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MONTHLY REPORT

OF

CHIEF OF OPERATIONS, GERMANY

OCTOBER, 1946

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PART I

STATEMENT OF THE CHIEF OF OPERATIONS.
GERMANY.

Mr. Myer Cohen proceeded on 10 October to Washington for consultations, having delegated his authority as Acting Chief of Operations to me in his absence.

I have received from Zone Directors their progress reports on the re-organization and reduction in Staff during the period from 1 September to 1 November. During these two months 1,455 employees were terminated in Germany, reducing our Staff by 31% from 4,744 to 3,289 employees. Since our final budget ceiling figure for 1 November was 3,231, fifty-eight employees remain who must be terminated. These represent almost entirely the 37 budget lines in the U.S. Zone Tracing Bureau, and the 18 budget lines connected with the Polish repatriation plan. It was not originally understood by this Headquarters that these positions were to be included in the German Operation budget of 3,231, but as soon as the situation was understood further steps were taken and reduction during November will bring the German Operation as a whole to the required figure of 3,231.

At my Zone Directors' Conference on 9 October, among other administrative matters, strong feelings were expressed as to the necessity for wives of UNRRA staff being allowed to join their husbands in Germany, if resignations were to be avoided. A detailed examination has shown that the numbers may not be excessive and it is hoped that the Occupational Authorities may be able to meet the requirements in billets. The administrative implications, such as hospital treatment, rations and transport on payment, are being considered.

The 60 Day Ration Plan for Polish repatriation has had a favourable response; during October 46,401 Poles were repatriated. The wholehearted cooperation of the Military Occupational Authorities and Polish Government with UNRRA personnel at all levels including the Polish Mission and teams operating at the distributing points in Poland, all of whom have worked with great keenness, has been a marked feature of the operation. Furthermore, the scheme has undoubtedly provided a general stimulus to repatriation in general. A full report is submitted as Attachment No. 4.

On 8 October, at the request of Major General A.M. Davidov, Head of the U.S.S.R. Liaison Mission, a meeting was held at C.H.Q. Arolsen with Zone Directors to discuss matters concerning the repatriation of Soviet citizens and the practical measures to be adopted for work under Resolutions 71, 92 and 99; the U.S.S.R. Liaison Officers and the U.S., British and French Military Occupational Authorities attended. The favourable results of the efforts made by UNRRA personnel to encourage repatriation, and the removal of those who show anti-repatriation tendencies, as well as the closer contacts maintained with the accredited Liaison Officers, were communicated to General Davidov, as was also the necessity for additional pro-repatriation propaganda from the U.S.S.R., the distribution of which would have full UNRRA support. It was, however, pointed out that security arrangements with the Zones were the responsibility of the Military Occupational Authorities. The meeting was conducted in a friendly atmosphere and with mutual expression of wishes to assist each other.

Screening is continuing in all Zones. The U.S. Zone has screened approximately 60% of all the Displaced Persons in the Zone, and UNRRA is now carrying out a further review of eligibility in accordance with Council Resolutions. The British Zone issued a directive in October re-stating the responsibilities of UNRRA personnel regarding eligibility for UNRRA assistance, and this directive is now being implemented at team level. The rate of infiltration into the U.S. Zone decreased considerably this month, and from all indications there will be no large movement of persecutees into the U.S. Zone during the balance of the year. This unexpected decrease in infiltration and the Polish repatriation, if it continues, will do much toward solving the difficult problem of accommodation this winter. The British Zone have been informed of the Director General's ruling that where military authorities refuse displaced persons' status to Jewish infiltrates, UNRRA cannot insist on their acceptance.

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The first tours of the Field Inspectors have met very favourable comment from all Zone Directors. Their reports on visits to installations, teams, and Area and District Headquarters proved of value to all echelons. Training of D.P's has been accelerated in all zones. Trainees receive specific schooling as doctors, drivers and mechanics, welfare and nursing aides, and clerical workers, as well as general orientation in preparation for Class II employment.

On October 16th, 17th and 18th a conference of Zone and CHQ Child Search Consultants was held in Arolsen. Miss Deborah Pentz, Child Welfare Consultant of ERO, attended. The conference discussed the problems of military policy on unaccompanied children, regulations of national governments concerning their children, repatriation planning, child tracing, and plans for turning over the residual problems in this area to IRO or successor organization. As a result, certain representations have been made to the Allied Control Authority and to ERO in regard to consultation with governments concerned.

On 25 October conferences at UNRRA HQ, Heidelberg, and USFET, Frankfurt, were held to discuss the financial liabilities to the U.S. Army under the existing Agreement. By chance, Mr. Henry Lee, Deputy Controller ERO, happened to be in Frankfurt and was able to join in the discussions. As a result, firm figures were agreed upon and financial settlement only awaits final Washington interpretation of the financial clauses of the Agreement.

On 30 October Miss R. Radin from ERO, who was accompanied by Brigadier M. Lush, I.G.C., visited CHQ to discuss the resettlement plan of the Brazilian Government, the representatives of which are already in Europe. After frank and friendly discussions it was agreed that the announcement of the plan should if possible be delayed until the end of December by which time it would not affect the Polish repatriation scheme, and it was considered that in view of the numerous points which would clearly be raised by prospective settlers and which would entail clearance with Berlin and with home Governments, no firm scheme would be ready for issue before January 1st.

On 31 October, Air Commodore Warburton, who had been given by PRDG the special task of co-ordinating the necessary arrangements to ensure the timely implementations of Fifth Council Resolution No.99, arrived to work in close consultation with me in the examination in full detail of the functions now carried out by CHQ and Zone HQ so that the sum total of those functions may be allocated between the new (IRO) HQ outside Germany and the Zones in Germany. He was accompanied by Miss Kernohan of the Relief Services of ERO. A full examination of the problem was undertaken with Heads of Departments at CHQ, with my Zone Directors at the conference which Air Commodore Warburton attended.

I am carrying out a detailed examination of the working, accounting and stock taking of all CHQ Departments and installations with the assistance of Brigadier McDonald, who has been lent to me by ERO. This should ensure that "our house is in order" and facilitate a tidy hand-over when the time comes. Apart from the rationalization of zone transport, the liquidation of Herford Supply Depot and of the motor vehicle dump and large stores of M/T spares at Arolsen which I had commenced in any case as one of the administrative measures to reorganize CHQ on sound lines, the major prior consideration is the location of the Central Tracing Bureau. Though the logical location of the Central Tracing Bureau would appear to be Berlin, the making of arrangements for its reception there would be a lengthy process. I recommend, therefore, most strongly, that I may make arrangements with G.O.C., USFET, to move the C.T.B. from Arolsen to Munich within the U.S. Zone as soon as possible. This will enable me to locate it where it can absorb the U.S. Zone Tracing Bureau, be placed on suitable rail and telegraphic communications and be under the U.S. Zone Director's administration. This would entail no change in the existing Agreements as the C.T.B. would still be within the U.S. Zone.

Cyrus Greenslade
CYRUS GREENSLADE
Brigadier
Acting Chief of Operations.

GERMANY,
OCTOBER, 1946.

PART II

OPERATIONS

A. CONSULTATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES

A meeting was held at Arolsen early in October between General A.M. Davidov and Brigadier Cyrus Greenslade and attended also by the three Zone Directors and Soviet Liaison Officers attached to the three Zones. A number of questions were discussed, mainly on the subject of the repatriation of Soviet nationals, the Soviets alleging (1) that there were greater numbers of Soviet nationals in Germany than shown by UNRRA statistics and (2) that repatriation is slow because of the difficulty with which pro-repatriation propaganda is disseminated.

In general terms, in addition, the Soviet Officers stated that there were cases where UNRRA personnel were engaged in combatting the repatriation of Soviet citizens. A free discussion, as it affected each Zone individually, resulted in assurances by all the UNRRA personnel present to the effect that immediate and firm action would be taken to eliminate all real impediments to repatriation. The Soviet Representatives were also asked for specific information on the cases of UNRRA personnel believed to be discouraging repatriation. It was felt that this conference was another step towards the establishment of satisfactory and clearly-defined relations with the Soviet Liaison Officers on the matter of repatriation.

General Davidov also presented to the French Zone a document containing a number of points for discussion on the displaced persons in that Zone. At a meeting in Haslach this document was gone over paragraph by paragraph and accepted by UNRRA, with the exception of two requests for nominal rolls of displaced persons and access to individual team records by Soviet Officers.

Conferences were also held in the French Zone with the Polish Repatriation Mission and Italian and Peruvian Representatives, on the subject of repatriation of the nationals of the three countries involved. The members of the Polish Mission, recently accredited to the French Zone, appeared anxious to work closely and harmoniously with the various divisions of UNRRA in the Zone. The head of the Mission estimated that only 9,000 of the DPs in the French Zone have valid claims to Polish nationality, and that of these between 5,000 and 6,000 would probably be repatriated.

At the request of the Acting Chief of Operations, Germany, meetings on behalf of Central Headquarters were attended by Mr. D. Morley Fletcher, Special Assistant to the Acting Chief of Operations: with Minister Wolski and the Chief of Bureau, Mr. Konopka, in Warsaw, during the first week of October; with the Chief of the Polish Repatriation Mission, Lt. Col. Senczuk on October 17, 26, and 28, in Berlin; and with the head of the Polish Military Mission to Germany, General Prawin, on October 28, in Berlin. Lt. Col. Senczuk visited Central Headquarters during October, and a similar visit for his successor, Lt. Col. Zembruski, was planned for early November. Very cordial discussions were possible at these meetings. Both Minister Wolski and General Prawin expressed their appreciation to UNRRA of the sound relationship between UNRRA in Germany and the Polish Ministry for Repatriation, fostered in great part by the joint efforts expended towards bringing the 60 -- days ration plan about.

The following questions were satisfactorily discussed and settled: 36 questions on various points about life in Poland, frequently asked by DPs, were answered at one of the Berlin conferences and the answers published and distributed to camps; mail between Germany and Poland has been facilitated by the permission of the Allied Control Authority for letters now to be written in Polish; the number of liaison officers in the British Zone has been increased by 25%; a system for group resettlement was adopted by the Polish repatriation authorities, which may facilitate such schemes if the groups involved are not too large; and considerable inter-change of publicity with the Polish mission has been made possible.

Such problems as the possible exchange of German marks for Polish zloty, the need for greater information on education in Poland, and the citizenship of persons from east of the Curzon Line were also raised and discussed. Further details are given in the report on the 60 Days Ration Plan. (ATTACHMENT No. 4).

B. REPATRIATION AND EMIGRATION

1. Repatriation

At the end of the first month of the renewed Polish repatriation programme, results show that 46,401 Poles returned to their homes between 27 September and 31 October. This figure compares favorably with the total of 25,264 Poles who were repatriated during the first four weeks of September. The far-reaching publicity campaign and the increased flow of official publications from Poland is having a desirable effect. The enthusiasm of field staff in encouraging repatriation is an important factor in the total campaign, and such instructions as are found at Attachment 1, have helped to guide UNRRA and Army personnel in the U.S. Zone during the current repatriation drive. The British Zone reports that a great value of the 60 Day Ration Plan appears to have been its effect on UNRRA personnel. It has provided additional information on conditions in Poland and has served as a rallying point for the repatriation campaign as a whole.

A great deal of literature from Poland has been received and distributed; UNRRA and military authorities in Germany have made official proclamations urging displaced persons to return home; Polish repatriation committees were organized and ration exhibits were scheduled to be set up in every assembly center. In addition, posters, notices and all literature likely to encourage repatriation have been distributed to the Polish centers, and valuable use has been made of radio, newspaper and motion picture facilities to contact displaced persons.

The Field Inspectors have not reported any decided anti-repatriation feeling among UNRRA personnel in the Polish centers. Apart from the uncertainty about conditions at home and the lack of personal news from Poland, the chief deterrents to repatriation in the U.S. Zone are the overcrowding of box cars and the shortage of appropriate winter clothing and heavy boots. The present ruling of 20 persons in each box car was made last year when the luggage of Polish repatriants was much more restricted than it is now. Both of these matters are now being discussed with the appropriate military authorities. British Zone reports that after the first week in October, the transport difficulty was overcome, and that although the transport now provided is not first class, it has had little, if any, adverse effect on the numbers of repatriants. Transportation has been well organized in the French Zone, where officials are planning for further departures every fortnight. The one big handicap, as far as transport is concerned, is the lack of stoves to heat the cars.

Anti-repatriation propaganda has slackened in the British Zone, and when the Polish Armoured Division starts moving to England in November, taking with it the Polish Welfare Committee, it is believed that a renewed interest in repatriation will result among the Polish displaced persons left in Germany.

Following the successful repatriation of two groups of agricultural workers who have returned to Poland as self-contained communities, procedures were worked out with the UNRRA Polish Mission and the Polish Repatriation Mission for future return of similar groups desiring resettlement in Poland.

Hospital trains destined for Poland left from both the British and U.S. Zones during the month. A hospital car has been attached to regular repatriation trains from the French Zone, but so far no hospital train has been organized.

Individual repatriation showed considerable progress during October. A number of Western Europeans were repatriated from the U.S. Zone and all the Czechs in the Zone were collected for repatriation before 9 November. Thereafter all Czechs in the U.S. Zone will be either those who are too sick to move, or persecutees. The Yugoslavs are showing signs of a revived interest in repatriation, perhaps in connection with the screening programmes, but the U.S. Zone feels that Baltic, Yugoslav and Ukrainian repatriation would show better progress if some regular and rapid channel could be established for mail to and from these countries. The lack of personal news from home is the most serious of deterrents to repatriation in any national group, and particularly in those cases where a far reaching governmental change has taken place in the homeland during the DP's absence. Preliminary steps to establish postal channels are now being taken by the liaison officers concerned and USFET in consultation with UNRRA.

Preparations for the repatriation of Latin American nationals from the British Zone is proceeding well. Consuls are now screening their nationals, and so far some 500 persons have been concentrated at Bedburg prior to embarkation in November.

2. Emigration

Emigration has been rather limited this month with most activity being confined to Jewish agencies working on a strictly individual basis. Over 200 Jews emigrated this month, the majority to South America. U.S. emigration was slowed down by the shipping strike and the large number of naturalized U.S. citizens who were given shipping priority to return home before the deadline date of 13 October.

Three ships left for England during October carrying 286 Baltic women under the Operation Cygnet. This brings the total number recruited under this scheme to approximately 600.

Two concrete proposals for large-scale resettlement to South America have come to the attention of Central Headquarters. The first is a specific plan for the selection of displaced persons in the U.S. Zone for emigration to Venezuela. The Venezuelan Commission in Germany was advised of UNRRA's present repatriation programme, which might be hampered by any resettlement proposal at this time, but was also referred to UNRRA Washington where any negotiations for resettlement projects can be initiated.

The second plan, one for the resettlement of 35,000 displaced persons to Brazil, was discussed in Washington and referred to CHQ by ERO. A tentative procedure to be followed in Germany to implement this resettlement project was established at a meeting held at CHQ. Again, due to the need for emphasizing repatriation, it was decided to delay until after December any official release of information about these resettlement projects.

C. INFILTRATION AND ACCOMMODATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

1. British Zone

It has now been firmly laid down by the British Government that infiltrators will not be given the status of displaced persons in the British Zone. They may enter the Zone, however, and be accorded normal refugee status. This involves their being issued with German ration cards and the assumption that they will be absorbed into the German community. Refugees continued to enter the British Zone during October, although no figures are available as to the number of persecutees among them.

Although repatriation eased the accommodation problem somewhat, this remained a difficult question because of the need for basic repairs, which is rendering many of the camps unsuitable for winter habitation, and because of the obligation that certain camps be vacated for military priorities. At present the most pressing accommodation problem is that of transferring displaced persons to employment concentration areas. Although opportunities for employment of displaced persons exist in certain areas, the lack of accommodation in the vicinity prevents the DPs from taking full advantage of them.

2. U.S. Zone

The infiltrtee problem diminished considerably during October, and indications from the sources of infiltration indicated that a considerably reduced number could be anticipated for the balance of the year. There were no organized shipments of infiltrtees into the U.S. Zone during the month. Although camp population figures revealed an increase of 16,442 over the September total, this was brought about primarily by the transfer of infiltrtees from the Army transit camps at Cham and Landshut into UNRRA centers. This transfer permitted the Army to close the two remaining tent camps, and henceforth infiltrtees will be received at permanent centers. The present schedule calls for the reception of 3,000 infiltrtees between November 1 and 15, with no other organized movements planned for the month.

The reduced rate of infiltration, together with the favourable Polish repatriation results and the consolidation of remaining Poles into fewer camps, has had a beneficial effect on the accommodation problem.

The Commanding General, USFET, recognized the Central Committee of Liberated Jews as an official body for operation within the U.S. Zone. The Committee is authorized to furnish advice on Jewish needs and problems and to transmit the policies of the occupational authorities to the Jewish DPs whom they represent. It is also permitted to act for Jews in an advisory capacity on problems of resettlement. However, all recognized activities of the Central Committee will be under the direct supervision of an Army liaison officer, and, since UNRRA is not able to recognize the Central Committee as a voluntary agency, all contact with the Committee will be made through the liaison officer.

The Advisor on Jewish Affairs to the Theater Commander and a survey team composed of military personnel and members of the Central Committee of Liberated Jews conducted independent surveys on accommodations throughout the U.S. Zone during October. As a result of their recommendations, which were submitted to a joint Army/UNRRA conference, several Jewish centers will either be closed or reduced in population because of inadequate accommodations.

With further reduction in troop strength in the U.S. Zone, additional accommodations are being made available and, unless there is another large-scale infiltration movement, housing should be adequate for a maximum population of 435,000 expected in the U.S. Zone by February, 1947. This is a considerable reduction from USFET's previous estimate of a maximum of 492,000.

The fuel situation remained somewhat difficult because of a lag in the wood-cutting programme. There has also been a shortage of coal, which rendered camp administration difficult in those installations where kitchens, hospitals, etc. were entirely dependent upon coal heating. Both of these deficiencies are now being remedied, and with the provision of additional tools and transportation for the wood fuel programme camps will probably have sufficient stocks to carry them through the winter.

3. French Zone

The French Zone reports a small infiltration of Jews from France and the U.S. Zone of Germany. Some 5000 Jews who entered France illegally will be expelled beginning 1 November, and established in a new displaced persons center in the northern region of the French Zone.

D. SCREENING AND ELIGIBILITY

1. British Zone

An UNRRA Zone directive was issued on 14 October setting forth the screening policy in the British Zone, and restating the eligibility requirements for UNRRA care. The directive provides for the determination of eligibility for UNRRA assistance to be carried out in cooperation with CCG(BE). This will be effected by specially appointed UNRRA team personnel and by nine screening boards on which UNRRA and CCG will be represented. The screening of war criminals, collaborators or traitors will be undertaken by CCG.

Eligibility officers in the three Regions have organized the preliminary screening at team levels, and the new programme is progressing slowly but carefully. In North Rhine/Westphalia Region, the screening boards are directly reviewing all patients in hospitals. As yet no statistical results of this latest screening effort have reached headquarters.

CCG, in conjunction with UNRRA, is planning to rescreen all PWX/DPs in the British Zone to determine the individual's correct nationality and whether or not each one is eligible for UNRRA or Military Government care and assistance.

2. U.S. Zone

The total number of persons screened by military screening teams in the U.S. Zone reached about 230,000 by the end of October, an increase of almost 32,000 over last month's figures. Of the total number, about 18,700 were declared ineligible and about 11,500 were evicted. There are still about thirty-five military screening teams at work, each accompanied by a specially qualified UNRRA officer. As this process continues, many of the difficulties experienced previously are being reconciled and it is generally felt that the screening programme is being carried out as effectively as possible in view of the many difficulties involved, such as poorly qualified military personnel and the lack of definite instructions.

The outstanding problem connected with screening is that of a Review and Appeal Board procedure. The plans for review boards to be established at each Division and each District Headquarters level have not been implemented by the military authorities and it is generally felt that the system established does not qualify as an adequate review and appeal procedure.

There continues to be a disparity of standards of eligibility between UNRRA and the military in the case of the 1 August 1945 dead-line for entrance into the Zone. In connection with this ruling, Third Army has amended its provision, (discussed in the July report, p.11), to include husbands and wives as members of the immediate family who are not to be separated by eviction, if at least one member was in the U.S. Zone prior to 1 August 1945.

The programme for the UNRRA review of eligibility is developing rapidly in the Districts. Most Master Teams have designated one person to act as eligibility officer, and although complete statistical reports are not yet available on the results of the review, it is being conducted by team personnel who are now well informed of UNRRA eligibility standards.

UNRRA has also established control centers in the four Districts through which all applicants for admission to camps are processed. This is resulting in more rigid control over eligibility.

3. French Zone

The Permanent Screening Commission continued its systematic review of all doubtful cases and all eviction cases brought up by the consulting commissions in the teams. Screening was completed in the northern region of the Zone during October, and there now remain only six teams to be checked in the former Southern District. During November the preliminary screening of the whole Zone will be completed.

Since its establishment early in August, the Commission has examined 26,639 displaced persons in 38 centers. Of this number, 1682 were individually interrogated and 2,971 doubtful cases were settled. As a result of the screening, 654, or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % of the population were evicted from UNRRA centers. Among those evicted, 56 lodged an appeal and 12 of the original decisions were amended by the Appeal Board, while 44 were upheld.

E. SERVICES TO DISPLACED PERSONS

1. Health

The state of epidemic diseases among displaced persons in Germany was eminently satisfactory during October. The British Zone reported marked increases among the German population in the incidence of enteric fever and diphtheria, but this had no effect on the DPs. In the U.S. Zone the number of typhoid fever cases among the Germans in District No. 3 rose considerably, but only two cases of infected DPs were reported.

The completed reports of Dr. Daniels and Dr. Gottlieb (J.R.U.) on the general tuberculosis situation in Germany were received. The Zone Medical Officer, British Zone, felt that these reports were slightly over-optimistic and considered that the rate of over 2% of active tuberculosis, shown by radiological evidence in his Zone, was a more accurate estimate than the figure of 1% suggested in the two specialists' reports. 31 Jewish tuberculosis patients were moved from Glyn Hughes Hospital to Switzerland, under the auspices of J.R.U. and accompanied by an UNRRA medical officer and nurse. A similar move of 102 additional Jews was contemplated for the near future.

A new DP ration scale was introduced in the U.S. Zone. This scale provided for fresh foods rather than C.A./M.G. stocks. Less calories are allotted, and the quality of food is also different. In order to eliminate supplements for special categories, seven different categories have been established. It was felt that certain aspects of the new ration scale might prove unsatisfactory, and the Zone Medical Officer and Zone Nutritionist began a detailed study of the plan. The average number of calories served per day per person for all categories in the U.S. Zone was 2,075. While the weights of most DPs remained substantially the same, the 10-19 years group dropped 3% below the normal standard, both for males and for females.

A detailed analysis by the Zone Medical Officer of the effects of the ration scale in the British Zone led to the preliminary conclusion that there was no reliable evidence of a decrease in the nutritional state of the DP population of the Zone during October, although the food situation gave rise to continued anxiety. One important factor, however, is that DPs generally are not obliged to live on the official ration scale, their diets being supplemented with contributions from voluntary societies or with purchases from the black market. The situation would undoubtedly be grave if the official ration scale were rigidly adhered to. The 0-2 age group constitutes a problem, in that the ration scale for this group is considered unsuitable. The Zone Medical Officer took up this matter with the Food and Agriculture Section of C.C.G. and submitted a proposed ration scale for the 0-2 group, which was being considered at the end of the month.

Material for the training course for DP medical personnel in the U.S. Zone was prepared, and the course was scheduled to begin on November 3, with 30 physicians attending. A refresher course was held at Göttingen University in the British Zone for 18 DP doctors, and a day of lectures and clinical demonstrations was held at Glyn Hughes Hospital and attended by 17 DP doctors. Courses for DP nurses and nursing aides progressed satisfactorily in all zones with suitable appointments being found for each trainee at her successful completion of the course.

2. Child Welfare

A number of sessions were held in Berlin, with the Child Search and Repatriation Consultant for the Displaced Persons Operation in attendance, to discuss the directive on unaccompanied children which the POW and DP Directorate has had under consideration since last March. This directive affects the determination of nationality and the removal of children from German homes and institutions. UNRRA Central Headquarters prepared and sent to the Allied Control Authority a statement presenting objections to two provisions in the proposed directive and recommending revisions. The directive has already been

concurrent in by the four powers in the POW and DP Directorate, but has still to be reviewed and approved by the Coordinating Committee prior to final release.

A three day conference of Zone and Central Headquarters child search staff was held in Arolsen on October 16 to 18. A copy of the minutes of this conference, during which policies and problems were fully discussed, is submitted herewith as Attachment No. 2.

In the British Zone children's centres were filled to capacity during October. This was partly attributable to the failure of a Polish Red Cross train to appear, on which a number of children would have been repatriated, and to delay in the repatriation of children of Belgian and Dutch nationality. A special transit centre for Polish children was opened at Hesslingen, where care will be provided for 60 children, pending arrival of their ambulance train.

Despite the fact that no large numbers of Jewish unaccompanied children arrived in the U.S. Zone, the Rosenheim reception centre was filled to capacity during the month. Two new centres were opened in District No. 2 and District No. 5.

87 Polish, 3 Czech, 3 Austrian Jewish, and 2 Belgian unaccompanied children were repatriated from the British Zone during October. 110 children were returned to Poland from the U.S. Zone.

A C.C.G. directive in the British Zone established that Germans were given until October 15 to report the names of unaccompanied, non-German children to Burgomeisters, in accordance with an earlier directive of March 30. Newspaper and radio publicity was given in announcing this deadline and the fact that Germans not adhering to it were liable to punishment. As of the end of October it was early to evaluate the results of the announcement. The U.S. Zone continued to be handicapped by the non-availability to UNRRA of lists of unaccompanied children reported to OMGUS by German authorities. Every effort is being made to secure the release of these lists. In addition, the removal of children from German homes is practically at a standstill in the U.S. Zone because military authorities are not prepared to authorize such removals until the position is clarified by the directive on unaccompanied children mentioned in the first paragraph above.

3. Employment

In the U.S. Zone the employment programme received more and more attention on the part of military and military government personnel. Proposals were made for the establishment of manufacturing establishments utilizing DP labour. In order to counteract the lack of incentive available for DPs to work, discussions were held with Rabbi Bernstein, Advisor to the Theater Commander on Jewish Affairs, and it was hoped that some plan could be worked out for providing privileged status for workers in such items as accommodations, clothing, and amenity supplies.

A special training school established late in September in the U.S. Zone for the purpose of preparing DPs to assume responsibility as Class II employees saw the graduation of its first class, with General Keyes, 3rd Army Commander, attending. The latter was very favourably impressed with the calibre of the students and the quality of the training provided. On the basis of the belief that similar continued training courses will enable UNRRA to place more responsibility for internal camp administration in the hands of selected displaced persons, thus making it possible to carry out reductions in Class I personnel with little loss of efficiency, G-5 USFET were requested to consider the setting up of a permanent planning board composed of UNRRA and military personnel. This board would be in a position to make recommendations permitting even fuller use of DPs. Attachment No. 3 contains the U.S. Zone directive on the establishment of the training school.

There was a decided increase in employment in all zones during October, with the British Zone leading with an overall increase of between 10% and 12%.

F. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

The expansion of voluntary agency services and increases in personnel continued during October; budget authorization was received for the attachment of up to 1,500 workers. One of the most urgent needs is for qualified child welfare personnel, and requests have accordingly been made to all competent agencies. The Netherlands Red Cross contributed a child search team, which has been assigned to the U.S. Zone.

The largest expansions occurred in the Jewish agencies, their personnel having increased from 325 at the end of June to 564 at the end of October. During this period the personnel of the American Joint Distribution Committee rose by 138%; the Committee is now UNRRA's principal supply agency and has brought some 5,000 tons of relief and medical supplies into Germany.

Six organizations now provide 1,087 workers, or 80% of all voluntary agency personnel attached: the American Joint Distribution Committee with 269; the British Red Cross and Council of British Societies for Relief Abroad with 250; the Polish Red Cross with 204; the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations with 140; the Jewish Agency for Palestine with 118; and the Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad with 106. For the first time since the inception of DP operations in Germany, the number of voluntary agency personnel in the U.S. Zone exceeded that in the British Zone.

Several new projects were launched in the British Zone, including a B.R.C. and C.O.B.S.R.A. centre for training limbless Estonians at Eldingen, outside Celle, and a second agricultural training school in the Rhineland, opened by JAFB. The Refugee Relief Committee's medical team, whose services were offered to the British Zone last April, for a period of six months, plans to travel to Poland on the next Polish Red Cross ambulance train. The work accomplished by this team was outstanding, and its departure will be greatly regretted.

In the U.S. Zone more than 60% of the total voluntary agency personnel is working with Jewish DPs and infiltrees in a programme planned from a long-range point of view; provision is still being made, however, for the emergency measures repeatedly rendered necessary by the influx of infiltrtee groups, the moving of camps, etc. Special attention has been given to the expansion of the child care and employment programmes, and AJDC, JAFB, and the Organization for Rehabilitation through Training have been requested to coordinate their employment and vocational training activities.

G. RELATIONS WITH THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES

1. British Zone

Relations between UNRRA and the C.C.G. and B.A.O.R. continued sound, with no outstanding developments arising other than those mentioned under specific headings elsewhere in this report.

2. U.S. Zone

The Central Headquarters Legal Advisor visited U.S. Zone Headquarters on October 23, and, in collaboration with the Zone Legal Advisor, prepared an answer to a letter from USFET requesting that an exchange of views take place "on the continuation" of the UNRRA-USFET agreement, together with a submission by UNRRA of recommendations as to advisable changes in language. The UNRRA reply stated that, in the view of the Administration, a comprehensive review of the agreement was impracticable, but that it was desirable to formulate an Enabling Addendum which would operate to interpret controversial language at present appearing in the document. Each paragraph of the agreement was then systematically considered by both Legal Advisors and an interim report submitted to the Acting Chief of Operations.

With the termination of UNRRA scheduled for June 1947 and in view of the assumption that I.R.O. would be ready to take over on or before that date, discussions were held with G-5 USFET from the standpoint of providing adequate

advanced planning to ensure that coordination exists between personnel of all three interested groups. Proposals were made by UNRRA for the institution of a planning board at an early date which would submit recommendations to all three units. It still remains the belief of USFET that it will be necessary to utilize civilian employees of the War Department for camp administration, which is contrary to UNRRA's concept that this responsibility should rest on selected and qualified displaced persons. It was hoped that the planning board, if set up, would provide the medium through which UNRRA's point of view could be made acceptable to USFET.

First Division and military district commanders are integrating closely with UNRRA in the implementation of the Army reorganizational plan. The proposal of 1st. Division to establish three district headquarters supplemented by three sub-district headquarters in Bavaria was considered unsound by UNRRA, from the standpoint of the displaced persons problem. This was discussed with 3rd. Army and USFET, and, while no decision had been reached at the end of October, it was hoped that a plan of field organization which would more closely parallel that of UNRRA would finally be adopted. The military District 2 headquarters was set up at Fulda, reporting directly to 3rd. Army. The military District 1 headquarters was to be activated shortly after the end of the month, paralleling UNRRA's District 1.

Certain directives issued in October by 3rd. Army pointed out to subordinate commands the necessity of cooperating closely with UNRRA in the handling of displaced persons problems. New directives were in process outlining the purposes of the UNRRA training school for displaced persons (see Employment) and the need for recognition of the status of trainees by military personnel.

3. French Zone

A letter was received from the Commander-in-Chief of the French Army proposing the continuation of the French Zone agreement and its amendment with respect to three points contained in a memorandum which was handed by the French Delegation to the Fifth Council Session to the Director General at Geneva. These points were:

- i. that UNRRA would cooperate in all agreements made between the French government and the governments of countries of destination which are in keeping with paragraph 1(c)(ii) of the Resolution of the United Nations General Assembly, dated February 12, 1946;
- ii. that the Commander-in-Chief of the French Army would assume the supervision of distribution of basic supplies and appoint for this purpose special officers; and
- iii. that displaced persons labour in the French Zone would be made available to French authorities.

Draft language to be considered for incorporation into the agreement on these points was prepared by the Legal Advisor at Central Headquarters. Inasmuch as the Commander-in-Chief had requested to be advised of other points, which, in the Administration's view, might be considered at this time, a proposition was prepared by the Legal Advisor for submission to the European Regional Office for approval of the two following suggestions:

- i. that sub-paragraph 4(e) of the agreement, relating to the responsibility of tracing displaced persons, be amended to permit tracing and locating of United Nations citizens outside of assembly centers; and
- ii. that the Commander-in-Chief's representations be submitted to Central Headquarters on the question of the precise application of paragraph 11, which contains the financial clauses of the agreement, to specific items "provided for UNRRA personnel."

Relations between UNRRA and the Direction des Personnes Deplacees at Zone level were not cordial, although not strained, in view of the latter's tendency to ignore UNRRA's point of view on various matters. At lower echelons, relations were mostly good or excellent.

PART III

ADMINISTRATION

A. ORGANIZATION AND FINANCE

1. Organization

The entire budget for the fourth quarter of 1946 and an advance copy of the monetary budget for the first quarter of 1947 were submitted to the European Regional Office during October. The Chief of the Division of Organization and Management visited British Zone Headquarters, as well as the three regional headquarters in that Zone, the field supervisory offices and teams, inspecting the progress of reorganization, personnel ceilings, and the employment of Class II personnel.

The reduction in personnel at all levels proceeded according to plan during October, and full implementation was given to the new organizational plan.

The field inspectors operating under the Central Headquarters Department of Field Operations completed their first full trip to the field and returned to Central Headquarters to submit their reports and participate in conferences pertaining to the problems and questions they had encountered. At the end of the month, they had departed once more, on their second trip.

2. Finance

Budgetary control was instituted throughout Germany and decentralized as much as possible to make it a zonal function. Difficulties were encountered because of the lack of qualified personnel and general inexperience in this type of work.

A fourth conference was held between UNRRA and USFET at Frankfurt on the subject of UNRRA liability to the US Army, and negotiations are in process. Bills were received by UNRRA from the Commander-in-Chief, British Army of the Rhine, and negotiations commenced between the European Regional Office and the War Office on the question of UNRRA liability under the agreement between BAOR/CCG and UNRRA. The French Army were preparing bills for despatch to the European Regional Office.

The accounting staff in Germany was still handicapped by the acute shortage of qualified accountants; this was aggravated by the increased duties and responsibilities given to accountants in the field.

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B. SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT

1. General

As from October 31 no further stocks are to be sent from ports to the Herford warehouse. The British Zone has made Delmenhorst warehouse available to Central Headquarters for the accumulation of surplus stores pending instructions as to their disposal. Reserve stocks were removed from Herford during October, 800 tons of mixed amenity supplies being distributed.

The reorganization of commodity accounting arrangements was begun, with a view to achieving greater zonal self-sufficiency in these matters.

The accounting and control of expendable stores held at all levels in the British Zone is being implemented in detail. Regional supply officers are taking appropriate action to reallocate excess holding of expendable stores in field units, and audit inspections are being carried out at team and field supervisory levels.

2. Basic Supplies

i. Food

In the U.S. Zone a new directive on the care and feeding of United Nations displaced persons, persecutees, and those assimilated to them in status was issued by USFET and became effective on October 11. An administrative order is being prepared at Zone Headquarters, pointing out the basic changes, which include a slight reduction in the number of calories permitted for certain feeding categories, as for instance, the workers' ration, reduced from 3,100 to 3,000 calories per day; the elimination of the supplementary ration of 500 calories per day for displaced persons outside assembly centers; and the procurement of a greater amount of food from indigenous sources. This latter question was discussed at a conference at USFET with representatives of OMGUS, Land OMG offices, and the 3rd. Army Quartermaster Special Projects Section. It was determined that by November 15 the OMG offices for Land Greater Hesse and Wurttemberg-Baden would organize German civilian food marketing agencies which would assume responsibility for all procurement and supervision of these indigenous food supplies for displaced persons, in a manner similar to that of the Bavarian Food Ministry organization.

In the French Zone the new ration scale has come into force. The rations have been considerably increased and complaints about food supplies are less numerous. In addition to the foodstuffs supplied free of charge military authorities allocate half a mark per day to each DP for the purchase of fresh vegetables. This scheme is working well in certain provinces but requires adjustment in others.

ii. Clothing

Heavy demands continue to be made by the British Zone for clothing and footwear for displaced persons who work outdoors.

In the US Zone, under the new directive referred to under Item i above no change was made in the basic table of allowances, but clothing in excess of the allowance may be issued with the approval of the 3rd Army Quartermaster Special Projects Section. However, there is a critical shortage of children's shoes and clothing. The Quartermaster Special Projects Section has agreed to make available stocks of yard goods for the manufacture of particularly critical items where available types of clothing are not suitable.

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iii. Accommodation Stores

Progress is being made in all Districts with the winterization of displaced persons centres in the U.S. Zone. The continued critical need for electrical supplies, fire fighting equipment, and building materials has been brought to the attention of 3rd Army and USFET Supply Sections. The supply of cleaning and preserving materials also continues to be short, and not even current allowances are being met throughout the Zone. There has, however, been an increase in the supply of soap.

The new directive on the care and feeding of displaced persons, mentioned in Item i above, does not provide for any change in the basic table of allowances for organizational equipment and expendables for displaced persons. Repeated efforts have been made during the past four months by Zone Headquarters through 3rd Army and USFET to effect a change in the table of basic allowances. On October 28 a request, transmitted through 3rd Army Quartermaster Special Projects Section, was received for another survey, which will be undertaken.

The allocation of 10,000 tons of coal and coke in the U.S. Zone for the month of September was not completed until October 31, and no coal had been received on the October allocation at the end of the month. Progress in securing the necessary stocks of wood for the winter fuel programme has been desperately slow because of transport difficulties, but a marked improvement has been made in the situation since the arrival, during October, of the necessary tools for woodcutting.

The procurement of administrative supplies for UNRRA in the U.S. Zone, including Central Headquarters, was put on a budget basis during October. The budget as submitted did not, unfortunately, make provision for engineer and signal items, such as photographic supplies, and requisitions had to be initiated for additional funds for these types of supplies.

iv. Medical Supplies

The medical supply situation in the U.S. Zone continued to show improvement; up to 60% of non-expendable and expendable items are being supplied by the Weinheim medical depot. An additional 100 tons of supplies have also been received at UNRRA in Hanau from Army depots being closed down in France. The programme of equating medical supplies within the districts is being continued.

3. Amenity Supplies

Moderate quantities of contributed supplies were received during the month consisting mainly of literature. It was necessary to reduce the distribution rate of cigarettes per person over 18 to 30 cigarettes during October, but it was hoped that this rate might subsequently be increased to 80 per person.

The tonnage of voluntary agency supplies moved into the U.S. Zone has shown a steady increase.

4. Transport

Negotiations were opened with the British military authorities during October with regard to the terms and conditions of their acceptance of obsolete UNRRA vehicles.

In the British Zone the transport situation is good, the only difficulty being the shortage of spare parts. There is a wastage of an average of 24 vehicles per month because of this shortage. The collection of obsolescent

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vehicles has been held up temporarily pending a decision as to whether vehicle parks are to be established by C.C.G. All obsolescent vehicles have been cleared from the Schleswig-Holstein Region.

Almost all Army-loaned vehicles in the U.S. Zone for which application for registration had been made are now equipped with license plates and certificates of registration.

The newly established Accident Report and Processing Section in the U.S. Zone is dealing with a total of 150 cases and has already closed 30. The problem of shortage of personnel is becoming more and more critical with the added responsibilities of dealing with accident liabilities, the increasingly stringent regulations imposed by the U.S. Army regarding the operation and maintenance of vehicles, the extensive negotiations with the U.S. Army regarding assumption of responsibility, and the licensing scheme and additional records requirements.

C. PERSONNEL

During the month of October, 838 employees were terminated. Of this number, 309 were from the U.S. Zone, 271 from the British Zone, 189 from the French Zone, and 69 from Central Headquarters. 713 of the total of 838 were terminated by reason of reduction in force, 100 by voluntary resignation, and 25 for various other reasons (security, misconduct, health, and death). From the standpoint of classified positions, drivers led in the number terminated, with 221, followed by welfare officers (92), warehouse officers (71), and nurses (61).

Of the total number of 1455 employees (31% of total strength) terminated between September 1 and November 1, 1118 were terminated by reason of reduction in force and were thus eligible for bonus payments, but it is noteworthy that during the same period there were 337 terminations (23% of the total) for other reasons, including 280 by voluntary resignation (19% of the total). In the two month period the largest number terminated by classified position were drivers with 379, welfare officers with 144, warehouse officers with 111, messing officers with 99, and nurses with 99.

November 1 was a significant date because it marked (1) the lifting of the two month freeze on promotions; (2) the end of terminations by reason of reduction in force once zonal ceilings had been reached, unless especially authorized by Central Headquarters; and (3) the ban on multiple-grade promotions as required by Administrative Order No. 70 from the European Regional Office.

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PART IV

TRACING

During October an increased volume of work was handled by the Central Tracing Bureau. The number of documents received and despatched was greatly in excess of previous months; the number of individual tracing enquiries received remained approximately the same, but the total number of known locations - 4,021 - was considerably higher.

There was a peak in the production of the Processing Section of the Records Division during October. The records of 354,200 persons were processed; and records of 600,900 persons of known nationality were distributed to the national tracing bureau concerned or its equivalent. In addition, the records of about 3,000 persons of undetermined nationality were despatched to several agencies simultaneously. A total of 9,400 legal certificates of birth, marriage, and death were also sent out. The Photostat Unit has almost completed the copying of the Dachau records on loan from Prague. Oswiecim material on loan from the French National Tracing Bureau was also reproduced during the month, and the duplication, for distribution, of 24 volumes comprising the registry of executions in Germany during the war years was commenced. The Search Unit completed 1,440 cases, and the ratio of names found - 36.6% - shows an increase over former months.

A list of prisoner of war camps and their locations has been prepared and will be published shortly by the Documents Intelligence Section. Lists of hospitals in the US and French Zones have been sent to these two Zones, so that the removal of all hospital records may be checked; similar lists are in course of preparation for the British and Russian Zones. Circular letters are being despatched to local German authorities requesting information concerning the transport and deaths of concentration camp prisoners marched through their area, in the hope of identifying prisoners buried in mass and individual graves along the routes of the death marches.

The number of enquiries processed by the Tracing Division during October was 25,328, a figure which shows an increase of 10,865 over that for September, and which exceeds the number of enquiries received during the month by 6,226. In addition to 19,102 new enquiries received during October, approximately 7,000 enquiries were sent as a unit by the Belgian National Tracing Bureau, all facilities for search at this Bureau having already been exhausted in these cases. 6,788 replies were sent out during the month, including 3,689 known locations, of which 1,183 of the persons were deceased and 2,506 alive. In 594 cases sufficient information was received for redirected search, and 2,505 negative replies were transferred to Mass Tracing for radio broadcast and publication in the press.

The work of the Mass Tracing Branch increased considerably during the month, mainly because of two factors. The first, a publicity drive to obtain all possible information regarding missing persons, involved the despatch of copies of an appeal to all radio stations operating in Germany, to Radio Luxembourg, the Belgian National Radio and the Italian Radio Network for broadcasting; to the editorial offices of thirty newspapers published in Germany for publication; to the Information Control Division in Berlin, for a general press release on October 26; and to UNRRA missions throughout Europe. The second factor was the agreement by twenty German newspapers published in Bavaria (with an aggregate circulation of between seven and eight million) to print 600 names of missing persons each week. The work of the Branch resulted in 192 known locations during October: 68 located deceased and 124 alive.

The output of work from the Child Tracing Branch also increased. The majority of new enquiries received were from the Polish Red Cross, the Soviet Control Council, and the Yugoslav Military Mission in Berlin. All these were dealt with, and there is no backlog. Known locations during the month totalled 140.

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 - B - ASSEMBLY CENTER ADMINISTRATION Page 4
 - C - DISPLACED PERSONS POPULATION. (General data) Pages 5 - 8
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Page: 1

A. GERMAN OPERATION PERSONNEL CLASSIFIED BY LOCATION, JOB TITLE,
CLASS AND SEX.

	Class I	Class II	Class III
<u>TOTAL FOR OPERATION:</u>	<u>3,311</u>	<u>1,086</u>	<u>1,360⁺</u>
a. <u>Total Team Personnel:</u>	<u>1,892</u>	<u>551</u>	
Area Team Directors	26	-	
Deputy Area Team Directors	15	-	
Team Directors	222	-	
Deputy Team Directors	97	7	
Welfare Officers	311	57	
Medical Officers	147	70	
Nurses	210	34	
First Aid Workers	14	-	
Repatriation Officers	49	-	
Employment Officers	30	6	
Administrative Assistants	151	104	
Warehouse Officers	72	39	
Area Supply Officers	15	-	
Supply/Transport Officers	244	33	
Accom./Messing Officers	98	24	
Secretaries	79	70	
Clerks/Clerk-typists	17	24	
Drivers and mechanics	92	72	
Cooks	-	4	
Others	3	7	
b. <u>District Headquarters:</u>	<u>477</u>	<u>95</u>	
c. <u>Zone Headquarters:</u>	<u>515</u>	<u>121</u>	
d. <u>Central Tracing Bureau:</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>161</u>	
e. <u>Central Headquarters:</u>	<u>347</u>	<u>158</u>	
<u>SEX BREAKDOWN:</u>			
Male:	1,936	714	342
Female:	1,375	372	145
Breakdown not available:	-	-	873 ⁺⁺
	<u>3,311</u>	<u>1,086</u>	<u>1,360</u>

+ Breakdown not available.

++ Includes 250 British Red Cross Workers in the British Zone and the total of 623 Class III personnel in the U.S. Zone for which breakdown is not available.

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A. PERSONNEL OF MISSION.

Country of Origin:	CLASS I		CLASS II	
	Number	Percent.	Number	Percent.
Australia	33	1.0	-	-
Austria	2	.1	2	.2
Belgium	276	8.3	4	.4
Bolivia	1	+	-	-
Brazil	10	.3	1	.1
Canada	97	2.9	1	.1
Chile	2	.1	-	-
Colombia	3	.1	-	-
Costa Rica	1	+	-	-
Cuba	13	.4	-	-
Czechoslovakia	44	1.3	21	1.9
Denmark	63	2.0	1	.1
Ecuador	1	+	-	-
Egypt	1	+	-	-
Eire	19	.6	-	-
Estonia	-	-	119	11.0
France	442	13.3	19	1.8
Greece	3	.1	5	.5
Holland	345	10.4	17	1.6
Hungary	-	-	4	.4
Iran	2	.1	-	-
Italy	-	-	6	.6
Latvia	1	+	219	20.1
Lithuania	-	-	64	5.8
Luxembourg	20	.6	1	.1
Mexico	7	.2	1	.1
New Zealand	13	.4	-	-
Norway	48	1.5	-	-
Peru	2	.1	-	-
Poland	90	2.7	340	31.1
Rumania	-	-	1	.1
Russia	3	.1	2	.2
South Africa	14	.4	-	-
Spain	-	-	1	.1
Stateless	5	.2	230	21.1
Switzerland	20	.6	1	.1
Turkey	-	-	1	.1
United Kingdom	1126	34.0	3	.3
U.S.A.	602	18.2	1	.1
Venezuela	1	+	-	-
Yugoslavia	1	+	18	1.7
Unknown	-	-	3	.3
GRAND TOTAL:	3311	100.0	1086	100.0

+ Less than 0.1%

Note: Current nationality breakdown of Class III Personnel not available.

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PERSONNEL DATA. (Information as at 31 October 1946)

	TOTALS	C.H.Q.	U. S. S. R. ZONE					BRITISH ZONE				FRENCH ZONE	
			HQ & Dist. Total	District No. 1	District No. 2	District No. 3	District No. 5	HQ & Dist. Total	Region No. 1	Region No. 2	Region No. 3	HQ & Zone Total	Zone
3. Class I Personnel													
Total:	3,311	427	1,518	238	269	380	379	1,042	231	208	476	324	488
a. Assembly Centers	1,892	-	1,038	187	227	323	301	666	157	139	370	188	188
b. District HQs.	477	-	228	51	42	57	78	249	74	69	106	-	-
c. Zone HQs.	515	-	252	-	-	-	-	127	-	-	-	136	-
d. Central Tracing	80	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Central HQ	347	347	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Class II Personnel													
Total:	1,086	319	486	84	101	64	157	152	27	63	44	129	106
a. Assembly Centers	551	-	336	70	96	48	122	109	26	43	40	106	106
b. District HQs.	95	-	70	14	5	16	35	25	1	20	4	-	-
c. Zone HQs.	121	-	80	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	23	-
d. C.T.B.	161	161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Central Headqrs.	158	158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Class III Personnel													
Total:	1,360	61	623					569				107	88
a. Assembly Centers	1,114	-	623	Breakdown				403	Breakdown			88	88
b. District HQs	60	-			not			60		not		-	-
c. Zone HQs.	125	-				available		106		available		19	-
d. C.T.B.)													
e. Central HQ)	61	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: British Zone Regions are as follows: Region No: 1 - North Rhine/Westphalia.
Region No: 2 - Schleswig Holstein/Hansestadt Hamburg.
Region No: 3 - Hannover.

B.

ASSEMBLY CENTER ADMINISTRATION

	TOTAL	U. S. ZONE				BRITISH ZONE				FRENCH ZONE
		District No. 1	District No. 2	District No. 3	District No. 5	N. Rhine/ Westphalia	Schleswig Holstein	Hansestadt Hamburg	Hannover	
1. <u>Total Assembly Centers:</u>	<u>308</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>28</u>
Administered by UNRRA	251	33	44	36	30	23	11	1	46	27
Administered by Vol. Agencies	15	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	12	-
Administered by Military	42	-	-	-	-	13	5	-	23	1
2. <u>Assembly Center Teams:</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>27</u>
UNRRA	219	30	41	34	24	18	11	1	33	27
Voluntary Agencies	11	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	8	-
3. <u>Other UNRRA Teams:</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>-</u>
Hospital Teams	16	2	2	1	4	1	2	1	3	-
Search Teams	12	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	-
Training Teams	9	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	6	-

C.1. NUMBER OF DISPLACED PERSONS IN ALL CENTERS AND PROPORTION IN UNRRA CENTERS.

Country of Origin:	TOTAL	U.S. ZONE (a)	BRITISH ZONE (b)	FRENCH ZONE (c)	TOTAL	U.S. ZONE	BRITISH ZONE	FRENCH ZONE	(a) Accurate military figures not available. Figures shown include UNRRA Centers only.
	Military & UNRRA	Military & UNRRA	Military & UNRRA	Military & UNRRA	In UNRRA Centers only	In UNRRA Centers only	In UNRRA Centers only	In UNRRA Centers only	
GRAND TOTAL:	737,840	402,529	301,616	33,695	684,056	402,529	247,832	33,695	
United Nations:	351,606	155,003	174,505	22,098	308,786	155,003	131,685	22,098	(b) Data compiled from statistics from military sources.
Belgium & Lux.	401	70	211	120	373	70	183	120	
Czechoslovakia	1,042	443	333	266	1,017	443	308	266	
France	573	128	127	318	540	128	94	318	
Holland	926	69	587	270	791	69	452	270	
Poland	317,491	138,217	159,149	20,125	284,427	138,217	126,085	20,125	(c) Figures include, but are not limited to, persons forced to leave "by action of the enemy because of race, religion or activities in favour of United Nations."
Russia	10,155	9,822	224	109	10,108	9,822	177	109	
U. S. A.	801	580	145	76	784	580	128	76	
Yugoslavia	20,217	5,674	13,729	814	10,746	5,674	4,258	814	
Jews:	138,024	122,656	13,039	2,329	137,638	122,656	12,653	2,329	
Italy:	490	170	100	220	476	170	86	220	
Former Residents of:	181,326	90,874	94,717	5,735	175,586	90,874	78,977	5,735	(d) Figures include 3 categories:
Estonia	30,156	15,725	13,642	789	28,252	15,725	11,738	789	1. classified as "Stateless";
Latvia	94,395	45,385	46,665	2,345	91,985	45,385	44,255	2,345	2. disputed or undetermined citizenship;
Lithuania	56,775	29,764	24,410	2,601	55,349	29,764	22,984	2,601	3. miscellaneous nationals.
Ex-Enemy: (c)	5,861	842	4,346	673	3,182	842	1,667	673	See Page 6 for breakdown.
Austria	193	57	71	65	182	57	60	65	
Hungary	2,967	143	2,404	420	886	143	323	420	
Rumania	2,701	642	1,871	188	2,114	642	1,284	188	
Others and Undetermined: (d)	60,533	32,984	24,909	2,640	58,388	32,984	22,764	2,640	

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NATIONALITY BREAKDOWN OF "OTHERS AND UNDETERMINED CITIZENSHIP"
DISPLACED PERSONS IN UNRRA CENTERS

Country of Origin:	TOTAL	U.S. ZONE	BRITISH ZONE	FRENCH ZONE
Abyssinia	3	-	3	-
Afghanistan	3	2	1	-
Albania	10	6	-	4
Arabia	7	4	3	-
Argentina	121	60	44	17
Australia	8	6	2	-
Bolivia	20	20	-	-
Brazil	388	252	70	66
Britain (U.K.)	266	67	168	31
Bulgaria	52	32	4	16
Canada	31	16	15	-
Chile	122	99	11	12
China	19	12	4	3
Colombia	52	34	3	15
Costa Rica	40	37	-	3
Cuba	6	3	3	-
Denmark	25	-	19	6
Dominican Rep.	8	5	-	3
Ecuador	44	38	6	-
Egypt	34	32	2	-
Finland	104	3	91	10
Germany	681	575	-	106
Greece	442	250	73	119
Guatemala	231	210	14	7
Honduras	15	15	-	-
Iceland	4	-	4	-
India	17	-	17	-
Iran	296	262	10	24
Iraq	5	5	-	-
Lebanon	2	2	-	-
Lybia	6	6	-	-
Mexico	81	65	13	3
Mongolia	4	4	-	-
Nicaragua	52	52	-	-
Norway	39	16	18	5
Panama	15	15	-	-
Paraguay	22	16	5	1
Peru	45	34	4	7
Phillipines	1	1	-	-
Portugal	7	6	-	1
Salvador	10	7	-	3
South Africa	17	2	11	4
Spain	672	519	111	42
Sweden	14	4	8	2
Switzerland	34	2	31	1
Syria	22	17	1	4
Turkey	2,786	2,726	35	25
Uruguay	33	26	7	-
Venezuela	68	66	-	2
Undetermined	51,404	27,353	21,953	2,098
	58,388	32,984	22,764	2,640

C.

3. AGE AND SEX BREAKDOWN OF DISPLACED PERSONS IN UNRRA CENTERS, DISPLACED PERSONS OPERATIONS, GERMANY.

U. S. ZONE		BRITISH ZONE		FRENCH ZONE	
Males 45 years and over	27,915	Males 45 years and over	14,172	Males 18 years and over	14,663
Females 45 years and over	24,105	Females 45 years and over	13,179	Females 18 years and over	12,353
Males 18 - 44 years	152,332	Males 18 - 44 years	98,117	Children 11 - 17 years	1,890
Females 18 - 44 years	112,518	Females 18 - 44 years	70,537	7 - 10 years	1,055
Males 14 - 17 years	9,855	Males 14 - 17 years	4,221	3 - 6 years	965
Females 14 - 17 years	8,919	Females 14 - 17 years	4,191	0 - 2 years	2,769
Children 6 - 13 years	27,861	Children 6 - 13 years	16,307		
1 - 5 years	23,013	1 - 5 years	10,574		
0 - 1 year	16,011	0 - 1 year	16,534		
<u>ZONE TOTAL:</u>	402,529	<u>ZONE TOTAL:</u>	247,832	<u>ZONE TOTAL:</u>	33,695

4. NUMBER OUTSIDE OF CENTERS RECEIVING UNRRA ASSISTANCE FROM TIME TO TIME:

U. S. ZONE: Current report not available
due to reorganization of teams.

BRITISH ZONE: 8,765

FRENCH ZONE: No report

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C.

5. DISPLACED PERSONS HOSPITALIZED.

	TOTAL	U.S. ZONE	BRITISH ZONE	FRENCH ZONE
In Infirmaries	5,243	3,376	1,672	195
In Local or Military Hospitals	13,365	8,314	4,191	860
<u>GRAND TOTAL:</u>	18,608	11,690	5,863	1,055

6. EMPLOYMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS

	TOTAL	C.H.Q.	U.S. ZONE	BRITISH ZONE	FRENCH ZONE
Class II Employees	1,086	319	486	152	129
In Camp Operations	130,110	373	76,830	47,531	5,376
By Military	28,422	-	9,086	16,325	3,011
By Others (outside of camps)	27,763	-	7,906	14,650	5,207
<u>GRAND TOTAL:</u>	187,381	692	94,308	78,658	13,723

D. TOTAL REPATRIATION AND EMIGRATION FROM U.S., BRITISH AND FRENCH ZONES. (Data compiled from military sources)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TOTAL			U. S. ZONE			BRITISH ZONE			FRENCH ZONE	
	Repatriation		Emigration	Repatriation		Emigration	Repatriation		Emigration	Repatriation	
	Total	Est. from UNRRR Cent.		Total	Est. from UNRRR Cent.		Total	Est. from UNRRR Cent.		Total	Est. from UNRRR Cent.
<u>GRAND TOTAL:</u>	<u>59,370</u>	<u>41,251</u>	<u>584</u>	<u>36,564</u>	<u>28,550</u>	<u>291</u>	<u>21,052</u>	<u>10,005</u>	<u>293</u>	<u>1,754</u>	<u>1,754</u>
<u>United Nations Nationals:</u>	<u>48,187</u>	<u>40,708</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>28,550</u>	<u>28,550</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>17,883</u>	<u>9,462</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,754</u>	<u>1,754</u>
Belgium & Lux.	262	58	-	-	-	-	262	58	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia	281	255	-	203	203	-	38	12	-	40	40
Holland	96	39	-	-	-	-	96	39	-	-	-
France	69	11	-	-	-	-	69	11	-	-	-
Poland	46,401	39,331	2	27,405	27,405	2	17,282	9,270	-	1,714	1,714
Russia	179	115	-	43	43	-	136	72	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U.S.A.	899	899	-	899	899	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Italy:</u>	<u>519</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>499</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Jews:</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>224</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>221</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Former Residents of:</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>309</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>287</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Estonia	-	-	147	-	-	21	-	-	126	-	-
Latvia	-	-	121	-	-	1	-	-	120	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-
<u>Ex-Enemy Nationals:</u>	<u>10,311</u>	<u>536</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>7,278</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>3,033</u>	<u>536</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Austria:	2,337	-	3	2,337	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Bulgarian	6	4	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	32	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	7,162	108	-	4,941	-	-	2,221	108	-	-	-
Rumania	806	424	-	-	-	-	806	424	-	-	-
<u>Others:</u>	<u>353</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>237</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Spain	345	2	-	237	-	-	108	2	-	-	-
United Kingdom	3	2	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-
Unknown	-	-	14	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-

Note: Period covered is 4 - 31 October 1946, except in the case of Polish Repatriation, where the period is 28 Sept. - 31 October, 1946.

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JEWISH POPULATION STATISTICS.

1. LOCATION:	T O T A L	In Centers	Estimated in Communities
U.S. Zone (incl. Berlin)	148,224	122,656	25,568
British Zone	13,039	13,039	+
French Zone (incl. Berlin)	2,329	2,329	+
GRAND TOTAL:	163,592	138,024	25,568

+ Current estimates not available.

2. NATIONALITY BREAKDOWN (Jews in Centers)	TOTAL	U.S. ZONE	BRITISH ZONE	FRENCH ZONE
Albanian	4	4	-	-
American	8	2	5	1
Austrian	260	234	26	-
Argentinian	3	1	-	2
Belgian	11	10	1	-
Bolivian	1	1	-	-
Bulgarian	1	1	-	-
British	45	1	42	2
Czechoslovak	4,680	4,500	180	-
Chilean	2	-	-	2
Dutch	10	3	7	-
Ecuadorian	1	-	-	1
Egyptian	1	1	-	-
Estonian	3	3	-	-
Finnish	2	2	-	-
French	12	11	1	-
German	3,222	3,032	141	49
Greek	93	87	6	-
Honduran	6	-	-	6
Hungarian	9,007	7,690	1,314	3
Italian	11	9	2	-
Iranian	2	-	-	2
Latvian	154	109	44	1
Lithuanian	1,314	1,254	57	3
Mexican	2	-	2	-
Palestinian	25	25	-	-
Paraguayan	14	-	1	13
Polish	98,057	87,737	9,500	820
Rumanian	4,574	2,947	1,626	1
Russian	493	489	4	-
Spanish	2	2	-	-
Stateless	4,815	4,794	-	21
Swiss	3	3	-	-
Turkish	2	1	1	-
Yugoslav	59	54	4	1
Undetermined	11,125	9,649	75	1,401
GRAND TOTAL:	138,024	122,656	13,039	2,329

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E.3.

JEWISH POPULATION STATISTICS.

AGE AND SEX BREAKDOWN.

<u>U. S. ZONE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
45 years and over	10,261	5,802	4,459
18 - 44 years	86,673	50,291	36,382
14 - 17 years	8,080	4,341	3,739
6 - 13 years	7,823	-	-
2 - 5 years	5,218	-	-
0 - 1 year	4,601	-	-
<u>TOTAL:</u>	122,656	60,434	44,580

<u>BRITISH ZONE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
45 years and over	307	192	115
18 - 44 years	11,774	5,939	5,835
14 - 17 years	450	216	234
6 - 13 years	202	-	-
2 - 5 years	52	-	-
0 - 1 year	254	-	-
<u>TOTAL:</u>	13,039	6,347	6,184

<u>FRENCH ZONE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
18 years and over	1,961	1,070	891
10 - 17 years	243	-	-
6 - 9 years	70	-	-
3 - 5 years	22	-	-
0 - 2 years	33	-	-
<u>TOTAL:</u>	2,329	1,070	891

F.1. UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN IN U.S. ZONE. (As at 10 November)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN:	GRAND TOTAL	T O T A L			Under 1		1 - 2		3 - 6		7 - 12		13 - 14		15 - 16		17 - 18	
		Male	Female	Unspec.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
GRAND TOTAL:	7,424	3,785	2,710	929	54	49	95	105	226	150	900	788	557	400	916	635	1037	583
United Nations:	881	566	315	-	31	21	59	63	47	30	54	74	93	37	129	35	153	55
Belgium & Lux.	7	3	4	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Czechoslovakia	59	35	24	-	-	-	22	-2	1	2	7	10	8	5	12	3	5	2
France	13	5	8	-	-	1	3	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Greece	4	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Holland	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	516	322	194	-	23	16	38	36	36	18	27	47	49	18	75	18	74	41
Russia	79	52	27	-	4	1	12	13	1	4	6	5	7	3	11	1	11	-
U. S. A.	26	20	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	7	2	9	1
Yugoslavia	172	124	48	-	2	2	3	2	8	2	10	11	26	9	22	11	53	11
Former Residents of:	199	108	91	-	3	4	2	6	9	4	14	14	16	12	23	18	41	33
Estonia	49	37	12	-	-	2	1	1	3	-	3	-	3	-	7	3	20	6
Latvia	75	39	36	-	2	1	1	4	4	2	8	6	4	4	11	8	9	11
Lithuania	75	32	43	-	1	1	-	1	2	2	3	8	9	8	5	7	12	16
Ex-Enemy:	18	16	2	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	2	1	4	-	6	-	-	-
Hungary	10	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	3	-	2	-	-	-
Italy	6	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	-
Rumania	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Jews:	5,169	2,762	2,138	269 ⁺	20	24	17	13	93	76	730	648	400	330	726	569	776	478
Others & Undet.	1,157	333	164	660	-	-	16	23	74	39	100	51	44	21	32	13	67	17

UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN IN ZONE BY LOCATION:

1. In Assembly Centers 2,441
2. In Children's Centers 3,363 - (number of Children's Centers = 11)
3. In Communities, German Homes and Institutions 742
4. Location unspecified 878

+ Includes 216 males, 53 females for whom age breakdown is not available.

7,424

F.2. UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN IN BRITISH ZONE. (As at 10 November 1946)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN:	GRAND TOTAL	T O T A L		Under 2	2 - 5	6 - 13	14 - 18	Unknown
		Male	Female					
<u>GRAND TOTAL:</u>	<u>1,822</u>	<u>1,047</u>	<u>775</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>303</u>	<u>446</u>	<u>391</u>	<u>13</u>
<u>United Nations:</u>	<u>909</u>	<u>560</u>	<u>349</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>448</u>	<u>4</u>
America	7	4	3	-	-	3	4	-
Belgium	11	6	5	-	11	-	-	-
Britain (U.K.)	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Czechoslovakia	16	12	4	-	6	5	5	-
France	13	8	5	-	12	1	-	-
Greece	3	1	2	-	3	-	-	-
Holland	31	17	14	2	16	8	4	1
Poland	752	468	284	57	123	149	420	3
Russia	53	33	20	4	20	22	7	-
Yugoslavia	22	10	12	-	9	6	7	-
<u>Jews:</u>	<u>393</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>271</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>366</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Italy:</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Former Residents of:</u>	<u>373</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>2</u>
Estonia	45	31	14	-	3	14	28	-
Latvia	214	164	50	1	15	148	48	2
Lithuania	114	85	29	-	10	32	72	-
<u>Ex-Enemy:</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>-</u>
Hungary	7	3	4	-	2	2	3	-
Rumania	9	6	3	-	2	2	5	-
<u>Others & Undet.</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>5</u>

UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN IN ZONE BY LOCATION:

1. In Assembly Centers 1,287
2. In Children's Centers 329 (number of Children's Centers = 17)
3. In Communities, German Homes and
Institutions 206

1,822

F.3. UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN IN FRENCH ZONE. (As at 31 October 1946)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN:	GRAND TOTAL	T O T A L		Under 1	1 - 2	3 - 6	7 - 12	13 - 14	15 - 16	17 - 18
		Male	Female							
<u>GRAND TOTAL:</u>	<u>265</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>153</u>
<u>United Nations:</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>23</u>
Belgium	3	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
Czechoslovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	13	8	5	-	2	7	2	-	-	2
Poland	74	43	31	8	9	9	13	5	9	21
Russia	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Former Residents of</u>										
<u>Baltic States:</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>
Latvia	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lithuania	5	1	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	2
<u>Jews:</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>127</u>
<u>Ex-Enemy:</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Hungary	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rumania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Others & Undetermined:</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

<u>UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN IN ZONE BY LOCATION:</u>			
1. In Assembly Centers	190		
2. In Children's Centers	40	(number of Children's Centers = 2)	
3. In Communities, German Homes and Institutions	35		
	<u>265</u>		

GERMANY
OCTOBER, 1946.

ATTACHMENT 1

UNRRA
US ZONE HEADQUARTERS
HEIDELBERG

16 October 1946.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO.177

SUBJECT: Polish Repatriation Drive.

References: 1. UNRRA Council Resolutions, Nos. 71, 92 and 99.

2. Administrative Order No.43, "Repatriation of Displaced Persons", dated 4 April 1946.
3. Administrative Order No.44 "Repatriation of Polish DPs", dated 4 April 1946.
4. Administrative Order No.57, "Co-operation with Army and Military Government Officers", dated 6 May 1946.
5. Administrative Order No.89, "Repatriation of Polish Displaced Persons", dated 14 June 1946.
6. Administrative Order No.99, "Repatriation, Implementation of UNRRA Council Resolution No.92, Staff Responsibility", dated 29 June 1946.
7. Administrative Order No.158, "Procedures for Issue of 60 days Rations for all Polish Repatriants, and a general Polish Repatriation Campaign", dated 23 September 1946.
8. General Bulletin No.33, "UNRRA Resolution 92 - A Resolution Relating to DP Operations", dated 14 May 1946.
9. General Bulletin No.81, "Repatriation and Present Lack of Emigration Possibilities for DPs", dated 31 July 1946.
10. General Bulletin No.99, "Social Insurance System in Poland, Pre-War and Present", dated 13 August 1946.
11. General Bulletin No.112, "Anti-Repatriation Activity", dated 20 July 1946.

1. POLICY

(a) UNRRA and the Military Authorities are now engaged in a large and costly repatriation drive and it is the responsibility of all concerned at each level of administration to put forth all possible effort to assure its success. District and Area Repatriation Officers have the responsibility to use their ingenuity in implementing UNRRA policy in this regard. DP committees and UNRRA personnel must work up a spirit, or desire for repatriation amongst the camp population with a definite program. UNRRA personnel must feel themselves to be the "prime movers" of a crusade, and gauge their success in their jobs by results achieved in numbers of people repatriated. The US Army will support UNRRA policy in the drive in every possible way, and the use of its facilities and personnel can be called upon.

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(b) US Zone Headquarters is responsible for outlining policy in cooperation with Third US Army and USFET; coordinating repatriation movements; contacting Polish Liaison Repatriation Mission; securing Polish literature, posters, newspapers and films; coordinating the use of public address systems, records and films; arranging for District visitation and operation of Repatriation Committees, delegations and special activities; maintaining liaison with Central Headquarters; and for following up of District implementation of the general plan for repatriation.

2. REPATRIATION WEEK

The week beginning, Monday November 4th, is hereby declared to be a week of special repatriation activity. On each day of that week, significant events dealing with Poland and repatriation will be planned in cooperation with the camp repatriation committees and Polish Repatriation Officers, if available. In each week, following the first week in November, additional significant events must be planned. The entire program for the District will be stimulated and coordinated by District Repatriation Officers and District Directors. District Directors will see that all field services are coordinated to promote the Repatriation Week program.

3. SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

The following activities are submitted as suggestions for inclusion in the initial week's program. This list is by no means exhaustive. Each Area Team will plan its own program with the approval of the District Repatriation Officer.

(a) Construction of a large graph in the shape of a thermometer, indicating 100 percent repatriation as the goal, with each day's or week's repatriation reflecting progress toward that goal.

(b) Establishment of an information booth near the food display with literature, newspapers, and an UNRRA or Polish Liaison Officer giving information, answering questions and signing up persons for the next transport.

(c) Arrangement of public readings of encouraging letters from Poland received by camp inmates.

(d) Arrangement of repatriation meetings where persons who are going home may tell why they have decided to do so at this time.

(e) Organization of parades within the camp, made up chiefly of those persons who are going home, with Polish flags and music. Floats might be added, depicting Polish farmers, workers, schools or factories.

(f) Arrangements for US Army band to play at above-mentioned events.

(g) Preparation of UNRRA speakers with literature on Poland now being forwarded in increasing quantities. (Specifically the pamphlets, "UNRRA in Poland" and "Polish Review").

(h) Arrangement of small discussion groups of persons who have decided to return in order that they may be utilized in influencing their friends or relatives.

(i) Arrangement of discussion groups, block by block, with UNRRA and military officers and committee members leading.

(j) Utilization of teachers and priests to help people to understand the importance of returning to Poland now. Teachers and priests must be shown that it is their duty to influence and to lead their people in their own best interest.

(k) Prepare red and white badges for each repatriate to wear in camps several days prior to departure.

(l) Decorate the camps with placards, displays, posters, pine bows, etc., with special attention being given to gates, hallways, common rooms, dispensaries and commissaries, where people pass by or congregate.

(m) Make each repatriation shipment a gala event with music, flags and speeches.

(n) Reserve amenity supplies for distribution to repatriates just prior to the departure of transports and establish priority for repatriates on existing clothing stocks.

4. POLITICAL AND OTHER QUESTIONS

It is known by many field workers that propaganda (political or otherwise) has been a primary deterrent to repatriation, and this problem must be met in a positive manner. Questions of this nature should be referred to the Polish Repatriation Officers. If satisfactory and complete answers are not secured, they should be channelled through the District Repatriation Officer to Zone Headquarters, where facilities are being worked out to receive answers from Poland. The best way to answer all political objections to returning home at this time is to refer to statements made by General McNarney, General Keyes, Director General LaGuardia, and Prime Minister Osobka-Morawski, and to point out that upon the best information available, all Occupation Forces and UNRRA agree that the future of Polish Displaced Persons lies in Poland. The UNRRA Polish Mission report on this subject can be used to advantage in answering such questions:

"UNRRA is satisfied that returning Displaced Persons will not only be welcome, but are very much desired by the Polish Government, to assist in the tremendous task of reconstruction of the country A place in the Polish economy exists for everyone, whereas the future of persons who remain Displaced Persons is uncertain".

5. OPERATIONAL MATTERS

We are now dealing with people who have become settled into a routine of camp living which engenders a natural reluctance to take a chance on insecurity. As a result of the repatriation drive, certain actions will be necessary in the overall operation and these can be used to aid repatriation. The following list of actions which will be required is not complete and other operational measures which become necessary should be used by District and Area Repatriation Officers to aid the campaign:

(a) A general shift of Polish population to large repatriation centers within each District will be accomplished as rapidly as possible.

(b) Removal from main Polish centers of other nationalities will proceed immediately.

(c) All cultural activities and events will be turned toward repatriation activity.

(d) Removal of anti-repatriation elements amongst the Polish population to special camps will be accomplished as they are discovered and such action as judged appropriate under General Bulletin No. 112 will be taken.

(e) Information concerning impending camp moves will be followed up with repatriation information.

(f) The release of employed Poles may be secured in order that they may prepare for repatriation.

6. FILMS, NEWSPAPERS

(a) The use and distribution of Polish films and newspapers will be coordinated by the District Repatriation Officer. Utilization of films shall be planned in order that their effectiveness is not wasted. For example, they should be closely coordinated with other events if possible. Talks by UNRRA Liaison Officers, or Polish Committee shall precede the showing of the film and encouragement to return home should be followed through with the committees and the people on following days.

(b) Special attention must be given to the forthcoming repatriation film. The premiere showing shall include important UNRRA, Army, and Polish Liaison Officials.

(c) Arrangements should be made to read and broadcast significant sections of newspapers, announcements, proclamations and other repatriation literature for those who are illiterate or nearly illiterate. This calls for careful planning on the part of the Polish Repatriation Committee.

J. H. WHITING
Zone Director.

GERMANY,
OCTOBER, 1946.

ATTACHMENT 1
ANNEX A

HEADQUARTERS
US FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

AG 014.33 GEC-AGO

11 October 1946.

SUBJECT: Polish Repatriation Program

TO: Commanding Generals:
US Forces, Austria
Office of Military Government for Germany (US)
Third US Army Area
Western Base Section
Berlin District, US Army
US Air Forces in Europe
Continental Base Section
European Division, Air Transport Command
Commanding Officers:
Headquarters Command, US Forces, European Theater
American Graves Registration Command, European Theater Area.

1. This letter confirms the decisions arrived at in various conferences and conversations dealing with the current Polish repatriation program, and is published as a guide to commanders concerned.

2. Scope of Program

This program applies to all Polish displaced persons, including those individually employed and members or former members of civilian labor service companies, in and outside assembly centers or other installations in the US Zone of Germany and Austria and the US sector of Berlin, and to the Polish displaced persons employed or held by Western Base Section in liberated areas. This program does not apply to Polish displaced persons who volunteer for repatriation after conviction by Military Government courts or Military Courts Martial.

3. Publicity

A continuing large scale publicity program was initiated on 26 September, including displays by UNRRA in all Polish Centers in Germany of the food offered to individual repatriates and to families of 4 persons. A proclamation by the Polish Prime Minister and a statement by the Theater Commander will be posted in all Polish displaced persons centers and labor service company installations. Radio and newspapers releases, Polish films, pictures, etc., will be given wide publicity and distribution. Personal visits of commanders and their subordinate unit commanders to Polish centers and installations are considered of great value. Personal statements by commanders should be issued encouraging return to Poland now during comparatively good weather, and should point out Poland's need for its nationals and indicate the present slim opportunities for resettlement in other countries.

4. Pro-Repatriation Activities

Repatriation Committees, composed of the displaced persons themselves and supervised by UNRRA Directors or Labor Supervision Company Commanders, will be established in all Polish Centers and installations. These Committees will serve to encourage and influence repatriation and will facilitate contact between the displaced persons and Polish Liaison Officers for Repatriation. All echelons should realize that repatriation of displaced persons is a primary occupation mission.

5. Suppression of Anti-Repatriation Activities

Every measure will be taken to prevent anti-repatriation propaganda. Persons engaged in such activity will be removed from positions of influence, segregated from other Polish nationals, and placed in one or more "hard core non-repatriable" centers.

6. Labor Service Companies (Civilian)

A special repatriation drive will be initiated immediately in Polish civilian labor service companies and, if necessary, replacements secured from Poles considered to be non-repatriable. Members of labor service companies being repatriated will be permitted to retain without charge the clothing listed in columns 6b and 7b of Appendix A, USFET-SOP No.80. (See Message S-4356, 28 September 1946).

7. Collecting Centers

Suitable located Polish Collecting Centers will be operated by Third US Army Area to facilitate collection, processing and repatriation; However, minimum shipments of 250 persons from any point in the US Zone of Germany are authorized, providing individuals are properly processed. At least one Polish Liaison Officer for Repatriation will be stationed in each Collection Center to screen repatriates in order to prevent recently expelled Germans from returning to Poland.

8. Processing

Polish Liaison Officers for Repatriation will clear each repatriate by certifying DP-2 cards, or providing special certificates to those without DP-2 cards. A special "Polish Repatriate's Ration Card", printed in Polish and provided by this Headquarters, will be issued by Assembly Center Directors to each repatriate prior to leaving the US Zone of Germany. The serial number of the individual's ration card will be included in the nominal roll which accompanies the shipment. This ration card will entitle each repatriate to draw 60 days rations upon arrival in the reception center at Dziedzice, Poland.

9. Rations

a. In addition to the normal reserve travel ration for each Polish displaced person voluntarily repatriated from the areas named in paragraph 2, above, the following rations will be furnished for each such person, provided from Civil Affairs/Military Government stocks, allocated by this Headquarters, during the three month period beginning 1 October and ending 31 December 1946:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Ibs.</u>	<u>kgs.</u>
a. Fats	2.81	1.275
b. Flour	49.09	22.314
c. Rolled Oats	3.75	1.701
d. Milk, evaporated	29.02	13.191
e. Salt	1.88	.850
f. Fish, canned	4.54	2.064
g. Pulses	3.75	1.701
	94.84	43.096

No substitutions will be made. If items required are not on hand, this Headquarters will arrange allocation from base filler depots upon request. Fish will be issued only in individual small sized metal containers.

GERMANY,
OCTOBER, 1946.

ATTACHMENT 1
ANNEX A

- 3 -

b. A stock pile of 430 tons of US foodstuffs is now located at Dziedzice, Poland. Beginning 1 October all Polish Repatriation trains, including hospital trains, leaving the US Zone of Germany will be stocked with rations in bulk to maintain the stockpile. Rations will be prepared for shipment in lots sufficient to provide 60 days rations for 50 persons. The number of lots shipped on each train will be in proportion to the approximate number of repatriates.

c. Trains will be routed through Furth-in-Wald, Germany, and Prague, Czechoslovakia, to Dziedzice, Poland, where these extra rations will be turned over to UNRRA Mission to Poland against itemized receipt. This receipt will be signed by the authorized UNRRA representative receiving the rations, authenticated by the train commander, and will be forwarded to this Headquarters, attention Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5. UNRRA is responsible for security of the stock pile and for the breakdown and issue of rations. US responsibility terminates when the food has been received and receipted for by UNRRA.

10. Baggage

Repatriates will be permitted to take all belongings which are proved to be their personal property except items prohibited to exit Germany, and items too bulky to carry, such as furniture, machinery, vehicles, etc.

11. Movements

Train commanders and guards require proper briefing before departure. Reported deficiencies, including misconduct, failure to assume and carry out responsibilities, and lack of knowledge of duties and responsibilities, indicate that closer supervision is required. Shortage of rolling stock requires that train commanders must be responsible for (1) insuring against unnecessary destructions and removal of equipment, (2) expeditions loading and unloading at entraining and detraining points, and (3) immediate return of all equipment to the US Zone of Germany from Poland. Train sets will not be broken up outside the US Zone of Germany. Coal or wood stoves and fuel should be provided when required by weather conditions. UNRRA will provide accompanying personnel, when available.

12. Coordination of Movements

a. Polish Displaced Persons who are a US responsibility and desire repatriation from the US Zone of Austria, US Sector of Berlin and Western Base Section will be transferred to the US Zone of Germany. These movements will be coordinated by the Headquarters concerned, with the Combined Repatriation Executive (Berlin 3191 or 3562).

b. All addressees in the US Zone of Germany will provide or arrange transportation for repatriates in their area or under their employment in the nearest collecting center designated by Third US Army Area (Heidelberg 5433).

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL McNARNEY:

(Signed) PETER PETERS
Lt. Col., AGD
Assistant Adjutant General.

GERMANY
OCTOBER 1946

U N R R A.
CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS FOR GERMANY.

MINUTES OF INTER-ZONAL CONFERENCE ON CHILD
SEARCH AND REPATRIATION - OCTOBER 16TH,
17TH & 18TH, 1946.

This conference was called for the purpose of discussing all current aspects of child search and repatriation in Germany and for planning ways and means of turning over the residual problems to IRO.

The following people were in attendance -

<u>U.S. Zone.</u>	Miss Heise. Miss Matthews.
<u>British Zone.</u>	Miss Pearse. Miss Scarborough.
<u>French Zone.</u>	Miss Buch.
<u>CHQ.</u>	Miss Blackey. Miss Bucke.
<u>ERO.</u>	Miss Pentz.

Other CHQ staff attended sessions of interest to them.

These minutes will follow the sections as outlined in the attached agenda for the conference.

I. Discussion of Present Reorganisation as it affects
Child Search and Repatriation.

The Director of Field Operations met with the Conference to explain the recent reorganisation of the German Operation and the ways in which this would affect Child Search and Repatriation programmes. The emphasis in the children's field, as in the total programme, must be placed on the repatriation of children whose nationality has been definitely established. This does not mean forced repatriation but it does mean strengthening our pro-repatriation activities and intensifying the search for United Nations' children still uncovered.

At CHQ, Child Search and Repatriation has been placed in the Division of Field Supervision. In the U.S. Zone, Child Search is under the chief of the Division of Repatriation and Eligibility. In the British Zone it is under the Eligibility and Care Officer, and in the French Zone, under the Repatriation Officer. While this represents some variation in lines of administration, the two phases of the programme, namely, repatriation and eligibility are sufficiently closely related and the function of Child Search is sufficiently clear cut to prevent any confusion on this score.

The Field Inspectors who operate out of CHQ to the Districts will have no direct responsibility for the specialised services, such as Child Search. The functional lines will remain as they have in the past from CHQ to Zones. The Field Inspectors will, however, have responsibility for being informed with regard to Child Search and Repatriation and for noting any pertinent problems in this area which come to their attention while they are in the field. Such matters will be referred by them to the Child Search staffs at appropriate levels.

II. Present Status of Search and Repatriation in the Zones.

1. Extent of Problem.

Discussion of the Search Directives issued by ACA in January and March of this year revealed a most unsatisfactory state of affairs in the three Zones. In the U.S. Zone, the Zone Tracing Bureau is receiving from German sources the lists of United Nations' individuals reported under the January Search Directive, together with birth and death certificates, requested under the same order. The U.S. Zone Tracing Bureau is screening from these lists unaccompanied children by nationality and location. This has been necessary in view of the fact that under the March directive calling specifically for lists of unaccompanied children, such lists are sent directly to the PW & DP Division of OMGUS and are being held there by Colonel Abbott. In the Stuttgart area, Military Government officials are turning over to UNRRA Child Search staff copies of the lists coming in under the March directive, in addition to sending copies to Berlin. Thus far, 240 names have been turned over to UNRRA in this area, sixty of which were already known to the UNRRA Search Teams. The other Districts, however, are not providing additional copies for UNRRA.

Miss Heise pointed out that the Child Search Teams in the U.S. Zone are systematically covering all German institutions and in addition are utilising the January lists submitted to them by the Tracing Bureau. They are also following up all leads and clues as they come in from the Search Teams or from the children themselves. It is obvious, however, that for all Zones, the major source of information and the most authentic basis for determining the extent of the problem will be the lists as called for under the March directive.

The Child Tracing people in the U.S. Zone will again bring to the attention of the U.S. Zone Tracing Bureau the need for pressure at USFET to bring about a change in the routing of the lists under the March directive. Unless USFET itself is interested in getting this change made, the chances are it will not be possible to free the lists now in the possession of Colonel Abbott.

Miss Heise reported that in the U.S. Zone, Search Teams are uncovering between 200 and 300 children in a month. They are limiting their activities at the moment to German institutions, since the Military Government Public Welfare authorities are refusing to let children be removed from German families until some specific directive from USFET is released covering this activity. The Zone Child Search Specialists also recognise that the removal of United Nations' children from German families is a very delicate job and will require their most skilled workers and a considerable investment of time in each case. It is extremely important therefore that as soon as possible the March lists be released so that the extent of this phase of the problem may be visualised. It is the U.S. Zone's estimate that at the present rate of activity all German institutions in the U.S. Zone will have been covered and screened for United Nations' children by the first of next year. This, however, does not take into account the children who are in German families.

In the British Zone, lists coming in under the March directive are being turned over by Military Government to the Zone Child Search Office. The routing of the lists in the British Zone is quite satisfactory but the response from German sources has been extremely poor. Miss Pearce reports that this has been due primarily to laxness on the part of local Military Government officials who have not taken responsibility for posting notices or for checking on returns from German sources. To date, 1,169 names have been reported

to UNRRA and it is estimated that out of this number some 300 will not actually be unaccompanied. The experience of the British Zone thus far indicates that a large proportion of the children reported are living with relatives or parents but this is not discovered until the actual visit is made to the home. The lists as called for under the March directive were due on July 15th, but in an effort to secure more thorough coverage, the date was extended to October 15th and during this extension of time there has been radio and newspaper publicity to bring again to the attention of the Germans the importance of reporting the whereabouts of these children.

Miss Pearse feels that the problem in the British Zone is either a much lighter one or that because of the limited personnel and the language limitations of members on the Search Teams, they have not been able to cover and identify the United Nations' children who may be living in the German communities. One Search Team for instance has no interviewers who know any of the Slavic languages. A knowledge of Slavic languages has proved in the U.S. Zone for instance, to be the determining factor in many instances in identifying children from the Eastern countries.

In the French Zone, UNRRA is excluded under the terms of its agreement from receiving any lists concerning the whereabouts of United Nations' children outside Assembly Centres. Miss Buch reported that none of these lists has been made available to UNRRA and that as far as she knows the lists have not been sent by the PDR to the Central Tracing Bureau.

Miss Blackey reported on the difficulties apparent in Berlin with regard to the acquisition of the lists of unaccompanied children. The Central Tracing Policy Board is directly concerned with this problem and they have recommended to the POW & DP Directorate that if necessary all Zones could send copies of their lists to Berlin for whatever purpose they might be needed there but that in addition to this, a copy of each list should remain in the Zone at the disposal of the Zone Commander and a copy should be sent to the Central Tracing Bureau in Arolsen. This recommendation was considered by the DP Directorate on October 17th, but no action was taken by them. The question will undoubtedly be left to the discretion of each Zone as previously, since Four Power concurrence with regard to the disposition of the lists seems a rather remote possibility.

This makes it even more urgent that the U.S. Zone work at the problem through USFET in an effort to unfreeze lists now being held by Colonel Abbott.

2. Reports of National Governments.

Prior to the Conference, further effort was made to secure from National Government representatives current estimates of the numbers of their children still in Germany. These figures are still quite incomplete but there is definite indication of the fact that there are still many children in Germany who have not yet been reported. Holland reports a top figure of 500 Dutch children still missing. Poland's estimate of missing children is approximately 200,000, although there is no indication that all of these were or are in Germany. Czechoslovakia estimates some 3,000 Czech children still in Germany. Yugoslavia has to date been unable to give us any estimates, since they have no National Tracing Bureau and are therefore not in a position to receive enquiries from the people who have lost children. France has made no specific statement concerning children who may have been abducted from France but has estimated that 200,000 children were born in Germany of part or all French parentage. The French Government feels it has a definite claim to these children. To date Russia has not been asked formally to give an estimate of its lost children in Germany and it was agreed that this should be done as soon as possible.

Miss Hungerford of the Child Tracing Section, CTB, explained that they have already received a list of 4,000 children from Poland on whom enquiries have been made by relatives there. This is part of the plan as worked out with the Polish National Tracing Bureau, whereby they would send to Germany as soon as possible a complete list of all their missing children. The representative of the Italian Red Cross now in Arolsen has agreed to prepare a list of the Yugoslav and Greek children who are known to be still in Italy. Members of the Conference pointed out that these lists of children give the Child Search workers a much more effective entrée to Military Government authorities, since such lists serve to convince the Military authorities that these children are actually lost in Germany.

Belgium seems to present a problem at the moment with regard to repatriation of children. The Ministry of Repatriation in Belgium is in the process of being liquidated and the report is that the Ministry of Health will probably take over the problems relating to children. At the moment,

it is not possible to repatriate a child to Belgium unless a relative or a parent there has made a request in writing for the return of the child. Reports from the Zones indicate that in some instances Belgian Liaison Officers are rejecting Belgian children for repatriation. At the present time legislation is under consideration in Belgium which will make it possible for the Government to clarify its requirements for repatriation. It was agreed that this matter should be discussed further with the Belgian Repatriation Mission and that word would be sent to the field concerning any decisions by the Belgian Government at the earliest possible moment.

In the French Zone, UMRRA is in a very difficult position since the PDR has placed definite limits upon child search and documentation, while at the same time National Liaison Officers there look to UMRRA to assist them in locating, documenting and removing their children who are in German institutions or in German homes. The search activities of PDR have been primarily concerned with uncovering French children but they have nevertheless been quite firm in their refusal to permit UMRRA to search for children of other nations. Miss Buch feels that it may be possible to work with the National Liaison Officers to get them to present the urgency of this problem to PDR and to persist in their requests to have UMRRA assist them in the location of their children.

3. Personnel.

While there has been some increase permitted in the present Budget for Child Search activities, it was the consensus of opinion that the restrictions on personnel necessitated by the recent reorganisation, will prolong the completion of the job to be done. The British Zone made the following report on personnel in Child Search.

Schleswig-Holstein Region.

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1 | Child Search Officer | - | Grade 10. |
| 1 | Secretary | - | " 4 (Class II). |
| 3 | Search Teams, each consisting of - | | |
| 1 | Welfare Officer | - | Grade 10. |
| 1 | " " | - | " 8. |

The secretarial help for these teams is supposed to be paid

for by the Burgomeister's office. The teams have transport but no drivers and none of the team members can drive.

The question of securing secretarial help seems to be a difficulty in all the Zones. Each Zone is allowed so many Class II lines and the allocation of these lines depends entirely on the Regional or District Directors.

Hannover Region.

1 Child Search Officer - Grade 10, in the Region Office. This worker has no secretarial or clerical help.

4 Search Teams, each consisting of -

1 Welfare Officer	-	Grade 10.
1 " "	-	" 8.
1 Administrative Assistant	-	" 6.
1 Class I Secretary	-	" 4.

North Rhine/Westphalia Region.

1 Child Search Officer - Grade 10, at Region. No secretarial or clerical assistance.

3 Child Search Investigators, who have no drivers and no secretarial help.

Zone Headquarters.

1 Child Search Specialist.	
1 Assistant.	
1 Administrative Asst.	- Grade 6 (filled by Grade 4 Secretary at present).
1 Secretary	- Grade 4.
1 Clerk	- " 4.

Vacancies at Zone.

3 Clerks (Class II).

U.S.ZONE.

Each of the four Districts has one Child Search Officer and secretarial assistance. There are four Child Search Teams,

one operating in each District, with a total personnel of 44, 24 of whom are Class I employees. These figures are exclusive of Voluntary Agency personnel. The U.S. Zone stressed again the importance of Voluntary Agency personnel and urged that everything possible be done to acquire additional staff from this source.

In the French Zone, the budget permits only one Child Search worker, who is at Zone. There is no clerical assistance and no transport provided and there is no Child Search personnel in either of the two Districts.

CHQ reported on their efforts to acquire Voluntary Agency personnel from adjacent countries. Belgium has definitely stated that it cannot send in the Red Cross staff members originally promised by them. They feel there are not enough Belgian children left in Germany to warrant this investment of staff and there is also some complication with regard to payment of salaries. The Netherlands Red Cross has agreed to send in a team of four members, together with driver and transport. This team has been called forward and will be asked to report to U.S. Zone Headquarters. The agreement with the Yugoslav Red Cross has not been signed, since the Yugoslav authorities have taken no initiative toward having this done. The Czech Red Cross has returned one of its two teams to the U.S. Zone, and the return of the second team is expected momentarily. The Polish Red Cross has sent as much personnel as they can possibly spare from Poland and it cannot be expected that a large number of workers will be available from Poland. There is a possibility of securing additional Jewish Voluntary Agency personnel and Miss Bradford reported that eight Child Welfare workers had been called forward from Palestine within the past few days. Miss Heise pointed out that in relation to the Jewish infiltrate problem, it would be better to have Jewish staff who are not too closely identified with Palestine. In addition to this, she pointed out the fact that with the limited numbers of supervisory staff, placing additional operating personnel in the field will create further problems, as badly as such workers are needed. The Search Teams now in the Zones feel that they do not get enough help and attention from the Districts because of the limited time available for field supervision. There was recognition of the fact that the present budgets must remain as they are until the end of the year but the limitations imposed by these serious budget cuts should be made known to the UNRRA Headquarters in London and Washington and to National Governments.

The Zones are doing whatever they can to train and utilise DPs for this work, but since the replacement of general Welfare Officers by Class II employees, the demand for qualified DPs is so great that the Child Search staffs are not always able to secure personnel from this source. Miss Pearse reported that in the British Zone no Poles may be employed as Class II employees, since such a policy would be contrary to repatriation. This presents a definite handicap to the search for Polish children. It is extremely important that a sufficient number of the stenographic and clerical staff in the Child Search field know English, since all the records and correspondence must be done in English.

III. Development of Policy.

1. Summary on policy development to date.

CHQ reported to the Conference on recent developments in Berlin on the matter of unaccompanied children. The draft directive as relating to the determination of nationality has already been approved by the POW & DP Directorate and is pending review by the Legal Directorate and the Coordinating Committee. The contents of this draft directive were discussed in detail at the Conference and both the statement prepared by CHQ for ACA and the statement prepared by UNRRA U.S. Zone for USFET were summarised for the group.

Two provisions of the directive, namely, the one which states that children of undetermined nationality shall be presumed to be German and the one which places restrictions on the removal of these children from German homes, are those on which UNRRA has presented a definite stand. If these go into effect they will countermand sections of the two very good directives already in effect in the British Zone and will interfere seriously with the procedures already in operation in the U.S. Zone. There was unanimous agreement in the group that in addition to the steps already taken by CHQ and U.S. Zone, the following additional efforts be made by UNRRA to make its stand on the matter clear.

- a. A statement prepared by CHQ for presentation to ERO and Washington, with the request that the policies affecting unaccompanied children be taken up respectively with the British War and Home Offices and the U.S. State and War Departments.

- b. A presentation by UNRRA, British Zone to BAOR, similar to that prepared by the U.S. Zone for USFET.
- c. In spite of the limitations placed on UNRRA in the French Zone, it was felt that a similar statement should be presented by UNRRA Zone Headquarters to PDR.

2. Internal problems relating to policy.

a. Stateless. Some of the monthly reports have listed "stateless" as describing some of the children under care. It seemed important to clarify what the Zones had in mind when they used this term. Mr. de Maerel pointed out that statelessness can be legitimate only when the individual has been deprived of his nationality by law, or where he has lost his country through a shift in boundaries or absorption by other powers. The individual himself has no right to decide that he is stateless. The illustration of some Belgian children who have been rejected by their Government was given, but it was pointed out that these children cannot be reported as stateless. They should be reported as "presumed to be Belgian".

b. Liaison Officers. Under the subject of policy, further problems relating to Liaison Officers came up for discussion. Miss Buch pointed out that the practices in the French Zone are such as to arouse considerable concern on the part of UNRRA and Allied Governments. In addition to French children, or part French children, there is indication that the French are moving into France for adoption, children of other nationalities; Polish and Belgian children were mentioned particularly in this respect. The French Zone representative explained that a joint meeting of UNRRA, National Government representatives and PDR has been called for the near future and it is the plan to take up this particular problem at that time.

It was also reported that six or eight Yugoslav children have been taken from the U.S. Zone to the French Zone and the unconfirmed report is that the French are establishing a colony for Yugoslavs of the King Peter regime.

The French Zone also reported difficulty arising from the reversal of decisions made by Liaison Officers. The Chief Polish Liaison Officer of the French Zone identified

and accepted for repatriation a small group of Polish children. When he was succeeded at a later date by a new Chief Liaison Officer, this decision was reversed and the children were rejected for repatriation. It was felt that this question of the authority of local Liaison Officers in accepting or rejecting Nationals should be called to the attention of the Polish Mission for clarification.

The penalties inflicted on Belgian children under the present restrictions of their National Government are such that it was decided to consult with the Repatriation Mission in Berlin regarding the rejection of certain Belgian children now in Germany. The Belgian Liaison Officers will not accept a child for repatriation unless he has some family ties in Belgium and members of his family are asking for him. The reasoning advanced for this policy is that Belgium has no foster home programme and the institutions are overcrowded and of poor standard. Therefore, children without anyone to care for them in Belgium are not being accepted. How such a decision will affect the status and disposition of these children is of immediate concern to the workers in the field and clarification should be sought from the Belgian Government as soon as possible.

The group in general felt that the local Liaison Officers in the Zones today do not have a very clear concept of their duties and responsibilities. They are steadily decreasing in number and the turnover among them is quite rapid. They no longer have the status or prestige in the eyes of the Military authorities which Liaison Officers had during the early months after the end of the war. UNRRA personnel find that in relation to children, they must constantly press for decisions regarding them and must themselves initiate most of the plans for repatriation.

The question was raised as to how much liberty the Liaison Officers may have in removing the children from German care on their own initiative and what their official relationship is to the German side of Military Government. This, too, needs exploring with military authorities in the Zones.

c. Policies affecting Identification, Removal and Repatriation. Miss Pearse raised a problem which is immediate in the British Zone, namely, that of Polish unaccompanied children who are under the foster care of Polish DPs. Some

of these families will be moved to England to join other members of their families who were formerly of General Anders' Army. This problem has, of course, been known from the beginning and the policy issued earlier by the Polish Government was to the effect that such children must be removed from these foster parents and repatriated to Poland. Miss Pearce pointed out that it is often not possible to know where all these children are, since they are reported as members of the family with whom they are living, rather than as unaccompanied children. Added to this, is the fact that many of them do not want to return to Poland and in many cases they are really in good foster care. It was agreed that this question should be taken up again with the Polish Repatriation Mission in Berlin, since there is now a tangible problem on which the earlier policy can be tested.

Among other problems raised was the one concerning children who have been born of unmarried United Nations' mothers and German fathers. The Zones are finding from the lists reported by German officials that an increasing number of these children were placed by the mothers with German relatives who are now caring for them and seem willing to continue to do so. In these instances, the mother has either given the child to the German family under a permanent arrangement or her whereabouts are entirely unknown. The question as to what shall be done about these children is one which needs to be raised again with National Governments.

There was some discussion of procedures used in the field for identifying children. These procedures are well known to UNRRA, but questions come at intervals from National Government representatives or Military Authorities as to how much participation there is by UNRRA in this process of identification. It was suggested that the Child Welfare people in the field make more conscious effort to interpret this process to the Military Government authorities. Miss Pentz raised a question as to the basis used for reporting nationalities of children. Apparently this is not handled in the same way in all the Zones. In the U.S. Zone, the information gathered on individual children is compiled by the Search Teams and if the information and evidence points unquestionably to the fact that the child is of a specific nationality, the monthly report will reflect this preliminary decision by the Search Team. This method of reporting may cause difficulty in that National Government representatives will request an accounting of the children

who are reported as belonging to their nationality. It was felt to be more advisable to report children as belonging to a definite nationality group only after they have been accepted as such by the Liaison Officers. The remainder of the children would be listed as "presumed" to be of particular nationalities, pending decisions by the Liaison Officers.

Miss Hungerford of the Child Tracing Section reported that the birth certificates are now coming in from German sources as requested by the January directive. These are being compiled at CTB for referral to the Zones. In some instances these birth certificates will be of value in identifying children but the greatest drawback is that they do not give the present whereabouts of the child.

The removal of children from German care in the U.S. Zone is still being retarded by lack of policy and by the protests made by Military Government to such removals. The arrangement at present is that children may be removed from German institutions upon proper authorization but they may not be removed from German homes unless UNRRA can establish the fact that their parents are searching for them. Miss Pearce stated that in the British Zone they have had two cases where after careful consideration the Polish Liaison Officers have agreed that it would be better for the children to remain with the German families with whom they are living. All Zones are working on the theory that the children in German families should be removed last, so as to give us time to determine the extent of this part of the problem and to free our most skilled staff for handling these cases. This question of removal from German families should again be reviewed with the National Governments, particularly on the basis of illustrative case material. The British Zone presented one example of a Polish father who had left his child with a German family for care and who had given them a written statement authorizing their supervision of the child. The father keeps in touch from Poland with the child, but feels that at the present time he is not able to have the boy with him in Poland. The Legal Adviser of the Polish Red Cross in the British Zone ruled that the father had no right to do this and that by so doing he was abandoning the child and therefore the Polish Government had a claim to him. The question of a parent's right to release his own child should also be discussed with the Repatriation Missions.

The repatriation of children who are reluctant to go home called for considerable discussion. Miss Matthews

described the situation in the U.S. Zone as one which has shown definite improvement over the past few months. In the beginning there were approximately 700/800 Polish children awaiting repatriation in the U.S. Zone. In the first group to be repatriated, 121 children went to Poland, in the next group, 96, then 30, and in the last group 137. Miss Matthews stated that their repatriation policy has shifted somewhat from that of a purely voluntary basis to one in which decisions are made by UNRRA for certain groups of children. In the last move, for instance, it was announced that all children up to the age of 14-years would be included in the repatriation transport. Out of 197, only three showed any resistance to this decision. It was the consensus of opinion that this group of resistive Polish children can be reduced to almost zero if the planning is handled intelligently and firmly and that for many of the children it would be a relief to have the decision made for them.

At the present time, the U.S. Zone has about 300 Polish children between the ages of 13 and 18. The British Zone has approximately 274 in this same age range. Miss Pearce felt that in the British Zone, moving the unaccompanied children into Children's Centres from DP Centres offers considerable opportunity for changing their point of view on repatriation. The U.S. Zone feels that their Polish Centre at Deggendorf has worked out exceedingly well in this regard. In the British Zone, they set up a transit centre for children at the point where the repatriation trains leave. This makes it possible to have the children ready for repatriation at a moment's notice. The objective of the Zones is to continue encouraging repatriation of children until the Medical Division advises that it is no longer safe because of weather or until Poland announces that it can no longer absorb children.

There are some few children who are returning from Poland after repatriation. These children, although few in number, can do considerable damage when placed in a centre where the staff is trying to interpret Poland to children who are soon to leave for their homes. In most instances the stories told by these children have not proved to be authentic. Plans are being considered for placing these children in separate centres or in regular DP Camps with a view toward trying to re-educate them and offer them specific training for jobs which they could do in Poland. There was discussion of this question of vocational

training as it relates to children and the feeling of the group was that short time courses in specific crafts such as masonry or shoe repair would not only equip the children to earn their livelihood, but could quite definitely be used as an inducement toward repatriation. This suggestion, however, is not in line with the policy in effect for adults. In the British Zone, for instance, no vocational training for Poles is permitted on the theory that it will lead to decreased repatriation. Various members of the group pointed out that the Polish Red Cross representatives and the Polish Liaison Officers have been very much in accord with their thinking on this problem and agreed that vocational training planned specifically toward repatriation would be an exceedingly valuable thing. It was recommended that each Zone continue to work at this problem with their own Field Operations Division.

The use of UNRRA escorts on repatriation trains was another subject brought up for discussion. During the past few months there has been considerable evidence of free-lancing on the part of UNRRA escorts, particularly on their return journeys. No actual instructions have ever been set down for escorts, other than those outlined in the CHQ Child Welfare bulletin on "Clarification of Responsibility regarding the Movement of Children to Other Countries", dated 2nd March, 1946. There was general agreement that various things must be made clear to any escorts on repatriation trains for children and that a statement covering these points should be prepared by CHQ for implementation in the Zones. The points which need to be covered are these -

- (a) Proper credentials and authorisation for escorts entering other countries.
- (b) The keeping of a daily log by the chief escort.
- (c) A statement signed by the escorts to the effect that so many children and so many case records were delivered at such and such a point on a particular date.
- (d) The seriousness of deviating from one's assignment or travel route without proper authorisation.

Under the subject of resettlement, there was discussion of the children who are going to the United States under the present emigration plan. The U.S. Zone reported that this group of children has now sifted down almost entirely to Jewish children who are going to join relatives in the States. The danger of sending children about whom very little is known, such as those of undetermined nationality, or children whose family history is not too complete, was acknowledged by everyone, particularly in view of several recent cases where relatives have been found when the case originally indicated very little hope of this happening.

The question of the release of Baltic children for emigration was raised and there was some difference of opinion in the group concerning the interpretation of the ERO Cable instructing the German Operation to consult Soviet Liaison Officers on matters relating to Baltic repatriation. It was Miss Pentz' understanding that ERO had intended this cable to cover clearance with Soviet Liaison Officers on all matters relating to Baltic children. It was agreed that no action would be taken on this in the field until further clarification of this issue could be secured both at CHQ and at ERO.

3. Future Plans.

Miss Pentz of ERO reported to the group on the latest developments in the Committee of the Council for Europe, the DP and Refugees Committee and IRO. It looks at the moment as though the degree to which UNO will assume responsibility for problems of Displaced Persons is an unknown quantity and since the proposed budget of IRO has been slashed by almost half, there is some question as to how much of the problem they will be able to absorb.

The Committee of the Council for Europe, however, displays an active interest at each meeting in the numbers of children located and the numbers repatriated. The Polish delegates are greatly concerned over the number of children who are disappearing from Germany and Austria and showing up in Italy as part of the Anders' Army group. Some of these children are now apparently entering England under the arrangement made by the British Government to admit Anders' and his men. It has been suggested by members of CCE that these children be screened to determine which ones were taken to Italy from other countries for purposes of keeping them permanently out of Poland.

Miss Pentz pointed out the importance of having a standardised reporting system on displaced children in all Missions so as to give an accurate and current picture of all the children under care. The problems to be inherited by IRO should be clearly defined by the Missions, particularly those relating to Jewish and Baltic groups.

The Committee of the Council for Europe will meet again probably in the middle of November and at ERO's request, CHQ will prepare as comprehensive a statement on the problem of children as is possible by the time of that meeting.

IV. Child Tracing.

Miss Hungerford, Child Tracing Section, CTB, discussed with the group the various problems relating to individual case records, the routing of lists and the tracing of relatives. The group visited the Child Tracing Section and the Records Division of CTB, in order to get a more tangible picture of the relationship of these two functions to the work in the field.

With regard to individual records of children, it was felt that the Child Tracing Section of CTB should continue to be the permanent repository for these records until IRO is ready to take these over. The information in these records has more than a tracing value. It should provide the basis for individual planning for children who form a residual group and for research and historical documentation of the children's programme in Germany.

V. Care and Repatriation.

1. Eligibility and Screening.

The present project for the screening of DPs in the Zones is resulting in some discrimination against unaccompanied children. The arbitrary decision set by the Zones for determining eligibility have resulted in the eviction of some 15 and 16 year old unaccompanied children from the DP camps. This matter will be taken up in each Zone by the Child Search staff to determine whether or not unaccompanied children may be excluded from this screening process. If this cannot be arranged, efforts should be made to see that no child be evicted from a camp until the Child Search staff has had an opportunity to make satisfactory plans for him elsewhere. A statement will be prepared by CHQ embodying these recommendations.

Miss Pentz pointed out the importance of reviewing our eligibility requirements with regard to children. The group acknowledged that some enemy children are under UNRRA care, namely, Hungarian, Bulgarian and Roumanian, due solely to circumstances which made it necessary for someone to provide care until some other plans could be made. Stress was laid on the importance of calling this problem to the attention of the Military and as soon as possible requesting repatriation plans for these children. The second group which might be questioned under eligibility screening is that of the children who may turn out to be Volksdeutsch. Most of these children are still in German institutions and some few are under UNRRA care. The disposition of these children, however, will not be possible until the National Governments make some decision with regard to their Volksdeutsch groups. It was agreed that under no circumstances would any of these questionable groups be released from UNRRA care until some definite plans could be made for them to be returned to the German agencies or to their own countries.

It was decided that CHQ would issue a statement to the field on eligibility of children, either as part of a total eligibility bulletin or as a separate statement.

2. Children's Centres.

The French Zone has two Children's Centres, one at Unterhausen, where there are forty children between the ages of 0 and 12, and Munterkinckgen, which has a capacity of forty children and is set up to handle the age group of 12 to 18. In addition to this, there are 167 Jewish children who are cared for in special facilities in two of the DP camps.

The British Zone has seventeen Children's Homes, seven in the Schleswig-Holstein Region, eight in the Hanover Region and two in the North Rhine/Westphalia Region. In the Schleswig-Holstein Region, the homes are being reorganised so as to bring all the babies together in one Centre. The Latvian orphanage which has existed there since the end of the war is now being liquidated and the children are to be placed with Latvian foster families, after careful selection and a preliminary period of planned group living. There is a Children's Home with a capacity of fifty planned for non-Slavic children who are removed from German care, another Centre of fifty capacity for Slavic children, and a third for Jewish children.

In the Hannover Region, a transit centre is being opened which will accommodate twenty children under four and forty children over four. This will be the final collection point for children awaiting repatriation in that area.

Miss Pearse feels that they will not be able to close any Children's Centres in the British Zone before the end of the year. Even though there is a turnover due to repatriation, children are constantly being found and it is necessary to re-organise existing homes in order to meet the needs of special groups.

The U.S. Zone has eleven Children's Centres, five of which are for United Nations' children of non-Jewish origin and six of which are specifically for Jewish children. The Centres in the U.S. Zone are at -

	<u>Capacity.</u>
Wartenberg	- 150
Deggendorf	- 200
Aglasterhausen	- 175
Prion	- 500
Rosenheim	- 1500
Bleigorn	- 350
Dornstadt	- 800
Lindenfels	- 450
Struth	- 400
Kloster-Indersdorf	- 300
Berlin	

3. Jewish Infiltrate Children.

This problem was on the agenda but because of pressure of time it was not possible to discuss it at any great length. Since the problem is primarily one belonging to the U.S. Zone, it can be discussed in conference later. Miss Heise described as their most serious Jewish problems at the moment, the difficulty in finding adequate facilities and the problems surrounding the separation of families. There are at the present time, 20,000 Jewish infiltrate children in the U.S. Zone, and 6,000 of these are unaccompanied. The Zone estimates that out of the 6,000 unaccompanied children 75% of them have family members either in Germany or in their home countries. In some instances, the children have been sent into Germany first as members of organised groups and the parents or other relatives have come into Germany later. There is a difference

of opinion among the Jewish organisations in the Zone as to whether or not the children who have relatives in Germany should be reunited with them here. Some members of the Jewish organisations feel that if these reunions were allowed they would lessen the children's chances of getting to Palestine. There is no doubt that this question needs to be reviewed from all angles and an agreement reached between UNRRA and the Jewish organisations as to mutual responsibilities and policies.

VI. Other Subjects Discussed.

1. Plans for location of unaccompanied children in Berlin.

The approach to the problem of unaccompanied children in Berlin had been discussed on several previous occasions with the Zone Child Welfare specialists but in view of the possibility of the placement of a Field Inspector at Berlin, it seemed an appropriate time to make definite plans for coverage of the problem there. It is very difficult to predict the extent of the problem in Berlin since the lists under the March Search directive are subject to the same restrictions there as in the Zones. From all indications, children were evacuated from Berlin in large numbers and it may be that the problem there is a small one. As far as the Jewish children are concerned, AJDC is handling the situation very well. The French Sector of Berlin will, of course, be subject to the same restrictions as those placed on UNRRA in the French Zone and in all probability neither PDR in the French Zone nor the French Repatriation Mission in Berlin will agree to UNRRA working in the French Sector of Berlin in a search for United Nations' children.

It was agreed that as far as the French Sector is concerned, Miss Buch would take up the matter with PDR in the French Zone to get their reaction to the plan before the matter is broached in Berlin. It was recommended that the British and U.S. Zones appoint one Child Search worker each to go to Berlin for the purpose of analysing and exploring the problem for a month or six weeks. Recommendations could then be made on the basis of their findings and a combined search team assigned to complete the job in Berlin. These two workers would be under the direction of the Field Inspector who in turn would maintain a liaison with CHQ on all matters pertaining to policy. He would also act when necessary as the liaison in Berlin with the Repatriation Missions and the Allied Control Authority.

This plan will be submitted in writing to the Zones and will also be cleared with General Meyer in Berlin.

2. Compilation of Documentary Materials.

This subject was discussed briefly and Miss Hungerford explained the limitations of CTB in taking the initiative for searching out and compiling all documentary evidence relating to children. The Records Division of CTB is dependent upon the explorations made by the Zone Tracing Bureaux and makes a record of all material uncovered. It is equally dependent on the National Tracing Bureaux of other countries for notification as to sources of information uncovered there. Miss Heise felt that one of the most productive sources of information is the network of German welfare agencies and courts and that if it were possible, a systematic canvas of all these organisations should be undertaken. In the U.S. Zone, plans are under way to establish a co-ordinating committee consisting of representation from the Zone Tracing Bureau, CTB, Zone Child Search, G.2, G.5 and War Crimes Commission. The purpose of this committee would be to study the sources of valuable evidence and work out a plan for the compilation of such material.

3. Monthly Reports.

Miss Pentz discussed plans for a uniform set of facts which ERO is interested in securing from all Country Missions having a Displaced Children's problem. She also raised with the group some questions concerning our present reports, since some of the terms and figures are confusing. It was felt that our reports should reflect as accurately as possible the picture of nationality groups and the numbers under care. Unless children have actually been accepted by Liaison Officers as having a specific nationality, they should be reported as of "presumed" nationality. The National Government representatives in C.C.E. are also expressing interest in the nationality of the Jewish groups. The importance of recording Jewish children by nationality on our monthly reports was recognised by the Zones. The rapidity with which the Jewish infiltrate children are coming into the U.S. Zone and the frequency of their moves makes it almost impossible to secure an accurate count of these children. With the setting up of Rosenheim as the Jewish reception centre for children, however, the U.S. Zone is now able to control registration much more effectively than in the past.

The revised statistical form as suggested by CHQ was

discussed with the group and it was felt that in the light of Miss Pentz' suggestions, further revision of our reporting form would be necessary. These revisions, however, can be sent to the Zone in the form of a cover letter. The items which need to be included are -

- a. Breakdown of Jewish groups by nationality.
- b. Breakdown of repatriated children by nationality.
- c. Breakdown of children who have been re-settled by nationality and country of destination.
- d. An account in so far as it is possible of children who have disappeared - by nationality and destination, if known.

4. Historial documentation of programme.

There was no time to discuss the matter of the historial documentation of the Child Welfare operation in Germany but this matter can be presented to the Zones in writing in the near future.

VII. Summary.

In Summary, the following activities are to be carried out as a result of the Conference.

1. Preparation of a statement by CHQ to CCE on the repatriation of children of various nationality groups.
2. A presentation to each Repatriation Mission in Berlin with copies for the Government Representatives in CCE and the Chief Liaison Officers in the Zones, of the progress which has been made in the location and repatriation of their children, together with a description of the problems encountered in Germany in completing the task of returning their children.
3. A further conference with the Polish and Belgian Repatriation Missions in Berlin on specific problems relating to the determination of nationality and the repatriation of their children.

4. Preparation by CHQ of a comprehensive summary of the unaccompanied children's problem in Germany for presentation to CCE and UNO.
5. With regard to proposed military policy, further representations should be made concerning the ACA draft directive. In addition to the comments submitted by the U.S. Zone to USFET and the statement prepared by CHQ for ACA, it was recommended that the ERO and Washington offices be requested to make recommendations respectively to the War and Home Offices and to the War and State Departments, urging the revisions as advocated by UNRRA here in Germany. In addition, the British and French Zones, if they think it appropriate, should put in writing to their Zone Military Authorities a statement similar to the one prepared by the U.S. Zone to USFET.
6. A statement to be prepared by CHQ and implemented by the Zones on the duties and responsibilities of escorts accompanying children's repatriation trains.
7. Preparation by CHQ of a statement on the screening of unaccompanied children.
8. Statement from CHQ to the Zones explaining the proposed plan for Berlin and setting forth conditions under which it is to be carried out.

Eileen Blackey.
Child Search and
Repatriation Consultant
CHQ.

29.10.'46.

UNRRA
US ZONE HEADQUARTERS
HEIDELBERG

15 October 1946.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 174.

SUBJECT: Training Center for Displaced Persons - Rules and Procedures.
Reference Administrative Order No. 160, dated 25 September 1946,
"Zone Training Center".

1. The US Zone Training Center will open its first session on Sunday 20th October 1946, at Hotel Eden, Bad Wiessee, Bavaria, at 2 p.m. The course will last for eleven days, beginning every second Sunday and ending on the following Wednesday evening with graduation. First classes will consist of 50 Trainees, but will be increased to 100 as soon as possible.

2. Application Procedures

A. The Area Team Director will nominate Displaced Persons whom he wishes to attend the Training Course. Zone Health Division will run a separate course for doctors and nurses, and details will be issued later. No doctors and nurses will be selected to attend the general training course, with which this Administrative Order deals.

(1) Form UTC-1 is to be filled out in duplicate by the Team Director

- (a) The original to be sent to the District Office.
- (b) The copy to be sent directly to the Director of Training at the Center.

B. Suggested criteria for the selection of Trainees:-

(1) The following standards and principles should be applied in selecting Displaced Persons for Assembly Center responsibilities and attendance at the Training Course.

- (a) An established DP status.
- (b) Integrity.
- (c) Intelligence.
- (d) Acceptance and understanding of the philosophy and principles on which UNRRA is based.
- (e) Interest and appropriate background experience.
- (f) Ability to work well with other people.
- (g) Flexibility and the ability to accept new ideas.
- (h) Good general health.
- (i) Knowledge of German, or English is compulsory.

(2) There shall be no discrimination in selecting because of race, creed, religion or sex.

(3) The concurrence of the Camp Committee is highly desirable, but not mandatory.

3. Selection

A. Trainees will be selected by the District Director out of the group nominated by the Area Team Directors and on basis of quotas set up by the Training Center.

B. The quotas for the several Districts will be based on population, but due to the shortage of preparatory time, District No.5 is being requested to provide the trainees for the first course. The next course will start on 3rd November, and the quota will be:

<u>District</u>	<u>Quota</u>
District I	11
District II	18
District III	16
Zone Tracing Bureau	<u>5</u>
	50
	==

These quotas will be altered as the case load in the respective Districts change according to experience. Each District is asked to send as balanced a number of Trainees as possible from each of the following job classifications:

Administrative Personnel
Repatriation "
Welfare and Legal "
Messing "
Supply, Transport and Warehousing
Employment and Vocational Training
Special Groups (such as personnel
from Children's Centers, Search Teams,
Voluntary Agencies and, perhaps, later,
free-living communities).

These quotas may be altered as special needs become apparent.

C. If a District should not utilize its full quota, the Training Center reserves the right to assign the unused places to other Districts.

D. It will be important for the Training Center to receive the list of Trainees being sent by the respective Districts at least one week before the beginning of each session. (This list may be telephoned in _____ and confirmed by letter).

E. If any delay or change is expected, the Training Center should be notified by telephone.

4. Purpose of Training Course

The Training Center exists to serve the field. Its aim is preparation of the necessary DP personnel for their new responsibilities in maintaining the effective administration of Assembly Centers and assisting in the development of sound repatriation and rehabilitation programs.

5. Content of Training Course

Provisional outline of the Course by date and time is attached for information

6. Relationship of Training Center to On-the-Job Training

The Training Course is designed to supplement the practical on-the-job training the Displaced Person receives in the Assembly Center. The two types of training (1) theoretical and (2) on-the-job, form a unified whole, and one should reinforce the value of the other.

A. The Training Center will evaluate the Trainee's performance, and, where appropriate, make suggestions concerning the utilization of his abilities, further training needs, and any other pertinent observations that may be useful to the Area Team Director. Copy of the evaluation report will be forwarded by the director of Training to the District Personnel Officer.

B. As follow-up to the Training Course, the Trainee should be given as much supervision and help by the appropriate Area Team Member as possible for at least one month following his return.

C. The Training Center requests an evaluation by the Area Team Director of each Trainee's performance at the end of a month following graduation. (An appropriate evaluation form will be given to each Trainee at the time of his return to Assembly Center).

D. All suggestions from the Team Directors for the improvement of the Training Course will be welcomed.

E. All UNRRA personnel are cordially invited to visit the Training Center and observe classes. However, no overnight accommodation can be provided without prior clearance with the Director of Training.

7. Area Team Responsibilities

A. Nomination of Trainees (filling out recommendation forms).

B. Provision of medical examination within three days prior to the Trainee's departure from the camp; appropriate form of certificate UTC-2 must be brought by the Trainee in person on reporting to the Training Center.

C. Provision of adequate clothing which will enable Trainees to meet high UNRRA or Army officers with poise and confidence.

D. Interpretation to the Trainee of the purpose of the course, and his status upon graduation.

E. Explanation to Trainees that their families cannot accompany them to the Training Center.

8. District Responsibilities

A. Selection of Trainees nominated by the Teams in accordance with quotas established by the Training Center.

B. Transport and Arrival Arrangements. Districts are responsible for ensuring transportation to enable Trainees to arrive at the Training Center at the specified time. Trainees will be ready for departure early on the Thursday morning following graduation.

9. Certificates

Certificates will be awarded to those Trainees who successfully complete the course.

10. As other activities are undertaken by the Training Center, suitable announcements will be made to the field.

J.H. WHITING
Zone Director.

D.P. ORIENTATION COURSE

SCHEDULE

Sunday

2.00 P.M. to 4.20 P.M.	Students arrive, register, and are assigned to billets.
3.30 P.M. to 5.30 P.M.	Tea and Introductions.
6.30 P.M. to 7.30 P.M.	Dinner with representative guests of UNRRA and Army.
8.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	Entertainment.

Monday

7.30 A.M. to 8.15 A.M.	Breakfast
8.15 A.M. to 8.40 A.M.	Registration of late arrivals.
9.00 A.M. to 9.50 A.M.	Welcoming Statement of Objectives Mrs. Matouskova.
10.00 A.M. to 11.50 A.M.	UNRRA's History, Scope and Function (UNRRA Lecturer)
12.00 Noon to 12.50 P.M.	Lunch
1.00 P.M. to 2.50 P.M.	Eligibility Requirements for UNRRA Care, Registration and Screening (UNRRA Lecturer)
3.00 P.M. to 3.30 P.M.	Tea
3.30 P.M. to 4.50 P.M.	Organization and Function of UNRRA in D.P. Operations in Germany (Emphasis on Repatriation) (UNRRA Lecturer).
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	Meeting for Election of Student Council.
6.30 P.M. to 7.20 P.M.	Dinner
8.30 P.M. to 10.30 P.M.	Lecture.

Tuesday

8.30 A.M. to 9.50 A.M.	The Relationship between the Military Establishment and UNRRA (All branches of service - Representatives from USFET G-5)
10.00 A.M. to 10.15 A.M.	Rest Period
10.30 A.M. to 11.50 A.M.	The German Civil Administration and its relationship to the D.P. Operation (Representative from Military Government and possibly a German Official)
1.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	Assembly Centre Administration and Organization. (UNRRA Lecturer)

GERMANY,
OCTOBER, 1946.

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ATTACHMENT 3
ANNEX A

Tuesday (Contd.)

3.00 P.M. to 3.30 P.M.	Tea
3.30 P.M. to 4.50 P.M.	Panel on "Understanding Americans and their Ways".
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	Announcement of Working Parties and their Assignments.
8.00 P.M. to 10.30 P.M.	Social Dancing

Wednesday

8.30 A.M. to 9.50 A.M.	General Lecture on Welfare Services (UNRRA Lecturer)
10.00 A.M. to 10.15 A.M.	Rest Period
10.15 A.M. to 11.50 A.M.	General Lecture on Public Health and Sanitation (UNRRA Lecturer)
1.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	General Lecture on Supply, Warehouse, Transportation and Messing. (UNRRA Lecturer)
3.00 P.M. to 3.30 P.M.	Tea
3.30 P.M. to 4.50 P.M.	Working Parties
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	Study Period
8.30 P.M. to 10.30 P.M.	Discussion evening (Subject: Tracing of U.N. nationals in Germany)

Thursday

8.30 A.M. to 11.50 A.M. with Rest Period	Working Parties, led by Training Co-Staff Consultants a) Repatriation b) Administration c) Welfare Services d) Supply, Transportation and Warehousing. e) Messing
1.00 P.M. to 4.50 P.M.	Additional lectures on specialised subjects and practical application (Filling out forms, etc).
8.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	Working Parties

Friday

8.30 A.M. to 9.50 A.M.	Voluntary Agencies and their relation to UNRRA. (Representative from Voluntary Agencies)
10.00 A.M. to 10.15 A.M.	Rest Period
10.15 A.M. to 11.50 A.M.	Legal and Protective Services, including Police Force.
1.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	Seminar on Philosophy and Techniques of self-government.

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Friday (Contd)

3.00 P.M. to 3.30 P.M.

Tea and Recess

8.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.

Film on Repatriation

Saturday

8.30 A.M. to 11.50 A.M.

Period of study for non-Jews

10.30 A.M.

Jewish Religious Service

12.00 Noon to 1.00 P.M.

Lunch

1.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.

Period of study for non-Jews
Recreation for Jews

8.00 P.M. to 10.30 P.M.

Folk Dancing

Sunday

8.30 A.M. to 11.50 A.M.

Period of study for Jews

10.30 A.M.

Religious Services for non-Jewish
Trainees

12.00 Noon to 1.00 P.M.

Lunch

1.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.

Period of study for Jews
Recreation for non-Jews

8.00 P.M. to 10.30 P.M.

Movie

Monday

8.30 A.M. to 9.50 A.M.

Employment
(UNRRA Employment Officer)

10.30 A.M. to 11.50 A.M.

Vocational Training
(Special Lecturer)

1.00 P.M. to 2.50 P.M.

Discussion Group around Employment
and Vocational Training Plans

3.30 P.M. to 4.50 P.M.

Work period to be used for completion
of written assignments

6.00 P.M.

Deadline for submission of assignment
on Assembly Centre Administration.

8.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.

Working Parties

Tuesday

8.30 A.M. to 11.50 A.M.

Panel on Assembly Centre Administration

1.00 P.M. to 2.50 P.M.

Reports, Statistics, DP2 Finances and
Personnel
(UNRRA Lecturer)

3.00 P.M. to 3.30 P.M.

Tea

3.30 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.

Specialized Sessions for specialist
groups or free period

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Tuesday (Contd)

7.30 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.

Evaluation Conferences

8.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.

Lecture: "Infiltree Situation".

Wednesday

8.30 A.M. to 11.50 A.M.

Repatriation - Policy and Practice
(UNRRA Lecturer)

1.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.

General discussion and presentation
of plans for programs developed by
students.

6.30 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.

Formal Dinner - Presentation of
graduation diplomas by Senior
Military or UNRRA Officer.

8.30 P.M. to 10.30 P.M.

Social Dancing or Entertainment.

Adjournment.

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ATTACHMENT 4

UNRRA
CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS FOR GERMANY
APO 757 or BAOR

REPORT - 60 DAYS RATION PLAN

MONTH OF OCTOBER 1946.

A. GENERAL

1. The agreement between UNRRA and the British, French and US Governments and the Polish Government that on and after 1 October for a period of three months, a 60 days food ration would be given in Poland to repatriating Polish DPs from Germany has operated successfully throughout the month. In addition Polish repatriates from Austria and France have also participated, so that in all 47,928 have left for Poland from Germany, Austria and Western Base Section in the first month of the plan.
2. While the figures alone show nearly a 100 percent increase over each of the previous two months, the success of the scheme has been of more profound nature, having its influence on the general repatriation programme and providing, at the same time, a closer liaison between UNRRA and the government and military authorities concerned and a new stimulus to all to make a real "go home" policy workable.
3. By the first of October, UNRRA Germany teams were in position at Szczecin and Dziedzice, together with advance consignments of rations and containers, which had been sent by sea, rail, road and air. In the short time for preparations, not all the necessary arrangements had been possible by the Polish authorities, but conditions were steadily improved throughout the month by the whole-hearted co-operation of the UNRRA Polish Mission, the efforts of Minister Wolski of the Polish Government, and the growing experience and adaptability of the teams themselves.
4. Mr. D. Morley Fletcher, Special Assistant to the Acting Chief of Operations, Germany, visited Poland and attended a number of conferences in Szczecin, Dziedzice and Warsaw, when plans for improvement of the administration of the scheme were discussed and settled. He also visited Austria at the end of the month, at the request of the Chief of Mission, Austria, in order to explain the machinery at Dziedzice and help ensure a common policy for the plan.

B. MOVEMENT FIGURES

5. Three difficulties have been experienced in accurately assessing movement under the plan: 1) - a difference in dates for statistical accounting for DPs under this scheme between the military authorities who have the final movement figures and the UNRRA Zones who, in some cases, check the ration figures; 2) - a difference in eligibility for the 60 days rations between the British and other Zones; 3) - the time lag between filling a train in Germany and its eventual arrival in Poland and distribution to the DPs of rations. In addition, certain trains such as hospital or children's trains and others going by special routes are supplied with their rations in Germany and do not come under the organization at Szczecin, Dziedzice or Kalauks. The figures actually given by this Headquarters, therefore, include all these despatched from Germany during October or after 27 September by which date the scheme had been announced.

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6. Germany:

<u>British Zone</u>	<u>US Zone</u>	<u>French Zone</u>	<u>Total</u>
17,282	27,405	1,714	46,401
In addition USFET show through US Zone from Western Base Section: -			658
<u>Austria:</u>			
160	520	189	869
			Total: 47,928 =====

7. The figures given by UNRRA Mission to Poland for those receiving rations during the month are:

from Germany

	<u>British Zone</u>	<u>US Zone</u>	<u>French Zone</u>	<u>Total</u>
Szozecin (11 transport)	12,626	24,026	1,619	
(1 train Kalawsk)	875	(41 trains)	(2 trains)	39,146

from Austria

-	520 (1 train)	170 (1 train)	690
			Total: 39,836 =====

In addition, two hospital trains may be added to the British Zone figure; 50 persons returned with horse ship to Gdynia, and the remainin 3,000 are presumably those ineligible for rations. The US figure is explained by the longer route through Czechoslovakia to Dziedzice and a further 3,000, despatched in the last week of October should thus arriv in Poland in November, and be recorded in their November figures.

8. The figures from Germany for the months of July, August and September as compared with the response to the 60 day plan in October and Zone estimates for November are:

	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u> 60 day scheme	<u>Estimates</u> <u>November</u>
British Zone	18,808	11,433	11,865	17,282	9,000
US Zone	14,174	13,704	12,101	27,405	18,000
French Zone	772	659	822	1,714	1,000
Total:	33,754	25,796	24,788	46,401	28,000
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

In comparing Zone figures, it is to be remembered that the British Zone has maintained a high average monthly repatriation figure throughout 1946 and whereas, in 1945 the US Zone sent back 41,000 more Polish DPs in this year to-date the British Zone has sent back 175,431 Polish DPs as compared with the US Zone figure of 105,000.

The present totals of Polish DPs (but including a number of persons who are not considered to be repatriable because their homes were East of the Curzon Line) remaining in Germany as at 31 October are:

<u>British Zone</u>	<u>US Zone</u>	<u>French Zone</u>	<u>Total</u>
159,149	138,217	20,125	317,491

C. ADEQUACY OF TRANSPORT

9. British Zone

Two routes are used to Szczecin from Lubeck - rail through the Russian Zone, and ship. Unfortunately the CCG ship which should have been ready at the beginning of October had not completed repairs until 21 October and more trains than had been scheduled had to be found in the first weeks. Reports indicate that the trains arriving from Poland are in very poor shape and are unheated and passengers in the ship are also very crowded.

From the last week of October, the British CCG found it necessary to use a Southern route through Kalauk (Kohlfurt) once a week in exchange for returning Germans from Eastern Poland. The use of this route was opposed by the Polish Government owing to their lack of adequate arrangements there for reception of repatriates in winter. This Headquarters and UNRRA Poland also advised against use of this route but it is understood that for technical reasons the British Zone found it impossible to dispense with it. Trains so despatched travel with their rations already broken down to individual packs by UNRRA personnel in Germany. UNRRA conductors are not permitted to travel on the train which goes through the Russian Zone.

10. US Zone

Train facilities have been adequate, but congestion has been caused at Dziedzice due to departure of a number of trains on certain days of the week. This matter is being investigated.

11. Transport from the French Zone Germany and from Austria has been assisted by USFET and is satisfactory.

12. It has been found necessary to divert trains from Italy and the Middle East which do not participate in the ration plan, to centres other than Dziedzice, generally to Kozle.

13. Supply

The movement of supplies in connection with Austria's participation in the plan has been greatly helped by the agreement of the US and French Military Authorities to use the USFET reserve at Dziedzice for any DPs from USFA, and the French Zone Germany reserve at Dziedzice for DPs from French Zone Austria. Such an arrangement was not possible for the British Zone Austria, as no DPs from the British Zone Germany go to Dziedzice, so in this case the Austrian Government have provided a ration for 60 day at 1550 calories a day.

D. 14. RELATIONS WITH MILITARY AUTHORITIES

The scheme has been fully backed by the Military Authorities and the closest liaison has been maintained throughout. In the US Zone, Germany, the personal interest and appeals by Theatre, Third Army and subordinate commanders have undoubtedly greatly affected the plan, influenced the DPs and heartened UNRRA and military personnel towards a joint and determined repatriation effort. The full cooperation of all three military authorities was also assured in Austria.

E. 15. RELATIONS WITH POLISH AUTHORITIES

These have been of the closest nature, both with the Repatriation Minister in Warsaw and with the Military and Repatriation Missions to Germany. Conferences held by Mr. Morley Fletcher in Berlin have led to a system of joint notification to UNRRA Field Operations and Polish repatriation officers of any instruction affecting Polish repatriation; in addition 36 questions by DPs have received authentic published answers. Group resettlement has been made possible, and joint planning in repatriation efforts achieved.

F. 16. PUBLIC INFORMATION

The greater part of the CHQ Public Information Division's activities have been devoted to work in the Zones or camps, and with the allied press concerning the scheme. Excellent material has been obtained from visits to Poland, from the Army authorities, and from the Polish Government, and wide publicity given by poster, leaflet, newspaper and special edition of Team News and camp newsheets. The photographs taken in Poland have proved excellent, and favourable results are expected from the UNRRA films taken at the reception centres in Poland and which should be ready for showing in camps in November. The slogan on which Zones are now concentrating is "This Christmas in Poland".

G. 17. ASSESSMENT OF OPERATION

In numbers over 50,000 DPs will have returned to Poland in the first six weeks of the operation, and subject to weather and the success of the films and publicity plans, between 80 and 90,000 may be expected to return during the three months programme.

Repatriation in winter is not easy; those left in camps are now the most uncertain about going; both UNRRA and Army personnel, who have been endeavouring to encourage repatriation for months are now reduced in numbers.

18. The 60 Day Rations Plan has undoubtedly stimulated the interest of DPs, authorities and INRRA Teams, and has been the factor which led to closer co-operation, to definite publicity achievements, and to increased information for DPs of the conditions and treatment they may expect upon return. Without the plan it is doubtful if the October repatriation figures from all Zones would have exceeded 20,000. It can be expected that repatriation figures between January and March will be very low.

The plan also acts as an encouragement to other nationals, and while the use of 60 day rations should not be necessary, the method of direct approach to Missions and Governments to obtain more information of the future for DPs on their return can be applied to other countries in Europe.

H. 19. ADMINISTRATION

Personnel - The work has been found very heavy in Poland at the Repatriation centres and additional staff has been requested, particularly at Dziedzice. The staff employed on the Plan are:

at CHQ 1 Repatriation Officer Grade 12.

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at Szczecin	1 Repatriation Officer	Grade 10
	1 Supply Officer	" 7
	1 Asst. Supply Officer	" 7
	1 Clerk Supervisor	" 4
	3 Clerks	" 3

Total: 7 Class I Personnel.

at Dziedzice	1 Repatriation Officer	Grade 10
	1 Supply Officer	" 8
	1 Asst. Supply Officer	" 6
	1 Clerk Supervisor	" 5
	4 Clerks	" 3

Total: 8 Class I Personnel.

Certain increases in the Dziedzice Team from the overall German establishment are under consideration.

12. Transport

Jeeps, 30 cwt trucks and 3 ton lorries have been supplied to Dziedzice and Szczecin as found necessary.

23. Supplies of containers formerly obtained from ERO can now be replenished in Poland, although 48,000 large paper sacks and a quantity of grease proof paper are awaiting shipment by ERO, and should carry on the Operation until the end of the year.

Prepared by:
Special Assistant to the Acting Chief of Operations, Germany.