	-	3
Yugoslavs	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>
	13	4	2			19

B. ALLIED LIAISON OFFICERS IN THE BRITISH ZONE

The number of Belgian, Czech, Italian, Netherlands and Yugoslav Liaison Officers have been reduced and action taken further to reduce the number of French Liaison Officers.

The remaining Liaison Officers of these Nationalities will be re-deployed and, with the exception of a few to be retained as Repatriation Officials, will all be concerned with the tracing of their missing Nationals.

SECTION VI

STATISTICAL TABLES AND NOTES

DISPLACED PERSONS OUTSIDE CAMPS (British Zone)

As the result of a check made by Corps Districts, the following table shows the numbers of DP's discovered outside camps in 8 and 39 Corps.

(a) 50% of those shown by 30 Corps wish to be repatriated.

(b) Those of 8 Corps who wish to be repatriated are shown in Column (c) of the table.

1 Corps District have not yet completed their check. Numbers will be published as soon as they are received.

Nationality	8 Corps		30 Corps.	Total of (b) & (d)
	TOTAL	Wishing Re- patriation.		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
1. RUSSIANS	2,334	333	2,875	5,209
2. ITALIANS	660	60	993	1,653
3. YUGOSLAVS	2,315	361	1,904	4,219
4. GREEKS	147	10	54	201
5. POLES	10,983	2,999	18,397	29,380
6. DUTCH	1,727	314	2,392	4,119
7. BELGIAN	504	85	299	803
8. FRENCH	252	75	152	404
9. NORWEGIANS	256	16	53	309
10. RUMANIAN	2,843	496	334	3,177
11. BALTICS	7,019	660	3,368	10,387
12. SWISS	633	57	361	994
13. SIAM	6	2	-	6
14. USA	436	256	36	472
15. CZECHS	1,354	298	875	2,229
16. HUNGARIANS	846	437	1,365	2,211
17. AUSTRIAN	1,453	463	43	1,496
18. BRITISH & DOMINION	233	81	36	269
19. CENTRAL & S. AMERICA	456	259	27	483
20. TARTAR	-	-	1	1
21. CHINESE	60	17	-	60
22. PERUVIANS	-	-	2	2
23. SPANIARDS	117	38	11	128
24. SWEDES	258	30	10	268
25. BULGARIANS	119	15	39	158
26. JAPANESE	11	3	-	11
27. DANISH	1,671	189	84	1,755
28. FINNS	157	23	19	176
29. SYRIANS	3	-	19	22
30. ARABS	-	-	3	3
31. PALESTINIANS	-	-	3	3
32. AFGHAN	-	-	2	2
33. ICELANDERS	15	6	1	16
34. GERMAN POW	-	-	1,864	1,864
35. PWX	-	-	451	451
36. ALBANIANS	33	17	1	34
37. TURKS	-	-	1	1
38. ARMENIANS	4	-	1	5
39. CHILEAN	-	-	1	1
40. PERSIANS	52	15	18	70
41. Undetermined	1,787	93	1,336	3,123
TOTALS	38,744	7,708	37,431	76,175

OPERATIONS IN OTHER COUNTRIES

1. BELGIUM

- a) The total number of Belgians repatriated as of 24 October was 289,236 from the following points of origin:

From Germany	254,902
From Russia	4,711
From France	13,440
From United Kingdom	14,704
From Switzerland	1,479

The Belgian repatriates are classified as follows:

Political prisoners	9,224
PW's	63,854
DP's	186,735

A total of 17,965 Belgians have been repatriated by air.

- b) As of 24 October, 624,712 French, 60,927 Dutch and 51,748 others have passed through Belgian Reception Centers.
- c) The number of Western Europeans who passed through Belgian Reception Centers during the fortnight ending October totals 2,649 and is broken down as follows:

	<u>Week end. 7 October</u>	<u>Week end 15 October</u>
Belgians :	679	676
French	629	220
Dutch	157	288

Of the above mentioned total, 2 were political prisoners, 38 PW's, 828 DP's and 487 unclassified.

- d) Displaced Persons Inside Camps in Belgium as of 24 October 1945.

Belgians	122	Latvians	6
French	223	Greeks	116
Dutch	35	Swiss	20
Luxembourgers	5	Albanians	2
Egyptians	4	Spaniards	35
Russians	211	Portuguese	4
+ Poles	30	Swiss	29
Czechs	149	Germans/Austrians	26
Yugoslavs	29	Bulgarians	1
Norwegians	1	Hungarians	2
Danish	1	Undetermined	17
Italians	17		
Icelander	1		

TOTAL - 1,086

- + Approximately 1,650 Polish coalminers who were imported from Germany and who proved unsatisfactory for work in Belgium have been sent back to Germany.

148 claimants to British and U.S. citizenships are now being cared for in Chateau Lamber, Brussels (HQ L of C responsibility) pending verification of claims.

2. DENMARK

The number of displaced persons still in Denmark on 10 October was as follows: 15 Belgians, 470 Bessarabians, 38 Czechs, 18 Firms, 19 French, 25 Dutch, 656 Estonians, 634 Latvians, 1482 Lithuanians, 19 Norwegians, 5,735 Poles, 132 Roumanians, 60 Russians, estimated 200,000 Germans, 511 Hungarians, 331 Austrians and 89 undetermined.

3. FRANCE

a) The Ministry of PDR reports that as of 22 October 1,550,283 French nationals had been repatriated, of whom 154,426 had returned by air. This is based on the total figure of 15 September, which included both those returning in organized movements and self-repatriates. Between that date and 22 October an additional 13,983 were brought back in organized air, overland and sea movements. It is not believed that the figures for that period will be notably increased by "trekkers", since the self-repatriation of French nationals has virtually ceased.

b) As of 24 October the total daily reception capacity of centers operated by the Ministry of PDR was 5,000. This was distributed between four cities as follows: Paris 1,500, Strasbourg 1,500, Marseilles 1,000 and Valenciennes 1,000. The daily repatriation rate during the two weeks prior to 22 October was approximately 450.

c) Between 6 and 22 October approximately 22,000 Poles were returned to Poland from France by train. A new schedule, continuing from 26 October to end of November, calls for the movement of 8 trainloads of Poles to Poland, each train carrying approximately 1,500. Of the 95,000 Poles now requiring repatriation from France, 67,500 are estimated to be displaced persons. Of this number 15,000 are in camps and the remainder are working outside of camps. The latter group will probably not be repatriated before the spring of 1946.

d) It is anticipated that all Yugoslavs will have been returned to their homes from France by the end of October. The movement schedule provides that 4 trains carrying approximately 1,000 each are to leave France between 23 and 31 October. The trains are routed through Italy via Annemasse.

e) Over 17,000 Italian cooperators were moved out of France to Italy between 4 September and 21 October. It has been planned to repatriate a further 2,500 Italians by the end of October.

f) The 9,266 Germans reported in France include both internees and DP's. The total number of DP's is 1,790, of whom 275 are to be returned to the Russian Zone, 540 to the U.S. Zone, Western Military District, and 975 to the British Zone. The 7,476 internees are to be returned as follows: 600 to the Russian Zone, 376 to the U.S. Zone, Eastern Military District, 3,300 to the U.S. Zone, Western Military District, and 3,200 to the British Zone.

g) The total number of non-French nationals awaiting repatriation from France was reported to be 166,940 as of 19 October. Of this total, 62% are DP's, 18% prisoners of war, 15% in labor battalions and the remaining 5 % internees. Approximately 115,000 are scheduled to be repatriated by the end of December 1945.

A breakdown by nationality follows:

France cont.g. Displaced Persons in France as of 19 October 1945

	<u>DP's</u>	<u>Labor Battalions</u>	<u>PW's</u>	<u>Internees</u>	<u>Total</u>
Austrians			6,000(a)		6,000
Bulgarians	100		200(a)		300
Czechs	10,000(b)				10,000
Germans	1,790			7,476	9,266
Hungarians	550		16,000(a)		16,550
Italians	13,500(c)		1,500(d)	900	15,900
Poles	67,500	21,500(b)	6,500		95,500
Rumanians	450		600		1,050
Russians	5,300(g)				5,300
Yugoslavs	200	4,474			4,674
Others	2,400(h)				2,400
	101,790	25,974	30,800	8,376	166,940

- a) Responsibility of Provost Marshall
- b) Estimated number of scattered displaced persons.
- c) In camps except for 1,000 scattered.
- d) Responsibility of French authorities
- e) Former members of French Army.
- f) Includes 13,000 employed by the U.S. Military as guards, etc.
- g) Includes 300 in hospital in Marseilles and 5,000 scattered.
- h) Includes 1,200 portable hospital cases

4. ITALY

The total number of DP's in camps in Italy as of 23 October was 24,906. The following is a nationality breakdown:

Albanians	432	Maltese	866
Belgians	81	Palestinians	401
Czechs	118	Russians	279
Danes	2	Poles	5,947
Dutch	53	Yugoslavs	6,294
Esthonians	26	Stateless	4,365
French	273	Austrians	319
Greeks	2,098	Hungarians	420
Swiss	5	Roumanians	248
Lithuanians	144	Germans	116
		Unclassified	2,419

5. NORWAY

a) A small number of Norwegians and Danes were repatriated from Land Hessen-Nassau during the week ended 22 September, under arrangements accomplished by the Norwegian Liaison Officer at USFET.

b) Up to 6 October 1945, 249,000 Germans had been evacuated from Norway.

c) Negotiations have been opened with the Polish Mission in Stockholm for the repatriation of Polish Nationals from Norway through Sweden, in the event of shortage of shipping for their direct repatriation. The return of Polish refugees from Sweden to Poland has now commenced at the rate of 200 daily.

6. NETHERLANDS - As of 22 October, 302,000 Netherlands DP's had been repatriated. Of the 140,000 Jews who were in Holland in 1940, 80% have been exterminated by the Germans. Of the remaining 20%, 25,000 have so far been registered in Holland.

THE CENTRAL TRACING BUREAU

The Central Tracing Bureau and Central Records Office, set up late in April 1945 by decision of SHAEF, have developed rapidly under the tremendous and continuously increasing pressure for these related special services. After an initial period of operation under SHAEF, and then under the combined Displaced Persons Executive, the Tracing Bureau came under direct UNRRA administration on October 1, 1945.

Functions

The functions of the Central Tracing Bureau, with its Central Records Office are:

- (1) to locate and analyze all records in Germany concerning displaced persons, turning over to the Allied Governments concerned such as may be of interest and keeping the others on file;
- (2) to promote the development of National Tracing Bureaus in order that enquiries originating in a given country may be met locally if possible;
- (3) to develop the system of records at headquarters in order to meet as many enquiries as possible;
- (4) to work with Zonal Tracing Bureaus in Germany for the pursuit of necessary field tracing.

The Central Tracing Bureau will accept enquiries from all United Nations nationals seeking relatives or friends believed to be in Germany. It does not accept enquiries from Germans, except those who have been given the status of assimilated United Nations displaced persons because of persecution on racial, religious or political grounds.

The Bureau is now accepting enquiries from Displaced persons in Germany who are seeking relatives outside Germany. The flow in both directions is increasing rapidly.

Central Tracing Policy Board

Recognizing the importance of a coordinated tracing program, the Allied Control Authority have recently established, under the authority of the Displaced Persons and Prisoners of War Directorate, a Central Tracing Policy Board composed of representatives of the Military Commanders of the four Occupation Zones. UNRRA has been invited to operate the Central Tracing Bureau under the General policy direction of the Board. The Bureau is to serve as a clearing house between National Tracing Bureaus and the four Zonal Bureaus. The close working relationship which such a plan makes possible should be reflected in a higher proportion of tracing successes, a decrease in the time taken in field searching and the maximum use of all available tracing methods.

Work in the Zones

Field search in the four zones is vital to the success of the Bureau, but it is of necessity time-consuming. Thus many thousands of enquiries already processed in the Central Tracing Bureau are at any given moment being worked on by the zones concerned.

In the British Zone, UNRRA personnel are working under the direction of the Search Bureau, Main Headquarters, Control Commission for Germany (BE). In the French Zone, field search at present is organized by the military authorities without participation by UNRRA personnel. At the request of USFET, UNRRA is operating the Tracing Bureau in the American Zone.

The Soviet Zone has established a Zonal Tracing Bureau in Berlin under the direction of Major Gregorian.

National Tracing Bureaus

A mutually helpful relationship is being built up between the Central Tracing Bureau and the officially recognized Tracing Bureau in each country. The national bureau may be a private agency recognized by the government as the central organization for canalizing enquiries within that country, as in the case of the British Red Cross and the U.S. Central Location Index, or it may be a Government Department such as the Sous-Direction des Fichiers et Statistiques in the French Ministry for Prisoners of War, Deportees and Refugees.

At the request of the Central Tracing Bureau, National Tracing Bureaus are publicizing the fact that persons wishing to trace relatives in Germany should correspond with them and not direct with the Central Tracing Bureau. In a majority of cases the answer to the enquiry will be found in the records of the National Tracing Bureau, so that only the remaining fraction will need to be forwarded to the Central Tracing Bureau.

The Central Tracing Bureau in turn will find in its files the answers to a certain number of these enquiries and will pass on to the Zonal Bureaus only that fraction which requires field search and which needs to have every clue followed until a positive result has been obtained.

The main aim of all concerned with the tracing program must be to prevent duplication by using every possible means of routing enquiries through National Tracing Bureaus. Only when their records and local search do not produce a result should the enquiry be forwarded to the Central Tracing Bureau for further action. At present, there is continuous contact between the Central Bureau and about sixteen National Tracing Bureaus, but far too many enquiries still come directly to the Central Bureau without having been cleared locally, indicating that National Tracing Bureaus need to give far better publicity within their own countries to the plan of operations outlined above. Obviously, results would be obtained more quickly by the Central Tracing Bureau if it had to handle only those enquiries which require its centralized procedures.

International Field of Enquiries

The conception of UNRRA as an international organization is markedly illustrated in the Central Tracing Bureau. Up to date, enquiries have been received from 22 countries for persons of 61 different nationalities and very many stateless persons. With regard to the flow of enquiries from Germany to the rest of the world, the Bureau has already handled requests from displaced persons in Germany for news of relatives in the Baltic States, Canada, China, Russia, South Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States and numerous Latin American countries.

Within the Central Tracing Bureau itself, the same diversity prevails. Its present staff includes nationals of 13 countries, who all-together master a knowledge of 19 languages in addition to English. All correspondence concerning field tracing in the French and Russian Zones is carried on in those languages, and the language of the respective country is used in dealing with countries other than Germany.

New Developments

Special attention has been given during the past month to the development of the Records Section, which is collecting all available records concerning displaced persons in Germany that indicate location, proof of death, place of burial, etc. Working materials include hospital records, wage records, grave locations, death documents, imprisonment and punishment records. Important information on the location of displaced persons outside camps is now being collated from lists compiled in connection with registration for food ration cards. From these sources, the Records Section is card-indexing the information which shows the known locations of the living and proof of death of the deceased, thus providing a vital link in the chain of tracing procedure. After processing, these records will be passed on to the Governments interested, or in the case of stateless persons or persons of doubtful or unknown nationality, carefully filed in the Records Section.

Methods of Mass Search are also being greatly extended. A DP Camp List Exchange plan is in operation whereby lists of displaced persons, both enquirers and persons sought for, are sent in from the Assembly Centers. These lists are then duplicated for distribution to all camps, where they are posted so that the displaced persons themselves can consult them. The radio and the press are being used more extensively in the search for persons whose last address is not known or not given. Daily half-hour broadcasts over the Frankfurt-Luxembourg-Munich network give the names of persons being looked for, and are eagerly listened to in Assembly Centers. The most intensive use of the press so far is through a Polish weekly, distributed throughout the American Zone, which lists the names of persons sought for whom identifying data are inadequate.

It is planned to expand projects of these types, since all three methods of Mass Search already have proved valuable channels for bringing displaced persons into touch with their relatives and friends in other parts of Germany and in outside countries.

An expert on child welfare has recently been assigned to the specialized work of tracing relatives of the large number of unaccompanied children and orphans found in Germany. This is an important part of the Central Tracing Bureau's work since search must be made both within Germany and outside, in the hope of re-establishing contact between the children and their parents or, failing that, with near or distant relatives. Finally, closer attention is being given to the Bureau's statistics by the establishment of a Statistics Section which will bring together figures to form the basis for evaluation of the entire tracing service, with a view to improving procedures. The Section will also collect figures and other information useful in interpreting the service to the general public, so that it may be used to the fullest possible extent.

Development

Last week a man came into the Central Tracing Bureau at UNRRA Headquarters for German operations. One of the dozens of personal callers of different nationalities who come in every day, he was a German Jew, anxious to get into touch with his daughter who had fled to England before the war and with whom he had completely lost contact. Three days earlier the Tracing Bureau had an enquiry from the daughter, who was living in England, married to a Canadian, and eagerly seeking news of her father.

This kind of happy ending unfortunately cannot be provided in every case. But to provide a definite answer to every enquiry, even if it is a proof of death, and to find that answer as rapidly as possible, is the fundamental aim of the Central Tracing Bureau.

The outstanding problems now are to build and gear an effective organization to deal with present and future demands for service, and to perfect channels of communication between National Tracing Bureaus and Zonal Bureaus on the one hand and the Central Tracing Bureau on the other, so that overlapping and loss of time may be reduced to a minimum and the utmost use may be made of the common pool of information and resources.

As the entire service for locating missing United Nations displaced persons becomes better known, the daily volume of enquiries at all levels will expand. Thus growing demands will be made on the Central Tracing Bureau itself. In the last week of September, the average daily intake stood at 673 pieces of mail. In October, this figure rose to 1,365, with an all-time high on one day of 2,026 letters. Next month's figure cannot be estimated, but it is certain to show a further increase.

The Central Tracing Bureau at times is hard pressed to match this increase with staff, space and equipment. The evolution of time-saving methods and the generally increased efficiency of the staff, plus constant additions in personnel, all contribute to the development of an efficient instrument for meeting demands on the tracing service.

The demand for a tracing service is a tragic aftermath of the war which is in volume entirely independent of UNRRA, but help for the people concerned is quite obviously an UNRRA responsibility. The inevitable increase in enquiries received by the Central Tracing Bureau as its functions become better known is not something which the Central Tracing Bureau or UNRRA itself can control. The vital human service requested in those letters is something only the Central Tracing Bureau can give.

31 October 1945

HEADQUARTERS, U. S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER
Office of Military Government (U. S. Zone)
Displaced Persons Branch

GE-DP 383.7 (0.641)

22 October 1945

SUBJECT: Report on Conditions in Assembly Centers for Jewish Displaced Persons

TO : Chief of Staff, Headquarters, United States Forces, European Theater,
APO 757, U. S. Army

1. Reference is made to report, same heading, to Chief of Staff, Headquarters, United States Forces, European Theater, dated 16 September 1945.

2. This present report is based on field trips made between 1 - 17 October 1945 to various assembly centers and towns in Bavaria and Czechoslovakia, U. S. Zone. Appendix 'A' deals with conditions in German communities.

3. Generally speaking, much improvement in conditions has occurred within the past several weeks. Steps have been taken to relieve the overcrowded conditions. Some improvement in food is noticeable. The supply problem is beginning to be solved, particularly as regards clothing, blankets, fuel. Frequent inspections are being made and a general tendency can be observed among officers of all ranks concerned with this problem to deal with it in the spirit desired by the Theater Commander. The alleviation of the situation is under way but it should be stressed that continuing and constant attention is called for and that several aspects of the situation still need further consideration.

4. As regards housing considerable improvement in the previously overcrowded situation has been secured by making Fahrenwald (Wolfratshausen) and Deggendorf all-Jewish camps, by adding a number of private houses to the camps in Faldafing and Landsberg and by opening a Jewish DP hospital in the village of Faldafing to which the Faldafing camp hospital has now been moved. However, while considerable improvement has thus been obtained, more remains to be done along such lines. At Faldafing, where the total census averages about 4,400, some 400 have been transferred to Fahrenwald, 27 houses in the village are occupied by between 500 - 600 people and 10 additional houses have been requisitioned, but not yet occupied. However, the number of people in the camp proper should be cut still further. Some rooms still contain as many as 25 and the wooden barracks, whose conditions have been referred to in the previous report, have been only partly evacuated. Additional houses in the village should be requisitioned, perhaps another 25. At Landsberg, with some 5,000 residents, some people have been transferred to Fahrenwald, a group of houses in the town are now occupied by 450 and 3 additional houses have been requisitioned. The third floors in the casernes are still occupied, but it is planned to install new water pipes so as to do away with objections to the use of these floors, since the space is required. However, some wooden barracks are still being used and in some casernes crowded conditions still obtain, with 12 - 14 in a room, in some cases two to a bed because of lack of space for additional beds. On the whole the camp itself should have its number of residents decreased by a further 500 by the requisitioning of additional houses in the town. Some 800 non-Jewish Hungarians, formerly resident in the camp have been transferred and 200 Hungarian Jews have been returned to Hungary, but on 1 October some 120 non-Jewish Poles remained. It would be advisable to transfer these also, if such action has not already taken place. It should be stated that the shelter situation at Landsberg has definitely been improved. At the all-Jewish hospital at St. Ottilien and at the tubercular hospital at Gauthing the housing situation is satisfactory. The same can be said for the new all-Jewish camp at Fahrenwald where there now are 1,894 residents, the number gradually being increased by transfers from other camps and by admission of DPs from German communities. The maximum capacity here is 3,200 and the physical layout is excellent, affording possibilities for family units. The housing situation at Deggendorf, with 1,000 residents, is also satisfactory. With the removal of some 300 Yugoslavs, it will now be possible to cut down the numbers of occupants in some slightly overcrowded rooms and to evacuate those wooden barracks

unsuitable for use in the winter. It should be noted that a new assembly center is in the process of being established by the Commanding General, XV Corps, at Furth for Jewish DPs of the XV Corps area, to which DPs in the XII Corps area will also be admitted when the latter area is absorbed by XV Corps. This project, at which an UNRRA team is already at work and which should soon be ready for occupancy, consists of a group of 50 houses including 100 4-room units with a maximum capacity of 1,000. Another 50 houses in the same area can be made available, if necessary, bringing the potential capacity to 2,000. This project has many points of advantage: opportunity for normal family life, possibilities of small truck gardening in proper season, possibilities for employment by the many U. S. Army units in the Furth-Nurnberg area, buildings available for handicraft shops and a central mess and recreation hall - all in all, an opportunity for normal living. Furniture, bedding, stoves, fuel have been requisitioned and the personal interest evinced by the Commanding General, XV Corps, will undoubtedly assure the early availability of this project for occupancy.

5. As regards emigration desires, the situation remains the same, with the overwhelming majority wishing to go to Palestine as soon as possible. A minority wish to go to the U. S., the U. K., the British Dominions and South American countries, largely because of the presence of relatives in these lands. The only exception is the Deggendorf camp where two factors exist not true of any other camp: the average age is 50, with 350 being over 60, and 700 of the 1,000 residents are of German Jewish origin. However, even here a registration indicates that while the greatest single number, 209, wish to the U. S., the second largest group, 170 are anxious to immigrate to Palestine. Generally speaking, the age level in all other camps is in the lower 30's with a very large number in the 20's. Some 811 children under 18 are at Fahrenwald and 56 children under 14 are at Deggendorf.

6. As regards food, the situation has improved. The caloric content varies in the different camps between 2000 - 3000. However, the same complaints are voiced as to the lack of balance in the diet, an overabundance of bread and potatoes and a lack of foods rich in proteins, minerals and fats. Desires are expressed for more fruits, vegetables, fresh meat, cheese, butter, fresh milk and eggs, sugar. At Deggendorf the caloric content is between 2000 and 2500, but the diet is starchy and because of the large percentage of the aged and ill more food, better balanced, is needed. This has been promised during a recent inspection by XII Corps medical officers. At Fahrenwald the large number of children get the same ration as adults. Their diet, as well as that of the hospitalized patients, should receive special consideration. At the newly established Jewish DP hospital in the village of Feldefing, formerly a PW hospital, the Feldefing camp has been supplementing the rations since the former PW ration allowance system has not yet been changed. However, the G-5 officer at XX Corps has indicated the situation will be immediately investigated and corrected. In those areas where German civilians receive a portion of their bread allowance in white bread, the same provision should be made for residents of DP assembly centers. This should certainly be the case for children, the aged and the sick. It was too soon to see the effects of the new directive concerning food, recently issued by Headquarters, USFET. However, certain doubts and fears have been expressed by UNRRA personnel in charge of camps and by camp DP leaders concerning AG L/O 430, Headquarters, USFET, subject: Feeding United Nations Displaced Persons in Approved Camps and Centers in the U. S. Zone of Germany, dated 18 September 1945. These fears are the following: 1) Since Red Cross parcels will be the main source of food supply, the diet will be unbalanced. 2) Since the Red Cross parcels contain identical items, the diet will very quickly become monotonous and unappetizing, the variety of possible prepared food dishes being so strictly limited. 3) It will be impossible to continue the Kosher Kitchens installed for observant Jews at Feldefing, Landsberg, Fahrenwald and St. Ottilien, urgently needed for the large percentage of orthodox Jews. Such Kosher Kitchens require that live animals be provided for ritual slaughtering. 4) No special provision is made for children, the aged, the sick and the pregnant. 5) Canned foods instead of fresh meat, milk, vegetables, etc. does away with a major factor needed for the restoration to health of people who have suffered from malnutrition under the Germans for several years. 6) The inability to draw on indigenous foods makes the problem of transportation of food more critical. 7) Administration is difficult since thousands of Red Cross parcels must regularly be counted, opened, sorted and thousands of individual tin cans must be opened and lumped together. It might be that this directive,

which increases the caloric content to 2300 for all DPs, will, in the long run prove to be a serious obstacle to efforts being expended to improve the food situation. It might be well to reconsider the question and, in any event, the effects of this new policy should be most carefully watched and regular periodic surveys made, for here lies a potential danger to the entire program. Already at Landsberg a deterioration has been evidenced in most recent days, particularly as regards butter, barley, flour, lack of white bread for hospital patients, together with an increase in potatoes and black bread.

7. As regards clothing, the supply problem seems to be on its way to solution. Supplies have either already arrived in camps in sufficient quantity or are in the process of arriving or requisitions have been approved and arrangements are being made to pick up the clothes. At Feldafing the winter clothing supply has just arrived. At Landsberg clothing and shoes are coming in daily. At St. Ottilien the requisitions had been approved and the order was to have been picked up at the depot within a week. (A sewing machine could be used to advantage at St. Ottilien for the repair of clothing) At Fahrenwald the latter was true also, with some clothing having already arrived. At Deggendorf a great need existed for trousers, shirts, winter underwear and sweaters, shoes for all and especially women and children and overcoats for women and children. These items had been requisitioned several times, the last requisition having been submitted 2 weeks prior to the visit by this officer. At Gauthing a need exists for overcoats, suits, shoes and warm underwear. Children's and infants' clothing are critical items in these camps where children are to be found and the supply does not seem to be readily available.

8. As regards furniture and bedding, general improvement can also be seen. Blankets are arriving, with Feldafing already having an adequate supply of blankets and bedding. At Landsberg, Deggendorf, Fahrenwald and St. Ottilien, some additional blankets have arrived, but more are needed to average the required 3 per capita. These have been requisitioned. More beds and other items of furniture are needed and have been requisitioned for the newly requisitioned houses at Feldafing and Landsberg, with the latter needing also more mattresses or sacks for straw. At Deggendorf 150 metal hospital beds are needed, as well as additional mattresses, for the sick and old.

9. Fuel is arriving within the camps. Wood cutting programs by DPs have been instituted, with 200 DPs thus engaged at Feldafing, some 75 at Landsberg, 81 at Fahrenwald. Power saws will be available at all camps. In addition 150 tons of coal have arrived at Landsberg, some coal and wood at St. Ottilien, 60 tons at Feldafing camp with 100 more to come, 500 tons at Fahrenwald plus 30 tons of coke, enough coal at Deggendorf for the hospital and wood will be available. The coal is intended for the various hospitals within the camps and for cooking purposes. For general heating wood will be used. Additional stoves are needed in some camps - 1,500 stoves have been requisitioned for Landsberg, 20 are needed at St. Ottilien. Tin is needed for stove pipes at Landsberg where the pipes can be made by the DPs in their metal shop. Glass is also needed here for the repair of windows. At Gauthing 8 tons of coal arrive weekly for cooking purposes and laundry. The wood being chopped by 25 residents is insufficient for general heating purposes. Since this is a tubercular hospital where few of the patients can engage in a wood-cutting program, consideration should be given to the fuel requirements here.

10. Medical attention continues to be excellent. Medical personnel, largely DPs and in some cases Germans, are first-rate and medical supplies are adequate. (Feminine hormones are needed at Feldafing for some 30 castrated men and are unobtainable in the Third Army area) Gynecological instruments are needed at Feldafing hospital. Additional supplies for prosthesis are required at St. Ottilien - artificial limbs. At least one ambulance is needed badly by the St. Ottilien hospital. Additional penicillin and sulfa drugs are asked for at Deggendorf and Feldafing. There continues to be a lack of dental supplies at Landsberg, Feldafing, Gauthing, but the Office of the Theater Surgeon is now investigating this matter. Some method should be devised also whereby eyeglasses may be obtained. Some camps have already started programs of immunization and examination for T. B. Instructors should be issued and supplies of serum made available for an immediate compulsory immunization program for all camps and hospitals. In addition every DP should be examined for T. B. since it is likely that concentration camp life has made of many, incipient T. B. cases which could be checked if discovered now. Such cases could be moved to Gauthing. It is understood from the Jewish Agency for Palestine that

Sweden is willing to admit a certain number of T. B. adults and Switzerland a certain number of T. B. children under 18. A further suggestion is made that German hospitals in Bavaria be checked for Jewish DP patients so that these might be transferred to the hospitals at Feldafing or St. Ottilien, where psychological factors could aid in restoration to health.

11. Sanitation conditions have improved. Camps and residents present cleaner appearance. Badly needed supplies are beginning to arrive. St. Ottilien has just received soda, soap and other articles of sanitation. Soap, brushes, brooms and toilet paper have arrived at Feldafing. Requisitioned items are still needed: at Landsberg, line and disinfectants, brooms, brushes, mops, buckets, soap, toilet paper, toilet articles: at Fahrenwald, brushes, brooms, mops, buckets (requisition returned, items marked "not available"): at Deggendorf, soap, brushes, buckets, mops: at Gauting, requisition returned, marked "not available". Toilet articles and amenities for the individual are generally needed.

12. The work program has been further developed and more DPs are now engaged in some useful activity. Reference has already been made to the wood cutting and chopping program. New shops are planned or have already started in most camps. At Landsberg among the new enterprises are 3 additional tailor shops and 1 automobile shop. At St. Ottilien in addition to office and kitchen workers, DPs are being trained as nurses, X-ray, pharmacist and laboratory assistants. At Feldafing about 1,000 work and a laundry to be opened in two weeks will engage a number more. At Fahrenwald the work program includes barber shops, shoe shop, metal-working shops, carpenter shop, automobile shop, painters, kitchen workers, woodcutters and a group of cleaners of camp premises. Deggendorf has shoe repairing and barber shops. The first four above mentioned installations also have DP police corps. Much more remains to be done along such lines. Installations now without work programs have plans for such programs; those operating work programs plan expansion in order to engage more people in productive occupation. What is needed in all camps is an adequate supply of machines, tools and raw materials.

13. Education and recreation programs are developing but need further attention. An excellent Yiddish newspaper has been started by the Central Committee of the Liberated Jews of Bavaria, located in Munich, and 15,000 copies of the first issue have been distributed gratis in the camps. A "Peoples University" was started on 4 October 1945 at Landsberg with courses offered by DP instructors (with no text books available) in biology, political economy, philosophy, Zionism, with over 100 students registered. A goodly number are enrolled in manual training courses, taking shop instruction by DP teachers in carpentry, metal work, radio, electricity, nurses aids, dental and laboratory assistants, shoe repair. A camp newspaper is soon to appear as is the case at Feldafing where a similar but less developed vocational training program is in effect. Here a dramatics group is organized and a band is planned but musical instruments are lacking. Each block of houses boasts of a day room and a number of radios are now on hand. At St. Ottilien there are school classes for children, including a kindergarten, which needs toys and educational materials. Literary evenings are held for adults. The St. Ottilien DP orchestra gives concerts for its own and neighboring camps and hospitals. Fahrenwald has organized a kindergarten and children's school and courses for adults in English, Hebrew, music, typing, nurses aides and health and beauty as well as school of 80 students learning how to drive and service automobiles. The program also includes vocational training courses, a dramatics group, concerts, dances and some athletics. Deggendorf has concerts, dances, a dramatics group which stages shows, a lounge, and radios have been promised. The former Commanding General, Third Army, has ordered projectors and screens to be made available for Fahrenwald and Feldafing as has the Commanding General, 83rd Division for Deggendorf. What is required for almost all installations are the following: projectors, screens and films, phonographs and records, radios, additional books (both text books and library books, especially in Hebrew and Yiddish), athletic equipment, such as ping-pong sets, soccer and volleyballs, footballs, boxing gloves, musical instruments for the organizing of bands. It is also felt that many young people would welcome a program of calisthenics, drill and marching if arrangements could be made whereby U. S. Army personnel could act as instructors.

14. Religious activities continue to be well conducted under the guidance of a council of 12 DP rabbis, who form a department in the Central Committee of the Liberated Jews of Bavaria. Academies of religious learning are conducted at Landsberg, Fahrenwald, Feldafing and St. Ottilien. Kosher Kitchens are supervised

at these 4 camps. The mass cemeteries are being put in order. A central registration for marriages is being organized. In this latter connection questions are asked as to proper procedure for marriage among DPs and clarifying instructions are needed. At present the couple to be married appears before a rabbi for the religious ceremony. Information is asked for also concerning registration of births.

15. Morale and discipline are always factors to be considered among people living in camps which at its best constitutes abnormal living, particularly when such people are former inmates of German concentration camps where law and order meant Nazi law and order. Added is the factor of much idle time. In view of all this the number of undesirable incidents among Jewish DPs is amazingly low and is a source of gratification. Morale has been considerably lifted by the personal appearances made in DP camps by the Theater Commander and by the publicized expressions of his generous spirit, as well as by the personal interest evinced recently by the Third Army Commander, Commanding Generals of the Corps and Divisions concerned and by the local Commanding Officers. Even more improvement in morale and discipline can be obtained by placing more responsibility upon local DP camp committees, by drawing them more into the problems of camp management and granting them more autonomy - a practice suggested by our American philosophy of democracy - by further encouragement to the Central Committee of the Liberated Jews of Bavaria in its various useful functions, and by expansion of the work and leisure time programs as suggested in paragraphs 12 and 13 above. The removal of armed guards, except for night security the lifting of the pass system, the removal of "off-limits" restrictions on German towns and villages have all contributed toward raising morale, as have, of course, the improvement in the clothing supply. Morale could be given a further boost by the early instituting of an easy workable method whereby these people could communicate by mail with relatives in other camps and in foreign lands. New situations have been recently created by the discovery by some residents of camps that children or/and wives are still alive in Poland or the Baltic countries. A great humanitarian work could be wrought by the establishment of a procedure whereby these remnants of families could be re-united within our DP camps. Recent and continuing events in Poland preclude a desire for re-union there. The Jewish DPs, the remnants of millions of Jews exterminated by the Nazis, would like to be permitted to send an official observer or representative to the forthcoming War Crimes Trial at Nurnberg. It would be a dramatic symbol that justice is being done to those who suffered longest and worst from the criminals and would raise the morale of every Jewish DP. Such a representative should be an ex-inmate of a concentration camp and might possibly be selected by the Central Committee of Liberated Jews of Bavaria.

16. As regards personnel in camp administration, UNRRA officials should be commended for their efforts in placing Jewish personnel in teams administering Jewish DP camps, thus helping to overcome the language barrier which often separates team from residents. The personnel of the American Joint Distribution Committee have been most helpful to both Army and UNRRA and more should be called forward. The personnel of the Jewish Agency for Palestine have not yet arrived and their help would be of great use in problems of preparation for immigration, work and educational programs and in the organization and management of camp-farm projects, referred to in the two previous reports by this officer. It is understood that the two teams of the Jewish Agency are still in Palestine because of impossibility in securing transportation. It might be suggested that U. S. Army air travel facilities be made available for these teams, the advice of which could be transmitted through the Paris office of the Agency at 83 avo. de la Grande Armeo. An officer who has been of the utmost value in helping to solve many of the Jewish DP problems in Bavaria has been Chaplain (1st Lt) Abraham Klausner, heretofore stationed in Munich, recently assigned to Special Troops, 100th Inf. Division. Since the bulk of the Jewish DPs in the American Zone are in Bavaria and because of the excellent work done in this regard by Chaplain Klausner, it might be considered most advantageous to have him assigned to Headquarters, Third Army on TD for 90 days with the Office of Military Government for Bavaria in order to help the army in this area in the solution of the problems which still remain.

17. Czechoslovakia offers little or no problems. On 1 October 1945 some 22 DP camps in the U. S. Zone were turned over to the Czechs with the XXII Corps

periodically sending observers to check on health and security conditions. The one DP camp remaining in the U. S. Zone is the Harlow camp for transients at Pilsen, where no Jewish DPs were to be found on the date of this officer's visit. It is assumed that any former German Jews coming to this camp will be forwarded to Germany and such has already been done.

18. Jewish DPs resident in German communities present a separate problem. An incomplete list of such communities will be found in Appendix 'A'. The treatment given such people at present varies according to the local Military Government and UNRRA officials. In some towns they are given DP rations; in others the same rations as German civilians. In a few towns they are accorded preferential treatment as regards housing and clothing; in most towns they are not. Requisitions for such people for food and clothing have been returned on the grounds that DPs are to receive preferential treatment only when resident in camps. Such, too, is the impression of almost all local U. S. Army officers and local UNRRA officials in this area. Certainly it is to the advantage of both these DPs and the army not to have these people go into DP camps if their problems can be met with their remaining where they are. The importance of defining who is a DP grows. Clear instructions should be given to Military Government and UNRRA officials on all levels that the DP is our responsibility even when resident in a German community and that he should receive, in all respects, including employment by the U. S. Army, the preferential treatment to be given to DPs. Since the return of this officer to Headquarters, USFET he has seen AG L/O 303.7 Headquarters, USFET, subject: Care of United Nations Displaced Persons, dated 17 October 1945, together with inclosures. This new directive will undoubtedly alleviate the entire situation discussed in this paragraph, after it has been received and acted upon by local Military Government detachments. The recent directive, AG L/O 430, Headquarters, USFET, subject: Special Actions in the U. S. Zone of German for Persons Persecuted by the Nazi regime, dated 15 October 1945, should help improve the food situation for these people resident in towns. Control can be exercised through the local Jewish DP Committee found in each town, with supervision by the local or neighboring UNRRA team.

19. A general summing up of the situation indicates a steadily growing improvement in almost all respects. So much was happening during the last several days of this officer's visit to Bavaria that many of the remarks made in this report may already be out-dated. Much has already been accomplished in what is and will undoubtedly continue to be a complex and difficult problem. But the U. S. Army and UNRRA are evincing the will to do the job and no doubt can be entertained that the job will be done.

JUDAH NADICH
Chaplain (Major), U. S. A.
Advisor to the Theater Commander on
Jewish Activities.

Jewish DPs in German Communities, Bavaria1. Approximate numbers (list incomplete)

a. Munich	2,000
b. XV Corps Area	
Bamberg	600
Bayreuth	200
Hof	200
Rothau	70
Nurnberg	200
Furth	200
Hurtzburg	100
Ansbach	50
Erlangen	70
Bad Kissingen	30
Coburg	50
Miscellaneous	200
c. XII Corps Area	
Regensburg	550
Tirschenreuth	125
Weiden	350
Schwandorf	400
Neunberg	125
Rott	50
Cham	250
Amberg	100
Straubing	250
Poeking	100
d. XX Corps Area	
Garmisch-Partenkirchen	300
Weilheim	140
Oberammergau	50
Schongau	50
Augsberg	?

2. Conditions

a. Conditions vary - some receive some aspects of DP preferential treatment, others do not. In general no clear understanding is to be found among IG and UNRRA officials on local levels as to the status of these people. Most are under the impression that only in camps will DPs receive preferential treatment.

b. Munich - Some 2,000 DPs including native Jews returned to the city and Polish Jews need shelter, furniture, bedding, clothing, food supplementation. Furniture, taken from SS and Party members distributed to ex-concentration camp inmates, but only those incarcerated for political reasons (except for the Jewish Old Folks Home). Most recently efforts have begun to give adequate shelter but it was indicated that the Munich area would be termed an "Assembly area" with an UNRRA team to be assigned. Former Jewish residents of Munich, now returned, are anxious that their homes, businesses and other possessions, still in the hands of Germans to whom they were given after confiscation, be restored. Documents concerning property owned by Jews in 1938 are deposited with the several "Bayerische Regierungsbezirke", which registered all Jewish property in July 1938. In addition confiscatory taxes required by the Nazis of Jews were paid to the "Oberfinanzprasidien" and a considerable amount of this money is still at these offices. An overall directive is required to deal with the restitution of properties, possessions and confiscatory taxes seized by the Nazis from Jews and other victims of the Nazi regime so that the small remnant of German Jews left alive may be returned to their rightful holdings and so that the possessions

of those killed by the Nazis may be used for the benefit of their surviving brethren rather than for their present possessors who were, all too often, the favorites of Nazi officials. In Munich the Central Committee of the Liberated Jews of Bavaria at the Deutsches Museum should be granted official recognition and could be used for the distribution of aid to Jewish DPs.

c. Bamberg - About 600, almost all Polish, some Hungarian a few German, majority in 20's and 30's and desire to immigrate to Palestine. Got same ration tickets as heavy workers - approximately 2,000 calories, and 15 marks per week from Burgomeister for food. Also get clothing tickets from Burgomeister and a chit from the Wolfratsamt which pays for the clothes, but the difficulty is that stores have little clothing for sale. The Wohnungsamt is slowly providing shelter. One of the complaints is that few DPs are employed by the Army vis-a-vis Germans. The organized pre-war Jewish community here owned 2 houses which have still not yet been returned to the local Jewish committee. A large building is also required as a Jewish center for educational and cultural programs. The synagogue has been restored. The other needs are for food supplementation, winter clothing, tools, machines and raw materials for planned cooperative shops for tailors, shoemakers and furriers. The local Jewish committee at 5 Zinkowortstrasse should be recognized and used for distribution of help.

d. XII Corps Area - Generally, not getting DP status. Most get 1,500 calories supplemented by 500 calories from UNRRA, but an UNRRA requisition on the Bavarian Food Office was turned down by Headquarters, Third Army. UNRRA there has submitted a special staff study recommending that these DPs receive preferential treatment. It has been endorsed by Headquarters XII Corps and forwarded to Headquarters, Third Army.

e. Garmisch-Partenkirchen - A cooperative Military Government detachment. 300 Jews, almost all Polish, from Dachau. Got food cards for 2,000 calories. A building given by MG for synagogue and educational center. Objection voiced to undue severity by MG detachment legal officers in cases involving Jews. Need clothing and shoes badly and employment. Local committee with rabbi at head.

f. Weilheim - 140 Jews, majority Polish, age 20 - 45; 75% wish immigration to Palestine, rest to other lands. Eat at common mess, 2,000 calories, food from Wirtschaftsamts, lack fats, butter, etc. From Stadt get 1 suit, 1 shirt, 1 pair underwear and women get 1 pair shoes. Ten work in cooperative tailor and shoe shops. Need clothing, shoes, employment by Army. Local Jewish committee. UNRRA director, Headquarters Third Army, stated that local UNRRA team will look after situation here and in Garmisch.

11th October, 1945.

*Duplicate
file - W-5*

To: Sir Raphael Cilento,
Zone Director,
UNRRA HQ.
HQ. BAGR.

From: Dr. A.P. Meiklejohn,
Nutrition Consultant,
ERO. UNRRA.

Subject: Report on a visit to Dr. H.M. Sinclair's Nutrition
Unit in Dusseldorf, October 6 - 7, 1945.

I had two conferences with Sinclair at his H.Q. in Dusseldorf, the first on Sunday evening Oct. 6th, and again on Monday morning Oct. 7th. Before returning to Spence, I had an opportunity to see his establishment and equipment.

Establishment of the Unit.

Sinclair has four small but modern houses, requisitioned to accommodate his offices and staff quarters throughout the coming winter.

He has the use of 4 rooms, already equipped as an analytical laboratory, on the top floor of the Mil. Gov. Building, Dusseldorf.

Equipment.

The Unit brought out from the U.K. via Holland, two large trucks, completely and independently equipped as mobile laboratories, with all the apparatus necessary to carry out the blood analyses required for a complete nutritional assessment.

At present this equipment has been removed from the trucks for use in the Mil. Gov. Building laboratory.

Personnel.

Sinclair's present staff consists of :

1. Himself as M.O.
2. 2 dietitians (Miss P. Williams and Miss C. Wood)
3. 2 laboratory technicians (B. Lloyd and Miss J. Stephenson)
4. 1 secretary (Miss A. Hodgson)
5. 1 laboratory assistant (R. Williamson)
6. 2 senior medical students (L. Truolore and R. Swanson)
7. About 4 German computers and interpreters.
8. A German laboratory staff of about 11 people, working under the immediate supervision of a German Public Analyst in the Mil. Gov. Building.

Past Activities.

So far the Unit has examined about 1,500 German civilians in Dusseldorf Sept. 10 - 15; a further group in Essen Sept. 18 - 21; and over 1,000 people in Berlin Sept. 24 - 28.

During these surveys Dr. R.R. Struthers, Paediatric Consultant, ERO. UNRRA. worked with the Unit. His assignment has now terminated and he returned to London on Oct. 5.

Sinclair's Future Plans.

Sinclair is returning to the U.K. on Oct. 10 for the Oxford University Term. He plans to return to Germany as soon as this is over, about December 10. He also hopes to make one weekend visit to Dusseldorf in the interim period.

His desire is to start another survey in Berlin as soon as possible. For this purpose he hopes to send one dietitian (Miss Wood) and one laboratory technician (B. Lloyd) to Berlin with one of his two mobile laboratory vans.

His immediate difficulty is that of finding M.O's to run the clinical side of the survey in Berlin, and to keep the Unit in Dusseldorf working during his own absence in Oxford. He has applied for the services of two of the following R.A.M.C. Officers in this order of preference :-

Major V.A. Gillespie, Capt. A. Forbes, Major W.R. Trotter, Capt. John Reid. Brig. Kennedy, in my presence sent a signed request on Oct. 9, to the War Office, London, for the assignment of two of these Officers to OGC. for at least 6 months. It is likely, therefore, that Sinclair will soon obtain the medical staff that his Unit now lacks.

Future Relations between Sinclair's Unit and Proposed UNRRA Team.

I discussed with Sinclair the whole question of future needs for nutrition survey work in the British Zone.

He hopes that his Unit will be able to provide 2 Teams to operate in (1) The Rhur and Rhine Provinces and (2) in Berlin. He might be interested in carrying out surveys in other areas at a later date.

We agreed that at least one other team is needed to operate in Hannover, Hamburg and the Westfalian cities (e.g. Munster, Dortmund).

He considered that an UNRRA. Team working also among D.P's would fulfil this need.

When I pointed out that Brig. Kennedy seemed anxious that I should keep his Unit active during his absence in Oxford, he said that he would be very happy for me to do so. I questioned whether he would really wish to delegate the direction of the Unit to me. In the end I gave him verbal assurance that I would be willing, subject to the consent of UNRRA. to work for a few weeks with his new M.O's (e.g. in Berlin) until they were settled in their new sphere of work, but I considered that the direction of his Unit was his own affair.

Sinclair gave me an assurance that he would be very happy to have his Unit carry out blood analyses for UNRRA if asked to do so.

A.P. MIDDLEJOHN.

Nutrition in the British Sector, Berlin; September, 1943.

(Information obtained by Dr. A. P. Haldenjohn in Berlin; September 26-29).

Dr. P. H.
Dyckhoff

Present population of Berlin in round figures:

Russian Sector	1,000,000
U.S. "	850,000
British "	500,000
French "	400,000
	<hr/>
	2,800,000

Estimated Child Population:

Age Group	Whole city	British Sector
0 - 1	30,000	5,000
1 - 2	40,000	7,000
2 - 4	65,000	14,000
4 - 6	70,000	14,000
6 - 8	76,000	12,000
8 - 14	200,000	70,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	489,000	123,000

Ration Scale at present in operation in Berlin ("The Moscow Sector"). (all weights in gms.)

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	Heavy Workers	Workers	Employees (Sedentary Workers)	Children	Others ("Normal Consumers")
Bread/daily	600	500	400	300	300
Potatoes/daily	400	400	400	400	400
Cereals "	30	60	40	30	30
Meat "	100	65	40	20	20
Fats "	30	15	20	20	7
Sugar "	25	20	20	25	15
Real Coffee/monthly	100	60	60	35	35
Brands Coffee/ "	100	100	100	100	100
Tea/monthly	20	20	20	20	20
Salt/ "	400	400	400	400	400
<hr/>					
Total Calories	2464	1967	1565	1388	1224

Although this is the authorized ration scale, in fact it has proved impossible to supply these amounts. No meat has been available lately. The

/first

first distribution of fat since early in August was made in the last week in September. The actual ration, as issued, has therefore the approximate energy value shown in the next table:-

	Rations available in British Sector. Calo./day.	Provisional Ration Scale Recommended by Combined Nutrition Committee.
1. Heavy workers	1800	2500
2. Workers	1500	2000
3. Employees (Sedentary Workers)	1300	1550
4. Children	1100	1550
5. Others ("normal consumers") including pregnant women	1100	1550 2000

Unrationed foods are virtually unobtainable; no vegetables other than potatoes can be bought.

The effective ration is considerably less than the provisional scale recommended by the Combined U.S./B.E./B.L. Nutrition Committee in its report of August 22. This is all the more serious when it is considered that the recommendations of the Committee were made on the assumption that an additional 300 calories/day would be available from unrationed foods, which is not the case in Berlin.

It should be noted that pregnant women are included in category 5 and therefore receive only 1100 calories/day. Lt. Col. Gommerts, Food Controller British Sector Mil./Gov. Berlin, is anxious to abolish the category 5 ration as being quite inadequate for even minimum needs. It is estimated that 1,200,000 people are at present subsisting on this ration.

The Reason for the Present Short Rations is primarily lack of transport and supplies. Berlin was formerly fed mainly from Eastern Germany. Its hinterland is now part of the Russian Zone, from which supplies for the British Sector are no longer available. The only rail transport from the east is the single-track line from Hanover running through 180 miles of the Russian Zone. There are no stocks of food in the British Sector.

State of Nutrition of the Population.

Dr. H. H. Sinclair's Nutrition Team examined a sample of over 1000 people during the week Sept. 24th - 28th. He will report his observations in due course. Dr. Heidejahn attended one of his clinics, at the Fureten Bleich Schule, when 150 children were seen. There was no doubt that the greater majority of the children were pale, underweight and underfed, though many were very well clothed. There was a few cases of well-marked emaciation, presenting the clinical picture seen in famine conditions. Dr. R. E. Struthers, Paediatric Consultant, WSEHA, who was working with Sinclair's Team, is of the opinion that the children in Berlin are in worse condition than those in the Ruhr.

It is understood that Dr. Sinclair's Team encountered several cases of famine oedema in a sample of middle-aged adults.

Vital Statistics.

During the month July 12th - August 12th there were 2,700 deaths in the British Sector: a mortality rate of 61 per 1000.

/Also

Also in the British Sector:

500 cases of typhus (mainly Flavus) was reported for the week ending Sept. 1st., with a large mortality of about 30%. This epidemic is now said to be declining.

700 cases of typhoid was reported for the same week, with a 10% mortality. Most of the cases were refugees from the Russian Zone. The epidemic is showing signs of increasing, but the population is being immunised.

Sporadic cases of typhus are coming in from the Russian Zone.

350 cases of dysentery was reported for the week ending Sept. 1st. with a 9% mortality.

No figures are available for the incidence of tuberculosis.

The Future.

Present indications point to the development of a situation of increasing gravity during the next months. Signs of famine conditions are already appearing, before the winter has even started. It is questionable whether there is any chance of increasing the rations with the limited transport available, still less of building up any reserve stocks of food to meet emergencies.

Even if it becomes possible to raise the general ration to the 1550 recommended by the Combined Nutrition Committee this will not be sufficient to restore the health of the many who are already unwell. This recommended allowance was presumably based on the assumption that the recipients would be in good health at the start.

The situation is made more dangerous by the constant influx of homeless refugees (up to 15,000 daily) into the British Sector from the Russian Zone. These are often infected with typhoid, sometimes with typhus and before long, quite probably, with other infectious diseases.

Plans to Meet the Situation.

1. Evacuation of Children.

It has been proposed that half (60,000) of the child population of the British Sector should be evacuated into rural areas in the British Zone. The proposal is that 2,000 should be evacuated daily on a voluntary basis in 100 buses, with 6 adults to accompany each 100 children; the evacuation to begin October 15th and terminate November 15th when road transport is likely to become disorganised by the onset of winter. It is recommended that children in the age-group 8 - 14 should be taken, as requiring less supervision than younger children.

Dr. Struthers, from the results of his observations of Berlin children, is of the opinion the age group for evacuation should be lowered to include those of 7, 6 or even 5 years of age.

The proposal to evacuate children was submitted to MEMOS on Sept. 29th. It is not yet known whether it has been approved.

2. Supplementary Feeding.

The Education Section, MIL/Cov. has suggested the institution of supplementary feeding for school children by the provision of a 600-calorie meal in the schools. So far, it does not appear that this has been considered at a high level.

3. Hospital Beds.

There are roughly 32,000 hospital beds in Berlin, of which 6,000 are in the British Sector. Health Branch H.Q. is struggling to provide a further 1500 to 2000 beds before the winter. But the difficulty is lack of labour and materials to repair bomb-shattered buildings.

Comment.

The grave food shortage in Berlin, combined with the lack of food and shelter in the ruined city and the constant influx of destitute refugees, presents the probability of sickness and death on a considerable scale during the coming winter.

The immediate evacuation of as many children as possible and the provision of supplementary feeding for the remainder, offers the best means of saving them from the worst consequences of their elders' folly.

3rd. October, 1945.

A. P. Mackintosh.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL FOR EUROPE

STANDING TECHNICAL SUB-COMMITTEE ON HEALTH FOR EUROPE

Expert Commission on Nutrition

Report on Questions referred to the Health Sub-Committee
by the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on Food.

1. In accordance with their Terms of Reference (THE/E(44)/NC/2, 25.7.44) the Expert Commission on Nutrition have been asked by the Technical Sub-Committee on Health to report on the questions raised in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Recommendations set out in the report of the Ad Hoc Food Sub-Committee entitled 'Bases of Food Requirements' (C.C.E.(44)24, 29th June, 1944). Paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Recommendations are as follows:-

"The estimates should include sufficient quantities of milk and eggs to enable the following allowances to be made for priority groups of the population in each Allied territory:

	<u>Whole milk, litres per day</u>	<u>Eggs per week</u>
Pregnant and nursing mothers	$\frac{3}{4}$	7
Children, 0-3 years	$\frac{3}{4}$	0
" 4-7 "	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
Sick people	$\frac{1}{2}$	7

The question whether the above quantities of milk and eggs are appropriate has been referred to the Technical Sub-Committee on Health. They have also been asked to state whether they consider the provision of vitamin and mineral supplements for these priority groups necessary and if so, to recommend the allowances which should be provided."

"Provision should be made as part of the Requirements Programme for special diets for the population of areas whose health has been seriously undermined by prolonged existence barely above the starvation level, among whom there is evidence of large scale deficiency conditions, the provision of such diets being regarded as part of the medical treatment of patients to restore them to normal health. The question of a suitable diet for this purpose has been referred for consideration to the Technical Sub-Committee on Health."

2. These questions have been considered by the Expert Commission on Nutrition, which held two meetings on July 31st and August 1st. The report of the Commission follows:-

I

Milk and Eggs for Priority Groups of Population in
each Allied Territory. Provision of Vitamin and
Mineral Supplements for these Priority Groups.

3. The recommendations of the Commission on these two matters are summarised in Table 1.

/4. The

4. The Commission is of opinion that every effort should be made to maintain, during and after the period of liberation, the priority distribution schemes for 'vulnerable' groups that are operating in the various countries. This is in accordance with the general view that the food position in the various countries should not be allowed to deteriorate (see para. II/3 C.C.E.(44)24). The Commission wishes to emphasise the vital importance of doing everything possible to make secure the nutritional position of the expectant and nursing mothers and children.

5. Milk. The Commission is strongly of opinion that every effort should be made to provide milk for children from 8 to 13 years of age and that the minimum quantity for them should be 250 cc. daily.

The Commission regards $\frac{1}{2}$ litre of milk a day as a reasonable allowance for 'sick people'. Hospitals and other institutions for sick people should be able to provide for the essential needs of their patients if there is an all-over allowance at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ litre per bed, although it is recognised that this may represent, in many cases, a smaller quantity than they would require in normal times.

In some occupied countries sick people are provided with milk under a system based on medical certification. The Commission did not have opportunity to study these systems in detail and cannot, therefore, express opinions on their adequacy or the efficiency with which they are operated. Such systems should be maintained as far as possible during the liberation period and the Commission recommends, therefore, that an effort should be made to provide $\frac{1}{2}$ litre of milk daily to those classes of invalids which are now entitled to priority.

6. Eggs. The Commission is of opinion that an allowance of 7 eggs a week for pregnant women and nursing mothers and for sick people is generous in view of the strong claims of children from 0-3 to priority.

Accordingly, it is recommended that the highest priority in respect to supplies of eggs (fresh or dried) should be given to pregnant women, nursing mothers and children of 0-3 years and that effort be made to provide them with at least 3 eggs a week.

Next in order of priority should come sick people (at least 3 eggs per week) and children from 4-7 years (at least 1 egg per week).

7. Vitamin and Mineral Supplements. The recommendations of the Commission are set out in Table I. It is desired to point out that if it is found impossible to provide the quantity of milk recommended for pregnant women, nursing mothers and children, it will be necessary to guard against deficiencies of riboflavin and calcium by providing appropriate supplements. The Commission is of opinion that these groups should get at least 1 g. of calcium and 1.5 mg. riboflavin daily.

8. The Commission wishes to point to the desirability of providing adolescents with a daily supplement of not less than 1,500 I.U. of vitamin A daily, whenever there are opportunities for so doing.

9. It was assumed by the Commission that the vitamin and mineral requirements of sick people in hospitals and similar institutions will be provided from medical supplies and need not be dealt with in this report.

II

Special Diets for the Population of Areas where Health has been Seriously Undermined by Prolonged Existence Barely Above the Starvation Level.

10. The Commission is of opinion that this question covers two points:-

/(a) protein

- (a) protein needs;
- (b) vitamin needs.

11. (a) Protein. The Commission is of opinion that diets of this category of population groups should provide per capita not less than 2650 Calories, 75 g. of fat and 80 g. of protein, of which not less than 30 g. should be of animal origin. The Commission recognises that such a diet would provide a higher level of animal protein than is customary in certain parts of Europe. Nevertheless, it must be emphasised that recovery after a prolonged period of semi-starvation will be greatly accelerated by a diet of this character.

Without knowledge of the commodities that will be available it is very difficult to indicate what the composition of the diet should be.

The Commission also wishes to stress the very great importance of every effort being made to ensure the highest priority for the special needs of pregnant women, nursing mothers and children in such groups of the population.

(b) Vitamins. The Commission is of opinion that treating vitamin deficiency conditions among this group of populations will represent a problem that is essentially a medical one.

It is, therefore, recommended that vitamin supplies be allocated for this purpose on the same basis as was proposed in October 1943 by the Subcommittee on 'Vitamin and Mineral Supplements' when it reported to Inter-Allied Post-War Requirements Bureau as the 'Requirements for treating deficiency diseases'.

At that time expert advice was given by the Medical Research Council and the Commission sees no reason for resubmitting the question to them or to any other source of expert opinion.

12. The basis of the allocation recommended at that time was as follows:-

Vitamin Requirements (Each per 1000 cases)
i.e. 7000 cases in all

Ascorbic Acid	5 kg.
Vitamin B ₁ (thiamin, aneurin)	50 g.
Nicotinic acid (niacin) or nicotinamide	3 kg.
Riboflavin	10 g.
Vitamin A.	250 million I.U.
Vitamin D.	500 " I.U.
Vitamin K.	5 g.

Small supplies of other identifiable food factors such as pantothenic acid, biotin and pyridoxin, should also be made available.

13. The Commission shares the view expressed by the Committee that put forward these bases that the provision and administration of composite vitamin preparations is a less satisfactory and more wasteful means of dealing with vitamin deficiency conditions than making available supplies of single vitamins for the treatment of specific deficiency diseases. It is recognised, however, that the efficient use of single vitamins requires adequate diagnosis.

/14. Calcium

14. Calcium Deficiency. The Commission is of opinion that calcium deficiency may be widespread among some classes of the population of Europe today. It is a deficiency that can readily be corrected by the addition of a suitable calcium salt to flour. The Expert Commission on Nutrition wishes to bring this fact to the notice of the Standing Technical Sub-Committee on Health and to express the view that attention should be given to the possibility of implementing a policy of enriching flour with calcium wherever the National Government desire or think it practicable to do so.

The Commission was informed that full technical information on the process would be given to U.N.R.R.A. by the Ministry of Food if desired.

TABLE I

Milk and Eggs, and Vitamin and Mineral Supplements for Priority Groups
of Population in each Allied Territory

	<u>Whole Milk</u> cc/day	<u>Eggs (b)</u> No./week	<u>Vitamin A</u> I.U./day (e)	<u>Vitamin D</u> I.U./day	<u>Vitamin C</u> mg./day	<u>Vitamin B₁</u> mg./day	<u>Fe</u> mg./day
Expectant Mothers - last 6 months of pregnancy	750	3 ^(c)	3000	700	40	1	25
Mothers - first 6 months after delivery	750	3 ^(c)	3000	700	40	1	25
Children - 0-3 years	750	3 ^(c)	3000	700	20	0.5	25
" - 4-7 "	500	at least 1 (d)	3000	700	20	-	25
" - 8-13 "	at least 250(a)	-	3000	700	20	-	25
Adolescents - 14-18 years	-	-	1500	-	-	-	25
Sick people	500	at least 3 (d)	-	-	-	-	-

(a) See paragraph 5.

(b) Fresh eggs or equivalent quantity of dried eggs.

(c) The highest priority in respect to supplies of fresh eggs should be given to children 0-3 years. After them, the expectant and nursing mothers should have priority over older children and sick people.

(d) See last sentence of paragraph 6.

(e) Expressed as vitamin A, not as carotene.

U. N. R. R. A.

STANDING TECHNICAL SUB-COMMITTEE ON
DISPLACED PERSONS FOR EUROPE

Item 4 - Agenda for Sixth Meeting, 7th July 1944.

Attached herewith is further copy of Report on Food of Expert Commission on Supplies. This replaces copy circulated for Fifth Meeting and embodies Amendments which were circulated with it as a separate paper.

U.N. 811

STANDING TECHNICAL SUB-COMMITTEE ON DISPLACED
PERSONS FOR EUROPE

EXPERT COMMISSION ON SUPPLIES

Report on Food

1. Terms of Reference

The Expert Commission was appointed by a decision of the Standing Technical Sub-Committee on Displaced Persons for Europe on the 30th May, 1944, its terms of reference comprising the study of the following questions:-

- (i) The bases for emergency supplies of food and clothing (including perhaps cigarettes) which may be needed for displaced persons in Germany - in case, even if local supplies are estimated to be adequate, difficulties in obtaining them are caused by the Germans' sabotaging, or otherwise impeding the feeding and clothing of the displaced foreigner - as an extra inducement to the displaced persons to stay put while the repatriation is being organised - and in order to guarantee the replenishing of mobile feeding units;
- (ii) the emergency food supplies which may have to be collected in advance, in case they have to be rushed to certain bottle-neck areas, more particularly on the German frontiers, where unorganised movements of displaced persons on a large scale may be expected to pass; and
- (iii) the effect on local supplies in the reception countries of the return (e.g. from Germany) of numbers of displaced nationals much larger than the numbers of other nationals who would be repatriated from the same countries.

These terms of reference have been taken as a basis by the Expert Commission for its work. The Expert Commission, however, included within the scope of its work certain other issues which, although not directly covered by the terms of reference, might aid in presenting a more complete picture of the subject.

2. UNRRA, The Allied Supreme Commands and the National Governments:
Division of Responsibilities

In the matter of food supplies

- (i) Either of the Allied Supreme Commands may call in UNRRA to take charge of the Displaced Persons in a particular territory or to co-operate with C.A. Detachments for this purpose; this may occur at an early stage.

Similar requests may reach UNRRA from various Allied Governments in respect of liberated territories in which they will exercise administrative authority.

/(ii) In.....

- (ii) In such event UNRRA may have to provide food for the Displaced Persons committed to its care. Committee IV, Subcommittee 4, p 76 paragraph 19h + 21.
- (iii) It follows from the above premises that the earliest possible approach should be made to the authorities concerned (Allied Supreme Commands or Allied National Governments) in respect of the feeding of Displaced Persons with a view to clearing the basic issue of the division of responsibilities between the Allied Supreme Commands and the Allied National Governments on the one side and UNRRA on the other. The authorities concerned will be asked to state whether they are able to supply the food required for the Displaced Persons after UNRRA has been called in and if so, over which period and to what extent.

The following Report is therefore subject to the decisions of the authorities concerned. The proposals included here below will become operative when and to the extent UNRRA will have been called upon to take over the responsibilities for the feeding of the Displaced Persons.

If either of the Allied High Commands states that they are not in a position to supply the food required for Allied Displaced Persons in territories under their jurisdiction, UNRRA will provide the supplies ; as to the liberated territories administered by Allied Governments, a similar ruling can only be applied within the limits of the provisos specified under B of this Report.

3. Proposals on the various Aspects of the Problem

A. GERMANY

General Aspects

I. Object:

Provision of supplies to meet the requirements of feeding the Displaced Persons before and during the repatriation.

II. Basis of the calculation of the extent of supplies :

- (a) Extent : eight million Displaced Persons to be provided for (based on figures of SHAEF and of the Allied Governments).
- (b) Present standard of rationing applicable to foreign workers in Germany : according to available information the present rationing system in Germany is a highly complicated one. The standard applicable in an individual case is the result of the interplay of a number of factors, such as nationality and status of the foreign worker, age, occupation, condition of health, district of residence, season, degree of priority granted to employer, as also the type of accommodation of the individual foreign worker (camp, employer's household or own household).

As a rule a foreign worker not living in a camp is being issued with weekly ration cards, called AZ cards, through the medium of his employer primarily responsible for the feeding of the worker under the supervision of the local Labour Authority.

For the purpose of comparison with the standard of rationing suggested below by the Expert Commission for the feeding of the Displaced Persons, it should be useful to give some instances of the present rationing standard applying to foreign workers in Germany.

The daily rations of the foreign workers in Germany widely vary according to the type of work performed. The following are the limits of daily rations of some food items, the lower figure representing the ration of the lowest category of the so-called "normal consumers", the higher one representing the highest standard applicable to the "very heavy worker".

Meat	35.7 - 121.4 gr.
Fats	31.1 - 83.9 gr.
Bread	348 - 689 gr.
Sugar	32.1 gr.

(c) Standard of Feeding the Displaced Persons before and during the repatriation:

- (aa) On studying the question of the standard to be proposed in respect of feeding the Displaced Persons, the Expert Commission had first to consider the absolute minimum, a standard in any case sufficient to prevent starvation, applicable in the event of emergency such as an acute shortage of local supplies in a particular district. The standard considered for this particular purpose is 2,000 calories per head per day.

Whilst discussing the standard, the Expert Commission was aware of the absolute inadequacy of this standard to meet normal nutritional needs. It is understood that this standard can under no circumstances be used beyond a very short period of emergency and in any case it would have to be supplemented from local stocks mainly by potatoes and vegetables. Composition of an emergency diet based on this standard also an indication of an estimate of requirements on the same basis, will be given below.

- (bb) On the other hand the normal standard of feeding the Displaced Persons has been discussed. For this purpose the basis of 2,650 calories per head per day - (retail-stage) has been agreed upon. This latter standard is meant inclusive of supplement local German sources such as potatoes or vegetables. The standard has been adopted on the strength of a recommendation by the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee, contained in a Report dated 13th June, 1944, applicable to estimates of the average consumption for relief purposes for the European area in general. In this connection it should be particularly noted that the Displaced Persons population differs from the general average population in that it consists mainly of adult males. Owing to this fact, the average physiological requirements of the Displaced Persons population will be appreciably

/higher than...

higher than those of a mixed population (women's and children's average requirements being lower). Consequently the individual share in the Displaced Persons population will be relatively lower in proportion to the physiological needs. In other words the standard of 2,650 calories applied to the Displaced Persons population will result in a lower level of feeding than in the case of the general population. Particulars of this standard are likewise given in the table below. In recommending this standard, the Expert Commission was guided by the consideration that the Displaced Persons removed from their homes, transported to a foreign country, inadequately accommodated and forced to perform heavy work under difficult conditions over a long period, should certainly be fed before and during repatriation at least on the standard applicable to European Allied populations in general.

(cc) The following daily diets are proposed for the above mentioned standard:

Emergency Diet: 2,000 calories

Fat	..	..	..	30 gr.
Sugar	..	..	..	30 gr.
Pulses	..	..	..	8 gr.
Meat	..	..	..	38.5gr.
Cheese	..	..	..	9.5gr.
Dried eggs	..	..	..	2 gr.
Flour	..	..	..	457 gr.

to be supplemented from local stocks, mainly by potatoes and vegetables.

Regular Diet: 2,650 calories

Fat	..	..	..	40 gr.
Sugar	..	..	..	30 gr.
Pulses	..	..	..	25 gr.
Meat	..	..	..	66 gr.
Cheese	..	..	..	9.5 gr.
Dried eggs	..	..	..	2.0 gr.
Skimmed milk powder	..	..	..	20 gr.
Flour	..	..	..	473 gr.

potatoes (about 500 gr.) and vegetables to supplement the diet, are included in the calculation of this standard at the rate of daily total of approx. 325 calories.

(Diets based on the MRC table ARP/W/12 conversion factors.)

The two diets have been composed for a population estimated to comprise mainly adults as only a very small proportion of the total of the Displaced Persons to be repatriated from Germany may comprise other categories of persons, such as pregnant women, nursing mothers and children. Moreover the individual Displaced Persons falling under these special categories are likely to be scattered all over Germany. In view of these circumstances it does not appear feasible to estimate and provide for a special supply of whole milk for these categories and the surplus requirements, if and when they arise, should be covered from local sources. This point will have to be borne in mind and adequate steps will have to be taken to ensure the necessary allocation in accordance with the standards adopted by the Ad Hoc Food Sub-Committee.

The following is an estimate of food requirements including salt, coffee and yeast based on the two alternative standards calculated for a population unit of five million adults in thousands of metric tons per month.

Based on the Emergency Diet (2,000 calories)

Bread Grains	71
Fats	4.5
Meat	6
Sugar	4.5
Pulses	1
Cheese	1.5
Dried eggs	0.3
Coffee	1.5
Yeast	0.47
Salt	2.4

Based on the Regular Diet (2,650 calories)

Bread Grains ..	73.5
Fats	6.0
Meats	10.3
Sugar	4.5
Pulses	3.1
Cheese	1.5
Dried eggs	0.3
Yeast	0.47
Coffee	1.5
Salt	2.4
Skimmed milk powder	3.0

In these quantities no provision has been made for distribution and other losses in the pre-retail stages.

It is to be emphasized that the two diets may be lacking in some vitamins and minerals. A supplementing of the composition in this direction is imperative; the advice of the Technical Advisory Committee on Health should be obtained.

- (dd) A comparison of these standards with the standard at present in force for the foreign workers in Germany - as reflected in the few instances given under (b) of this section - appears to indicate that the standard of the rationing of the Displaced Persons may be lowered by the liberation, more particularly in the case of those categories of foreign workers which are favoured by the present German system. This is certainly not desirable either from the nutritionist's or the political

point of view and the consequences of a possible lowering of standard of rationing can hardly be justified by the fact that the favoured categories of Displaced Persons working heavily at present may have to perform little or no work before and during repatriation. As both the emergency and the regular diets are based on the general assumption of scarcity of food in Europe, the Expert Commission thought it necessary to suggest safeguards with a view to ensuring a raising of the standards of feeding of the Displaced Persons in case the basic assumption of scarcity of food should prove incorrect either in respect of the whole of Germany or in respect of a particular German area at a particular period. The Expert Commission therefore recommends that the above standards be subject to a special proviso to the effect that "under no circumstances must the standard of feeding the Displaced Persons be lower than the standard applicable to a German national of the category to which the individual Displaced Person belonged before the collapse. The adoption of a similar proviso should ensure a higher standard of rationing of the Displaced Persons whenever more food becomes available.

(ee) Among certain categories of Displaced Persons in Germany such as internees in concentration camps etc., a great prevalence of malnutrition and deficiency diseases is to be expected and a special provision for the supply of commodities over and above the mentioned standards will have to be made in the country where these Displaced Persons are found as well as in that of their destination. (Cf. Report on the Health Problems of Displaced Persons in Europe 17.5.44. par A.2. & C.2. and Recommendations of the Ad Hoc Food Sub-Committees 1.3.). It is proposed to approach the Standing Technical Sub-Committee on Health and ask them to give their advice on the composition of special diets and their opinion on the expected incidence of the different deficiency conditions among this category of Displaced Persons.

(ff) Unanimity could not be reached as to whether the emergency diet and the emergency requirements based on the 2,000 calories standard should be included into, or omitted from the present Report. Whilst the Czechoslovak and Polish Delegations insist upon the emergency diet and estimate of emergency requirements being omitted from the Report the French and Dutch Delegations agree to the inclusion of the two alternative bases (2,000 and 2,650 calories) for the purposes specified above. In these circumstances the Expert Commission had no option but to refer the issue of the inclusion into, or omission from this Report of the diet and estimate based on the emergency standard of 2,000 calories to the Standing Technical Sub-Committee on Displaced Persons.

III. Assumptions regarding the course the Repatriation will take.

It is being assumed for the purposes of this Report that the German military machine will have collapsed before the Allied Armies have reached the territory of Germany proper and that consequently no fighting of considerable duration will take place on the soil of the German Reich. In such an event the Allied High Commands should be in a position to complete the occupation of Germany within a short space of time following upon the collapse.

A rough estimate of food requirements for Displaced Persons in Germany is based on the following assumptions regarding the rate at which it will be possible to repatriate the Displaced Persons.

/First.....

First Month: In the first stage, when the Allied Occupation Forces will not yet have arrived, the Displaced Persons will have to be exclusively fed from German stocks and through German channels. This will be secured by the Supreme Allied High Commands under the Terms of Surrender or by subsequent instructions to German Authorities. Contact with the Allied High Commands should be established to ensure that these terms include adequate provisos to protect the Allied Displaced Persons from the consequences of possible disintegration of the German rationing system, following upon the military collapse. The responsibility of the Local German Authorities for the continuation of the feeding of the Allied Displaced Persons on a communal basis in established camps at the standard fixed by the existing regulations should be stated, whilst in respect of Allied Displaced Persons living outside camps, obligation should be imposed upon the German Authorities to the effect that the issue of the weekly AZ ration cards or other documents the Displaced Persons were entitled to before surrender must not be discontinued.

In the second stage - comprising the period between the completion of the Allied military occupation and the beginning of organized repatriation, the displaced persons will continue to be fed from German stocks, which will be by then supplemented from military stocks if necessary.

Second
Month:

It is assumed that 2,000,000 Displaced Persons will be repatriated during this period, including the trekkers (those who will have taken individual actions to rejoin their respective home countries or other Allied countries.)

From the
Third to
the Seventh
Month
inclusive:

The repatriation will proceed methodically.

- a) The trekkers' movement will have largely been checked.
- b) The average of 35,000 persons will be repatriated daily.

A million persons per month will approximately be repatriated in this period at this rate.

From the
Eighth to
the Twelfth
Month
inclusive:

A residue of about half a million Displaced Persons will remain (stateless, sick, as well as those whose cases will not have been settled by that time). The repatriation of this residue is expected to constitute a particularly difficult problem; for this reason the full residue (half a million) has been taken as a basis throughout the whole of this period.

IV. Conclusion

The estimate of food requirements is based on the above data and assumptions, and the attached tables I and II furnish figures for the whole of Germany sub-divided according to the various types of food, on the two alternative standards.

/B. ALLIED

B. ALLIED COUNTRIES

Assuming that the estimates of food supplies for each Allied country will include its nationals abroad, it has been agreed that:-

- (i) Allied persons displaced in other Allied countries will be fed on the same basis as the nationals of the country to which they have been displaced, and from the same stocks.
- (ii) The national authorities in the respective countries will be responsible for the application of this rule.
- (iii) The same ruling is also applicable to Allied Displaced Persons in transit (regulars) and Allied trekkers intruded or admitted into the country.
- (iv) If the number of Allied Displaced Persons in a particular Allied country exceeds the number of its own nationals displaced from this country, the country concerned will apply for and obtain supplementary stocks of food from UNRRA.

None of the Allied Delegations has raised a claim for allocation of supplementary stocks on the grounds specified in the foregoing paragraph. In view of the importance of this point, however, the Expert Commission recommends that each Allied Government be asked to state whether it intends to apply for an allocation of supplementary stocks for the purpose of feeding surplus numbers of Allied Displaced Persons.

C. EMERGENCY STOCKS

- (i) Object: To feed D.P.s in a particular area in case of insufficiency of local stocks, and to supply the Flying Squads (see below D (ii) a.)
- (ii) Nature: The emergency stocks do not represent quantities to be supplied over and above the general requirements; they represent a part of the general stocks, destined for a particular purpose and to be set up and concentrated with the utmost speed, ahead of the regular supplies. Should the emergency stocks prove in excess of the actual requirements for the particular purpose, the balances of the emergency stocks available in various areas will automatically be used for general purposes, i.e. for regular feeding of D.P.s.
- (iii) Procedure: As soon as the Allied Forces have occupied a particular area, an emergency stock will be set up at the central spot in the area from which food can easily be allocated over this particular area at the rate the emergencies arise.
- (iv) Extent: The estimate is based on figures of D.P.s furnished by SHAEF and Allied Governments for the various areas.

/The...

The total given by SHAEF is in the region of 7,000,000; as various national delegates however express the opinion that the actual numbers may exceed those given by SHAEF, it has been decided to take as the basis of calculations - the same as in the case of the stocks in general - the figure of 8,000,000 D.P.s and increase the area figures in proportion. (see below).

In order to meet the above emergencies it should be sufficient to establish stocks required to feed the total number of D.P.s in Germany for 15 days if no supplies at all are available (or for a correspondingly longer period if a proportion of supplies can be obtained from local sources).

Consequently the emergency stocks will comprise 8,000,000 x 15 = 120,000,000 emergency daily rations.

The table below shows figures of D.P.s to be fed and numbers of daily rations required for the emergency stocks in various areas.

	<u>Number of Allied D.P.s</u>	<u>Number of emergency daily rations</u>
1. Hamburg, Oldenburgh, Hanover (Ost.)	319,000	4,785,000
2. Schleswig Holstein	130,000	1,950,000
3. Mecklenburg and Pomerania	530,000	7,950,000
4. Brandenburg	789,000	11,835,000
5. Rheinprovinz & Westphalia	1,006,000	15,090,000
6. Hessen, Hessen-Nassau	330,000	4,950,000
7. Pfalz and Saar	207,000	3,105,000
8. Baden, Wurttemberg	308,000	4,620,000
9. Bavaria	547,000	8,205,000
10. Central Germany (Braun- scheig, Pr. Hanover, Thuringen, Anhalt)	1,084,000	16,260,000
11. Saxony X	434,000	6,510,000
12. Silesia	661,000	9,915,000
13. Austria	1,347,000	20,205,000
14. North-Eastern Area: E. Prussia X	<u>308,000</u>	<u>4,620,000</u>
Total	8,000,000	120,000,000

/D. THE...

X The figure given under 11. also covers Allied D.P.s in Czechoslovak territory annexed by Germany in 1938. The figure given under 14. includes Allied D.P.s in the Polish territory of Danzig. Failing more detailed information it has not been possible to undertake any rectification of these figures so as to cover the numbers of D.P.s on the territory of the German Reich alone.

D. THE FEEDING OF DISPLACED PERSONS IN TRANSIT

(i) Regulars

- (a) For journeys not exceeding three days, the necessary food will be provided by the country from which the Displaced Person's repatriation starts, on the standard of rations applicable to this country. Hot drinks and soups will be distributed during the journey in the countries of transit, with the authorities of the transit countries responsible for the distribution.
- (b) For journeys exceeding three days, three days' food will be supplied by the country from which the Displaced Persons are being repatriated on the same basis as above. For the remainder of the journey, food will be provided by the organisation in charge of the repatriation action, e.g. military authorities, UNRRA, or the respective national authorities. In view of this, feeding centres will have to be established along the repatriation routes.

A plan of the distribution of food centres along the repatriation routes will have to be established.

(ii) Trekkers

(a) Supplying of the Flying Squads

Flying Squads will have to be supplied with food to be distributed to trekkers on roads whilst collecting them and directing them to camps. The Flying Squads will draw upon the Emergency Stocks, the setting up of which has been described under C.

According to the report of the Expert Commission on Movements of Displaced Persons of the 17th June, 1944, the maximum food values must be carried in the minimum space and for this purpose it is suggested that the most useful types of food to be carried would be soup, corned beef, biscuits, sweetened condensed milk, or dried milk and sugar, coffee and tea. It is suggested that, if possible, it would be advisable to supply coffee rather than tea and that in many countries the beverages should be limited to soup if coffee is impracticable. (Page 5 - V. Composition and Equipment of Flying Squads - Simple and compact emergency rations).

No more details are available at the moment. The Movements Section anticipates the total of trekkers to amount to 3,400,000 which number will have to be supplied by the Flying Squads on an average of one day per head. This would indicate a total of 3,400,000 daily rations to be drawn by the Flying Squads. As these figures do not appear to be final and a definite diet comprising a specification of the food items and weights required per head per day could not be obtained at this stage, it was not possible to calculate the quantities of the various food items required for this particular purpose.

(b) Emergency Stocks to be established at the Barrages.

The Military Authorities are studying the problem of a speedy and effective checking of unauthorised movements of the D.P.'s. It is to be expected that in the frame of the measures taken to this

/effect...

effect barrages will have to be established by the Military Authorities to arrest the movements of Trekkers along certain natural obstacles such as rivers, canals or mountain ranges.

Under the terms of a general agreement on the division of responsibilities between UNRRA on the one and the Allied Military and Civil Authorities on the other side, UNRRA may have to provide the food for masses of Trekkers held up at the barrages.

It is suggested that such emergency stocks should be set up in the following zones:-

- (aa) In the West following the line from Emden along the river Ems, the Dortmund Ems Canal and the river Wesel to the Rhine, then along the Rhine to Basle. The following places are suggested for the setting up of emergency stocks in this zone:-

Leer, Lathen, Meppen, Lingen, Rheine, Munster, Dulmen, Wesel, Duisburg, Dusseldorf, Cologne, Bonn, Remagen, Koblenz, Bingen, Mayence, Worms, Ludwigshafen, Speyer, Germersheim, Karlsruhe, Rastatt, Kehl, Neufbrisach, Neuenburg, Schliengen.

- (bb) In the East following the Oder and along the Carpathians. The following places are suggested for the setting up of stocks:-

Stettin, Frankfurt on the Oder, Glogau, Breslau, Opeln, Ratibor, Bielsko, Tarnow, Przemysl, Stanislawow.

Around East Prussia:- Elbing, Marionwerder, Deutsch Eylau, Neidenburg, Ortelsburg, Johannisburg, Lyck, Augustow.

- (cc) Along the frontiers of Czechoslovakia in a chain of places within the country close to the borders:-

Jasina, Skotarsky, Uzok, Medzilaborce, Orlov, Bohumin, Krnov, Hanusovice, Lichkov, Nachod, Trutnov, Tanvald, Liberec, Lipa, Krasna, Decin, Podmokly, Most, Chomutov, Karl, Vary, Gheb, Tachov, Domazlice, Jilez, Ruda, Volary, H.Dvoriste, C.Velenice, Slavonice, Satov, Breclav, Bratislava, Komarno, Slov.Nove Mesto, Cop, Kralovo n/T., Trebusany.

- (dd) Along the frontiers of Yugo-Slavia (on the Austrian side and on the Yugo-Slav side facing Hungary):-

Villach, Volkermarkt, Leibnitz, Cakovac, Osijek, Subotica.

For the purpose of calculating the emergency stocks to feed the D.P.s held up at the barrages, it is being assumed that the average period to be provided for will be that of 3 days.

The following table is to give a picture of the extent of the emergency stocks to be established at the barrages:-

	Number of Trekkers estimated to reach the barrage (Figures of the Movements Section of the D.P.s Division)	Number of daily Rations
sub aa) West	1,075,000	3,225,000
sub bb) East	1,032,000	3,096,000
sub cc) Czechoslovak frontiers	912,000	2,736,000
sub dd) Yugoslavia	198,000	594,000
		9,651,000

As in the matter of the emergency stocks calculated under C) of this Report, the emergency stocks to be set up along the barrages do not represent quantities over and above the general requirements. They form part of the general stocks to be used for a particular purpose and to be rushed to the Zones where they will have to be used. Any balance not used for the particular purpose of feeding the D.P.s at the barrages will be used for general purposes of feeding the Allied D.P.s before and during the repatriation.

The total of emergency stocks proposed to cover various purposes set out in this Report (insufficiency of local stocks, supplying of flying squads and feeding of trekkers and barrages) amount to 13.75% of the total stocks required to feed the Displaced Persons before and during repatriation.

The splitting up of the emergency stocks according to the various local centres in the proposed Zones will have to be undertaken at a later stage.

Attached:

- Table 1: Estimate of Food Requirements - emergency standard
2,000 calories.
Table 2: Estimate of Food Requirements - standard of 2,650
calories.

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- Appendix 1: Members of the Expert Commission.
Appendix 2: German rationing in industrial employment.
Appendix 3: German rationing according to nationalities.