

F 422.2 GERMANY: Resettlement Schemes
(except US Plan)

new
folder

422.2

GERMANY- RESETTLEMENT
IN PALESTINE

DURING APRIL THE FIRST GROUP OF JEWISH UN-
ACCOMPANIED CHILDREN DESTINITE FOR PALESTINE
(102 FROM BR. ZONE AND 409 FROM US ZONE) LEFT
GERMANY FOR MARSEILLES.

SOURCE; GENERAL MORGEN NARRATIVE REPORT
FOR GERMANY, APRIL 1946

C. EMIGRATION.

Germany 422-2

The United States emigration quota for the US Zone has been cut to approximately 40 of the original quota of about 900 a month. Two ships were scheduled to leave for the United States during August but only one sailed. It carried 992 passengers, including US repatriants.

Information was received during July that emigration to Australia is to be postponed until all Australian nationals have been repatriated. Details are now being obtained of DPs, with relatives in Canada, who are eligible for emigration, so that when shipping is available no time will be wasted on documentation.

Displaced persons in the US Zone having no identification papers and wishing to emigrate to a country other than the USA may now apply through voluntary agencies for an identity card which is issued by the DP Division, USFET. This identity/^{card} is recognized by consulates for affixing visas. A similar scheme is now being worked out in the British Zone through the Entries and Exit Branch, I.A. & C. Division, Berlin.

DD Monthly Report 13
August 31 1946

The figures for repatriation of other nationals from the US Zone for the same period totalled 4,497: 3,804 Austrians, 138 Czechs, 279 Italians, 34 Russians, 181 Yugoslavs and 61 others. the movements of Western Europeans and Czechoslovakians are due to screening, since this group is eligible only for repatriation and not for care.

South Americans, Turks, Chinese, etc., in the Zone are being collected into one center in order to facilitate their repatriation.

From the French Zone 85 other nationals were repatriated during this period: 10 Belgians, 5 Dutch, 26 French and 44 Italians.

C. EMIGRATION.

The United States emigration quota for the US Zone has been cut to approximately 40% of the original quota of about 900 a month. Two ships were scheduled to leave for the United States during August but only one sailed. It carried 992 passengers, including US repatriants.

Page 422.2

2. Emigration

i. Emigration for Resettlement

The first train carrying Jewish emigrants from the British Zone to Palestine left on schedule, on April 1. Another group of approximately 260 Jewish displaced persons was to depart on May 2. Groups of Jewish displaced persons from the U.S. Zone also left for Paris, Palestine and the United States. In both the British and U.S. Zones numbers of Jewish emigrants were prepared to depart under the Norwegian resettlement plan and were merely awaiting transport, which was expected to be available early in May. UNRRA Headquarters in the U.S. Zone regarded this as one of the best schemes put forward for resettlement and expressed the hope that an additional quota might be available in future.

A group of 800 displaced persons left a special camp in the British Zone on their way to Brazil under the auspices of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees. They had been collected together from the British and U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria.

Two Canadian resettlement plans were proposed during April, both under the auspices of the I.G.C.R. The first called for the recruitment of certain skilled displaced persons and the second for one hundred single girls, between the ages of 16 and 20, for work in a Canadian textile mill. In the case of the latter, UNRRA in the U.S. Zone gave the requested clearance for representatives to enter camps to carry out recruitment, but expressed strong objections to the scheme on the grounds that it did not provide proper guarantees for the girls.

April 1947 Narrative Report

UNRRA

INCOMING CABLEGRAM

NUMBER: 1903
FROM: Paris to Washington
REPEATED: London 527
DATED: 11/6/47
RECEIVED: 11/6/47 - 1:49 p.m.

Reur 2562.

1. Action on your 2494 and 2531 being taken. Unable report adequately pending receipt replies our cables to field. Full report will be included in our reply your 2551 being despatched by June 12.

2. Numbers of antirepatriation elements segregated not included in current statistics. Following repatriation and emigration statistics submitted:

Repatriation from US Zone Germany, 1 - 15 May; 112 Czechs, 1 Estonian, 24 Latvians, 7 Lithuanians, 2401 Poles, 7 USSR, 102 USA, 279 Yugoslavs, 3 Russian Ukrainians.

16 - 22 May; 1793 Austrians, 5 Estonians, 138 Hungarians, 12 Latvians, 16 Lithuanians, 2541 Poles, 6 USSR, 72 Brazilians, 1 Finn, total 7530.

Repatriation from British Zone Germany, 1 - 15 May: 1 Dutch, 6 Estonians, 2 Latvians, 2 Lithuanians, 4284 Poles, 1 USSR, 12 Finns, 2 Indians, total 4328.

Repatriation from the French Zone Germany, 1 - 15 May: 667

Poles.

Emigration from US Zone Germany 1 - 15 May: Belgian Miners Scheme, 27 Estonians, 3 Latvians, 27 Lithuanians, 665 Poles, 337 Polish Ukrainians, 199 USSR, 151 Stateless, 8 Yugoslavs.

To USA: 105 Germans, 57 Poles, 7 Czechs, 15 Latvians, 17 USSR, 6 Yugoslavs, 9 Austrians, 7 Hungarians, 5 Lithuanians, 1 Rumanians. Total figure to US include 59 Jews. To Canada: 15 Jews, 9 Poles, 1 Stateless. To Norway: 346 Jews.

16-20 May: 19 Jews to Paris, ultimate destination unknown. To Brazil: 97 Poles, 25 Stateless.

Emigration from British Zone Germany, 1 - 15 May: To France; 1 Pole, to Netherlands: 1 Lithuanians, Jews to Norway: 3 Czechs, 5 Germans, 28 Hungary, 3 Latvians, 3 Poles, 9 Rumanians. To Sweden: 27 Estonians, 26 Latvians, 3 Stateless. To UK: 1 Estonian, 3 Latvians, 1 Lithuanians, 5 Poles. To USA: 1 Finn, 2 Lithuanians. Grand National to Palestine: 8 Austrians, 9 Czechs, 8 Germans, 9 Hungarians, 1 Latvian, 200 Poles, 25 Rumanians. Balt Cygnet to UK: 14 Estonians, 10 Latvians, 2 Lithuanians, 22 Polish Ukrainians, 1 stateless. Westward Ho to UK: 100 Estonians, 632 Latvians, 384 Lithuanians, 206 Polish Ukrainians, 70 Russian Ukrainians, 63 undetermined. French Zone Germany no emigration.

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Germany 422.2

2. Emigration

i. Emigration for Resettlement

The first train taking Jewish emigrants on the first stage of their trip to Palestine, under Operation "Grand National", was scheduled to leave the special transit centre at Bocholt in the British Zone on April 1, carrying 395 passengers, of whom 64 were young children. The train was to travel through the French Zone to Forbach and thence to Marseilles. Although the number of displaced persons in this first movement was comparatively small, their imminent departure had the effect of boosting the morale of Jewish camp populations considerably. On the other hand, only 50 candidates from the British Zone applied to take advantage of the Norwegian offer to accept Jews for resettlement. A greater number of applications for this scheme were made by Jewish displaced persons in the U.S. Zone.

UNRRA Headquarters in the French Zone expressed concern over the desire of the French Government Commission, which returned to the Zone during March for the purpose of selecting displaced persons for emigration to France, to deal only with the Direction des Personnes Deplacees and not with UNRRA. This attitude made it impossible for UNRRA to give advice on the scheme, which would have been particularly desirable in view of the necessity of keeping resettlement projects from interfering with repatriation. The I.G.C.R. in the French Zone continued its work of selecting displaced persons for emigration to North Africa.

March 1947 Monthly Report

Germany 422,2

2. Emigration

No major developments in resettlement possibilities for displaced persons occurred during February. The resumed "Balt Cygnet" movement to the United Kingdom, extended in February to cover Ukrainian women as well as Balts, appeared to be well under way with the departure of 230 girls from the British Zone. Arrangements were pending whereby this Domestic Servants scheme and also the plan for admission to the United Kingdom under the Distressed Persons scheme would be extended to persons residing in the U. S. Zone of Germany.

A Norwegian delegation arrived in Germany for the purpose of selecting 300 Jewish displaced persons from the British and U.S. Zones for emigration to Norway. Under the authorised quota for emigration to Palestine, 360 Jewish displaced persons were selected from Belsen camp in the British Zone, and were shortly to be moved to a special transit centre for clearance purposes.

In connection with the plan for the resettlement of 20,000 displaced persons as miners in Belgium, a delegation of representatives from camps in each District of the U. S. Zone visited Belgium late in January and completed a tour of UNRRA camps in February to acquaint interested displaced persons with general conditions in that country. Application forms were to be made available in the camps during the first two weeks in March, and it was proposed to call forward the first group of candidates meeting the necessary requirements to staging centres before the end of March. Individual workers were to proceed to Belgium for a probationary period of three months, after which their dependants would be allowed to join them. UNRRA was participating in the programme to the extent of providing facilities for the work of I.G.C.R., as well as assisting in the preparation of application forms.

Feb. 1947

DPs To Work Belgian Mines

13 U.S. Zone DPs Making Work Conditions Survey

A group of 13 displaced persons from the U. S. zone, comprising several nationalities and skills, are now in Belgium to survey working and living conditions there in connection with a plan to resettle permanently 20,000 DPs and families in Belgium, according to headquarters, USFET.

The group will remain in Belgium one week as guests of the Belgian government. On their return they will report to DPs in the zone concerning inspections of coal mines in various areas of Belgium and conditions of coal mining employment.

DPs eligible for employment as coal miners will enjoy the same social and legal rights, and the same pay scale accorded Belgian citizens. Eventually full Belgian citizenship will be available to them.

Under proposed plans the Belgian government will accept a number of unskilled workers for training as coal miners. Processing teams are ready to enter the U. S. zone to interview prospective immigrants as soon as agreement is reached. USFET officials stated that two DP camps have been designated as processing centers.

Only workers will be accepted at first. They may be joined by their families after approximately three months. This period, it was said, will provide an opportunity for workers to demonstrate their ability and prepare their new homes. Officials of the USFET DP branch estimate that between 50,000 and 60,000 DPs would be affected by the plan.

IGCR To Act As Guardians For Miners In Belgium

The Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, operating within UN's International Refugee Organization, will act as "guardians" in the resettlement of U. S. zone DPs in Belgium as coal miners, USFET recently disclosed.

Indication that the first mass resettlement of DPs would be sponsored by the refugee body was given in the announcement that an agreement between the IGCR and the Belgian government would be sought at a Brussels conference Jan. 22. The U. S. Army was represented only as an interested party.

The Brussels meeting made arrangements for 20,000 DPs to be resettled in Belgium as coal miners, where they will be joined by their families after three months, and eventually become citizens.

The IGCR, with headquarters in London, hopes to work out similar agreements with other countries needing the skilled labor of DPs presently in Allied-sponsored camps in Germany.

Germany 4.22.2
(resettlement scheme)

Holland 50,000

Brazil 5,000
15,000 workers
plus family zone

15,000 Venezuelans
20 workers & their families
60-705

Venezuela
5,000 persons

France

UNKRA Team News
Feb 8 1947

Canada
800 year
relations

Norway - 400
DPs Br 115
zone taken

P.B. -
6,000 TB
sanatorium

100,000 work

Blekinge 360
DPs 1 to
R under
1000 work

COAL CRISIS EASES A LITTLE IN BRITAIN

Mine Output Up and Reserve
Stocks Mount—Attlee May
Lighten Restraints Soon

By MALLORY BROWNE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 18—Great Britain appeared today to have surmounted her immediate coal crisis. More coal is being mined, stocks are mounting and transport conditions are improving.

Prime Minister Attlee will make a statement on the situation in Parliament tomorrow, it was announced tonight. An early date for the part resumption of industrial activity was expected after the special Committee of Ministers and Experts had met today.

Although the official verdict was that the immediate acute phase of the fuel crisis was "gradually lifting," a Government spokesman warned that Britain was "not yet out of the woods."

"There is no sign of any break in this Arctic weather and the gas position is none too good, either," he said.

Even when coal stocks at power plants have been built up to a safe two weeks' supply, it was stated, the troubles of shivering Britons will be by no means over.

"What will happen," Sir Guy Nott Bower, Deputy Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Fuel, said in a press conference, "is that we shall go into a period of lesser crisis and it will be stretched away into a long-term problem."

Long-Term Problem Feared

It is this long-term problem that is causing greatest anxiety in Britain now. In his Parliamentary statement tomorrow, Mr. Attlee is expected to reveal that the setback to British production and trade inflicted by the coal crisis has forced the Government to make a last-minute revision of its long-awaited economic White Paper.

Without abandoning its policy of nationalization, the Cabinet is expected to warn the workers bluntly that unless a higher rate of production is forthcoming from everyone there will be more and worse crises.

The setback to Britain's export program resulting from the closing down of industry over most of Britain has been so serious that the White Paper calculations no longer meet the situation. For example, it is now widely doubted whether the policy outlined in the White Paper could suffice in view of the earlier exhaustion of the United States loan.

British industrialists and financial experts are saying that it will now prove impossible to attain the export goal set for 1947, with the result that the drain on the dwindling American credit will be still more rapid.



forth."

DPs Join Families Living In Canada

The Canadian Military Mission in Berlin announced last month that approximately 800 displaced persons with relatives in Canada would be permitted to emigrate there, probably within a month's time, reports United Press.

The first group is expected to sail on the Aquitania on April 4, Stars and Stripes said.

This announcement followed hard on the heels of an announcement by the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees that Canada had agreed to permit the immigration of DPs who had close relatives in Canada.

Interpretation Of Relatives

"Close relatives," the IGCR said, was interpreted to mean wives, fiancées, unmarried children, fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers and orphaned nieces and nephews under 16 of Canadian citizens.

The relatives must guarantee that the immigrant will not become a public charge.

All in all, the program is expected to affect several thousand DPs in Germany and Austria. About 2,000 applications already have been received.

The IGCR stressed the fact that applications must be made through relatives in Canada to the Canadian immigration department, and that no applications to local authorities would be accepted.

Germany 422.2
resettlement schemes

French Labor Delegation To Recruit DP Workers

A delegation of the French Ministry of Labor has arrived in the French zone of occupation to recruit displaced persons for work in France, according to AFP.

The delegation intends to extend its activities to the other three zones after its work is completed in the French zone.

Belgium Will Accept 20,000 DPs In Mines

The Belgian government has ratified an agreement by which Belgium will accept 20,000 displaced persons from the U.S. zone for training and work as miners, reports Stars and Stripes.

Officials of the European Command said that nearly 10,000 DPs have accepted the terms of the mine work agreement signed between Belgium and the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees.

The offer places the DPs on the same wage levels as Belgian workers and offers them the opportunity of eventually acquiring Belgian citizenship. Families may join the workers after 90 days.

The first 1,000 DPs are expected to leave the zone for Belgium early in April, according to the official announcement.

1 April 1947

UNRRA Team News

2 SHIPS CHARTERED TO TAKE REFUGEES

5,000 Families Will Sail to
Venezuela, 1,000 to Brazil
Many Poles to Go Home

By DANA ADAMS SCHMIDT
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, March 28 — Two major developments in the drive to solve the displaced persons' problem of the western zones of occupation this year were disclosed by the Inter-governmental Committee on Refugees and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration today.

Elliott Shirk, committee chief for the American zone, said that it had chartered two ships through the United States Army to carry 1,000 families to Brazil and 5,000 families to Venezuela, a total of 30,000 persons. The movement to Brazil will begin May 1.

UNRRA officials predicted that in spite of resettlement projects more than 50 per cent of about 250,000 Poles in the western zones of Austria and Italy would go home during a new repatriation drive.

According to Polish repatriation officers the shift has already begun. The motives behind it, they said, were the arrival of spring, uncertainty as to what will happen after UNRRA disbands June 30, the British announcement that all displaced persons will have to work and increased confidence as a result of the Polish Government's amnesty for members of the anti-Government underground.

High Officials Meet

Sir Herbert Emerson, chairman of the Committee on Refugees, and Gen. Walter Wood, its transportation chief, met with committee officials and Army representatives today to organize transportation to South America. The first group is being processed for Brazil. A Venezuelan mission, now in London, will begin work soon. A third ship may be chartered when the movement to Venezuela gets under way.

The meeting also discussed the movement of 1,500 persons sponsored by near relatives in Canada, the first group of whom departed two days ago aboard the Aquitania. A project being studied by the Canadian Government would admit additional migrants sponsored by industrial groups and others seeking special types of workers.

The first group of 500 displaced persons will depart for Belgium April 8, the meeting was told, under the Belgian agreement to take 20,000 coal miners, who will be joined by their families.

A French mission, interested in displaced persons and German migrants, is still touring Germany. Other countries have hitherto expressed interest mainly in Baltic, Polish and Ukrainian workers.

Officials attending the session expressed concern that aged and less able bodied persons would eventually be left stranded in Germany if the receiving nations were not required to take a proportion of them along with workers.

IRO Study to Begin

Arthur J. Altmeyer, executive secretary for the preparatory commission of the International Refugee Organization, will arrive here from Geneva Sunday to begin a study of the tasks the IRO must take over from UNRRA and the committee June 30.

European Command Headquarters announced today that 366,053 displaced persons were receiving United Nations care in camps of the United States zone. In addition 166,009 are living outside camps.

In the camps there are 124,453 Jews, 113,122 Poles, including 53,000 Ukrainians, 43,178 Latvians, 28,030 Lithuanians, 14,308 Estonians, 7,682 Russians, 5,388 Yugoslavs, 10,771 stateless persons and small numbers of western Europeans.

TO INVITE 15,000 DP'S

Venezuelan Group Leaves for
London Parley on Refugees

Asserting that their country has "one of the best labor laws in the world," four members of a Venezuelan immigration delegation departed from La Guardia Field for London yesterday to confer with the International Governmental Committee for Refugees and to make arrangements for the immigration of 15,000 displaced Europeans to the South American country this year.

Miguel Rom, their spokesman, said that the number of immigrants desired in Venezuela was limited only by a lack of housing and other accommodations, but these will soon be provided in increased numbers. He added that in general Venezuela welcomed all immigrants and all persons who could provide their fare for the journey from Europe were encouraged to make the trip.

"We have a big labor shortage, but we want to do things right by providing homes for the immigrants," said Manuel V. Rodriguez-Llamas, Venezuelan Consul in New York, who accompanied the group to the airport.

N. Y. T.

England Offers Domestic Work To 6,000 Baltic DP Women

Six thousand Baltic women from displaced persons camps in the British zone now have been offered jobs as domestics in British hospitals.

Last July, in cooperation with UNRRA and the Military Government of Germany, the British Ministry of Labor established the scheme known as "Balt Cygnet" under which 1,000 Latvian, Estonian and Lithuanian women were to be given work opportunities in British sanatoria.

Call For New Volunteers

The program now has been completed and with such success that further volunteers have been called for.

Whereas the first thousand Baltic women were offered only domestic work in TB sanatoria, the new scheme provides for promotion and training with a view to the girls becoming fully qualified nurses.

New Training After 3 Months

After three months in England any girl working as a domestic under the scheme may apply to the local Nursing Appointments Office of the Ministry of Labor for consideration for training in nursing and or midwifery. Where the applicant is suitable this training will be arranged.

January 422.2
(reception)
schools

Feb 8 1947
UNRRA Team News

UNRRA
US ZONE HEADQUARTERS
Heidelberg

Report Summary
Army 422.2
4 April 1947

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 249.

SUBJECT: Belgian Resettlement (Amendment to Admin. Order 235.)

1. Administrative Order No. 235, dated 15 March, 1947, subject "Belgian Resettlement", paragraph 3.c (1), (2) and (3) is amended to read:

"3. c. Transferral to Staging Centers.

(1) All males who present themselves as worker candidates for resettlement in Belgium, will be supplied with two (2) copies of the personal data form and two (2) copies of the I.G.C.R. Registration Record (Section 10 to be eliminated).

(2) Providing the UNRRA Administration can certify to the conditions stated on the personal data form, each dependent will then be permitted to complete the personal data form and seek UNRRA certification.

(3) Both copies of the personal data form, the two copies of the I.G.C.R. Registration Record and one copy of the personal data form for each dependent will be forwarded by Area Teams to the appropriate Staging Centers where they will be reviewed by Belgian and I.G.C.R. representatives (except in camps where the numbers of candidates indicate a special shipment is justified; in such instances, reviews will be made at the camps). Nominal rolls of persons selected by the Belgian representatives will then be prepared and forwarded to Area Teams.

Paul B. Edwards
For: - PAUL B. EDWARDS
Zone Director.

DISTRIBUTION:
"A"



GERMANY
June 1946.

422.2
ATTACHMENT 12. (Schönberg)

U.N.R.R.A.
U.S. ZONE HEADQUARTERS
Munich - Pasing

27 June 1946.

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 71.

SUBJECT: Migration to the United Kingdom.

1. Recent British legislation makes it possible for certain categories of "distressed" persons on the Continent to take up residence with relatives in the United Kingdom if they are able and willing to afford maintenance and accommodation. The British Passport Control Office, 16, Osnabrücker-strasse, Lübecke will issue the necessary entry visas but only applications from distressed persons falling into one of the following six categories will be considered:

- Cat. 1 The wife of a man who is in the United Kingdom and any of his children under 21. If the result of bringing to the United Kingdom the wife and any children under 21 would be to leave alone and in distressed circumstances one daughter over 21 who is unmarried or widowed and without children, she also may be granted a visa without reference.
- Cat. 2 The husband of a woman who is in the United Kingdom, if he is incapacitated, infirm or too old to support his wife abroad.
- Cat. 3 Females under 21 with their children, if any, and males under 18, who have no relatives to look after them abroad but have a relative in the United Kingdom able and willing to take them into his household. If the result of bringing to the United Kingdom one or more persons under the prescribed ages would be to leave alone and in distressed circumstances one brother under 21 or one sister under 25 who is unmarried or widowed and without children, he or she may also be granted a visa without reference.
- Cat. 4 The mother or grandmother of a person in the United Kingdom if she is widowed and in need of filial care.
- Cat. 5 The father or grandfather of a person in the United Kingdom if widowed and in need of special care owing to age or infirmity.
- Cat. 6 Where both man and wife are living together abroad, such couples may be admitted if because of age or infirmity, or other special circumstances, they are unable to look after or support one another, and are offered hospitality by a child or grandchild in U.K.

2. Entry into the United Kingdom under this scheme is subject to time limits which will be reviewed periodically. As yet the practical procedure for transporting applicants from the U.S. Zone via the British Zone to the United Kingdom has not been clarified but further information covering this is expected shortly. Pending the issuance of such clarification the following steps can be taken by applicants in this Zone to expedite processing when a definite procedure is worked out.

3. The applicant - (hereafter termed the "guest") - should request the relative in the United Kingdom - (hereafter called the "host") - to send a formal invitation (plus copy - certified true) - offering maintenance and accommodation. This letter in an envelope addressed to the present address of guest should be enclosed in an outer envelope addressed

contin.....

Emigration to the United Kingdom(continued).

3. (contin)

to 700 Control Unit, D.A.O.R. The Control Unit will then forward the letter of invitation to the guest together with an official letter in English, French and German instructing the guest in question to proceed to the nearest Kreis Military Government Detachment in the British Zone to make application. Inas much as no arrangements have been made for accommodations in the British Zone and transport to such accommodation, it will be necessary for the guests to stay at their present residence until such time as proper provisions therefore can be arranged.

4. While waiting for transport to the British Zone, steps should be taken to make sure that the guests have the following documents in hand at the time of departure:

a) Application for exit-form C.I. 226 with necessary C.I.C. clearance which can be secured through Public Safety Division at a Military Government Detachment.

b) Medical certificate stating that subject is free from infectious and mental diseases. Medical certificate certifying that the subject has been vaccinated against small pox some time in the period between 1 July 1945 and the date of departure. This certificate can be completed by UNRRA team medical officer.

c) Passport if the guest is in possession of one.

d) Birth and marriage certificate and/or other personal documents.

e) 10 passport size photographs. To be procured by the individual through local sources.

5. Letters of recommendation from UNRRA or other officials will be most helpful in connection with Public Safety screening in the British Zone and when possible the guest should have such in his possession at the time of departure from the U.S. Zone.

6. In cases where the guest is of Jewish faith the whole matter can be referred to any representative of the A.J.D.C. who will take all necessary action; this also applies to unaccompanied Jewish children, who have received letters of invitation and referred to A.J.D.C. by the District Child Welfare Worker.

7. It should be impressed upon all guests that they should make it clear to their prospective hosts in the United Kingdom that transport from some point outside of Germany chosen by the authorities concerned will have to be paid by the host in question; the procedure for transmittal of such payment is as yet not laid down by relevant government authorities.

8. It is stressed that no action can be taken by UNRRA with regard to transfer to the British Zone before definite arrangements have been made for accommodation etc. In the meantime the preparatory steps mentioned heretofore can and should be taken by prospective guests so that delay is avoided when the move can be implemented.

9. This project should be brought to the attention of all displaced persons and those having relatives within the categories mentioned in para 1 in the United Kingdom and desiring to take advantage of this scheme should be assisted in availing themselves of this opportunity.

J.H. WHITING
Zone Director.

GERMANY
JULY, 1946.

Germany 422.2
ATTACHMENT 5

U N R R A
US ZONE HEADQUARTERS
PASING-MUNICH
APO 757

31 July 1946.

GENERAL BULLETIN
No. 81

SUBJECT: Repatriation and present Lack of Emigration Possibilities
for Displaced Persons.

1. Under the terms of Resolution 92, repatriation must be given priority in the UNRRA program in Germany. In view of this, it is expected that each UNRRA officer does everything possible within the scope of his work, to promote and in all ways encourage repatriation.
2. Information has come to hand that a very considerable number of Displaced Persons are delaying their repatriation in the hope that they may get an opportunity to emigrate. This excessively optimistic and ill-founded hope is in the main based on rumours and misinterpretation of official and semi-official newspaper reports. Team Directors and Welfare Officers are often called upon by Displaced Persons for information and such requests should be taken as opportunities to stress that the sparse quota to the United States is in point of fact the only nucleus of a chance that warrants any hope whatsoever at this time, and as will be seen upon perusal of Admin. Order 27, "Procedure for Emigration of Displaced Persons from US Zone of Occupation, to the United States", even here the chances are extremely small for most categories of Displaced Persons. It is of interest to note that reliable sources report that steps are now being taken to diminish the quotas for Displaced Persons in the US Zone of operation in favour of emigration to US from elsewhere. In effect this will mean, that the Displaced Persons in US Zone will only be given approximately 50% of the total quotas against the 90% that hitherto have been allocated to this theatre.
3. A great many Displaced Persons are at present entertaining hopes of being accepted as immigrants by Australia, Brazil, or Canada. These hopes are more the results of what the Displaced Persons want to believe than what they have reason to believe on a basis of fact. Combatting such fallacious beliefs is difficult but by no means impossible. It will always be of value to furnish the Displaced Persons with facts on the prospects for emigration to the country they are inquiring about; to this end extracts from newspaper articles on Brazilian and Australian immigration are appended. It will be soon that both of these countries are far from hopeful from a prospective emigrant's point of view.
4. Canada has as yet not made any official statement on her policy with regards to emigration, and here as in all other cases where no definite statements have been made public it must be considered that the country in question is not open to emigration at the present time.
5. Union of South Africa and related territories are positively not open to immigrants at this time.

6. As individual Displaced Persons begin to realize that emigration to what they would consider "easy countries" is extremely problematic, they are inclined to entertain the fantastic belief, again based on misinterpretation of facts, coupled with vague rumours that countries such as, for example, Ethiopia, Liberia and Siam would welcome the influx of a large number of immigrants from Europe. This is however in contradiction to present facts and the Displaced Persons given to such hopes should know these facts. The countries in question do not now contemplate an "open door" policy towards immigrants from Europe.

J. H. WHITING,
Zone Director.

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A N N E X

The following articles appeared in the Stars and Stripes on 15 March, 1946:

"64,000 European Immigrants will enter Brazil".

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 12 - (AP) - Brazil's new government is preparing a policy for influx of European people.

It is estimated that eligibility will be available to 25,000 Italians, 22,000 Portuguese, 10,000 Spaniards, 4,000 Japanese and 3,000 Germans.

Joao Daudt de Oliveira, National Federation of Commerce President, explaining the country's preference for Italian immigrants, said - "When the slaves were freed in Brazil it was the Italian immigrant who saved our coffee crop".

By Gordon A. Tait, Associated Press Correspondent.

SIDNEY

Australia is resigned to waiting decades for the 15 million people needed to fill her great empty spaces and commonwealth government officials frankly admit that many of the hundreds of thousands of Britons and Europeans who want to come here would probably be disappointed.

Australia's present immigration plan announced by the immigration minister, Arthur Calvell, places a ceiling of 70,000 a year on immigrants - and that assuming the commonwealth's economy is expanded sufficiently to take that number.

The stream of immigrants too, is not expected to begin for another two years after Australia has solved its problems of demobilization, rehabilitation, and housing shortages in the capital cities.

Norway Is Seeking Jewish DPs

Full Citizenship Rights Offered After 5 Years

A chance to settle in Norway and receive full Norwegian citizenship rights after five years residence is being offered to 300 Jewish DPs in the U.S. and British zones of Germany.

The Norwegian government, which seeks to replace the Jewish population which it lost during the war, early this month sent a delegation to Germany to disclose details of the offer to the DPs. The delegation, which toured both zones, now is back in Norway, but will return later this month to interview applicants.

Also Seek Polish Jews

In addition to the 150 Jewish DP immigrants sought from each of the two zones, Norway also will seek to recruit 300 additional Jews from Poland by direct negotiation with the Polish government.

The Norwegian delegation included Sven Pettersen of the Norwegian refugees and prisoner of war department, Olav Svendsen of the department of justice and Bjorn Paasche of the employers' association, all from Oslo.

Brazil Is Prepared To Take 275 DP

Brazil has notified the Inter-governmental Committee on Refugees that it is prepared to receive 275 DPs, skilled as industrial or agricultural workers, from the U.S. zone, USFET announced, according to a Stars and Stripes report.

The group from the U.S. zone will be part of 1,000, including some families, which Brazil is prepared to receive from all zones in Germany.

U.S. officials said they were unable to state whether the U.S. quota meant all workers or included some dependents of the workers.

Brazilian authorities have stated they will consider a further immigration if the first group proves satisfactory.

A five-man group of Brazilian officials, now processing DP emigrants in Austria, is expected in the U.S. zone soon.

Venezuela Opens Door To DPs From Europe

Fifteen thousand European displaced persons will settle in Venezuela this year under an agreement just concluded with the Inter-Governmental Refugee Committee in London, it was officially announced, in Venezuela last week, reports United Press.

The agreement provides that a majority of the selected immigrants are to be Frenchmen, Spaniards and Italians, said Rodriguez Azpurua, Venezuelan ambassador to Britain, in a cable to President Romulo Betancourt.

The first immigrants will sail from Bremen May 1.

422.2
resettlement
schemes

W N R R A Team News
March 22 1947

2. Emigration

Dec '46 Jan 425.2
The U.S. and British Zones were officially informed of the Brazilian resettlement and of the fact that UNRRA was fully committed to assist in the work of the Brazilian Selection Mission. However, it was indicated to Zones that the selection of displaced persons eligible for the plan was initially a responsibility of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, whilst final selection would be done by the Brazilian Mission. The Mission visited the British Zone during December and met with UNRRA Zone Headquarters personnel and representatives of the PW and DP Division, prior to visiting a number of assembly centres.

Official information emanating from the Canadian Military Mission in Berlin stated that at this time there were no emigration possibilities from Germany to Canada. Exception would be made, however, for displaced persons with relatives in Canada, provided they came within one of the following categories: husband, wife, unmarried child, father, mother, unmarried brother or sister, or nephew or niece under 16 years of age whose parents were both dead. These relatives must have been legally admitted to, and be resident of, Canada, and should be in a position to support the immigrants upon arrival. There was an indication of future emigration possibilities, however, in the visit of a Canadian Member of Parliament to the U. S. and British Zones, who surveyed the organization of the camp communities and the work skills and potentialities of Ukrainian displaced persons.

The "Balt Cygnet" scheme was completed with the sailing for England of the last of the group of 1,000 late in December. The scheme for sending private domestic servants to England began to be implemented in both the U. S. and British Zones. The procedure was that prospective employers in England must make application to the Ministry of Labour, giving particulars as to the name and location of the persons they want. It was ruled that the movement of displaced persons to Great Britain could not longer take place by DAOR transport, but the General Steam Navigation Company stated that passage could be booked on their ships from Hamburg for £8.10s. payable at the Company's London office.

The cancellation of ships to the United States in the latter part of November left the emigration centre at Bremen somewhat overcrowded. A token movement of 90 on December 1 and the additional sailing of 928 on December 9 contribute greatly to relieve the tension felt by the emigrants and to clear out the centre. Ships scheduled for January 3 and 8 were expected to take care of the balance persons awaiting transport in the centre. 92 children emigrated to the United States during December.

In order to speed the procurement of exit permits, a subsidiary emigration camp was established in the British Zone to deal with all cases of non-Germans who have already received a certificate of entry from the country to which they wish to migrate. This camp should save at least three weeks in the documentation procedure.

It was considered imperative that when immigration missions should arrive in Germany UNRRA should be in a position to indicate the location of displaced persons who might qualify for admission to the various countries. Since it was considered that the types of information required by countries offering resettlement opportunities to displaced persons would be unobtainable from the DP-2 cards, a new form of registration would probably be necessary. A suggested registration form with a cross-reference card and proposed instructions was submitted to Zones by Central Headquarters, while ERO investigated the possibility of devising a registration form which would embody all possible requirements. Since there was a local tendency, particularly in parts of the U.S. Zone for lower echelons to carry out amplified registrations on their own, it appeared essential that a concrete decision should be arrived at in the near future.

GERMANY,
DECEMBER, 1946.

A special meeting was held also in the British Zone with the Polish Repatriation Mission, the Polish Red Cross, the PW and DP Division, and UNRRA, to discuss all phases of the repatriation movement of Poles and to explain fully to the Mission why repatriation had been suspended temporarily. The Polish Mission fully endorsed UNRRA's action, and complete agreement was reached on methods of transport and heating to be used in repatriating displaced persons as soon as all parties should agree that repatriation could be resumed on a humane basis.

In the U.S. Zone, Mr. Franz Wink, President of the Prime Minister's Cabinet of the Belgian Government, was brought by USFET G-5 to UNRRA Zone Headquarters for a conference on the Belgian project to accept 20,000 miners of Baltic nationality with their families. The scheme was presented as an immigration plan, as well as an opportunity for employment, since under its terms the Baltic nationals would obtain secondary Belgian citizenship after a stay of five years in the country.

January - 422.2

II. NUMBER OF DISPLACED PERSONS EMIGRATED AND RESETTLED.

PERIOD	T O T A L	Australia	Canada	Finland	France & Low Countries	Holland	Hungary	Italy	Palestine	Poland	Sweden	Switzerland	U.K.	U.S.A.	Paris for Emig. (Jews)
April '46	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	-	-	-	-
May	2,184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	660	-	-	-	-	1524	-
June	1,205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1205	-
July	917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	917	-
August	583	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	557	-
Sept.	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	817	-
Oct.	501	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	287	214	-
Nov.	323	-	-	-	6	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	293	2	-
Dec.	1,710	-	-	-	59	-	6	1	39	5	97	30	548	925	-
Jan. '47	2,902	-	2	-	41	-	-	2	-	3	5	-	530	2319	-
Feb.	3,241	9	3	-	31	4	-	1	-	-	10	-	234	2209	740
1/12 Mar.	462	-	-	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	437	6	-
GRAND TOTAL:	14,947	9	5	3	148	4	6	26	768	8	150	30	2355	10,695	740

III. POLISH REPATRIATION.

PERIOD:	TOTAL	BRITISH ZONE	U.S. ZONE	FRENCH ZONE
Cumulative to 30 September 1945	93,592	-	93,592	-
October	127,308	53,575	73,733	-
November	106,393	74,005	23,388	9,000
December	40,049	28,265	5,851	5,933
January 1946	9,811	7,806	1,502	443
February	16,576	12,951	3,625	-
March	35,366	27,349	4,955	3,064
April	57,216	39,724	11,385	6,107
May	34,783	17,610	8,494	8,679
June	22,051	10,603	8,589	2,859
July	34,771	18,808	15,191	772
August	23,510	11,433	11,418	659
September	25,264	11,865	12,577	822
October +	46,401	17,282	27,405	1,714
November	20,500	9,160	10,591	749
December +	24,398	12,901	10,405	1,092
January 1947	1,035	-	1,035	-
February	1,956	-	1,956	-
March 1 - 12	455	-	455	-
GRAND TOTAL:	721,435	353,337	326,205	41,893

+ Covers period of five weeks.

UNRRA
US ZONE HEADQUARTERS
Heidelberg

Levy 422.2

4 April 1947

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 249.

SUBJECT: Belgian Resettlement (Amendment to Admin. Order 235.)

1. Administrative Order No. 235, dated 15 March, 1947, subject "Belgian Resettlement", paragraph 3. c (1), (2) and (3) is amended to read:

"3. c. Transferral to Staging Centers.

(1) All males who present themselves as worker candidates for resettlement in Belgium, will be supplied with two (2) copies of the personal data form and two (2) copies of the I.G.C.R. Registration Record (Section 10 to be eliminated).

(2) Providing the UNRRA Administration can certify to the conditions stated on the personal data form, each dependent will then be permitted to complete the personal data form and seek UNRRA certification.

(3) Both copies of the personal data form, the two copies of the I.G.C.R. Registration Record and one copy of the personal data form for each dependent will be forwarded by Area Teams to the appropriate Staging Centers where they will be reviewed by Belgian and I.G.C.R. representatives (except in camps where the numbers of candidates indicate a special shipment is justified; in such instances, reviews will be made at the camps). Nominal rolls of persons selected by the Belgian representatives will then be prepared and forwarded to Area Teams.

Paul B. Edwards
For: - PAUL B. EDWARDS
Zone Director.

DISTRIBUTION:

"A"

Summary - 422.2
(resettlement scheme)

2. Emigration.

As a result of conferences held at Central Headquarters with Brigadier Lush, of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, it was decided to adopt the I.G.C.R. questionnaire for displaced persons interested in resettlement, which would be held by UNRRA for use by any countries or agencies concerned with emigration. Instructions to this effect were sent out to Zones, but the decision as to which camps should be the first to carry out registration for resettlement was left to the Zone Directors.

The Emigration Transit Division Camp set up in the British Zone, as described in the December report, was fully organized and began to function most effectively. Matters have been so arranged that all persons eligible to enter the camp can be documented and cleared, with their exit permits and visas, in a period of five days.

A scheme for the employment and resettlement of displaced persons in Belgium came to the attention of Central Headquarters in January. This plan, however, had not been cleared, and the only information available was that the Belgian Government was prepared to admit 20,000 displaced persons for work as miners, as already mentioned in the December report. In view of the uncertainty as to whether I.G.C.R. had signed an agreement with the Belgian Government with regard to this scheme, Central Headquarters was not able to instruct the U.S. Zone, since the plan is applicable only to that Zone, on the extent to which it should provide co-operation.

A new scheme, similar to the original "Salt Cymet" operation, for the admission of an additional 5,000 Baltic girls to Great Britain for work in general hospitals started during January in the British Zone. This plan offered the girls more scope and opportunity for advancement and had the added advantage of not being confined to tuberculosis sanatoria. The first ship, with 230 girls, was scheduled to leave early in February.

Under the sponsorship of the U.S. Committee for the Care of European Children, 218 children emigrated to the United States from the U.S. Zone of Germany. Other emigration figures are given in the statistical section of this report.

Indirect and tentative negotiations continued to take place in the U.S. Zone during January on the proposal of the Belgian Government to accept 20,000 displaced persons for work as miners in Belgium. In the French Zone, preliminary steps were taken in discussing with representatives of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees and the French Government proposals for the resettlement of displaced persons as domestic help in France and in various trades and professions in Morocco and Tunisia. There had been no concrete developments as of the end of the month, however.

Jan. 1947 Mission Report pp 1..3

FRENCH SEEK DP LABOR

Mission Tours U. S. Zone Camps
to Offset Help Shortage

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN,
Germany, Feb. 19—A French Gov-
ernment delegation interested in
recruiting coal miners and steel,
textile and farm laborers among
displaced persons is touring United
Nations Relief and Rehabilitation
Administration camps in the Amer-
ican zone, United States headquar-
ters announced today.

The trip was believed to have
been prompted by the prospect that
France will have to return by next
October 500,000 German prisoners
of war lent to her by the United
States Army. The prospect of the
labor shortage that would result
was understood to have overcome
the reluctance of Communist mem-
bers of the French Government,
who regard displaced persons as
predominantly anti-Russian and
have sidetracked several previous
efforts to recruit them.

January - 422.2
(re-scheduled
Scheuer)

NYT

NYT Feb 19/1947

Displaced Persons Sought

Some indications of the measures the Government is likely to take came today when Mr. Attlee told Parliament that an organization was being set up in the British zone of Germany and Austria "for the classification and selection of displaced persons against the opportunity of employment in Britain."

This cautiously worded announcement is the first step toward bringing in displaced persons and other forms of foreign labor. There is mounting feeling that the Government must overcome its reluctance to go against the trade unions on this issue and that miners must be brought into Britain to get out the coal.

A substantial increase in coal production was announced today. During the week ended Feb. 16 a total of 3,747,700 tons of coal was mined, or 214,500 tons more than during the previous week.

In London, where the situation is worse, fuel stocks rose from eight and a half to nine days' supply. Stocks for fuel gas are also improving slightly.

Coal is now being moved more rapidly by road, by rail and by sea. Use of Army trucks to carry coal from the mines to industrial cen-

ters in the Midlands has been successful.

Cold weather is the worst feature of the outlook. Freezing temperatures prevailed today over most of England and the forecast was for continued cold.

In view of the continuing bad weather the North Ireland Government has decided to issue an order similar to that in England, Scotland and Wales prohibiting the use of electricity for domestic purposes during certain hours and banning the use of electricity for entertainments or sports before 4 P. M. The Isle of Man has ordered a blackout of street lighting at night.

Germany 422.2
(referred to)
Schau

(cross telegram
with p 431.1)

UNRRA

INCOMING CABLEGRAM

422.2 *Germany*
Resettlement

NUMBER: 104
FROM: Helsinki to Arolsen Misc 24
(Attention Major General Fanshawe
Director zone DP operations)
REPEATED: London 129; Washington
DATED: 12/10/46
RECEIVED: 12/10/46 - 1:25 p.m.

Attention Welfare and Repatriation Division.

Re Isaac and Rywe and Lova Perelmuter Displaced Persons
from Poland living in Neumunster, Germany.

Relatives Isaac and Eva Briman address Tampere, Finland wish to contact the above in order to complete arrangements for obtaining visas to enable them to come to Finland. Please contact and advise present address, state of health, whether they wish to come to these relatives in Finland. Relatives suggest that Perelmuters remain where they are at present until arrangements can be completed. On petition of the Jewish population Finnish Government has granted temporary visas for the admittance of 50 Jewish DPs. Further details regarding this matter will be forwarded.

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NOTICE: Information copy only. Action to be taken on Action Copy in hands of persons indicated by (*) asterisk.

Germany 422.2
(Resettlement scheme)

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.

Oct. 1946 Monthly Narrative Report

CLOSURE.

January 422, 2

4. Repatriation and Present Lack of Emigration Possibilities for Displaced Persons. (No. 81. 31 July 1946)

When Team Directors and Welfare Officers are asked by DPs for information regarding emigration they should take the opportunity of stressing that the sparse quota to the United States is the only possibility warranting any hope whatsoever at the time, and that even there the chances are extremely small for most categories of DPs.

Extracts from newspaper articles, which are attached to the bulletin, show that the prospects of emigration to Brazil and Australia are far from hopeful. Canada has not made any official statement and must be considered not open to immigration at the present time. The Union of South Africa and related territories are positively not open to immigrants at this time.

DPs are inclined to believe that such countries as Ethiopia, Liberia and Siam would welcome a large number of immigrants from Europe: they should be told that this is not true.

DP Report #13
31 August 1946

2. Emigration.

Germany 422.2

The number of DP emigrants leaving Germany for the United States during August totalled 557. Of this number, 41 were unaccompanied children sponsored by the US Committee for Care of European Children. The deadline for the repatriation of naturalized US citizens, which made it necessary to give the latter priority on ship space, accounted for the decrease in emigration to the United States.

The first group, of 34 persons, moved to the United Kingdom under the Displaced persons scheme left in August. This emigration plan is still not operating satisfactorily for DPs who are eligible but residing outside the British Zone. Arrangements were made for the transfer of several individual cases from the US to the British Zone, as this seemed the most expedient way of dealing with the situation.

Small numbers of individuals in possession of entry permits to Sweden left the British Zone and the US Zone for Sweden, to join relatives in that country.

Progress was made in obtaining visas and re-entry permits to enable tuberculosis convalescents to proceed to Switzerland.

August 1946
Narrative Report.
Germany

GERMANY
AUGUST 1946

All districts in the US Zone now have special repatriation teams. At present all districts report that these teams are working successfully at arranging meetings at centers, setting up Polish repatriation information offices, preparing trains for repatriation movements, etc. Good co-operation and co-ordination has been achieved in general with the Polish Repatriation Mission and the Polish Red Cross.

2. Repatriation of Other Nationals.

Instructions have been issued by PW/DP Division to all Regions in the British Zone concerning those individuals claimed by the Soviet Government as Soviet citizens. Persons of the following categories who were both citizens of and actually living within the Soviet Union on 1 September 1939 will be repatriated, if necessary by force:

- a. Those captured in German uniform, including the uniform of para military formations.
- b. Those who were members of the Soviet Armed Forces on or after 22 July 1941, and were not subsequently discharged therefrom.
- c. Those who are charged by the Soviet Union with having voluntarily rendered aid and comfort to the enemy, where the Soviet Union satisfies the British authorities of the substantiality of the charge.

Germany 422.2

2. Emigration.

a. Emigration and resettlement projects are still in their infancy. UNRRA is not in a position to play an active role in these programmes due to the restrictive terms of Resolution 92, which emphasizes repatriation, and the lack of any large-scale emigration possibilities for displaced persons. In view of this situation, the U.S. Zone issued General Bulletin No. 81 (see Attachment 5) in an attempt to discourage displaced persons' hopes for emigration and to re-emphasize the necessity for repatriation at this time.

c. Although the U.S. Zone reports small movements to Palestine and South America by way of Paris, it is not known that the emigrants have sailed. There is reason to doubt that there will be movements to Canada, Australia and South Africa in the near future, in view of recent statements by the respective Government representatives that no emigration is possible to these countries at present because of transport shortages and because these Governments insist that all their nationals still in Europe who desire to return home, be repatriated before any immigration is allowed. The U.S. Zone reports that 18 persons emigrated to Sweden this month, while 42 left from the British Zone.

d. Emigration to the U.K. under the Distressed Persons scheme is going forward in the British Zone and plans have been made for the documentation of such categories from the U.S. Zone. The Passport Control Officer will examine all applications from the U.S. Zone, and if accepted, the applicant will proceed to a given destination in the British Zone, probably Hannover, where a camp will be established, to wait for his Exit Permit.

July 1946 Narrative Report

DP Monthly Report #12
31 July 1946

Jimmy - 422.2
(secret)

Facilities for emigration to the United Kingdom are being granted to certain categories of "Distressed" persons who have relatives in that country able and willing to support them. (See Section IV. D 5.) Four or more left Germany for England under this scheme during June (exact figures are not available). The scheme is making slow progress in the US Zone since DPs eligible for this emigration must apply in person at a Military Government detachment in the British Zone until some more convenient plan can be worked out. Eligible DPs, however, have been urged to secure letters of invitation from their relatives in the United Kingdom.

The Swedish Government has made it possible for DPs having immediate members of their family in Sweden to emigrate to that country. Eligible DPs are being assembled at a camp in Neustadt in the British Zone. Their transportation to Sweden is effected by bus, in groups of 30 to 40 people travelling via Hamburg and Denmark. AJDC workers have given much assistance to this project. Most of the emigrants are Jewish but there are also a few Baltics in the group.

The Canadian Government has decided to admit persons with near relatives now residing in Canada who are prepared to guarantee support. The shipping situation, however, will prevent any such movements for at least six months.

At Moscow 1 June 1946, Ordinary (unregistered and uninsured) gift parcels not exceeding 11 pounds in weight will be accepted by Post Offices in the United States for mailing when addressed for delivery in the US Zone of Germany, except the US Sector of Berlin.

"b. The parcels are subject to the following restrictions:

(1) Only one parcel per week may be sent by or on behalf of the same sender to or for the same addressee.

(2) Contents are limited to such essential relief items as non-perishable foods, clothing, soap, mailable medicines, and other similar items for the relief of human suffering. No writing matter of any kind may be included."

3. Transfer of Recovered Allied Military Personnel to Ex-Recovered Allied Military Personnel Status. (AG 383.7 GAO-AGO. 9 July 1946)

"Except for those determined to be Soviet citizens, the status of recovered allied military personnel as such is terminated. Those allied nationals formerly enjoying that status who desire repatriation will be repatriated at once. Those who do not desire repatriation will be afforded United Nations displaced persons care and treatment under conditions laid down in the directive, and will be designated Ex-Recovered Allied Military Personnel (Ex-Ramps.)

5. The "Distressed Persons" scheme for permitting relatives within specified categories to take up residence in the United Kingdom was announced 27 June (See Attachment No. 12). This program has encountered practical difficulties, such as the requirement that persons eligible for this emigration must apply in person at a Military Government detachment in the British Zone. Meanwhile, however, DPs falling within the eligible categories have been urged to secure letters of invitations from their relatives. *Germany 922.2*

6. There was considerable activity in both the British and American Zones, with the cooperation of the voluntary agencies and the Swedish Government, to reunite displaced persons with their relatives in Sweden. The Zones concerned received nominal rolls of the persons authorized to enter Sweden in order to join relatives, and military authorities at all levels, including Berlin, were advised.

In the British Zone a satisfactory plan of cooperation was developed between UNRRA and the AJDC for assistance to displaced persons authorized to join relatives in Sweden.

A special assembly center was reserved at Gottmunde, near Lubecke, where displaced persons will be congregated and cleared prior to departure for Sweden.

The transportation of displaced persons from Germany to Sweden from the British Zone is being effected by buses carrying groups of 30 to 40 people travelling via Hamburg/Denmark. This method of transport is being used in order to avoid delay of ships in the port of Lubecke.

June 1946 Narrative Report Germany

- d. Reporting any activity or groups disseminating information adverse to propaganda.

7. Further steps have been taken:

a. British Zone authorities have requested the Polish Repatriation Mission to supply a list of provinces, districts, towns and villages which require workers, specifying which skills are required, in what numbers and what accommodation is available.

b. U.S. Zone HQ proposed a plane to the Polish Liaison Office for direct recruiting in Germany for work in Poland. A further conference will be held with the Berlin representative of the Polish government on this subject.

c. Polish liaison officers at 3rd Army and USFET were asked to supply a constant flow of information on economic matters. Meanwhile, such occupational information as may be gleaned from Polish newspapers is passed on to District offices.

d. An agreement providing for post-censorship by ICD of Assembly Center publications was arrived at during a conference of UNRRA and U.S. Army authorities. In the future, allocations of newsprint will follow upon the licensing by ICD of such publications. Licensees will be responsible for the observance of all conditions under which licenses are granted, including Theater and Military Government directives and instructions, which establish policy, journalistic practices and newsprint allocations.

e. The placing of a temporary ban by USFET on the activities of Polish welfare officers until repatriation projects are ended is being considered, inasmuch as this group of officers is

7. In the British Zone, the proposal to send DPs to England for domestic service is being watched closely and can be carried out with dispatch when authorization is given.

8. Inasmuch as no Palestinian certificates were available for children during June, the Jewish Agency for Palestine prepared lists for future moves, during this period, and UNRRA hastened the registration of unaccompanied children to avoid future delay when certificates become available.

9. Negotiations took place in Berlin with representatives of the Brazilian Government. Individual emigration cases are the only ones which will be considered. Relatives in Brazil who are able to obtain the required entry visas for displaced persons in Germany are to refer these to the Brazilian Consular Offices which are functioning in countries bordering Western Germany.

10. The Canadian Mission in Berlin is now handling all requests for clarification and eventual repatriation of persons claiming Canadian citizenship.

Concerning the emigration to Canada of non-Canadians, the Canadian Government has decided to admit near relatives of persons now residing in Canada who are prepared to guarantee support. However, the shipping situation will prevent any such movement to Canada for at least six months.

11. Demands for emigration possibilities have been very great. Petitions from various groups of displaced persons are still arriving in great numbers, but have been returned to groups with instructions that the documents be sent directly to the individuals or agencies concerned, rather than UNRRA. However, copies of all such petitions are being made and referred to UNRRA for proper negotiation when the opportunity arises.

All types of contradictory rumors were spread throughout the Zones as to emigration possibilities to South America, Canada and Australia. To this date there has been no official policy issued, nor are there any emigration facilities to such countries. Efforts have been made to make clear to all interested persons that the two or three emigration programs which are in operation are on the whole opportunities for the reuniting of families, and that displaced persons who do not have relatives in these countries have little or no chance of emigrating.

requests for individual repatriation and emigration, there have been no individual movements. To date there have been 20 requests for repatriation concerning 50 displaced persons of 13 different nationalities wishing to return to 14 different countries. There have been 24 requests for emigration involving 65 persons of 6 different nationalities desirous of emigrating to 13 different countries.

UNRRA INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

Henry Roseff
F 422.2

TO:

DATE _____

FROM:

SUBJECT:

THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH MILITARY GOVERNMENTS HAVE REQUESTED THE STATE DEPT. AND FOREIGN OFFICE TO APPROACH THE GOVERNMENTS OF COUNTRIES THAT MIGHT BE WILLING TO RECEIVE AS IMMIGRANTS THE HARD CORE OF DISPLACED PERSONS IN GERMANY, MANY WHO ARE UNREPATRIABLE TO THEIR COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.. IN THE US ZONE ALONE, THERE WERE 324,963 PROBABLY UNREPATRIABLE PERSONS INCLUDING 95,329 POLES, AND 101,077 LATVAANS, LITHUANISANS AND ESTONIANS, ACCORDING TO THE LATEST OFFICIAL FIGURES. ONLY 216,491 PERSONS CLASSIFIED AS HAVING REQUESTED REPATRIATION. THE FIGURES WERE HIGHER THAN OTHERS RECENTLY ISSUED BECAUSE THEY INCLUDE MORE THAN 100,000 WHO LIVE OUTSIDE UNRRA CAMPS.

FRANCE, LATIN AMERICA, CANADA AND OTHER PARTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE WERE MENTIONED BY THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AS POSSIBLE DESTINATIONS, BUT THEY FEARED THAT FEW COUNTRIES WOULD RISK THE DISPLEASURE OF THE SOVIET UNION BY PLAYING HOST TO THE LARGE SEGMENT OF HUMANITY THAT IS UNWILLING TO RETURN TO EASTERN EUROPE.

REFERENCE TO THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT'S GESTURE IN REOPENING ITS ANNUAL QUOTA OF 39,000 IMMIGRANTS FROM CENTRAL EUROPE AND THE BALTIC COUNTRIES.. UNDER A PRE-WAR LAW 25,957 OF IT IS ALLOCATED TO GERMANY. THE GERMAN QUOTA IS TO BE LIMITED TO VICTIMS OF PERSECUTION. THE QUOTA FOR POLAND IS 6,524, AND FOR THE BALTIC COUNTRIES ABOUT 1000. GROUPS OF 800 AND 900 ARE DUE TO SAIL FROM BREMEN TO THE US WEEKLY, BEGINNING MAY 1. THEY WILL BE DIVIDED EQUITABLY AMONG CATHOLICS, PROTESTANT, JEWS AND OTHERS.

ALONG WITH THE IMMIGRANTS WILL TRAVEL PART OF A GROUP OF 252
CLAIMANTS TO AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.. CONSULAR OFFICIAL ESTIMATE
THAT THERE ARE ABOUT 2,000 CLAIMANTS TO AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP
SCATTERED THROUGH GERMANY.

SOURCE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1946.