

POLAND: POPULATION

Part IV

DISPLACEMENT OF POPULATION FROM AND IN POLAND

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POLAND - DISPLACEMENT OF POPULATION

PART IVDisplacement of Population from and in Poland

It is evident that no exact and up-to-date information on displacement of population from and in Poland could be available before the end of the war. At the same time some information on the subject is absolutely necessary for programming the work for Poland. The following three sources of information were used in preparing this part of the report in order to provide the reader with at least some basic data:

- a) The study made by Mr. E. M. Kulischer for the International Labor Office.
- b) The Report of the Technical Advisory Committee on Displaced Populations in London, prepared in October 1943.
- c) Data of SHARP.

A) Report on War Displacement of Population by
E. M. Kulischer.

This study, to indicate the main trends of population movements in Europe during the war was undertaken by Mr. Eugene M. Kulischer in consultation with Mr. Pierre Haelbroek, Chief of the Labor Conditions, Employment and Migration Section of the I. L. O., and published by the International Labor Office in 1943 under the title of The Displacement of Population in Europe.^{1/} The data on Poland presented throughout Kulischer's book under various headings are brought together in this report.

^{1/} Kulischer, Eugene M., The Displacement of Population in Europe, International Labor Office, Montreal, 1943 (Studies and Reports, Series C, No. 8)

Method of Work: Regarding the method of his work Kulischer states that in many cases, statistical information from official or semi-official sources was obtainable. In some cases, where no official figures were available, the existing material was scrutinized and divergent data were compared in order to arrive at estimates. Because there was not information available to make possible a strict statistical study of the population movements concerned, Mr. Kulischer points out that all that was attempted was a preliminary inventory of the available material.

On the basis of the varied information, a provisional table was drawn up to show by country within pre-war territorial boundaries as of the beginning of 1943: (1) the number of inhabitants who had left the territory since the beginning of hostilities, (2) the number brought into it, and (3) changes within the pre-war areas. These total figures of the table are presented here in Appendices A, B, and C. A further breakdown of some of the groups as given in the text is shown in the Appendix D.

Movement from Poland to other countries: The greatest numbers of people displaced from Poland since the beginning of the war were, according to Kulischer, the workers sent to Germany or German-occupied territories, the Polish Jews who were deported, Polish refugees who fled to other countries, and those who were sent to Russia. Data on the separate groups are given below. (For the total figures see Appendix A.)

Immediately after the conquest of Poland in September 1939, the German authorities began to draw on the labor reserves available

in Poland, - the prisoners of war, and workers who might be recruited. At first the greatest number of Poles taken to Germany were prisoners of war, but during 1940 the proportion changed, the number of prisoners of war diminishing and that of civilian workers rising steadily.

Prisoners of War: According to German statements, the number of Polish prisoners of war captured during the hostilities was 694,000, of whom at least 10,000 died after their capture and 140,000 were eventually released to their homes. The remaining number, about 540,000 were reported transferred to Germany, where they were employed in public works or agriculture. During the year 1940, large numbers of Polish prisoners were sent back to Poland, principally those who were unfit for work, because of their health, while others were technically released, but detained as civilian workers. According to an official German source 180,000 former prisoners of war were employed as free laborers in German agriculture by the end of 1940. Kulischer relies upon "a well informed source" which placed the number of Polish prisoners in Germany in August 1942 at 77,400 and 56,000 in March of the following year, indicative that by this time the compulsory labor of the prisoners had been adequately replaced by civilian labor.

Civilian Workers: With the occupation of Poland came recruitment of civilian workers for Germany in areas which had previously supplied agricultural workers to Germany. Germany

began to set up employment offices in the occupied districts and later in other parts of the country to obtain the labor required for reconstruction and agricultural work in Poland and in German agriculture. By the end of 1941 there were reported to be in the General Government above 20 main employment offices, with 63 branches.

By the end of 1939, 80,000 civilian workers from the Incorporated Provinces and the General Government had been employed in agricultural undertakings in the Reich. According to an official German report, the number of Poles, besides war prisoners, occupied in German industry and agriculture came to 875,000 on April 1, 1941 and to 1,007,000 by September 25, 1941. The number for July 1942 was reported as 1,095,000 and for the beginning of 1943 it was estimated at about 1,300,000. It was reported that besides being employed in the Reich, large numbers of Polish workers were conscripted as labor troops for the German army and the Russian fronts.

German statistics of September 1941 gave the number of Polish women working in Germany as 25% of the total Polish figure or 262,700; one-fourth of whom were reported to have worked on farms. The Polish Government in London indicated that at the beginning of 1942 about 70% of the Poles in Germany were employed in agriculture, and the rest in building, manufacturing, etc. They stated that the Germans avoided employing German deportees in important war industries, where they feared sabotage. However, the number of industrial workers apparently increased

since that time. Information from a German source indicated that between January and August of 1942, 268,400 industrial workers were sent to Germany, and later figures indicated that the majority of the newly recruited workers were being placed in industry. The number of workers enlisted in the General Government for work in the Reich was 31,595, all of whom were for industrial employment except for 600 agricultural workers.

The Geographical origin of Polish workers in Germany: This was cited by Kulischer as indicated by the Polish Ministry of Labor in London. Of 1,000,000 civilian workers employed at the beginning of 1942, 400,000 were accounted for as having been brought from the territories annexed by the Reich, 250,000 of them from the Warthegau and 150,000 from Pomerania and Silesia. The workers deported from Silesia were mostly agricultural, as the others were needed there for local factories and mines.^{1/}

Jews Deported from Poland: Large numbers of Jews were deported from Poland to ghettos and labor camps in the German-occupied Eastern territory, to work in the marshes of Pinsk, or to the ghettos of the Baltic countries, Bielorussia and the Ukraine. The number of Jews deported from the German-occupied provinces of Poland since the outbreak of war in September 1937 was estimated at 400,000. In addition, 50,000 refugees were evacuated or fled from Poland to and through Rumania, Hungary, and Lithuania.

^{1/} E. Kulischer, op.cit. P. 135-138.

Polish Refugees in other Countries: Following the German invasion, large numbers of Polish people fled the German-occupied Polish territory for other countries. A number of civilians, mostly officials, politicians and Jews fled to Rumania and Hungary. At the end of 1939 the number of civilian refugees remaining in Rumania was about 17,000, many having left by that time, and the number remaining in Hungary was 15,000. The departures continued during 1940-41, while some refugees were returned from Rumania to Poland after Rumania joined the Axis. By the end of 1942, the number remaining in Rumania was estimated at 4,000 and in Hungary 9,000. The majority of those who left Rumania and Hungary eventually got to France (25,000 in May, 1940), some of them escaping to England and America. (There remained 11,000 in the unoccupied zone on November 1, 1942; 800 others being in Algeria.) Others went to Italy (3,000), England (5,000 at the end of 1942), Switzerland (2,000), and Palestine (over 5,000).

Approximately 14,000 members of the Polish Army were interned by Lithuanian authorities, and some 75,000 to 80,000 civilian refugees, most of them Jews, also were in Lithuania, including the Wilno Region, which had formerly been part of Poland. Another source is quoted as giving the figure for civilian refugees as only 30,000. Another 2,000 Polish refugees were said to be located in Latvia. Kulischer points out that of all the Polish refugees in the Baltic region, approximately 2,000 were believed to have crossed Siberia and gone to America, while about the same number made their way to Japan and

Shanghai. Many others transferred from the Baltic Soviet Republics to the Eastern Soviet Union in June 1941.^{1/}
The American Red Cross reported that in 1942 Polish civilians numbering 37,750 entered Iran.

During December 1942 arrangements were made whereby a number of Polish refugees were transferred from Iran to Mexico, under agreement that the Polish authorities assume responsibility for their maintenance during the war and repatriation following its conclusion.^{2/}

Polish Refugees in the U.S.S.R: In the winter of 1939-40 and again in June 1940, a number of refugees were sent by the Soviet authorities to the Eastern part of the Soviet Union. The measure applied to those who neither returned to their homes nor accepted Soviet citizenship. The first group consisted largely of Polish government officials, teachers and lawyers, with a number of Jews and Ukrainians of the same level and other middle-class people, while the measure later extended on a larger scale to Polish and Ukrainian farmers. The measure extended to residents of the Eastern provinces as well as to refugees from German-occupied Poland. The total number of all such persons is estimated at 400,000, while another source lists the total at 300,000.

The main movement from the former Eastern Provinces of Poland to the East, however, began in June 1941 before the German invasion and increased after the invasion had begun. Kulischer

^{1/} Ibid., 49-50

^{2/} Ibid., 59-60

accepts the total number of refugees transferred from those provinces Eastward as about 1,200,000, the break-down by destination estimated as follows: ^{1/}

<u>Transferred to</u>	<u>Number of Persons</u>
Archangelsk, Vologda, Kotlas	150,000
Molotovsk	50,000
Saratov, Buzuluk, Tekkalovsk	100,000
Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk	50,000
Kazakhstan	350,000
Omsk, Tomsk, Barnaul	100,000
Krasnoyarsk, Kainak	50,000
Yakutsk, Aldana	50,000
Uzbekistan	250,000
Southern Regions	50,000
Extreme North	20,000

Movement into Poland: The greatest movement of peoples into Poland were, generally speaking, of Germans to be settled in the Incorporated Provinces, and Jewish deportees to the General Government area. The total figures of displacement into Poland as presented by Kulischer are seen in Appendix B.

After the collapse of Poland, the first policy of Germany was to "germanize" the newly acquired Polish territory. Consequently, Polish residents were expelled and German settlers brought into the area. The number of Germans from outside areas brought into the Incorporated Polish provinces by the Spring of 1942 and tabulated by Kulischer is indicated in the following table:^{2/}

^{1/} Ibid., p. 52-59

^{2/} Ibid., p. 25

GERMAN MINORITIES FROM OUTSIDE AREAS
SETTLED IN INCORPORATED POLISH
PROVINCES:

<u>Area of Origin</u>	<u>No. Covered by Transfer Scheme</u>	<u>No. Transferred reported in Spring 1941</u>	<u>No. Transferred Reported in Spring 1942</u>
Estonia	)	(12,900)	63,832
Latvia	) 80,000	(48,600)	
E. & L. (Latecomers)	)		16,244
Lithuania	50,000		50,471
Northern Bukovina	)	(42,400)	136,989
Bessarabia	)	(93,500)	
S. Bukovina	) 214,000	(52,100)	76,765
Dobruja	)	(14,000)	

A German source announced in 1943 that more than 400,000 Germans from the old Reich were induced to settle in the Warthegau because of the favorable opportunities there. Probably many moved in order to escape Allied bombing in Germany. Kulischer places the total number of German immigrants in the Incorporated Polish Provinces at 500,000. He assumes that the influx of Germans from the Reich into Danzig, West Prussia, and Silesia was undoubtedly much smaller than that into the Warthegau, estimating it about one-fourth the figure, or 100,000.^{1/}

Germany also drew upon people of other nationalities, accepted as being of German blood, to settle the Incorporated Provinces from which Poles were expelled. Attempts to settle Netherlands in the provinces were first made in the fall of 1941 and resumed in the summer of 1942.^{2/}

The German press reported late in 1941 that 10,000 farmers and laborers were being transferred from the Netherlands to the Warthegau, but information is not available to indicate whether

^{1/} Ibid., P. 36-38

^{2/} Ibid., P. 57

the plan was carried out. The German press also reported in the summer of 1942 that young men from the Netherlands, Flanders, Denmark and Norway arrived in the provinces of Danzig, West Prussia, Warthegan and Upper Silesia for agricultural work and that plans were undertaken to settle Netherlands artisans in Poznan.^{1/}

The number in the General Government area was swelled mainly with Jews and Germans from the Reich and neighboring countries. German immigrants from the Reich in the General Government area were estimated by Kulischer at 300,000 as of the beginning of 1943.^{2/}

The German population in Cracow alone was said to have increased from 500 in 1933 to 24,800 in August 1942. Kulischer cites that plans had been reported in September 1942 by the Governor of Warsaw for the evacuation of apartments in the city which would make room for an influx of about 200,000 Germans.^{3/}

Many children had been sent to the General Government area to escape Allied bombing raids in Germany, 50,000 having been reported there in the fall of 1942. Refugees to the area took over the homes of Poles in Warsaw, who were forced to move to the outskirts of the city.^{4/}

Among those entering the General Government from other regions were Germans who were "repatriated" and brought into the area. Although Germans had been removed from the district of Lublin in 1940, a change in German policy in 1942 opened up the area for

^{1/} Ibid., P. 65

^{2/} Ibid., P. 58

^{3/} Ibid., P. 37

^{4/} Ibid., P. 35

resettlement. The district was allocated to new groups of repatriates from Bosnia and Croatia, the Leningrad district, Serbia and Bulgaria, as well as Baltic Germans, and those transferred from Bessarabia who had been taken to the Warthegau but could not be settled there.^{1/}

The number of Jews in the General Government is dealt with in the section on Movement within Pre-War Boundaries, since only total figures are given, and while many of the Jews entering the area were from other countries, by far the greatest number were those who had been expelled and deported from the Western Polish provinces incorporated by Germany.

Movement of the population within pre-war Poland: Following the collapse of Poland, the Polish territory occupied by Germans was divided into the so-called "reconquered provinces" incorporated into the Reich and a separate administrative territory known as the "General Government for the Occupied Polish Territory."

The new German provinces were made up of the annexed territory - Warthegau, including most of the Polish province of Poznan and part of the Polish province of Nodcz, and Danzig - West Prussia,

comprising the Free City of Danzig, Polish Pomerania and the rest of Poznan. A third province, Upper Silesia, included some former Polish territory. With the exception of the Cichanow district, which was merged into the province of East Prussia, the rest of the German occupied sector was included in the "General Government."^{2/}

^{1/} Ibid., p. 23
^{2/} Ibid., p. 50-51

An agreement providing for the exchange of population was reached by the Soviet Union and Germany on November 3, 1939, by which all Germans in the former area of Poland re-incorporated into Russia were given freedom to migrate to German-controlled territory, and all Russians, Ukrainians, Bielo-russians and Ruthenians in the former Polish territory falling in the German sphere were given the right to migrate to the area brought under Russian control.

By this policy, Germany hoped to wholly Germanize the areas which had been incorporated into the Reich, by releasing those of other ethnic characteristics. The General Government was set apart for Poles and Jews.

By a later agreement it was provided further that persons temporarily in one of the areas be returned to the territory of their permanent residence. This applied to residents of the Soviet-occupied area who were found in German-occupied areas for study or business, and to refugees who had fled from the German invasion to Russia. No official estimate is available as to the number of persons who migrated under the terms of the agreement. Other movements of population within the two sections of pre-war Poland, as presented by Kulischer, are given below.

Movement to Incorporated Provinces (Western Provinces): Between December 18, 1939 and January 28, 1940, the number of German colonists, mostly peasants, leaving their homes in Volhynia, Eastern Galicia and the Bialystok regions for settlement in the German-held territory, was placed at 134,267.

The number of Germans transferred to the Incorporated Polish provinces from other Polish areas by the Spring of 1941 and the Spring of 1942 was reported as follows:^{1/}

<u>Area of Origin</u>	<u>No. Covered by Transfer Scheme</u>	<u>No. Transferred Reported Spring 1941</u>	<u>No. Transferred Reported Spring 1942</u>
Volhynia)	164,000	(64,600)	
Galicia)		(55,400)	134,267
Bialystok)		(8,100)	
General Gov.)		(30,000)	30,496

The occupational break-down and sex distribution of those transferred from the former Polish areas, as calculated for the Spring of 1941, are shown in the following table. It is seen that over four-fifths of the Germans transferred from Volhynia and the General Government were peasants. From Galicia, two-thirds were peasants and the rest townspeople engaged in handicrafts and trade.

Removal of German Minorities

<u>Area of Origin</u>	<u>Per cent by age</u>			<u>Per cent by occupation</u>				
	<u>-14</u>	<u>14-16</u>	<u>65-</u>	<u>Agricultural Forestry</u>	<u>Handicrafts & Com-Indus.</u>	<u>Trade & Munici-</u>	<u>Lib-Prof-ess-</u>	<u>Dom-Ser-vice</u>
Volhynia	37.7	58.8	3.5	65.9	8.5	2.9	0.9	1.8
Galicia	38.9	67.3	3.8	65.6	19.9	10.2	4.1	0.2
Bialystok	25.9	68.2	5.9	25.8	39.8	20.2	9.5	4.7
General Gov.	38.3	57.4	4.3	83.1	6.8	4.1	2.4	1.6

The total number of repatriated Germans brought into the Incorporated Polish provinces from areas which had formerly belonged to Poland and from the Soviet Baltic states and Rumania as well, was reported by the summer of 1942 as 497,000. Distribution of this group stated settlement of 230,800 in the Warthegau and 148,000 in Danzig-West Prussia, with the remaining 120,000 as yet un-

^{1/} Ibid., P. 25

settled and living in camps.^{1/}

Movement from Incorporated Provinces: Approximately 1,200,000 Poles and 300,000 Jews were expelled from the incorporated Polish provinces in 1939-40.^{2/} About 60,000 Jews fled from this area and the advancing German army and made their way to the General Government. In October 1939 mass expulsion of the Jews began, the majority of the Polish population being removed from Gdynia at that time. In November and December of 1939 there were large scale expulsions from the city of Poznan, and the procedure was extended to other towns and then to the country districts.^{3/} The number deported to the General Government in 1939-40, over 300,000, represented about half the Jewish population. In October 1940, Gauleiter Forster claimed that the province of Danzig, West Prussia, was entirely free of Jews. By May 1942 Gauleiter Greiser stated that there were only 150,000 Jews left in the Warthegau, where the greatest number of Jews in the Incorporated Provinces had been found. Other sources indicate that the additional number deported in 1942 was nearly 100,000.^{4/} As of the beginning of 1943 Kulischer estimates the total number of persons deported from the Incorporated Provinces to the General Government as 1,660,000, including 60,000 Jews who fled from Western and Central Poland during the hostilities. After 1942, Kulischer states, there were no additional mass expulsions from the Incorporated Provinces except for the Jewish population.^{5/}

^{1/} Ibid., P. 21-22

^{2/} Ibid., P. 29

^{3/} Ibid., P. 53

^{4/} Ibid., P. 99-100

^{5/} Ibid., P. 54

At that time plans for eviction revived in connection with people whose language was Polish, but whose extraction was German. In the province of Danzig, West Prussia, the Germans reported having discovered nearly a million such persons.

Movement to General Government: The number in the General Government area was swelled with Jews and Polish people expelled and deported from the Incorporated Provinces. Kulischer estimates the number at the beginning of 1943 as 1,660,000, inclusive of 460,000 Jews.^{1/} Generally speaking, the Jewish people were deported Eastward and held in ghettos or forced labor camps, just as the rest of the population of German-occupied Europe was subject to recruitment for work in the Reich. Their removal to the East made it possible for them to be used as forced labor. In the whole of the General Government, there were reported to be 13 ghettos, of which the Warsaw ghetto was the largest, and 42 Jewish towns as of the end of 1942. The ghettos and special Jewish towns were designed to segregate the local Jewish population, dividing the former inhabitants of the area, the inhabitants of the town removed to the ghetto, and Jews removed from other localities. The Jews crowded into the Warsaw Ghetto were estimated to have numbered about 500,000 in the first half of 1942, the number including, however, many brought from abroad. All Jews living within Warsaw had been ordered to move into the ghetto, and all Poles living inside had been similarly ordered to leave the ghetto area. Early in 1942, the Institute of Jewish Affairs gave the number in various ghettos in Poland as 1,500,000, which included Jews from abroad.

1/ Ibid., facing p. 170

Labor Camps: Up to the summer of 1941, at least 35 Jewish labor camps were known to exist in the General Government. Of the 35 camps of which the location was known, two-thirds were on the Eastern frontier. The system of forced labor was inaugurated in Poland by Orders of October and December 1939, which made all Jews between 14 and 60 subject to compulsory labor for a two-year period.

Forced labor developed rapidly - in April 1941, 25,000 Jews were cited as working on compulsory construction work in the Warsaw district. The Institute of Jewish Affairs estimated the total number of Jews in forced labor camps in Poland in the fall of 1941 at 100,000. The period of service was no longer limited.^{1/}

There were also a number of people who migrated to the area immediately following invasion to escape the advancing German armies. The influx to the capital was especially large immediately following invasion, as it kept up its resistance longer than the rest of the country. The increase in the population of Warsaw estimated a few months after the invasion at about 300,000, was attributed mainly to the influx of refugees from Western Poland and the Polish Corridor.^{2/}

By an order of the German Government, certain Germans found within the area of the General Government were "repatriated" and moved to the incorporated Provinces, some in exchange for Polish peasants expelled from these provinces. Only Germans from the area to the east of the Vistula from the district of Lublin were repatriated. The number thus transferred was placed

^{1/} Ibid., P. 107-110

^{2/} Ibid., P. 49

at 30,495, the transfer having taken place during September and October of 1940. (After the transfer it was estimated there were still 63,000 Ethnical Germans still in this area, and many more had applied for recognition as Germans, being partly of German origin.)^{1/}

Movement to former Eastern Polish Provinces: The number of Bielorussians and Ukrainians moving into former Eastern Polish Provinces under the terms of the agreement for population exchange between Germany and Russia, was estimated as between 30,000 and 40,000.^{2/} Previous to the agreement, many Polish citizens entered the Russian-occupied territories in their flight from the Germans, the majority of the number being Jews, but also many non²Jewish refugees.^{3/}

Movement from the former Eastern Polish Provinces: The number transferred from such provinces for settlement in Germany under the mutual agreement for transfer of populations was estimated at 134,267 by January 26, 1940. The number published in "Wirtschaft und Statistik" in June 1941 placed the total at 128,000, and estimated 64,600 settlers from Volhynia, 55,400 from Galicia, and 8,100 from Bialystok.^{4/}

The following four tables give a summary picture of the above described movement of the population.

^{1/} Ibid., P. 19
^{2/} Ibid., P. 15
^{3/} Ibid., P. 58
^{4/} Ibid., P. 15

APPENDIX A

2. Movement From Poland (pre 1939 boundaries) to Other Countries

Area of Origin	Number		Location in Outside Poland
Western and Central areas	100,000	War refugees	Neighboring Countries & France, Palestine, America
Incorporated Provinces and General Government	1,327,000	War prisoners & workers	The Reich
Ciechanow District	11,000	Germans	Lithuania
Incorporated Provinces and General Government	182,000	Workers	German-occupied Soviet territory
Former Eastern Provinces (USSR)	1,200,000 - 1,500,000 (500,000 Jews)		Eastern Russia and Iran, India, etc.

Kulischer, Chart facing p. 170

APPENDIX B.

Area of Origin	Number	Location Within Poland
Lithuania	50,500 Germans and Lithuanians	Ciechanow District
Estonia & Latvia	80,100 Germans	Incorporated Provinces
Bessarabia, Bukovina, Norther Dobruja	213,700 Germans	Incorporated Provinces
Yugoslavia, Bulgaria & Leningrad District	23,500 Germans	General Government
The Reich	800,000 Germans	Incorporated Provinces & General Government
The Reich	170,000 Jews	General Government
France, Belgium, Netherlands & Norway	20,000 Jews 200,000 Jews	Incorporated Provinces General Government
Netherlands	10,000 Dutch Settlers	Incorporated Provinces
Slovakia	60,000 Jews	East Galicia

Kulischer, Chart facing P. 170

APPENDIX C

4. Transfer Within Pre-1939 Polish Boundaries

From West Provinces (German-occupied)	300,000 refugees	to former Eastern Provinces(U.S.S.R.)
From Incorporated Provinces	1,660,000 Expelled and Deported (460,000 Jews included)	to General Government
From General Government	30,000 -40,000 Bielorussia and Ukrainians	to former Eastern Provinces(U.S.S.R.)
From General Government	30,500 Germans	to Incorporated Provinces
From former Eastern Provinces (U.S.S.R.)	134,300 Germans	to Incorporated Provinces

Kulischer, Chart facing p. 170

APPENDIX D

Movement of Non-German Populations

FROM	NUMBER OF PERSONS	TO
German-occupied Poland (Frontiers of 1940)	40,000 (Jews included)	France, Palestine, America, and other Countries through Rumania and Hungary
	9,000 (3,000 Jews included)	Hungary
	4,000 (1,600 Jews included)	Rumania
	50,000 (15,000 Jews included)	Baltic Soviet Republics
	300,000 (200,000 Jews included)	Western Belorussia and Western Ukraine (former Eastern Provinces of Poland in its pre-1939 boundaries)
Western Belorussia and Western Ukraine (frontiers of 1940)	1,500,000 (500,000 Jews included)	Eastern U.S.S.R. (113,000 beyond to Iran, India & Africa)
Norway	1,000 Jews	General Government
Netherlands	80,000 Jews	German-occupied Poland
Belgium	50,000 Jews	German-occupied Poland
France (Excluding Alsace- Lorraine)	70,000 Jews	Incorporated Polish Provinces and General Government

B) Data incorporated into the Report of the Technical
Advisory Committee on Displaced Populations, London,
October, 1943.

The Advisory Committee on Displaced Populations was appointed by the Inter-Allied Committee at its meeting on June 10, 1943. The Committee had for its task the presentation of periodical reports on displaced populations to the Allied Committee. Messrs. M. Nowicki, M. Rostowski, K. Zaluski, and W. Langrod represent Poland on this Committee. The following two tables are prepared on the basis of the Committee's findings, as far as Poland and the U.S.S.R. are concerned.* In analyzing the tables, the reader should keep in mind the following definitions of the terms used:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Term used</u>
A. All persons separated from their homes and therefore in need of help.	Displaced Persons
B. Persons who were abroad at the outbreak of war, but enjoying protection of own government.	Expatriates
C. Expatriates for political reasons, unsettled and without protection of government.	Refugees
D. Persons who fled from war areas	War fugitives
E. Persons removed on order from home	Deportees
F. Persons expelled from residence by occupying power	Extruded persons
G. Settlers planted by Axis on occupied or annexed lands	Intruded persons
H. Persons removed from danger area according to plan of defenders or occupants.	Evacuees
I. Persons from occupied territories set to work for Axis with or without own consent.	Axis (organized) workers

*It is evident that the bulk of the Soviet citizens outside of their country will have to cross Poland during the repatriation period. Therefore, it was considered advisable to incorporate in this report also a table on the U. S. S. R.

POPULATION DISPLACED FROM POLAND AND RUSSIA

Displaced from Country of Origin	Germany and Austria	Poland	USSR	France with Spain Al-Lorand & N. Portu- gical	Sweden	Norway	Greece and Yugo- slavia	Italy	Hun- gary, Bulg. and Ruman.	Middle and Far East	Amer- ican Con- tin- ent	Unspec- ified Foreign Count- ries	Other Parts of Own Count.	TOTAL
POLAND														
Axis workers	2,000,000											170		2,000,170
Civil prisoners	50,000			42,000									200,000	292,000
Extruded persons				650,000									4,320,000	4,850,000
Intruded persons													160,000	160,000
Prisoners of war	400,000											200		400,200
War fugitives & expatriates				16,500 620	130		500	3,100	39,050	39,510	6,180	8,350	800,000	913,940
Total	2,450,000		692,000	16,500 620	130		500	3,100	39,050	39,510	6,180	8,720	5,360,000	8,616,310
U.S.S.R.														
Axis workers	800,000					30,000								830,000
Prisoners of war	?					15,000			300,000					315,000
War fugitives & refugees							25,000			450,000 **				475,000
Total	800,000					45,000	25,000		300,000	450,000				1,620,000
BALTIC STATES														
Axis workers	80,000 *	--	--											80,000
Deportees				127,000										127,000
Intruded persons				130,000										130,000
Total	80,000	130,000	127,000											337,000
GRAND TOTAL	3,330,000	130,000	819,000	16,500 620	130	45,000	25,500	3,100	339,050	489,510	6,180	8,720	5,360,000	10,573,510

*Including those in occupied Russia

**Old "Nansen" refugees from last war; they include some in European countries.

DISPLACED POPULATION IN POLAND AND RUSSIA

IN:	POLAND	RUSSIA	TOTAL
From:			
<u>Baltic States</u>			
Deportees		127,000	127,000
Intruded Persons	130,000		130,000
Total	130,000	127,000	257,000
<u>Belgium & Luxemburg</u>			
(a)(b) Deportees	44,000		44,000
Extruded persons	51,000		51,000
Intruded persons	31,000	3,500	34,500
Total	126,000	3,500	129,500
<u>Bulgaria</u>			
<u>CZECHOSLOVAKIA</u>			
(b) Deportees	150,000		150,000
Expatriates	50,000		50,000
Refugees & war fugitives		3,600	3,600
Total	200,000	3,600	203,600
<u>Denmark</u>			
<u>France</u>			
(b) Deportees	210,000		210,000
Intruded persons	6,000		6,000
Total	216,000		216,000
<u>Germany</u>			
(b) Deportees	245,000(?)		245,000
Intruded persons	?		?
Total	245,000(?)		245,000(?)
<u>Hungary</u>			
<u>Italy</u>			
?		?	?
<u>Netherlands</u>			
Axis workers		2,000	2,000
(b) Deportees	150,000		150,000
Total	150,000	2,000	152,000
<u>Norway</u>			
Axis workers	200		200
Deportees	1,000		1,000
Total	1,200		1,200
<u>Poland</u>			
Civil prisoners		42,000	42,000
Extruded persons		650,000	650,000
Total		692,000	692,000
<u>Rumania</u>			
Deportees		250,000	250,000
Intruded persons	190,000		190,000
Total	190,000	250,000	440,000
<u>Russia</u>			
<u>Spain</u>			

BulgariaCZECHOSLOVAKIA

Deportees	(b) 150,000	150,000
Expatriates	50,000	50,000
Refugees & war fugitives	3,600	3,600
Total	200,000	203,600

DenmarkFrance

Deportees	(b) 210,000	210,000
Intruded persons	6,000	6,000
Total	216,000	216,000

Germany

Deportees	(b) 245,000(?)	245,000
Intruded persons	?	?
Total	245,000(?)	245,000(?)

HungaryItaly

?

Netherlands

Axis workers	2,000	2,000
Deportees	(b) 150,000	150,000
Total	150,000	152,000

Norway

Axis workers	200	200
Deportees	1,000	1,000
Total	1,200	1,200

Poland

Civil prisoners	42,000	42,000
Extruded persons	650,000	650,000
Total	692,000	692,000

Rumania

Deportees	250,000	250,000
Intruded persons	190,000	190,000
Total	190,000	440,000

RussiaSpainYugoslavia

Deportees	(b) 150,000	150,000
Intruded persons	20,000	20,000
Total	170,000	170,000

Grand Total

1,428,200 1,078,100 2,506,300

(a) Including foreigners

(b) 50% of the deportees in Poland are possibly no longer alive
(i.e., about 400,000 persons)

C) Data of SHAEF.

The data given below represent an extract from SHAEF'S report of May 15, 1944*. They constitute a basis for estimating the movements of displaced peoples across national frontiers during the repatriation period. A statement is made in SHAEF'S report that the data used were incomplete and the purpose of the report was only to "give some idea of the general direction and relative volume of the main streams of the movement which will take place."

Although the question of displaced peoples in and from the U.S.S.R. does not constitute a subject for this report, it was considered advisable also to give below such a table, in so far as it is evident that the bulk of the Soviet citizens outside of their country will have to cross Poland during the repatriation period. If this should be the case, the movement of Russians will be of direct concern to UNRRA'S program for Poland.

*"Present Location and Probable Movement of Displaced European Nations." Appendix K to SHAEF/C-5/9, dated 15 May 1944. Tables C-14 and C-16.

Country where located & characteristics	Total	Country of origin & characteristics	Total
<u>Belgium</u>		<u>Baltic States</u>	
Fugitives..... 2,000		Volksdeutsche Settlers..... 130,000	130,000
Workers..... 9,000		<u>Belgium</u>	
Not classified..... 2,000	13,000	Deportees..... 35,000 a	
<u>Luxembourg</u>		Prisoners of War..... 157	35,157
Workers..... 2,000	2,000	<u>Czechoslovakia</u>	
<u>Germany</u>		Jews..... 60,000 b	60,000
Prisoners of War..... 53,000		<u>France</u>	
Workers..... 1,350,000	1,403,000	Deportees..... c	
<u>Hungary</u>		<u>Alsace-Lorraine</u>	
Fugitives..... 39,050 a ¹		Deportees..... c	
Prisoners of War..... 585	39,635	<u>Germany</u>	
<u>Italy</u>		Children and War Invalids.. 50,000	
Fugitives..... 3,100	3,100	Officials..... 50,000	
<u>Netherlands</u>		Workers..... 525,000 d	625,000
Workers..... 2,000	2,000	<u>Greece</u>	
<u>Norway</u>		Jews..... 64,000 e	64,000
Prisoners of War..... 3,000	3,000	<u>Italy</u>	
<u>Rumania</u>		Volksdeutsche Settlers... 50,000	50,000
Refugees..... 7,000	7,000	<u>Netherlands</u>	
<u>France</u>		Deportees (Jews)..... 150,000	
Workers..... 16,500	16,500	Workers..... 2,000	152,000
		<u>Norway</u>	
		Deportees (Jews)..... 1,000	
		Workers..... 550	1,550
		<u>Rumania</u>	
		Volksdeutsche..... 213,800 d	213,800
		<u>Russia</u>	
		Not classified 100,000	100,000
		<u>Yugoslavia</u>	
		Deportees..... g	
		Jews..... h	
		Settlers..... 20,000	20,000
TOTAL	<u>1,489,235</u>	TOTAL	<u>1,451,507</u>

a Jews, b From Slovakia, c In Poland and Germany, 150,000 total, d Including families, e, 50,000 from Salonika; 14,000 from Thrace and Macedonia. f 137,000 from Bessarabia and N. Bukovina; 76,800 from Dobrudja and S. Bukovina, g To Poland and Germany, 45,000 total, h To Poland and Czechoslovakia- 44,000 total. a¹ To Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania, not entered in sections for Bulgaria and Rumania.

Russian Nationals Within Other Countries of EuropeDisplaced Foreigners Within RussiaInternal Displacement

Country where located & characteristics	Total	Country of origin and characteristics	Total	
<u>Baltic States</u>		<u>Czechoslovakia</u>		
Not Classified.....	<u>9,000</u> 9,000	Fugitives.....	<u>3,600</u> 3,600	(NO INFORMATION
<u>Belgium</u>		<u>Finland</u>		AVAILABLE CONCERN-
Workers.....	8,000 8,000	Not Classified.....	<u>120,906</u> 120,906	ING INTERNAL
<u>Luxembourg</u>		<u>Norway</u>		DISPLACEMENT).
Prisoners of War.....	4,000	Refugees.....	<u>1,000</u> 1,000	
Workers.....	<u>2,300</u> 6,300	<u>Rumania</u>		
<u>Finland</u>		Jews.....	<u>100,000</u> 100,000	
Prisoners of War.....	<u>47,500</u> 47,500			
<u>Germany</u>				
Prisoners of War.....	400,000			
Workers.....	<u>1,450,000</u> 1,850,000			
<u>Netherlands</u>				
Working Prisoners of War.....	<u>1,000</u> 1,000			
<u>Norway</u>				
Prisoners of War.....	<u>30,000</u> a 30,000			
<u>Poland</u>				
Not Classified.....	<u>100,000</u> 100,000			
<u>Rumania</u>				
Prisoners of War.....	35,000 35,000			
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>2,086,800</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>225,506</u>	

^a Including Workers, number unknown