

F 400.6 GERMANY: Publicity

F400.6
Germany publicity

UNRRA DP Operations in Germany

Basic Facts

Background

Even in the early planning days of the DP operations, it was the expressed intention of the military authorities at SHAEF to turn over to UNRRA as soon as possible responsibility for the care of displaced persons. To this end, starting in July 1944, a number of specialist personnel was attached by UNRRA to SHAEF to assist in the development of plans and procedures for coping with the rush of displaced persons when the allied armies penetrated into Germany. In November 1944, General Eisenhower and Governor Lehman signed an agreement under which UNRRA provided additional specialist personnel, as well as teams to supervise Assembly Centers. By V-E Day more than 125 eight-man spearhead teams had been deployed and this figure had more than doubled by the middle of July. Since then, additional personnel, as needed, has been sent forward and the emphasis has been placed on building up the existing teams to an average of 13 persons in order to enable each team to assume larger responsibilities.

Authority and Responsibilities

UNRRA does not operate as an independent organization in Germany. Rather, in each of the three Western Zones, it is subject to the continuing over all responsibility of the Zone Commanders for the supervision of all matters affecting displaced persons.

UNRRA's Responsibilities:

Broadly speaking, UNRRA in Germany will be responsible for the internal administration of assembly centers holding United Nations DP's, for the administration and control of UNRRA personnel, for the coordination and supervision of voluntary agencies providing a wide variety of welfare services to DP camps, for the operation of a Central Tracing Bureau, for providing so-called "amenity supplies" (items such as tobacco, cigarettes, razor blades, candy for children, educational supplies, recreational equipment). To the extent possible, UNRRA will provide transport facilities for the movement of its own supplies and for operations in the assembly centers. Where necessary, however, these will be supplemented by army transport.

Armies' Responsibilities:

Supplies: UNRRA is not responsible for the provision of basic supplies, including food, fuel, clothing, medical supplies and such items as furniture, bedding and household equipment in the centers.

Repatriation: Coordination of movements plans and the provision of transport facilities is entirely a military responsibility. UNRRA, however, may make recommendation with regard to repatriation.

Security: Security and the maintenance of law and order are also military responsibilities.

Number of DP's under UNRRA care

As of 1 January 1946, there were 1,099,000 DP's in the three Western Zones of Germany. Of this number, UNRRA is caring for 677,000 in camps. The remainder will continue to be a military responsibility, either because they are ex-enemy nationals and consequently cannot be cared for by UNRRA, or because they are not in assembly centers.

Teams and Assembly Centers

The following table shows the number of UNRRA teams in the three zones, as compared with the assembly centers:

	Assembly Centers	Teams
U.S. Zone	135	135
Br. Zone	200	108
Fr. Zone	<u>30</u>	<u>16</u>
	365	271

The 365 assembly centers comprise well over 1,000 camps, - most of the UNRRA teams having responsibility for the administration of more than one camp.

Personnel and Organization

As of 31 December 1945, there were 4,640 persons representing more than 25 nationalities engaged in UNRRA DP operations. The major groups represented are: The United States - 1,650; the United Kingdom - 1,440; France - 900; Belgium - 600; Holland - 400; Poland - 50. Additional recruitment will take place in 1946 in order to fill vacancies as they occur. UNRRA's organization in Germany is under the direction of Lt. General Sir Frederick Morgan, K.C.B., who was General Eisenhower's Deputy Chief of Staff at SHAEF.

UNRRA operations in Germany are directed from Central Headquarters at Arolsen, about 25 miles west of Cassel. UNRRA's Zone and District organization corresponds roughly to that of the military in each of the three Zones.

UNRRA's Part in the DP Operation

The military authorities, in the face of tremendous obstacles have to date repatriated over 5½ million people. In terms of numbers, therefore, the major part of the DP operation is over. But in terms of the human problem involved, the most difficult part still remains - that of providing the best care for those who do remain, of restoring self-confidence to those who suffered in Nazi concentration camps and as forced laborers, of providing the specialized services which the Army was not set up to provide.

The fact that the health of displaced persons throughout Germany is surprisingly good is in large part due to the presence in the field of 250 UNRRA doctors and 363 nurses. UNRRA medical personnel, working with the Army, have dusted (with DDT) virtually all of the DP's now in camps and considerable attention at the present moment is being given to the program for inoculation against typhoid, typhus, small-pox and diphtheria. Almost every camp has a dispensary in operation under UNRRA supervision; some have small hospitals, capable of caring for the more seriously ill among the DP's. Special medical services for children, pregnant and nursing mothers, are provided in every camp; at least one camp in the U. S. Zone is actually operating a T.B. sanatorium.

An indication of the prevailing emphasis in the UNRRA DP program is the fact that the largest single group of personnel is represented by some 495 welfare officers. One of their principal jobs is caring for the 90,000 children under 14 in UNRRA camps. Wherever children are found, UNRRA, utilizing teachers from among the DP's, has organized schools ranging from nurseries and kindergartens to secondary schools. For most of the younger children, whose schooling was interrupted when their families were deported or who have been in Germany ever since they reached school age, this is their first opportunity to gain even the rudiments of an elementary education.

A special problem confronting UNRRA has been that of some 5,000 "unaccompanied children" who have lost their parents in the concentration camps or who became separated in the tremendous mass movements of DP's last spring. At present, UNRRA is operating seven special centers for those children where efforts are being made to provide the best possible care under the supervision of highly-trained child welfare specialists and doctors. During the past few months, UNRRA arranged to move several hundred of these children in England and Switzerland.

Welfare activities in the camps cover a wide range. The fundamental principle of administration in UNRRA assembly centers is that the DP's shall conduct their own activities with a minimum of supervision and guidance from UNRRA officials. To this end, every assembly center possesses some form of self-

government among the DP's. This is the practical application of UNRRA's long-standing principle which is to "help people to help themselves".

In many camps, UNRRA has organized adult educational classes. Vocational training programs are beginning to develop, serving not only an educational need, but providing necessary facilities, such as shoe repair, clothing repair and manufacture, barber-shops, laundries, etc. One UNRRA team in the British Zone, utilizing DP labor, is actually operating a soap factory which is servicing scores of DP camps. During the holiday season, several camps were busily engaged in producing improvised Christmas toys for DP children. Religious services are provided in all camps, using ingeniously-constructed altars and other materials. Many camps have built theaters, and everywhere efforts are being made to provide facilities for sports, movies and musical programs, although recreational programs have been severely hampered by the lack of supplies.

Several UNRRA teams have been performing functions which don't fall into the pattern of organized assembly centers. The team at Bamberg in the U. S. Zone, for instance, has operated a rest and feeding station, through which more than 500,000 East-bound DP's have passed. Since last July, one UNRRA team in Berlin has provided temporary care for more than 15,000 DP's in transit for the East. A similar camp is in operation in Munich.

A major contribution to the DP program is being made by 18 voluntary relief agencies who are providing services to DP's under the supervision of UNRRA. These agencies include the American Joint Distribution Committee, the Jewish Agency for Palestine, American Friends Service Committee, Don Suisse, American Polish War Relief, Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad, World Ort Union, Refugees Relief Committee and 8 Red Cross Societies. In every case, these agencies are providing badly-needed services of a specialized health and welfare character. Thus, the American Polish War Relief has provided 65 tons of clothing in the U. S. Zone, and the Polish Red Cross, with more than 100 persons in the British Zone, distributed between June and October some 22,000,000 cigarettes, 24 tons of medical supplies, 52 tons of clothing, and other supplies. The YMCA has five teams at work distributing recreational supplies and establishing recreational rooms in DP centers. The American Joint Distribution Committee is providing specialist personnel and services for the Jewish centers in the U. S. Zone.

An ever-growing and certainly one of the most important parts of UNRRA's operations, is the Central Tracing Bureau, where 125 employees, speaking 20 languages, are attempting to locate hundreds of thousands of people in response to inquiries from all parts of the world. Every day thousands of letters are being received from outside Germany, a large

part from the United States. DP's are traced through bureaus in the zones and districts, from registration cards on file at the Central Tracing Bureau, from camp lists, and from captured Nazi records on the concentration camps. Close liaison is maintained with the national tracing bureaus in the various countries of Europe. DP's in centers are assisted in locating other DP's in Germany through the exchange of camp lists and through daily broadcasts of the names of persons sought.

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM



TO Molly Flynn - A 312
FROM Bill Wells - A 411
SUBJECT

~~Jacobs~~
Honey
312

DATE 9/6/45

Attached cable.

We shall get in touch with you when the exhibit comes in.

FORM AD-2

UNITED NATIONS
(15 MAR 45) RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ROUTE SLIP

To:

~~Phil Stitt~~
Wells

DATE

9 June

ROOM NO.

413

☐

APPROVAL

☐

INVESTIGATE

☐

COMMENT

☐

SIGNATURE

☐

PREPARE REPLY

☐

SEE ME

☐

NECESSARY ACTION

☐

AS REQUESTED

☐

NOTE AND RETURN

☐

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

☐

NOTE AND FILE

☐

PER TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

REMARKS

Will there be any
opportunity to see
this?

B. Flynn

From:

ROOM NO.

312

UNRRA

INCOMING CABLEGRAM

Army 400,6

NUMBER: 166
FROM: Heidelberg (Signed PEDwards) to
Washington
REPEATED: Paris 287; New York Misc 403 (Harry
Smith-RKO/Pathé)
DATED: 31/5/47
RECEIVED: 31/5/47 - 8:52 a.m.

Onforwarding via army plane leaving Frankfurt 1 June 400
pounds DP handwork products use in exploitation tieup with
RKO-Pathé "This is America" documentary on DP's. Colonel
Sage, G-5, taking material to Washington. Suggest Wells
contact RKO Publicity Department on arrangements. Letter
follows. Mockler.

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

*PI

ed:djs 311105
tp:ash 311326
45c

UNRRA

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FROM: Heidelberg (Signed PEdwards) to
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ed:djs 311105
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INFORMATION FOR THE PRESS

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Advance Copy - Note Release Date

FOR RELEASE

FOR MORNING PAPERS
FRIDAY, 16 MAY 1947

No. 28

Major General Lowell W. Rooks, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, today issued the following statement in connection with criticisms of UNRRA's repatriation operations which recently appeared in the press as a result of interviews with nine Displaced Persons who have just come to the United States from Displaced Persons Camps.

For over two years UNRRA has played its part in helping Displaced Persons throughout the world despite endless political and practical difficulties. The solution of the remaining problem of Displaced Persons remains one of the most pressing and difficult which today confronts the United Nations. I desire to emphasize immediately the great service which the press and radio can give in keeping this problem before the public; but at the same time it is essential that the problem should be understood in its proper perspective. Undoubtedly some individual Displaced Persons will have had unhappy experiences. It must never be forgotten, however, that at the end of hostilities there were approximately 8,000,000 Displaced Persons scattered throughout Europe. Of that number more than 7,000,000 have already been repatriated in accordance with their own wishes. This movement has been entirely voluntary but it could only have been accomplished by the remarkable transportation facilities provided by the American, British and French Military Authorities, particularly in Germany and Austria. Those 7,000,000 people are now engaged in useful and constructive activity helping in the rebuilding of their homelands. If they were able to speak it would be seen that a wonderful job of repatriation and care has been carried out which would most certainly more than offset the unbalanced impression given by a few individuals who may have had unfortunate experiences.

A substantial majority of the United Nations have taken the clear position that the most hopeful future for Displaced Persons who are not in political conflict with the government of their country, lies in the return to their homelands. In the formation

of this policy the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom have played a leading part. UNRRA has naturally followed the policies laid down by the United Nations and, indeed, is in full agreement with those policies since so few opportunities for productive lives have so far been offered to Displaced Persons elsewhere. Therefore, it has been UNRRA's established policy to assist and encourage repatriation in accordance with the principles laid down by the United Nations.

Both my predecessors and I have repeatedly made it clear and I wish to emphasize again now that there never has been any "forced" repatriation, nor will force or coercive measures ever be used under any circumstances. Such action would be absolutely contrary to the policies of UNRRA.

Inducements to repatriation have been offered, mainly to re-assure Displaced Persons that they will be in a position to adjust themselves during a difficult period immediately after their return home when they are trying to re-establish their lives. One of these inducements has been the plan under which rations for sixty days are provided to each returning Displaced Person. This plan has had the fullest cooperation of the United States and Great Britain and the armies of these countries have provided the necessary supplies because of their belief that voluntary repatriation is the best solution wherever possible. Films of present day conditions in countries of the DP's origin have been made and shown in the Camps. Parties of DP's have gone back to their countries and then returned to report on actual conditions and encourage their fellow DP's to return. But always UNRRA has safeguarded every DP who did not wish to return to his homeland. The principle of international protection and care of the individual DP has been the primary factor in all of UNRRA's work.

So far as pressure is concerned, the only incidents of coercion which have been brought to UNRRA's attention are cases of the very opposite nature, i.e., where forces opposed to repatriation have brought pressure against Displaced Persons not to go home. Incidents of this character are regrettable, and where they have involved actual coercion they can be laid at the door of a few thoughtless and irresponsible elements. Mostly these have been political groups. However, every effort has been and is being made to eliminate coercion of this character. I repeat that no pressure in the other direction to compel repatriation exists. The guiding principle is that the Displaced Persons after receiving the fullest possible information about their homelands shall make a free choice.

As to the complaints about conditions in the camps and the ration scale, the reports are also inaccurate and misleading. UNRRA has consistently urged the responsible military authorities to keep the ration scale in Displaced Persons Camps at

the highest possible level within reason. The actual responsibility for the physical conditions in the Camps, as well as for the basic foods and other supplies, is carried by the occupying military rather than by UNRRA. There have been a small number of incidents in individual camps, but in general the military authorities of the United States, Great Britain and France in Germany have done a splendid job in the face of the most critical world food shortages, in keeping Displaced Persons rations at their present levels. While UNRRA would wish that these rations could be higher, I am sure that that wish is shared by the military authorities themselves and that the only reason for such shortages as have existed is the world-wide shortage of food which affects virtually every area in Europe and the Far East. Obviously, any deficiencies in the ration scale have had no connection with repatriation efforts and any suggestion that there is a connection is wholly unwarranted.

At the present moment we are left with more than 700,000 Displaced Persons who still must either be repatriated or re-settled. This is the task which will face the International Refugee Organization when it commences its work on the 1st July. It is unnecessary for me to say that UNRRA is giving every possible assistance to the new organization in setting up its administration. As far as the practical problem is concerned, it should be noted that among the Displaced Persons who remain there are people of many nationalities, some of whom still wish to go back home while there are others who wish to be re-settled in other lands - if those countries are willing to receive them. Unfortunately, despite the best efforts of the military authorities and of UNRRA, there have been found in the Camps a certain number of Displaced Persons who collaborated with the enemy during the war and who are hostile to the principles of the United Nations. Efforts to segregate these people continue. In addition there are probably other Displaced Persons who might prefer to remain subject to international charity rather than to assume the responsibility of useful and productive activity in their homelands. However, the great bulk of the Displaced Persons who remain are worthy and useful people who would be a credit either to their homelands or to any other country which received them.

Criticisms and statements which fail to take account of the facts in this very complex problem can only render a disservice to the Displaced Persons themselves as well as cast undeserved reflection on the Military Authorities as well as upon UNRRA who have performed such great services to their benefit. These same countries, as well as UNRRA, are firmly committed to the principle that the care and welfare of Displaced Persons must remain a matter of international concern. It is of the greatest importance that all of the facts are clearly recognized so that the International Refugee Organization, upon whose success the future of so many Displaced Persons depends, will not find itself unjustly handicapped at the start.

UNRRA

INCOMING CABLEGRAM

400.6 Germany

(Publicity)

NUMBER: 15435
FROM: London
DATED: 12/2/47
RECEIVED: 12/2/47 - 9:02 a.m.

Wells from Olwen Vaughan.

Further your 20006.

Footage leaving on "Queen Elizabeth" 12th February packed in two cases identification NTA New York No. 4468 1 and 2. Contents as follows:- Four German Stories Hohenfelds DP camp, Weiden DP camp, arrival grain Vienna, Deutsches Museum Munich as DP University, train arriving Warsaw, Surprop depot tiller, locomotives stocking and departure, trains leaving Belgium, train 99001 steaming out, colour footage wine festival Slovakia, Cardinal visiting children Cinicitta, Cardinal visiting UNRRA Cinicitta, LaGuardia arrives Vienna, locusts metro story for which permission must be obtained before using, Italian holiday camp poor children, malaria story, Polish hunger footage, Sudeten children, Kloster Insdorf Dachau children negative only partly scratched, Danish fleet for Poland, Lehman in Greece, 3 reels fine grain Polish story. 3 stories still missing will follow by air. Where possible dope sheets included in cans. You have complete set dope sheets Washington, but if you require further information from here let me know. Negatives

- 2 -

Surprop film with Inbel, Brussels. Shall I have it forwarded Washington.

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*PI

ed:ms 120916
tp:seh 120953
58c

INCOMING SUBSERVAM

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STATE SECTION
COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH
DIVISION OF CONSTITUTIONAL SERVICES

UNRRA

OUTGOING CABLEGRAM

400.6 Printing
10P Publicity

NUMBER: 17881
TO: London
RECEIVED CABLE SECTION: 5/12/46 - 7:10 p.m.
DISPATCHED: 6/12/46 - 4:04 a.m.

Cummings from Wells. Reurtel 13643 will cut free market
sequence before public showing film here.

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file*

Drafted by:
WmH Wells (PI)
5 December 1946

Cleared by:
PHStitt
Rooks

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ed:ls 052018
tp:mtj 060428
6lc

Army Is Praised For Assuming Burden of D.P.s

La Guardia Is Criticized for Objecting to Control by U.S. Military in Germany

By George Fielding Eliot

Special to the Herald Tribune.
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FRANKFURT AM MAIN, Aug. 24.—The Honorable Fiorello H. La Guardia is a good man, but at times impulsive. His sincere admirers while he was Mayor of New York—among whom this writer humbly includes himself—have always wished that His Honor would follow the sound old rule of counting ten, or maybe a hundred, before shooting off with a resounding blast of oratorical pyrotechnics. There have been occasions in the past when this matter of yielding to vocal impulses he returned to haunt His Honor. One may venture the opinion that his next outburst in Geneva, regarding the care of displaced persons, will not be the least of these.

Mr. La Guardia does not like the idea of the Army having the responsibility of looking after displaced persons, either in the American zone or elsewhere. One may hasten to add that the Army

does not like it either. But the cold, hard truth is that there is no other agency which is at present capable of doing the job, whether Mr. La Guardia likes it or not—and the Army is doing as good a job as can be done under the existing conditions. Since the conditions are likely to grow worse, and since Mr. La Guardia's utterances are likely to distort the picture as seen by Americans at home, it seems a good idea to present a few facts.

U. S. Zone Only Refuge

The first and most important of these facts is simply this: The only place where the pitiful victims of racial, religious and political persecution can find refuge in all the continent of Europe is in the American zone of occupied Germany. This is the only place where they are permitted to enter freely and where, having entered, they are fed, sheltered and given medical attention.

I do not mean that individual refugees may not find a haven in the British zone, or in such countries as Switzerland or France. Many have done so. But it is a matter of good luck whether they can get in or, being in, can remain. They are not made welcome. It is only in the American zone that they are received and cared for on an organized basis. It is only here that they can be sure of refuge and security—at least for the time being. It is natural that they are coming here in increasing numbers.

In an area which is under mili-

tary occupation, it should be obvious that the only authority which can direct a policy of organized care for hundreds of thousands of refugees is the Army. The Army is doing just that. It is not, as one might think from a hasty reading of Mr. La Guardia's speeches at Geneva, U. N. R. R. A. which is feeding and sheltering these people. U. N. R. R. A. is acting simply as an administrative agency for the Army in operating the D. P. centers. The only U. N. R. R. A. funds which are being spent in Germany are for the payment of U. N. R. R. A. personnel, plus comparatively small amounts for what are called amenity supplies—toilet articles, writing materials, sports equipment and the like. The work of the U. N. R. R. A. teams in the operation of the D. P. centers is of enormous value to the Army, but it should be understood that U. N. R. R. A. works under Army direction—which is clearly the only way that it could work in a conquered country being administered by an army of occupation.

Worse Before Better

The folks back home, who are responsible both for Army appropriations and for American contributions to U. N. R. R. A., should realize that this D. P. problem is going to get much worse before it gets better. Refugees, and especially Jews, are flocking into the American zone of Germany. They are coming at an average rate approaching 1,000 a day. This is largely an organized movement,

originating for the most part in Poland, where the Jewish population lives now in daily terror of massacre. As of Aug. 10, there were 75,000 Jews in the D. P. centers in this zone. As winter approaches this number is rising so rapidly that it may be doubled by the end of the year.

It will not be easy for the Army, aided by the devoted U. N. R. R. A. teams, to handle such an influx. There is a shortage of shelter. Every German town in the zone is already overcrowded because millions of Germans, forcibly removed from the former German districts of Czechoslovakia and Poland, have been received here. And more are coming all the time to increase the burden on the German economy. There is a shortage of food because of the transportation difficulties, both overseas and internal, and because Congress has cut the Army's budget for this purpose about 50 per cent.

In the face of this new problem of the mass movement of the frightened Jews, there were four courses which the Army could follow. First, refuse to admit them at all. This was rejected as a matter of moral obligation. Second, billet them in German homes. This was rejected because of the administrative complications rising to a level of impossibility as the influx continues. Third, compel the evacuation of whole areas by the German population and install the refugees therein. This

course is being urged by the Jewish Central Committee at Munich. It was rejected by the Army because of the increased strain that would be put on the already precarious German economy—which is also a primary responsibility of the occupational authorities. It is just about going to be possible to get the Germans through the winter now on the 1,200-calorie basis. This problem is sufficiently accentuated by the German evacuees from other countries, whom we must receive under the Potsdam agreement. These delicately balanced plans would be wrecked by a mass removal of the already overcrowded German population in this zone.

Fourth Alternative Adopted

The fourth and only remaining alternative was adopted—not as ideal, but as the best choice among evils. It is to provide temporary accommodations in tents, prisoner-of-war centers and other temporary shelters for the new arrivals until better shelter can be arranged for them. These accommodations admittedly will be substandard, especially as cold weather approaches, but relief will be afforded as quickly as possible. These temporary D. P. centers will be operated entirely by the Army. The U. N. R. R. A. teams will take over only as the refugees move to the permanent centers.

Now obviously there is going to be a great deal of complaint about this, and much of the criticism is going to be directed at the Army.

That is why I am writing this dispatch now. I have certainly not become an authority on the D. P. problem after less than a week in Germany. But I have had time to make a better study of it than did Mr. La Guardia, who was here about two days and a half and did not find time to consult either with his own U. N. R. R. A. zone director or with the commanding general of the 3d Army, who has full responsibility for D. Ps. After all, remember that the Army could have said—as the British said with considerable justification—this is too much; we cannot do it; we will not take any more of these people in. The Army did not say that. The Army said, let them come and we will do the best we can. Remember that when you hear the squawks that will presently arise.

Westinghouse Men Pick C.I.O.

BUFFALO, Aug. 24 (AP).—A newly formed Congress of Industrial Organizations union has been chosen as collective bargaining agency for production and maintenance employees of the recently opened Westinghouse Electric Corporation's motor division plant here. The National Labor Relations Board reported last night that of 943 eligible voters, 547 cast ballots for the United Westinghouse Workers Local (1581) Industrial Union (C. I. O.), 291 for the International Association of Machinists and eighteen for neither. Seven ballots were voided and three challenged.

Future of D.P.s Remains Allies' Hard Problem

830,000 Refugees Under U.N.R.R.A. Care; Many Won't Be Repatriated

By Edwin Hartich

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
Copyright, 1946, New York Tribune Inc.

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, Aug. 21 (delayed).—In the political storm stirred up by the unceremonious dumping of the chief of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in Germany, Lieutenant General Sir Frederick E. Morgan, the future of 830,000 displaced persons still remains one of the unsolved problems of the Allied occupation.

Morgan has retired to the officially imposed silence of the British Army, and hence his side of the story will probably remain untold for some time to come. U. N. R. R. A. Director General F. H. La Guardia is now touring central Europe, and he left a legacy of quotations and viewpoints at the U. N. R. R. A. council session at Geneva last week which made good copy but which do not provide a future for the D. P.s.

According to the latest and most

reliable figures, there are in Germany, Austria and Italy about 830,000 D. P.s. Of this group, there will remain, according to U. N. R. R. A.'s own estimate, about 600,000 to 700,000 persons who cannot or will not be repatriated. These include 350,000 Poles, 50,000 Jews, 180,000 Balts, 24,000 Yugoslavs and 60,000 persons of undetermined nationality, largely Ukrainian.

Even the Poles at the U. N. R. R. A. meeting at Geneva last week recognized that 110,000 of their former compatriots, mostly Ukrainians, would not return home. As for the Balts and Jews, there is no chance of interesting them in returning to their former homes.

The Russian, Polish and Yugoslav governments want their own nationals to return, even if forcible repatriation is necessary. In the spotlighted milieu of Geneva they did not speak that plainly, although the motive behind their words was clearly evident—they fear the organization of a body of firmly anti-Soviet Europeans on this side of the "iron curtain." Whether that is the wildest bit of imagination or not, it is a major factor in their demands for the return of D. P.s.

There is a vocal segment of opinion in the American Army which says let these people who do not want to return to their homes settle down in Germany and work for themselves, and let us

be rid of them. As in every proposition, there is much to be studied in this idea, which, incidentally, meets with the greatest opposition from La Guardia.

This point of view is as follows: Those who were sincere anti-Nazis, and who were forced to come to Germany during the war, have long since left as part of the 6,000,000 D. P.s who have been repatriated from Germany, Austria and Italy.

Whether or not those remaining behind deserve political sympathy, it is recognized that a workless existence in a D. P. camp, living on an international dole, is breaking down the fabric of the D. P.s. They are little good to themselves or to society in their present state.

Out of 720,000 D. P.s in Germany—of which 62 per cent are fit for work—28,000 have full-time, gainful employment, and another 127,000 do odd, part-time work around their camps. These are U. N. R. R. A. figures.

Throwing these people onto the German economy, the project states, has one handicap. Virtually all of the D. P.s now live in former labor camps or former German military establishments. They cannot as yet sink into the German community and become part of it for the simple reason that there is such a great housing shortage. They will have to continue living in their present homes and thus remain as little islands of strangers in an alien land.

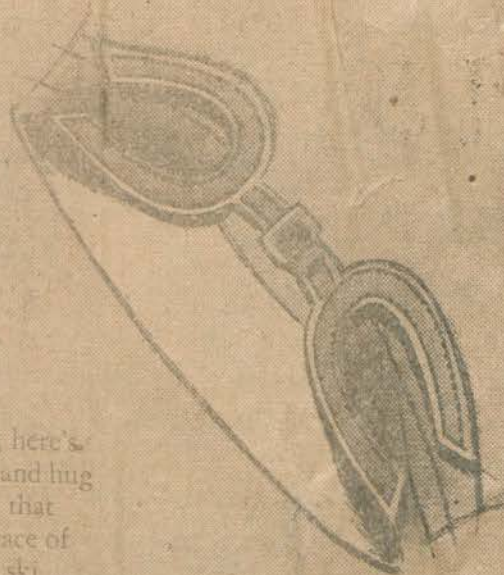


HANDSOME HORSESHOE BELT

TO SPAN YOUR SKIRT

High-riding, bold and beautiful, here's the belt to embrace your middle and hug your skirt. Long wearing plastic that looks like calf stitched with a brace of horseshoes. Try it with slacks or ski clothes, too. Red, black, brown or turtan. 4.98

Bloomingdale's Belts, Street Floor



See other side

UNRRA

400.6 - Germany

INCOMING CABLEGRAM

NUMBER: 447
FROM: Arolsen to Washington
REPEATED: London 1496
DATED: 30/7/46
RECEIVED: 31/7/46 - 1:00 a.m.

Herewith 301600

Lilly from Brusking

Reur 158 weekender report July 20 to 26 publication of overall UNRRA article and pix in EYE and EEE News bulletin totalled 72 inches including banner head and front page story with runover as well as double page inside spread and 9 pictures distributed to US forces Germany. Funk Kaserne DP transit center released Munich press camp and release on UNRRA Censorship order to United Press only. Story on thousand DP's to Britain released British Press. Staff coverage included photographer and assistant to British Zone, photographer escort for Miss Therese Sonney, US Zone field trip for childrens story, picture series for NCWC publicity campaign. Mrs. Margaret Banning arrived Arolsen. Arranged for Associated Press News dispatches received this office and monitored for Daily News sheet. Medical story and pix dispatched Washington for Canadian medical journal.

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION:

*PR

ed:ls 310759
tp:an 311031
70c

UNRRA

INCOMING CABLEGRAM

*Forwarding
priority*

NUMBER: 7439
FROM: London
DATED: 17/6/46
RECEIVED: 17/6/46 - 2:30 p.m.
20/6/46 - CORRECTED COPY. Please
substitute for copy previously
distributed. Corrections are
underlined.

Lilly from Cummings.

Herewith 171745 weekly roundup no. 5.

1. Growing discussion in UK press on evidence supplies in European countries unobtainable UK and demands for stricter Governmental control of available goods especially food. Applies mainly Italy, Greece. Political considerations largely responsible for continued controversy in limited quarters on misuse UNRRA supplies Yugoslavia.
2. Bridson of BBC returned from tour UNRRA Missions giving one hour broadcast June 30 at 2130 British time. Well known novelist Inez Holder returned tour Germany. Articles arranged various UK newspapers.
3. Military Government exhibition in London contains display handicrafts UNRRA DP Centres. UNRRA Australian Representative British Zone in attendance. Participation successful.

✓ 4. New pamphlet published on DP's distributed Milgov exhibition all members Parliament and elsewhere.

5. Work started on Pamphlet revisions translations in time for Council.

6. Redfern returned Warsaw, Hoddinott returned Vienna. McKenna of Sydney Office left for visits Greece, Austria before returning home.

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

*PR

ed:sr 250
tp:brt 1013
71c

UNRRA

INCOMING CABLEGRAM

Germany -
Publicity - (Repat)

NUMBER: 194
FROM: Arolsen
DATED: 30/4/46
RECEIVED: 1/5/46 - 12:27 p.m.

Reur 193 Polish repatriation series sent bomber packet
Frankfurt April 15 marked release A46 do you want
duplicate set. Reur unnumbered signal DTG 251940Z.

2. Personnel list sent 23 April cable number 184.

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION:

*PR

ed:mn 312
tp:an 350
71c

UNRRA

INCOMING CABLEGRAM

*Amery
Pohlsky*

NUMBER: Unnumbered
FROM: Frankfurt
DATED: 15/4/46
RECEIVED: 15/4/46 - 2:06 p.m.

Press.

Cable Number A151.

Following photo series sent you by bomber packet during past week: typical DP family day. DP's celebrate first year of liberation. Berchtesgaden DP Camp. UNRRA feeding system. Hometown photos on O'Rourke Stein and Hill. 33 photos.

Hohenfels DP center. 23 photos South American DP's. (This in line with your query for South American news). 12 photos DP woodcutting team. 24 photos repatriation by sea.

YMCA story left by bomber packet today. Will you please let me know date of arrival so I can determine time it takes get you.

Alan Barth did not stop at Frankfurt. He was in Munich yesterday and today but Frank advises that party engaged to extent where Barth cannot leave to visit UNRRA installations.

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

*PR

ed:mm 220
tp:brt 317
67c

UNRRA

INCOMING CABLEGRAM

*Jimmy
Publicity*

NUMBER: 191
FROM: Arolsen to Washington
REPEATED: London 904
DATED: 29/4/46
RECEIVED: 30/4/46 - 9:51 a.m.

Reur 158 weekender report 18th to 25 April.

Public Information Conference all zones except French held Arolsen. Bruskin Ball on American Zone tour. Voluntary agencies roundup. Immigration train Frankfurt Bremen US coverage. Photo series Jewish Farm School. Three thousand word overall UNRRA story, ten pix German magazine. Inauguration Daily News digest CHQ staff. Preparation ERO exhibit per ERO request. Six French Zone photo sequences released Paris four correspondents escorted to DP Camps arrangements and transport for 3 other correspondents. Total releases six Central News Bureau. Pix sent total 30 on three series. Pix supplies AJDC and NCWC.

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION:

*PR

ed:sr 1002
tp:sc 330
75c

UNRRA

INCOMING CABLEGRAM

*Germany -
Publicly*

NUMBER: 182
FROM: Arolsen to Washington; London 845
DATED: 23/4/46
RECEIVED: 23/4/46 - 12:55 p.m.

STANDARD DISSEMINATION

Week
Reur cable addressed Arolsen 158 dated 12 April.

PR Weekender report cable delayed because of Easter closedown offices.

1. Local press general reaction toward UNRRA including lineage play difficult to assess in Germany account special situation. Releases made to Information Control Division for Dana and to Stars and Stripes.
2. Personnel changes: Hefernan from GC33 secretary to GC23 Administrative Assistant. White recruited from Stars and Stripes London to GC28. Gunningham from GC37 Information Officers to GC31 Information Officer. Joyce from GC32A Information Officer to GC32 Information Officer. Doris Brown recruited from Stars and Stripes to GC37 Information Officer. Fradenburg from GC38 clerk to GC32A Information Officer. Ivan Hasslocher shifted from Head Reports Analysis British Zone to Chief Information Officer British Zone Budget Line GBZ12. Steinbrunner recruited from Public Information Austrian Mission to Ass't Information Officer US Zone Budget line GAZ9A.

New projects include intensified use of radio with Daily Time pledged by BBC for Central Tracing Bureau material, late hour broadcasts available radio Luxembourg at cost, program 3rd May AFN(?) orientation UNRRA with weekly orientation followups. DP hospital story POT EH (?) modern hospital magazine US and possible Readers Digest condensation. Overall DP Dental Clinic story with pix British Dental Convention Tour of Swiss correspondents to DP camps. Magazine type feature on tracing missing DP's in process. Articles and pix being prepared for Heute Magazine, TCD magazine and Rheinische Illustrierte explaining UNRRA.

3. Dispatched fifty press releases including pix series as of 17 April.

4. What has happened to essential photographic equipment continuously requested from you. In desperate situation here for chemicals, paper film cameras and bulbs flash and enlarging. Unavailable Surprop ERO, Germany.

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION:

*PR

ed:sr 108
tp:an 212
72c

UNRRA

OUTGOING CABLEGRAM

*Henry
Rafferty*

NUMBER: 4598
TO: London
RECEIVED CABLE SECTION: 19/4/46 - 4:03 p.m.
DISPATCHED: 20/4/46 - 4:39 a.m.

Vaughan from Wells. Airmail soonest all possible information film entitled "Displaced Persons" in production by Films Division, Central Office of Information.

Drafted by:
Wells (PI)
18 April 1946

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

ed:gt
tp:rhb
64c

UNRRA

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Publicity

*Germany - children
publicity Center*

NUMBER: Unnumbered
FROM: Frankfurt
DATED: 31/1/46
RECEIVED: 31/1/46 - 1:25 p.m.

Press

For Salisbury from Page.

Cable number 1311800.

Following is resume public relations operations Germany for January:

Interested Associated Press, Paramount News and Keystone Press in children's center at Aglasterhausen. Escorted these correspondents to Aglasterhausen where they took pictures. Exclusive coverage of UNRRA children's program for newsreel and AP wirephoto resulted. Also Keystone pictures sent to British press. Paramount News and Keystone visited University of Heidelberg and took pictures of DP students there under auspices of UNRRA and military government. Took pictures of Aglasterhausen center for picture post and Germaine Danova of Parade magazine. Arranged for correspondents of mutual broadcasting and Boston Globe to tour Czechoslovakia on UNRRA story. Arranged for broadcast on January 31 over AFN of Miss Eileen Blackie, child welfare specialist. She spoke over network program going to France, Italy, Germany and all AFN stations in ETO. Because of wide listening audience of army personnel, AFN broadcasts promise to provide best medium for increasing army understanding of UNRRA mission. AFN program manager has agreed to put other UNRRA workers on broadcasts. Press releases delayed early in month by moving office and the Morgan incident. Starting January 12 following releases issued:

J-2 move to Arolsen. J-3 tracing bureau utilizes death records. J-4 blind DP. J-5 bronze star award to UNRRA supply officer. J-6 Pirmasens Assembly Center. J-7 Photo Same. J-8 and J-9 Story and Photo Australian Director. J-10 Voluntary Agencies and Home Town Release on Marjorie Bradford. J-11 Photo General Lenciel. J-12 South American Doctor. J-13 Photo Painting in UNRRA Camp. J-14 Employment Project at Hana. J-15 Hasselocher Appointment. J-16 British Zone Work Projects. J-17 Kosher Meat Story. J-18 DP Road Project. J-19 DP Bakery Shop. J-20 Conference on Unaccompanied Children. Placed latter story with New York Times, New York Daily News, Chicago Tribune and Associated Press.

Maxine Rude has returned with through picture story of Heidelberg students which I will send to you soonest.

UNRRA

INCOMING TELEGRAM

DPs
Publicity

NUMBER:

77

FROM:

London

DATED:

2/1/46

RECEIVED:

3/1/46 - 1:29 a.m.

Following received from Margolin for Cummings and Salisbury

"Frankfurt, January 2 - Lieutenant General Sir Frederick E. Morgan, Chief of UNRRA Operations in Germany, today urged the people of the United Nations to begin pondering the problem of the ultimate fate of approximately between 350,000 and 500,000 Displaced Persons who will remain in Germany when UNRRA's temporary mission in Europe is completed at the end of 1946. Estimating that the United States, British and French Armies, for whom UNRRA acts as agent in caring for about 750,000 DP's in Germany, will have repatriated about 280,000 to 300,000 of these DP's, mostly Poles, by the end of 1946, General Morgan stated that "a hard core" still will be in Germany and will need care.

"It is my understanding that present member Government appropriation commitments will not carry UNRRA in Europe past the end of 1946," he said "the problem of the Displaced Person in Germany will not be solved in 1946. It is a problem, which will be with us for some time to come. Unless the United Nations organization, or some agency working for the United Nations, begins to plan for caring, and later repatriating or resettling these people before UNRRA's job is finished at the end of 1946, we will have begun to have lost the peace.

"As a soldier, who has studied the causes of War through the years, I feel that if the people of the United Nations do not undertake to solve the DP problem in some satisfactory manner, we have the seeds of World War III now in our care and under the protection of the American, British and French Armies."

General Morgan, who in the short period of 3 months reorganized UNRRA's Operations in Germany in administering the DP Assembly Centers in behalf of the 3 Armies in the Western zones of Germany, added that UNRRA's great task during the early part of 1946, and before the mass repatriations are resumed by the Armies in the spring, would be one of welfare. "We realize that we have on our hands a huge mass of people, who are badly in need of rehabilitation now that the acute relief stage is over and they have had the time to rebuild themselves physically."

"With the relief phase over or well in hand, we must enter upon the operation of the second "R" in UNRRA---rehabilitation. We are basing this program for 1946 in Germany on the principle of "helping people to help themselves." Our Welfare Program during 1945 was one of the proud achievements in UNRRA's Operations in Germany during 1945. It included establishment of Children's Nursery Centers, medical attention for every DP in our care by UNRRA's 250 Doctors and 363 Nurses and a vast program of inoculating every DP against typhus, typhoid, small-pox and diphtheria. UNRRA has provided special medical services for children, pregnant and nursing mothers, and at least one camp in the U.S. zone is actually operating a tuberculosis sanitarium.

UNRRA's largest single groups of personnel are about 500 Welfare Officers, and one of their principal jobs is caring for about 90,000 children under 14 in UNRRA Centers. They have organized schools ranging from nurseries and kindergartens to secondary schools. In many cases this is the first opportunity these children ever had to gain the rudiments of an elementary education.

"During 1946 UNRRA will include a greatly expanded employment program to keep idle hands and minds busy and to prepare the people for whatever their future. There will be increased emphasis also on our educational program, not necessarily on Western standards, but on the

UNRRA

INCOMING TELEGRAM

(LIVE BOOKS)

-3-

standards of the respective cultures of the DP's."

General Morgan stated that Ben R. Alpert of New York City, who successfully carried out a program of employment opportunities for relief recipients on the rolls of the New York City Department of Welfare, has been assigned the task of further developing job opportunities for DP's in Germany under UNRRA's care.

Pointing out that work opportunities have been made by UNRRA teams for DP's, General Morgan told of the development of a vocational program among the DP's which included the organization of clothing repair shops, laundries, barber shops and training in woodworking and machinery. He told of one UNRRA team in the British zone, utilizing DP labor, which is actually operating a soap factory and is servicing scores of DP Camps.

Another important part of UNRRA's work during 1945, General Morgan said, was UNRRA's Central Tracing Bureau, which, since its small beginning in August, has handled more than 50,000 inquiries about the fate of people who had been uprooted and scattered by the Nazis throughout Europe since 1933. The task of that Bureau alone will continue for years to come," General Morgan reported.

He estimated that UNRRA is now caring for 750,000 DP's in Germany, but as the winter becomes more severe this number probably will jump to about 800,000 in February and March.

However, when the Armies begin mass repatriations. This number should be reduced at the rate of 40,000 to 100,000 a month during

April, May, June and July. At the end of December 1946, General Morgan estimated that there will be about 350,000 to 500,000 persons in the DP Centers when UNRRA's funds run out and the successor organization takes over.

The General said the figures are estimates and are dependent on many factors including transport for repatriation, general economic conditions in Europe and other unforeseen factors which might develop.

DISTRIBUTION:

DG - 2
SDDG - 1
DDG (Hendrickson) - 2
DDG (Menshikov) - 4
OCE - 2
GC - 2
DA - 2
*PR - 6
H - 3
W - 2
DP-C (1)
DP - 2
FILES - 2

(FREE BOOKS)

UNRRA

INCOMING TELEGRAM

DP OPS

Publicity

NUMBER: Unnumbered
FROM: Frankfurt
DATED: 2/1/46
RECEIVED: 2/1/46 - 2:34 p.m.

Press Salisbury.

From Margolin.

021120 releasing today General Morgan's New Year's Press Conference. He urged people United Nations being pondering problem ultimate fate of between 350,000 to 500,000 hard core DP's remaining Germany end 1946 completion UNRRA temporary Mission in Europe. He reported relief phase UNRRA in Germany over or well in hand and now UNRRA beginning rehabilitation phase to prepare DP's for whatever their future. Said "UNRRA's Welfare Program Germany during 1945 one of our proud achievements." Reviewed UNRRA's health work Children's Welfare Program and announced widening of employment program for DP's. Said UNRRA by January's end would be carried for 750,000 DP's with February March tops of 800,000. Spring repatriations should reduce number to hard core.

DISTRIBUTION

DG - 2
SDDG - 1
DDG (Hendrickson) - 2
DDG (Menshikov) - 4
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W - 2
DP-c - 1
DP - 2
FILES - 2

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Dist. 2:43 p.m. brc 4:17 p.m.

UNRRA

Publicity *Germany*
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
Committee - *3/B*

INCOMING

TELEGRAM

Repat. ops

NUMBER: 7217
FROM: London
DATED: 7/12/45
RECEIVED: 7/12/45 - 4:30 p.m.

For Salisbury. Immediate.

Following is text of press statement issued after today's C.C.E. meeting.

Begins:

It was reported that by November 1, UNRRA shipments to the European Region, comprising Albania, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Italy, Poland, Yugoslavia, the UNRRA Camps and Displaced Persons Centres, totalled 2,612,299 gross long tons, at a landed cost of stlg 151,770,000. It is estimated that a further 700,000 gross long tons was loaded for shipment in November. This included the first cargoes of UNRRA supplies for the Soviet Republics of Ukraine and Byelorussia.

Lt. General Sir Frederick Morgan, Chief of UNRRA Operations in Germany, has recently surveyed the situation in Assembly Centres for Displaced Persons and has reported that by the end of October 5,477,000 persons had been repatriated from Germany. During October 117,000 Poles were repatriated, of whom 51,762 left from the British Zone, 66,860 from the American Zone and 18,872 passed through Germany on their way to France.

The first issues of amenity supplies to Assembly Centres in Germany and Austria are shortly to be made and the Administration is planning for a continuous flow of such goods for the next six months. Considerable quantities of cigarettes, chocolate, cobblers' kits, sewing sets and toilet goods have already been forwarded.

In a special report on inland transportation problems, the Committee was informed that the routing of UNRRA supplies to continental receiving countries is fairly satisfactory, the capacity of the receiving ports being still dependent on such factors as dredging, harbour equipment, labour and transport. The present rate of 60,000 tons a month for Czechoslovakia overland from Hamburg or Bremen via Pilsen will, it is hoped, be substantially increased. All supplies for Poland are now routed by Gdynia or Gdansk, the intake of these ports being about 100,000 tons monthly. In addition, M.T. ships are carrying 500 to 600 vehicles a week to Poland.

By October 31, UNRRA had shipped over 26,000 road vehicles to European countries.

DISTRIBUTION

DG - 2
SDDG - 1
DDG (Rooks) - 1
DDG (Hendrickson) - 1
DDG (Gill) - 1
OCM - 5
*PR - 6
SC - 3
AS - 1
Services - 4
DP-c - 1
DP - 2
Supply - 15
FILES - 2

(FREE BOOKS)

75

Dist. 5:00 p.m.
brt 5:10 p.m.

Germany
Press releases
or Publicity

UNRRA

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

INCOMING TELEGRAM

NUMBER: Unnumbered
FROM: Frankfurt
DATED: 23/11/45
RECEIVED: 23/11/45 - 12:00 noon

For Salisbury from Margolin.

1. For reasons of expediency operations diplomacy it is most necessary that we have the following tools with which to work:

A. Selection of photostated (repeat photostated) press clippings concerning UNRRA DP operation.

B. Copy of photostated book issued weekly by Civil Affairs Division of War Department on Military Government. This book includes many items of interest to DP operation. It will also enable us to repair strained relations with Army, one of the basic causes of UNRRA troubles in Germany. This is part of an all out program I am launching here to put our relations with army on best and friendliest basis possible. Would help personnel morale problem which is also basic cause of troubles.

C. Please include selection of American Editorial comment on UNRRA DP operation.

-2--

2. Reorganization of UNRRA's Administrative setup as well as of information setup proceeding favorably. Will report fully soon. Have top man in mind from among present UNRRA staff although he is not now on information staff. Choice seems favorable to both General Morgan, myself and staff.

DISTRIBUTION:

DG - 2
SDDG - 1
DDG(Hendrickson) - 1
IDG(Gill) - 1
OCM - 2
Services - 4
DP-C - 1
DP - 2
*PR - 6
FILES - 2

(FREE BOOKS)

52

Dist. 1:57 p.m.

an - 9:20 a.m. 24/11/45

UNRRA

INCOMING TELEGRAM

NUMBER: 4412
FROM: London
RECEIVED: 1/10/45 - 9:45 a.m.

Following is Personal Presiding No. 98.

Gale to Lehman; -

It is of great importance in my view that our Chief Public Relations Officers for DP operations in Germany should have outstanding qualifications for the work. The need a knowledge and appreciation of political and diplomatic implications and sufficient personal authority to interpret policy. I should like to get two such senior men, one American and one British, appointed as quickly as possible and should be grateful if you would be good enough to look for an American of this type. We have a budget line for 6 to 7,000 dollars but would not be too rigid if more required for really first-class man. Present situation is not satisfactory and am anxious to put it right as matter of urgency.

DISTRIBUTION:

DG - 2
SDDG - 1
OCM - 2
PR - 6
*FA - 2
PT - 5
Services - 4
DP-C- 1
DP - 2
FILES - 2

(FREE BOOKS)

55
Dist. 9:50 a.m.
an - 12:15 p.m.

UNRRA

INCOMING TELEGRAM

NUMBER: 3
FROM: Frankfurt
DATED: 15 September 1945
RECEIVED: 15 September 1945 - 12.02 p.m.
Clear

For Salisbury.

Unfavorable "Stars and Stripes" story quoting Roy Cheney, President underwear institute, says UNRRA negotiated purchase for displaced persons from surplus stocks civilian manufacturers. Possible UNRRA negotiations for requests from United Nations Governments appear confused with displaced persons operations. Story confirms widespread harmful impression here UNRRA funds purchase essential displaced persons supplies from American and British civilian stocks. Wish to correct to emphasize policy displaced persons supplied by German stocks at German expense. Please wire facts of Cheney case.

DISTRIBUTION

DG - 2
SDDG - 1
OCM - 2
*PR - 6
Services - 4
DP - 2
DP(C) - 1
S - 15
FA - 1
FILES - 2

(FREE BOOKS)

65

dist - 12.45 p.m.

sig - 1.50 p.m., 15 September

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Germany - Publicity

UNRRA

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

INCOMING TELEGRAM

NUMBER: 2079
FROM: London
DATED: 14 July 1945
RECEIVED: 14 July 1945 - 10:15 a.m.
Clear

For Salisbury from Phillips.

1. Upon advice of Jackson press facility put forward until some time in August.
2. Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 11 of Section B of Edmisons report for period June 16, July 1 cleared for policy and by censorship for use as background.
3. "Background" may be interpreted to mean use of text of cleared material in releases and reports as required.
4. There are now 312 UNRRA teams in Germany

DISTRIBUTION:

DG - 2 Services - 4
SDDG - 1 DP - 3
OCL - 2 FILES - 2
*FR - 6
(FREE BOOKS)

R 210 Germany
310

UNRRA

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

INCOMING TELEGRAM

NUMBER: 776
FROM: London
DATED: 13 April 1945
RECEIVED: 14 April 1945 - 9:20 a.m.
Clear .

Re your 777 and 805.

Publicity on SHAEF/UNRRA displaced persons operation now moving.

General Michelson held press conference Tuesday 10 April stated 24 UNRRA Spearhead teams called forward to that day, 450 requested by SHAEF in all. Today General Grasset holds press conference.

Next Tuesday SHAEF asks us hold press conference with Edmison and Fraser and Spokesmen. We pointing out press men operations is Military one with UNRRA assisting and under Military orders. We avoid predictions on rate at which our teams will go into action. Still and motion picture coverage being arranged by Phillips in Paris.

DISTRIBUTION

Lehman (2)
Feller (2)
*Salisbury (2)
Jackson (3)
Menshikov (7)
Hoehler (2)

(42)

400.6 - Germany

Publicity

see cable 410

from Arolsen (apted. & London 1409)

dated 17/7/46.

re. Third Army Request for Clearance
of UNRRA Statements with Army
Public Relations Officers.

- gist is that 4th Army has not
"attempted to restrain UNRRA
from any form of publicity
& that relations are excellent."

400.6. Primary
Publicity

see cable 513 to Arosen
16/7/46.

file 170.4 - primary (Relativ)
w/mil - 46

re UNKRA clearing press
statements thru Third Army
Public Relations Officer.

Many Enslaved by Nazis Refuse to Go Back Home

Germany Times - Herald
29 Sept 45

By JACK DOHERTY

Thousands of displaced persons who were drafted for slave labor in Nazi Germany early in the war now refuse to be repatriated, preferring to stay in the conquered Reich and live as German citizens, a UNRRA official disclosed yesterday.

Lt. Col. Charles I. Schottland, assistant UNRRA relief director for Germany, told a press conference that there are still 80,000 Jews in Germany, "a large percentage of whom do not wish to return to their country of origin."

Russia on Its Own

He also revealed UNRRA's problem of repatriating 1,380,000 displaced persons still in Germany without Russian co-operation. "Russia is handling its own arrangements," Schottland said, and transferring some eastern zone displaced persons into western zones, but to date the Soviet Union has operated without joining in UNRRA's repatriation program.

Schottland said that U. S. and British armies have already repatriated approximately 5,163,000, including 1,510,000 French, 270,000 Dutch, almost 300,000 Belgians and Luxembourgois, over 2,000,000 Russians, 135,000 Czechs, 204,000 Yugoslavs and 525,000 Italians.

UNRRA's largest problem at present, he said, is what appears

to be the permanent job of caring for one million so-called "non-repatriables," and others who can't go home because of political reasons.

Pole's Attitude

Asked about the Polish army of Gen. Anders, which fought the Axis in Italy, and later refused to return to Poland because of that country's Soviet-dominated provisional government, Schottland said that UNRRA had many similar problems of a political nature, but was powerless except to feed and clothe DP's who refuse to be sent back to their native countries.

Of the 80,000 Jews in Germany, Schottland estimated that 15,000 of them were German Jews who had been expatriated prior to the war, 7,000 to 8,000 were Hungarian, Romanian and Czech Jews, and the remainder Polish Jews.

Many of them fear that pogroms, discrimination and possible death await them in their native lands, and are content to live as Germans so long as the U. S., Great Britain and France continue to occupy the western zones of Germany.

As of September 15, Schottland said, UNRRA had 373 teams consisting of 3,347 persons working in Germany to repatriate all possible but he added that he thought it might take two or three years to complete the job.

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MOTION PICTURE
OF A CENTURY"
ION OF SOUTHERN
T HISTORY
be shown at 9:45 P.M.

10th and N Sts. N.W.
Dr. John E. Briggs, Minister
Classes for All. Mr. David W.
ch the Beall Bible Class and Mr.
the Men's Class. Promotion Day
School.
Strike in the Churches."
Meeting—Mr. J. W. Mulligan jr.,
enting."
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Church and the Second

Room, 902 T St. Wed., 6:30 to
7:50.

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October 8th Through

THE TEN-WEEK SERIES

UNRRA INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO:

DATE _____

FROM:

Gensay - Publicity

SUBJECT:

Responsibility of the Public Information
Section of UNRRA DP operations, Germany defined
by Lieutenant General Morgan.

SOURCE: Germany, General Bulletin # 24
dated 20 Dec '45.

INFORMATION FOR THE PRESS

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Advance Copy - Note Release Date

FOR RELEASE

TO AFTERNOON PAPERS
SATURDAY, 22 September

21 September 1945
No. 320

The appointment of Lt. Gen. Sir Frederick Morgan, K.C.B., as director of Displaced Persons operations in Germany, was announced today by Director General Herbert H. Lehman of UNRRA. Lt. Gen. Morgan was formerly Deputy Chief of Staff under General Eisenhower. Mr. E. E. Rhatigan, who has been acting as head of the Displaced Persons operation, will continue to serve the Administration with Lt. Gen. Morgan.

The Displaced Persons operation in Germany involves aid to the Allied Military Forces in care and repatriation of more than 1,700,000 United Nations nationals, those still remaining in Germany after the repatriation of nearly 4,300,000 who originally were liberated by the Allied Forces. More than 350 teams comprising nearly 4,000 persons of 10 different nationalities have been recruited by UNRRA and trained, and are now in this service.

"This work is of the utmost importance," said the Director General. "We have sought the services of personnel of the highest qualifications. I feel that we are most fortunate in obtaining the services of Lt. Gen. Sir Frederick Morgan. I am confident that he will achieve the same success in dealing with the problem of Displaced Persons in Germany as he has achieved in the military sphere during the military campaigns. This appointment is in accordance with the policy of doing everything possible to obtain the best available personnel to carry on the work of the Administration."

INFORMATION FOR THE PRESS

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FOR RELEASE

IMMEDIATELY

28 September 1945

No. 328

In preparation for the program to care for the 1,380,000 displaced persons remaining in Germany on September 15, Lieutenant Colonel Charles I. Schottland, formerly Chief of the Processing Center Section, Displaced Persons Branch, SHAEF, has returned from Germany to consult with UNRRA and War Department officials. Colonel Schottland, on terminal leave from the United States War Department, is now Assistant Director in charge of relief services for UNRRA, Germany.

Of the 1,380,000 displaced persons still in Germany, 825,000 are Poles. Other large groups remaining are 90,000 Hungarians, 40,000 Soviet citizens, 80,000 Jews, a large percentage of whom do not wish to return to their country of origin, and a sprinkling of other nationals from practically every country in Europe. The breakdown according to zones is as follows: British zone, 643,000; American zone, 643,000; French zone, 93,000. Of this number, approximately 80% are adults, 20% children.

The United States and British Armies, under SHAEF and later under the Combined Displaced Persons Executive, have to date repatriated to their homelands approximately 5,163,000 displaced persons. These include 1,510,000 French, 270,000 Dutch, almost 300,000 Belgians and Luxembourgais, over 2,000,000 citizens of the U.S.S.R., 135,000 Czechs, 204,000 Yugoslavs, and 525,000 Italians.

The big problem now confronting UNRRA and the military officials is that of providing more or less permanent care for the non-repatriables and stateless as well as those who for one reason or another cannot be repatriated in the near future. To care for over 1,000,000 persons in these categories, UNRRA and the War Department are now working out arrangements whereby UNRRA will assume a greater share of the operating responsibility for the displaced persons program in Germany.

As of September 15, UNRRA had 373 teams consisting of 3,347 persons deployed in Germany. In addition to the usual type of camp, special centers are being established for children who are not accompanied by parents or guardians. Arrangements are also being made for the care of these children in Switzerland, France, Great Britain and other countries. Special camps are being set up for Jews who cannot or do not wish to be repatriated to their country of origin.

UNRRA is also operating a Central Tracing Bureau which handles thousands of requests from displaced persons concerning the whereabouts of their families.

Already many families have been brought together by means of this service.

A number of United States voluntary welfare agencies have concluded agreements with UNRRA wherever such agencies may make their personnel and services available to aid displaced persons in Germany. Thirty-three voluntary agency teams are now in the field, including the representatives of such American groups as the American Friends Service Committee, National Catholic Welfare Conference, Y.M.C.A., American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, American Polish Relief and others.

Under Colonel Schottland the Relief Service Division of UNRRA in Germany is concerned with problems of camp administration, welfare, child care, health, education, voluntary welfare agencies, tracing of missing relatives, employment of displaced persons and other related problems.

Prior to joining the Army in October, 1942, Colonel Schottland served as Assistant Chief of the Children's Bureau in the U. S. Department of Labor. From 1933 to 1936 he was State Relief Administrator for California.

INFORMATION FOR THE PRESS

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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FOR RELEASE

IMMEDIATELY

28 September 1945

No. 328

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INFORMATION FOR THE PRESS

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1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FOR RELEASE

IMMEDIATELY

31 October 1945
No. 387 - Loc.

Col. Alvin Robert Guyler of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, has recently arrived in Germany to work as a Director in the Displaced Persons Operation of the United Nations Relief & Rehabilitation Administration in Germany. Before joining UNRRA Col. Guyler served for three years in the Chief Manpower Division, Army Air Forces, at the Pentagon Building in Washington. He received special training for the overseas job at the UNRRA Training Center at the University of Maryland.

UNRRA now has approximately 5,000 workers in Germany--doctors, nurses, welfare specialists, camp directors, etc.--who were appointed to assist the military in the care and repatriation of displaced persons in the British, American and French occupation zones. Although the Army, under SHAEF and the Combined Displaced Persons Executive, has repatriated approximately 5,163,000 displaced persons through September, there are 1,380,000 of these uprooted people still in Germany. Nearly 1,000,000 of this number are non-repatriable and stateless persons, and UNRRA and the War Department are now working out an arrangement whereby UNRRA will assume a greater share of the responsibility for providing for those who cannot be sent home in the near future.

UNRRA is also operating a Central Tracing Bureau which handles thousands of requests from displaced persons concerning the whereabouts of their families, and many families have already been brought together by means of this service.

Six hundred of the UNRRA personnel in Germany were recruited from the Army, 500 overseas, and the rest like Col. Guyler in this country. Guyler was born in Wilkes-Barre, and educated at Syracuse University. He did graduate work also in the New York School of Social Work and at Columbia University. From 1927-29 Col. Guyler was Director of the Education Program at the St. Stephens-Episcopal Church in Wilkes-Barre. After that he did welfare work as Associate District Secretary of the New York Charity Organization Society, and unemployment relief work with the Family Welfare Association of America. From 1936 to 1942 he served as Executive Director of the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

Subcommittee on Displaced Persons
for Europe

210
Germany
DP Operations
RESTRICTED

TDP/E(45)35
13 August 1945

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DISPLACED PERSONS FOR EUROPE

Resolution relating to UNRRA's participation in the
Displaced Persons operation in Germany

With reference to document TDP/E(45)34, dated 3 August, communicating to the members of the Subcommittee for their approval, subject to any observations they might communicate to the Secretariat, the revised and complete text of the above-mentioned resolution, the following observations have been received from Mr. Stetsenko and Sir George Rendel.

Mr. Stetsenko has proposed the following two changes in the text of the resolution:-

Paragraph 7 - For the words "at least one Slavonic language" at the end of the paragraph substitute the words "the Russian language";

Paragraph 9 - Delete the last two sentences of the paragraph.

Sir George Rendel has suggested the addition of the following sentence after paragraph 2(c):-

"Any information available regarding the numbers and nationalities of displaced persons who have passed through each camp managed by UNRRA, or with UNRRA assistance, would also be of great value."

Unless any of the members of the Subcommittee are not in agreement with these proposed changes in the text of the resolution and so inform the Secretariat by Monday, 20 August, at the latest, it will be assumed that they are approved, and a further text of the resolution incorporating them will be issued.

European Regional Office,
13 August 1945.

The Star - 5 July 43

Germany
Repatriations
from

Allies Repatriate 3 Million From Reich

By the Associated Press.

Of nearly 5,800,000 displaced persons found by the Allies in Germany, 3,260,000 have been returned to their home countries.

They included 1,243,600 Frenchmen, of whom 142,693 were returned by air, and 1,393,902 Russians.

Announcing these figures today, the War Department added that Russians constitute by far the largest group of those not yet repatriated.

The reason for this, it said, is that there was no feasible method for returning Soviet citizens until Germany fell and Allied and Russian fronts were linked.

Others already repatriated by June 22, the announcement said, included 247,790 Belgians, 195,000 Dutch, 136,043 Italians, 33,488 Czechs, 2,051 Yugoslavs and 6,000 Luxembourgers.

The department quoted supreme Allied headquarters' estimates that the entire problem of displaced persons "may resolve itself by September 1 into caring for the residual of nonrepatriable and stateless persons."

War Dept
Figures

German
operations
75

Displaced Persons Total 2,800,000 in SHAEF Zone

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 26 — There are about 2,800,000 displaced persons in the Supreme Allied Headquarters zone in Germany, SHAEF reported today.

Most of them are from eastern Europe. All but half a million are in camps run by the Allied armies, with the help of 170 United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation teams.

Over a million western Europeans have been repatriated — 834,307 French, 145,207 Belgians, 89,600 Dutch and 2,713 Luxembourgers.

May 25 '45

German operations

'45

MASS REPATRIATION IS BEGUN IN EUROPE

Allies, Russia Sign Accord to
Speed Exchange of Captives
and Displaced Persons

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 24.—One of the knotty problems in Allied-Soviet relations—the repatriation of Allied prisoners in the Russian military zone—has been solved. Conferences between Allied and Russian officers at a meeting place near Leipzig this week, Supreme Allied Headquarters disclosed tonight, yielded an agreement whereby millions of nationals on both sides are being repatriated as fast as possible, including up to 20,000 American prisoners of war.

When Germany crumbled one of the anomalies was that while American and British prisoners of war in America and British zones were released immediately, many of those in the Russian zone remained stranded in their barbed-wired islands, little better off than they had been under the Germans. The reason evidently was that the Russians were just too busy to do anything about them immediately. The men who managed to get out of these camps and make their way back to the American lines told of incoherent visits from excited Russian officers who promised action but never produced any. Now the log jam has been broken.

Under the new agreement 50,000 to 1,000,000 western Europeans and Americans are being moved westward, while 1,500,000 Russians in western Europe are being moved homeward. The former figure includes 15,000 to 20,000 American and 25,000 to 30,000 British prisoners of war. The others are war prisoners of other countries, political prisoners and displaced persons.

Solving a Major Problem

The majority of the 1,500,000 Russians involved in the transfer are displaced persons, which means that a sizable portion of the Allies' and particularly the Americans' displaced persons problem is in the process of solution.

At last report in mid-March, there were 784,300 Russian prisoners of war in Germany. Many of these doubtless were in territory subsequently overrun by the Red Army, leaving perhaps half a million or fewer Russian prisoners to be repatriated from the Allied zone and meaning that around a million Russians in the present transfer are displaced persons of one sort or another.

The total of displaced persons in the SHAEF zone at last check was about 2,500,000, most of them in the American zone. The majority were Eastern peoples and gradually were moving eastward anyway, although their movement was retarded by military exigencies that now are past. The new negotiations, therefore, cover one-half or more of the displaced persons on the American Army's hands, who constituted the major immediate occupation problem.

Ten Camps Established

Railroads, trucks and planes, where feasible, are being used to speed the evacuation in both directions.

[Prior to the agreement the Russians insisted upon repatriating prisoners through Odessa, a process that took many weeks. The Associated Press pointed out.]

American and British authorities have established ten reception and delivery camps on the edge of the Russian military zone for the transfer of people in both directions, and the Russians have established a similar series of camps twenty miles to the east within their zone.

The negotiating groups were headed by American Maj. Gen. Ray W. Barker, chief of SHAEF's G-1 [personnel] section; American Brig. Gen. Stanley R. Michelsen, chief of the displaced persons branch of SHAEF's G-5 [military government] section, and Lieut. Gen. Golubeff of the Soviet civil affairs section and assistant commissar for repatriation.

R 210
Germany

The following is an excerpt from the Daily Report of Foreign Radio Broadcasts, Federal Communications Commission in the 17 May issue -

"CZECHOSLOVAK HOME SERVICE: 'Important announcement for all Czech and Slovak nationals in labor-service camps outside of the territory of the Czechoslovak Republic particularly in Germany, and to the members of their families! The Institute for the Welfare of Displaced Persons, at the Ministry for the Protection of Work and for the Social Welfare in Prague, announces: 'Czech and Slovak nationals in labor service camps in Germany should report immediately through their representatives at the nearest command of the Allied Armies, who will establish radio contact with us.

"Instructions - 'Through this command report, for the time being, the place where your labor camp is situated, the number of Czech and Slovak subjects, state of health, and what you need most. Always keep together, do not leave singly. We shall come for you.

"Czech request -- 'The Czech radio in Prague asks all Commands of the Allied Armies who receive, in consequence of this appeal, reports from the representatives of the labor camps, to pass on the information to us by radio. Broadcast those reports on wave length 38 meters between 6.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. daily, 10 minutes after the hour, thus at 6.10 p.m., 7.10 p.m., 8.10 p.m. and 9.10 p.m. We beg you to confirm over Radio London today (May 16) that you have intercepted this appeal! (Editor's note: The appeal was repeated with the introduction: 'Czechoslovak Radio, calling London.' (Prague, Czechslovak Home Service, May 16, 1945 (10.00 a.m. ENT)/

STAR 210
10 May.

Germany

Returning 10 Million Displaced Europeans May Take 3 Months

By the Associated Press.

UNITED STATES 3d ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, May 10.—The formal end of the European war found possibly 10,000,000 European civilians away from home, and one of the continent's most pressing problems is to see that they get back home to produce food for next winter.

Their return is expected to be a three months' job.

Most of the displaced millions are voluntary and involuntary foreign workers in the German war industries and on German farms, but there also are tens of thousands of refugees.

Many thousands of these men and women—how many, nobody knows—lead a vagabond life. Their camp fires gleam in fields. Many trudge along Central Europe's roads. There are instances of violence within Germany as persons with old grievances are freed.

The displaced persons are being rounded up into camps comparatively swiftly, and the job of transporting these millions is well under way despite the continent's battered rail systems and shortages of motor fuel.

Lt. Col. William A. Brewer of Los Angeles, chief of the 12th Army Group's displaced persons section, had 250 camps operating and said he expected he would need more. The present camp populations may be anywhere from 3,000 to 25,000.

Caring for these peoples calls for prodigious feats of ingenuity by the American officers and men who take what is needed from the Germans, pointing out that the Germans brought them and have a responsibility to care for them.

R 20 Germany

Full

\$ 19 June 1945

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Hoehler

FROM: Sylvia Milrod *MM*

Attached please find clearance copy of IN THE WAKE OF THE ARMIES, Issue Number FOUR. A good part of this issue is devoted to displaced persons work inside Germany, the first time I have used this subject in the publication, and I would appreciate your comments and clearance.

The publication will be ready for distribution in the United States, Canada and overseas by the middle of July. The information I received from your office includes a few of the advance statements you released (e.g., 400 teams inside Germany, UNRRA teams on their own, etc.) as factual statements for July 15.

Is Army clearance called for, in your opinion? Please advise. *yes.*

Copy is scheduled to go to the printer on Thursday, 21 June. May I hear from you by that date?

Attachment

R 210 Germany

RAW-MATERIAL FOR WRITERS, DIRECTORS, PRODUCERS, STORY EDITORS

PART I

INSIDE GERMANY

LIBERATION
FOR ENSLAVED
MILLIONS....

The fact that inside Germany are many millions of displaced persons of many nationalities -- prisoners of war, concentration camp victims, slave laborers and their children -- and the details of the treatment they received there, the conditions of work forced upon them, the way in which they lived -- is no longer news. The press of the world has long since exposed this story for all to know.

But the fate of these millions now that victory in Europe has liberated them, their day to day experiences as they are gathered in assembly centers, registered, sorted out by nationalities, disinfested, cleansed, doctored, sheltered, clothed, fed and readied for return to their homelands, is news -- stirring news for the future.

Working under the command of SHAWF, in direct collaboration with Allied Military Government in some areas and in others pretty much on their own -- over 400 UNRRA teams, comprising more than 4,000 specialists of all nationalities, are hard at work inside Germany today and their detailed activities reports have begun to reach Washington....

THEY SCREAMED FOR
TWO WHOLE DAYS...

One UNRRA welfare specialist, who had escaped from her own German-occupied country four years ago, now at work in a displaced persons camp in Germany, reports on her special children's project:

"We took over the first floor of a factory and all the people in camp soon responded to our call for help. Parties of men and women came and scrubbed and cleaned out the rubbish and debris. To avoid draughts, planks were used, doors taken from other places were put in, glass for windows was taken out of cupboards and the place was fixed up very nicely. On 8 May, we were ready to receive the children; to begin with, we took them from two to twelve years of age, and I watched them arrive.

"They entered very timidly, clinging to each other, looking frightened. I welcomed them as best I could and waited. Finally, they turned to me and asked -- 'What are we allowed to do?' I said, 'Anything you want, this is your place.' They hesitated, then asked, 'Will you smack us if we scream?' I said, 'No, you can shout as much as you like....'

These stories were gathered from the letters, diaries, cables and reports written by UNRRA overseas personnel. Each item is an actual experience, each accounting is first-hand.

Address communications to: United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Adm.
Office of Public Information
1344 Connecticut Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.

"Those children started screaming and shouting and kept it up for two whole days. During those first two days, they did nothing but give vent to all their pent up misery..."

"For years they had been forced to be quiet -- quiet when mother was out at work, quiet when she returned exhausted. They were smacked if they did not get out of the way of a German, smacked if they dared to laugh or sing -- and often just smacked without any reason other than their mere existence. So for two days they screamed maddeningly. We didn't interfere. By the third day they'd had enough and began to play like children."

BEGINNING TO LEARN TO LIVE IN SOCIETY AGAIN.....

"Each child was soon organized into groups of three. A cupboard was set aside for each small group. The eldest was entrusted with the key and his or her name was placed on the cupboard door. Each child was given soap and a towel and a coat to use and to keep in that cupboard, and it was the duty of the eldest in the group to see that the smaller two kept the cupboard in order and did not hide stolen things there. If he failed in his duties, the key would go to another child and another name would be placed on the door. But those children were so delighted and so proud to be entrusted with duties, that not one single occasion arose to take a key away from anyone."

THE NURSERY SCHOOL CAME FIRST...

"Some of the children had not been bathed or even properly washed for months and the majority had scabies. We had a stove to heat water and the man in camp quickly volunteered to carry water all day long so that every mother would have an opportunity to bathe her child three times a week."

"We soon collected a wonderful staff for the nursery school. An experienced social worker from Poland and her daughter who had been a schoolteacher volunteered. A Russian woman who had had experience with groups of children and two more helpers came forth."

"We were most fortunate in finding these wonderful volunteers among the displaced persons right in the camp. They've worked so hard, have made the school so attractive and the children so happy that not one child ever wants to play truant..."

"WE MEET THE OLDER CHILDREN..."

"With the nursery school established, we set to work starting elementary and secondary classes for the older children and found that teachers were available for such classes. In meeting the older children I learned of the lives they had lived... Here is just one story, taken at random:

"Anastasja Loresmewicz is 10 years old. In camp with her were her mother and a six year old brother. Her father had been deported elsewhere, one brother had been killed by a bomb and an eight months old baby sister had died during transport to Germany. She had been put to work in a German paper factory from October 1944, until April 1945. She had never been paid. Her working hours had been from 5:00 A.M. to 2:30 P.M."

"Her story is one of so many. Those children who had been sent with their parents to work on farms were more fortunate because the food was better. Life was very hard for those whose parents were put to work in factories. As soon as they reached nine years of age they were placed in the factories and forced to labor. The children's working hours varied from 5:00 A.M. to 2:30 P.M., or 7:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M., or 2:30 P.M. to 1:00 A.M. Pay varied from nothing at all to the highest reported, in one case, 40 marks for over 6 months of work. These children need all the help we can offer to make up for some of the suffering they have known."

**X POLISH ELECTION
INSIDE GERMANY...**

In each displaced persons camp, a leader of the same nationality as the group represents the refugees and works with the UNRRA and military officials. From a Polish camp came this report:

"Upon our arrival here, it soon became evident that the Polish camp leader had been a poor choice. In the belief that democratic procedures cannot begin too soon, it was decided to hold a secret ballot election to select a new leader. The 650 Poles here were delighted with this announcement. Six candidates were chosen and on election day they paraded through the camp asking for the votes of the people, each wearing a large numbered placard hung around his neck. Then everyone gathered in the courtyard and all men and women over 21 filed past the election officers, writing a number on a slip of paper and dropping it into a sealed ballot box. The election was a great success; one man received an overwhelming majority of the votes. He has turned out to be an excellent choice."

"The whole event was very popular. When the election results were announced, three lusty cheers went up for the new leader. Then he was lifted bodily and thrown into the air, Polish fashion, a full dozen times. Before we knew it, our UNRRA team director was given the same lusty treatment. The election celebration finally closed with a Polish national hymn. The general atmosphere in camp continues excellent -- there is much more laughter than tears here today."

**A DAY AND A NIGHT
IN A
RUSSIAN CAMP...**

From elsewhere in Germany, another UNRRA official reports: "I accepted an invitation to visit a large Russian camp in this vicinity to see operations in practice. During the 50 mile drive, we passed many truck loads of French and Belgian displaced persons being repatriated. They were waving their national flags and singing heartily -- it was an inspiring sight. Then we arrived and I found that there were 7,000 Russians in the camp. There is no military formation here and the UNRRA team is in complete control, but the Russians are so well organized with a 2 Soviet Committee of five members working right along with the UNRRA officials that operations are smooth and most efficient."

"An elaborate dinner was arranged at once and I, as the camp's guest, had my own initiation in dealing with our Russian Allies, three of their officers being present. It was quite an event. Near the end of the meal, I was introduced to the Russian custom of drinking "toasts." As the guest of honor, I was asked to be toastmaster. I knew that a toast to "Marshal Stalin" would be a correct lead and it was. In reply, a Russian

captain proposed a toast to "Mr. Truman" and another to "Mr. Churchill." Then the business started in earnest... 'The memory of Lenin' -- 'The memory of President Roosevelt' -- and like a tennis rally we went through all the Anglo-American and Russian generals in existence. The situation had been well in hand up to that point since we had been using a weak German wine. But suddenly I was faced with an international crisis: A bottle of vodka was produced. Amid cheers, the toasts started up with renewed vigor while I struggled with the dual task of trying to ~~think~~ remember appropriate toasts and taking only enough of their potent national drink as was necessary for the toasting function. To my very considerable relief, this contest was finally called off upon the announcement that a camp concert was due to begin.

"Sitting in a special seat between two of the Red Army officers, I enjoyed an excellent Russian variety show filled with fast moving dances, acrobatics, monologues and an 11 piece jazz orchestra complete with three crooners. I am sure all 7,000 displaced persons were in attendance -- on the ground, leaning out of barracks windows, all over the place. Their applause was thunderous.

"I had every intention of staying up until all festivities were over for the day. By 2:00 A.M., I was in my room, pretty tired -- but scores of Russians were still out, walking around in groups as full of life and song and laughter as ever. This inexhaustible Soviet energy was just too much for me -- I admitted defeat and turned in for the night.

TOUR OF THE CAMP...

"I spent the hours before my departure the next day inspecting this highly interesting camp. There is no running water as yet, since all of the buildings here have been blitzed in various degrees. Every morning the UNRRA doctor makes a thorough inspection of sanitary conditions, however. So far, over 4,000 persons have been dusted with DDT, and the doctor expects to complete the whole camp within the week. He has a hospital where three Russian doctors, one of whom is a woman, assist. Work is on with the Army's Bomb Disposal Branch to clear the area of German munitions which are scattered all over camp and are a constant menace to safety. I saw a gaily decorated kindergarten for 73 little ones aged two to six. I visited four classes where 138 children were studying under Russian displaced persons teachers. The Army's Civil Affairs Officers had been most helpful in obtaining school supplies -- desks and equipment were taken from the Hitler Jugend, as well as kindergarten tables and chairs. Meanwhile, plans for opening a babies' nursery are under way. Yards of materials have been found and distributed. And I saw workshops and tailoring shops in action. The Russians have organized their own police force of 300 who patrol the camp and environs day and night. The Police Chief works in close association with the UNRRA Camp Director. Sleeping accommodations here vary -- men are placed 20 to a building, women - 500. Women sleep in double bunks 12 to a room, men - 20 to a room. There are special accommodations for family groups. The rooms are all crowded, but they are kept amazingly clean and I noticed a profusion of flowers in the women's quarters. There are woodburning stoves in most rooms where water is heated.

"And that concluded my visit -- a most inspiring one, I can assure you."

REPATRIATION
IS UNDER
WAY...

Early in June over 2,000,000 displaced persons and former prisoners of war inside Germany had been repatriated. Traveling by air, railroad, truck -- any means the military could secure for them, French, Belgians, Dutch, Russians and Italians ~~and~~ left Germany headed for home. Repatriation procedures are not set in motion until the displaced person has had a thorough medical examination. Those not in need of hospitalization and free from disease await acceptance by an Allied liaison officer of their own nationality. Each country has a team of repatriation experts accredited to SHAEF for this purpose. Meanwhile, millions of displaced persons are still in Germany. The over-all procedure, except for the French and Belgians who are being repatriated steadily, is for all displaced persons to "stand still" wherever they are found while shelter for them is quickly arranged. These "assembly centers", or camps, are sometimes under canvas, sometimes in a factory or a school or a group of houses. Wherever possible, the different nationality groups are billeted together.

UNRRA'S
FLYING
SQUADS...

One problem which soon assumed threatening proportions was that of trekking displaced persons. Thousands of these liberated peoples simply started walking homeward. Ill, lacking food and care, they thronged the roads endangering themselves, carrying the danger of epidemics with them. UNRRA Flying Squads were organized early in May to meet this situation. Each Squad includes a leader, deputy leader, doctor, quartermaster, two medical orderly-drivers, five kitchen orderly-drivers and a motor mechanic truck driver. Their equipment comprises eight vehicles, including a first-aid van, ambulance, kitchen van and canteen. The Squads are self-sustaining, carry their own supplies, and are capable of serving 200 emergency meals an hour. Working under the military authorities in Germany, their job is to go out in search of trekking refugees and care for them by the roadside.

PART II

EMERGENCY IS THE KEYNOTE

UNUSUAL PROBLEMS
CALL FOR UNUSUAL
SOLUTIONS...

While UNRRA specialists operating inside liberated countries are hard at work meeting the larger emergencies with headline-making solutions -- UNRRA TRACTORS FLOWN INTO YUGOSLAVIA UNRRA OPENS NEW KIND OF ANTI-MALARIA OFFENSIVE IN GREECE UNRRA ANSWERS S.O.S. FLIES ANTI-SMALLPOX VACCINE TO BELGRADE EMERGENCY RESERVOIR PROJECT TO AVERT WATER FAMINE IN ATHENS BATTLE ON AGAINST LOCUSTS the Governments of the liberated nations

are also marshalling their own depleted resources. But it is the bombed-out, undernourished, disease-ridden individuals inside the liberated countries who continue to demonstrate the kind of stamina and ingenuity that taxes human imagination. Their ability to do something with nothing, their determined will to help themselves at every turn, is the story of the century....

UNRRA WORKERS' REPORTS inside one liberated country, Yugoslavia, include -- "Just returned from a seven-day tour of Dalmatia, Montenegro and parts of Hercegovine. Weeks back, we had watched food being unloaded from a Liberty Ship in Dubrovnik and here in the country districts we saw this food being carried away to the village distribution centers by truck, mule, donkey and as was most often the case, on the backs of women and girls. We saw two women yoke themselves to a wagon and haul supplies over a mountain road ... It is not uncommon to see an entire family pulling a plow here. These people will not be stopped, they refuse to stand idle awaiting aid -- they are determined to plant as much acreage as possible. Women, girls, young boys eagerly yoke themselves to plows and work..."

**"IMPROVISATION IS
BACK-BREAKING
LABOR..."**

"These Yugoslavs have demonstrated an amazing ability to improvise... Today I saw a blacksmith making nails from some bailing wire he had found. These nails were being used to build a hospital..."

"Civilian hospitals here usually lack essential equipment but the wonders of improvisation, an art that boils down to back-breaking labor, comes to the rescue. We found that hospitals are started up where needed -- without beds, without blankets, without windows in the buildings, and no drugs. Within a matter of weeks, beds exist -- handmade ones; blankets are acquired, patched together out of any materials to be found -- everyone lends a hand, no one waits, the need exists, so they just go ahead... We know that UNRRA will soon bring in equipment for installing hospital units here, when these arrive they'll be welcomed. But, meanwhile, the problem of the sick must be met -- and improvisation is their solution."

"I saw an inspiring sight last week -- a tractor was being built from odd parts of discarded wrecks of cars and planes, both German and American. This man had collected a radiator and hood from an Essex Super-Six (1928 vintage), a motor from a German Volk car, and so on. All he lacked to make this contraption go was some tires, a place to sit and a horn. He was making his own steering wheel by hand and was mighty proud of his work."

**BUILDING
BRIDGES WITH
AXES...**

An UNRRA worker directing a truckload of supplies to a Yugoslav village came upon a group of men just completing the rebuilding of a bombed-out bridge. "This new bridge was very substantial and well built. There was one large timber still to be put in place to complete the job. The men had felled a tree on the side of the mountain slope, had trimmed off the branches and had squared the log as smoothly as if

they had done it with a plane. While we waited, they put this timber in place and our truck was ready to roll across the bridge. I stopped to ask the men what kind of equipment they had for rebuilding bridges, since I saw none around. They showed me their "tools" -- an axe. The axe had been used for all purposes -- from cutting down the tree to squaring the log. The axe was the only tool they possessed and they had already rebuilt several bridges in the vicinity."

**EVEN
HOSPITALITY
MUST BE IMPROVISED...**

Having nothing to offer beyond talk and a taste of wine -- he shyly produced a pack of cards, a handkerchief and other paraphernalia and began doing parlor magic, one trick after another. We enjoyed this improvised hospitality as much as he did. Finally we left, but not until we had promised him we would visit him again."

**EIGHT IN A BED --
TIN CANS FOR DISHES --
ASSEMBLY-LINE BATHING --**

**172 CHILDREN LIVE
AGAIN...**

"I have visited several Children's Homes this past week, one in particular stands out vividly. It was located some 20 kilometers from Sinj in one of the most devastated areas of Yugoslavia where more than 70% of the homes have been destroyed by the enemy over a period of four years. These children were housed in a former monastery -- just about the only building of any size that has all walls standing and a roof through which one cannot see daylight...

"There were 172 children and 10 adults to care for them. The staff's guiding spirit was a dynamic little woman doctor. Nothing seemed too difficult for her to do. She decided that it would be better to have outdoor toilets during the summer, asked for and got some German POWs and set them to work building them. She had no beds. She quickly obtained volunteers among the peasants to hunt for wood. They covered miles of countryside and came back with what was needed. Then they pitched in and built the bed frames. The children slept very well in those beds, three, four, five, even eight in a bed, depending on the size of the children and the size of the homemade beds. There were no dishes. Tin cans were cut in half and used as plates. No cutlery -- spoons were carved out of wood.

"The activity was amazing. Five adults were responsible for keeping the home clean. What a job they did! The floors were scrubbed; the bed linens and blankets were clean; the homemade straw mattresses were spotless, the straw was changed frequently. There was a baker and two nuns were working in the spotless kitchen under his supervision. There were two teachers and two classrooms, wherein school furniture was made from rough beams taken out of gutted and bombed-out homes. The entire staff participated in recreational and extracurricular activities like mending all clothing after the weekly laundry. Clothes beyond repair were cut down and remade for a smaller child to use.

"I was there when a mass bathing operation was in progress. It was a sight to see. A fairly large room was set aside for the purpose, there was a large bathtub, a stove and a long bench. The children lined up, several at a time, and five women handled the bathing in assembly-line pattern. The first undressed the child, the second placed him in the tub, the third soaped and scrubbed him, the fourth removed him from the tub and dried him, the fifth dressed him and sent him on his way.

"Some of the youngsters still showed signs of their long period of malnutrition but of the entire group, only two children were ill at the time of our visit. These two had the grippe. All the rest seemed very happy. Their play was spontaneous, they smiled easily and laughed heartily. They were shy but curious and responded quickly to our overtures of friendliness. I will never forget that dynamic little doctor, nor the entire Children's Home for that matter."

TOWN MEETINGS
ON
FOOD...

"On the road down to Dubrovnik, we stopped at Makarska, one of the worst damaged coastal towns in Dalmatia, and saw the local distribution head. With great pride he produced an enormous ledger on the cover of which he had inscribed "UNHRA-HRANE" (UNHRA FOOD) and it contained most minute details concerning distribution to each individual in the village.

"Fair and speedy distribution of the food was their goal. These people have been hungry for years -- there was no time for investigations concerning need. The device of the town meeting was their solution, and we witnessed one such meeting. It is an open meeting. A name is called. The person is asked whether he needs food. If no comments are made by his neighbors on his reply, he is placed in a particular category. If question is raised, his case may be discussed at the open meeting or privately before the town committee. In every instance there is an opportunity to appeal a decision.

"From my observations and those of several men stationed in this area, I am convinced that food is being distributed equitably. When a food distribution operation reaches as much as 94% of the population of a town, that food is reaching the people."

NEW LANGUAGES
FOR YUGOSLAV
CHILDREN...

"It is amazing, but the Dalmatians are managing to reopen their schools directly after an area is liberated. The "gymnasia" in Sibenik was enrolling students on 11 March. The Okrug official in charge of education explained to us that teachers were hard to find, but he was going to use some who had been students at the "gymnasia" when it was closed because of the German invasion in 1941. The elementary schools are opening quickly. In the past, supplementary languages taught in Yugoslav schools had been French, German and Italian. It was interesting to learn that the two languages which will now be taught are English and Russian."

"HVALA BOGU!"

"Crossing a bridge near the railroad yards the other day we saw a narrow-gauge locomotive limp up to a string of empty freight cars and start off with them. A small child on the bridge witnessed this sight and began jumping up and down in excitement as the train wheezed groaning by. 'Hvala Bogu, Hvala Bogu,' he crowed. (Thank God! Thank God!) Thus Yugoslavia comes to life."

For additional stories inside Yugoslavia, see IN THE WAKE OF THE ARMIES, Issue TWO

Germany
Publicity

In 28 June

Post
Read

MEMORANDUM

TO: { Brigadier Fraser, Chief UNRRA Liaison Mission to France
 J. Alex Edmison, Chief UNRRA Officer Attached to SHAEF.

FROM: William B. Phillips, Public Information Officer

SUBJECT: Public Relations Reconnaissance Mission to Germany,
 June 7, to June 11, 1945

THE MISSION:

Public Relations Division of SHAEF has been anxious for some time to provide a "facility" to enable correspondents to see UNRRA teams at work in displaced persons centers in Germany. A condition of the facility was that centers to be visited should be within a 50-mile radius of messing and billeting arrangements for the correspondents. A further condition was that the centers to be visited should be within the area of the 12th Army Group. We attempted to gather the necessary information by phone, but found the data in the end to be insufficient for detailed planning. It was then decided that a reconnaissance to gather definite information on the spot was essential. PRD appointed Lieutenant Rose to represent the Division's interests in the undertaking, while I, of course, represented UNRRA's. We left Paris Thursday, June 7 by PRD courier plane, landing at Mannheim, and making connections there for Wiesbaden which we reached in the evening.

FINDINGS AT 12TH ARMY GROUP HQ:

We talked with Mr. Kennedy and Lieutenant Colonel Brewer, concerning our needs with the following results:

1. Colonel Brewer, at first, objected very strongly to any such facility in behalf of UNRRA, on the grounds that UNRRA would reap unearned credit for operations with displaced persons and the Army's work be correspondingly discredited. He cited Red Cross photographs showing a Red Cross girl holding a displaced person's baby which was widely published in the U. S. as an example of his attitude. We pointed out that UNRRA had no such intention, that its desire was to present the true facts, that UNRRA was required to do so under its charter, and that a necessary preliminary to any such visit by correspondents would be a thorough briefing by an Army officer familiar with the topic who most appropriately could be Colonel Brewer. On this basis, we received Colonel Brewer's assent.

2. We were, thereupon, informed that the detailed information required was not available at 12th Army Group Hq. Colonel Brewer told us that the Group Hq. was mostly concerned with over-all figures and did not have the data as to camp locations, population, activities, or exact information as to the presence of UNRRA teams. We were told we would have to go to Army and Corps Headquarters for this type of detailed information. We were advised by officers of Colonel Brewer's staff that the 15th, 9th, and 7th armies were in process of movement and that it would be very difficult to obtain from them the kind of information

we desired. We were strongly urged to visit the 3rd Army as being the best source at the time for useable information on camp locations and UNRRA team activities. We left Wiesbaden by air Saturday Morning, June 9, landing at Augsburg and proceeding from there by jeep to the 3rd Army press camp at Bade Wiessee, 25 miles south of Munich.

FINDINGS AT 3RD ARMY HQ:

Third Army Hq. forward is located at Bade Tolz and 3rd Army Hq. rear is at Erlangen, just above Nuremberg, some 150 miles north of Bade Wiessee. Sunday morning, we jeeped from Bade Wiessee to Bade Tolz where we talked with Colonel Charles Kreien, G-5 Officer for 3rd Army forward, who arranged reconnaissance planes (L-5) transport for us to Erlangen. We met Mr. Schreiber, UNRRA Area Director, and Major Schaeffer, G-5 Officer for displaced persons at Erlangen, about noon. The following information was obtained:

1. Repatriation of virtually all groups in the 3rd Army area is proceeding so rapidly that practically all camps at the present moment can be considered "transit camps." Static situations, allowing for schools, welfare activities, camp industries, etc., scarcely exist under present circumstances. It would be impossible, in other words, to present the correspondents with varied enough situations to show UNRRA carrying through the type of work for which it is in theory responsible.

2.

Third Army Rear Hq. is moving from Erlangen to Munich and correspondingly military detachments at the various displaced persons camps are being moved and shifted about. It would be impossible at the present time to plan an itinerary for correspondents with certainty that the same military groups would be in charge over a week's period.

3. UNRRA teams with the 3rd Army at the present moment are being relocated and team-strength augmented preparatory to the more stabilized camp situation which is expected towards the end of the month. It was felt that a true picture of UNRRA team activities could not now be obtained and that a much more representative report could be obtained by approximately July 1. At that time, UNRRA teams will be in nearly full strength and all functions, such as health, welfare, supply, etc., represented in team activities. Correspondingly, the camps by then should be stabilized to the point that functions can be represented in work actually seen by the correspondents. Further, it is possible that the matter of D. P. employment to augment team strength will have been developed by then so as to provide additional good story material for the press.

I inquired carefully into the facts, examining data available at 3rd Army, for approximately a dozen camps within the prescribed 50-mile radius of Erlangen, and satisfied myself that the situation outlined above was an accurate picture of the situation with respect to UNRRA teams in the 3rd Army area.

We left Nuremberg by air Monday, arriving Paris at noon, June 11.

CONCLUSION:

It was decided, (Mr. Schreiber, Major Schaeffer, Lieutenant Rose, and myself concurring), that UNRRA's role in the displaced persons program would be misrepresented and the public mind confused if correspondents were brought into the area at this time, when both the armies and the displaced persons are in movement and the UNRRA teams themselves being relocated and changing in composition and duties. It was felt that the facility might take place with far better chances of success on or about July 1.

I have made the above report verbally to PRD SHAEF, who accept the logic of our findings and who agree to our re-initiating the project on or about July 1. Word of this decision has been sent to Mr. Kennedy who has been asked to inform Colonel Brewer and through Mr. Kennedy to Mr. Schreiber who has been asked to inform Major Schaeffer. I have also reported our findings to Lieutenant Colonel Lovejoy, who is in agreement as to the decision to put forward the undertaking to approximately July 1.