International program for displaced persons in Germany, 1943-48

Marjorie Wicks Dickerman

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THE INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM FOR DISPLACED PERSONS

IN GERMANY, 1943 - 48

A Thesis
Presented to
the Faculty of the Department of
Sociology and Social Administration
Montana State University

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Arts

by

Marjorie Hicks Dickerman

November 1948
Approved:

Harold Tascher
Chairman of Board of Examiners

W.P. Clark
Chairman of Committee on Graduate Study
PREFATORY NOTE

This thesis aims primarily to give a broad picture of the problem of displaced persons in Germany. It does not pretend to be an exhaustive study of the problem, for there is source material available for extensive research in any one of the parts presented.

It is hoped that the material contained herein will interest others in the work of international welfare agencies and in the plight of displaced persons.
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CHAPTER I

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

I. SCOPE

Nearly sixty million men, women and children were up-rooted by World War II. They were scattered across four continents—some were only a few towns distant from their homes; others half way around the earth. In Asia, Japanese aggressors dislocated forty million Chinese and pushed the natives and Europeans in Burma before them. The military campaigns in Malaya led to the evacuation of large sectors of population. North Africa and Abyssinia witnessed similar upheavals and in the United States over 110,000 people of Japanese origin were moved from the Pacific coast as a safety measure.

In Europe by 1946 there were at least twelve million people who were living outside their own national territories.  


2 Ibid., p. 2.

Among these were prisoners of war, voluntary workers, allied nationals deported by Nazis as slave labor, refugees from combat zones, anti-Nazi exiles, victims of persecution, inmates of concentration camps and others without homes or means of support. To establish these people in an environment where they will be socially at home and economically self-sustaining has presented a difficult international problem and one which is still far from solution.

As European countries were liberated many people returned to their homelands and others followed gradually. Nevertheless, there are about 500,000 displaced persons in Europe today who refuse to return to their countries of origin for fear of persecution and who cannot be absorbed into the war-devastated middle-European economies. The core of the problem is to find opportunities for these displaced persons to resettle in western Europe and overseas. This thesis will consider the overall problem of European displaced persons, primarily, in

---

4 People who were attracted to Germany by high wages, promises of better living conditions and favors from the Party. Included here also, were the civilians of occupied countries who were stimulated to volunteer their services.

reference to the 531,060 non-repatriables now living in the French, British and American Zones of occupied Germany.

II. DEFINITION

Who are the displaced persons? The answer is confusing for the definition has varied according to the need for interpretation. With the collapse of the Nazi regime in the spring of 1945, heterogeneous crowds streamed through the ruined cities of Germany. The greatest numbers were Germans but the millions of others were labeled "displaced persons" by the military.


7 The article "Displaced Persons" in Life Magazine, May 14, 1945, gave the following classification of the approximately ten million people wandering around Germany on V-E Day: 
400,000 Dutch; 570,000 Belgian; 2,100,000 French; 23,000 Danish; 15,000 Estonian; 960,000 Latvian; 600,000 Lithuanian; 1,500,000 Polish; 2,600,000 Russian; 330,000 Czech; 175,000 Hungarian; 20,000 Greek; 420,000 Italian; 62,000 Hungarian; 35,000 Bulgarian; 1,000,000 Yugoslavian.

and where they were when liberated: 
1,500,000 in Westphalia, Rineland and Saar; 750,000 in Mecklenburg, Pomerania and Brandenburg; 350,000 in Silesia; 300,000 in Bohemia; 1,650,000 in Austria; 2,000,000 in Central Germany; 1,200,000 in Baden, Bavaria and Wurttemburg; 1,000,000 in Schleswig, Holstein, Oldenburg and Hannover; 2,000,000 in East Prussia.
By July 1945, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) teams, under the jurisdiction and direction of military authorities, were assisting in the care and repatriation of the displaced persons. In February of 1946, UNRRA was recognized as a self-governing authority. Then, generally speaking, a person wishing UNRRA assistance had to be in one of the following groups:

1. United Nations national displaced as a result of war;
2. Italian national displaced as a result of war; and
3. Persons not nationals of the United Nations (e.g. neutrals, stateless and ex-enemy) who were obliged to leave their country, or place of origin or former residence by enemy action because of their race, religion or activities in favor of the United Nations.

UNRRA terminated its mission in Germany in June 1947, and the International Refugee Organization (IRO) assumed responsibility for the remaining displaced persons in Europe.

---

8 In this thesis referred to as UNRRA.

9 UNRRA teams were groups of specialists. Each group acted as an independent unit in the management of any particular aggregation of displaced persons in an assembly center.


11 Ibid., p. 2.

12 In this thesis referred to as IRO.
IRO defined the term "displaced persons" as including those people who had been deported from or were obliged to leave the country of their nationality or of their former habitual residence because of actions of any of the following: Nazi or Fascist regimes, regimes which took part on the side of the Axis countries and Quisling or similar regimes which assisted against the United Nations.¹³

Not until 1947, did the people of the United States become aware of the magnitude of the displaced persons' problem. At this time, a group of prominent citizens in New York formed a Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons. Its main aim was to secure passage of an emergency act by Congress to permit 1,000,000 displaced persons to enter the United States in the next four years. This committee stated that "displaced persons are taken to mean those persons displaced by war or by the enemy for reasons of race, religion or political activities in favor of the United Nations."¹⁴


A special Congressional subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs studied the problem in Europe in September and October of 1947. With them the term was "used in general for persons who have been uprooted by conditions of war and persecution and forced away from their homelands."  

The latest formal definition was given in the Displaced Persons Act of 1945 (Public Law 774, 80th Congress) which defined a displaced person as one who:

1. Is included among those eligible for IRO assistance under the terms of the IRO Constitution;

2. Entered Germany, Austria or Italy on or after September 1, 1939, and on or before December 22, 1945;

3. Was in the Western Zones of Germany and Austria or in Italy on January 1, 1948.

---


17 Under these terms, all displaced persons included in the IRO definition become the concern of IRO if they have definitely expressed valid objections to repatriation after having received adequate information concerning conditions existing in their countries of origin.
In addition, the spouse and unmarried dependent children of displaced persons eligible for admission will also be considered eligible for admission if they are otherwise qualified under immigration laws.

The preceding definitions were evolved to limit the care and services of the agencies concerned in order to serve those individuals considered most worthy. However helpful they may be in a definitive way, displaced persons are thought of by the world at large simply as people somewhere wandering around without a country to which they can return.

III. ORIGIN

Displaced persons in Europe as we know them today are the result of various compulsory and voluntary migrations. Of the 633,690 non-repatriables under IRO care and maintenance, 531,060 are now in Germany. Their nationality, country of last habitual residence or ethnic origin is as follows:

---

The origin of these displaced persons is explained by four major population movements:

1. Mobilization of foreign labor by Germany
2. Migrations of people of German origin
3. Transfers of Germans from the Reich
4. Flights of population from military operations.

Mobilization of foreign labor by Germany may well be considered first among the migrations since it undoubtedly involved the greatest number of people. When war was declared in 1939, Germany was employing 24,461,000 wage-earning and salaried people. Among these were many normal, seasonal foreign workers and other nationals attracted by high salaries and good positions made available to them. The need for additional employees rapidly expanded as the war progressed.

---

19 Kulischer, op. cit., p. 122.
increasing demands for men by the armed forces sharpened critical shortages of labor. Occupational requirements went through a succession of changes along with the advancing armies. Agricultural labor shortages were first. They were followed by building and construction demands, then factory needs for manpower and finally by skilled labor requirements. Since Germany had used imported labor for decades, especially for agriculture, the "know how" of using such a source was familiar. Conquered territories became rich fields of manpower which were hastily mobilized.

To recruit civilians, plans varying from offers of well paying jobs to deportation were devised. The unemployed were practically forced to work in Germany or be deprived of unemployment benefits and even their food ration cards. When the flow of labor slackened, occupational authorities were ordered to have a given number of workers ready for transport to Germany on specified dates. The methods of procurement were never stated but the orders were always filled.


The largest contingent of forced laborers, exceeding one million, was of Poles brought into Germany in September 1941. Zofia was one of these. She was enjoying an evening theatre performance when the curtain suddenly closed and it was announced that the audience would leave the building immediately. Everyone knew its significance. Those who tried to hide were ferreted out. At the exits were guarded trucks. Those who attempted escape were fired on. In the transfer from the trucks to the box cars, a hurried selection was made. Those obviously too old or too young were pushed aside. Zofia was young, pretty and healthy.

Due to the National Socialists' policy of making Germany "free of the Jewish yoke," Jews were not sent to work in the Reich but slaved for Germany's war effort in forced labor camps in the occupied countries. But as the demands for workmen became more urgent, some exceptions were made. For example, some Polish, French and Belgian Jews were deported to work in the coal mines of Upper Silesia.

23 Kulischer, op. cit., p. 124.

24 From the reports written by Marjorie Dickerman while working in the displaced persons camps in the American Zone of Germany for the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts in 1946-47. (March 1947 Report).
Although the German defeat at Stalingrad marked a turning point in World War II, the high mark of eight million foreign workers was not reached until 1944. This may be accounted for by the mass deportations from eastern countries where the retreating Germans were no longer interested in maintaining economic stability and by the release of Italian prisoners of war interned in Germany after the surrender of Italy in September 1943.

Table I presents the numbers of foreign workers employed in Germany at different times according to nationality and period.

The migrations of the people of German origin were planned to obtain manpower, to Germanize the Polish areas already incorporated into the Reich and lastly, to create assets abroad by liquidating the property of the transferred people. The migrants were to replace the Poles and Jews who had been previously expelled by the Hitler regime. Planned migrations were portrayed by the German propagandists as "a return to the Fatherland." But, in reality, they were important as a means of avoiding nationality conflicts in Italy.

---

### TABLE I

FOREIGN LABOR EMPLOYED IN GERMANY AT VARIOUS DATES
(from December 1939 to January 1943)
(in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Civilian Workers</th>
<th>War Prisoners</th>
<th>Civilian Workers</th>
<th>War Prisoners</th>
<th>Civilian Workers</th>
<th>War Prisoners</th>
<th>Civilian Workers</th>
<th>War Prisoners</th>
<th>Civilian Workers</th>
<th>War Prisoners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>1007.6</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>1150</td>
<td>1150</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>90-90</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>106.8</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>133</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>148.6</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>133</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>148.6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.S.R.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia, Bohemia-Moravia (Protectorate)</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>271.7</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>189.9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Civilian Workers</th>
<th>500</th>
<th>1100</th>
<th>2140</th>
<th>3500</th>
<th>4800</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employed War Prisoners</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>1750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPROXIMATE TOTAL FOREIGN LABOR EMPLOYED IN GERMANY

| 700 | 2200 | 3700 | 5000 | 6500 |

---

and Russia—countries whose friendship Germany needed.26

Treaties between Germany and the countries concerned provided for various transfer schemes. For instance, the Baltic transfer in January 1940 was legalized under the German-Balt Treaty 27 which provided for the movement of Estonians and Latvians of German origin; the Romanian transfer in September 1940 under the German-Soviet Treaty arranged for the movement of Germans from Bessarabia and North Bukovina. In some cases populations were to be exchanged and in others, the movement was unilateral. An exception to the treaty approach was in German occupied Poland where the migration of ethnic Germans in 1940 was based on a government order. 28

26 Eastern Poland was occupied by the Russians. The Baltic States and parts of Romania were also incorporated into the Soviet Union. Large German minorities had settled in all of these areas years ago. Unless these Germans were resettled, the Reich would have to either lose or defend their property rights. The Tyrolean in Italy were in a similar situation.


In spite of the care with which planned migrations were carried out, many who were repatriated were not "ethnic Germans" but somehow they acquired the necessary certificate of German origin and joined the departing Germans. Of these voluntary emigrants, undoubtedly some were wealthy families and professional people apprehensive of the economic and social consequences of a possible Russian occupation.

Unfortunately, the Balts\textsuperscript{30} seemed not to have adjusted to their new surroundings so, after the German conquest of their countries in 1941, they asked to be allowed to return to their homeland. The request was refused. In the summer of 1942, Germans from Lithuania were returned to that country. According to official Lithuanian sources, only the genuine Germans received permission to return; the pseudo-Germans were rejected.\textsuperscript{31}

In other nationality transfers, there were people like the Balts who apparently wanted a feeling of security that was not available in their own country. Many sincerely felt that security would be found in Germany so cleverly had the plans been presented. Germans themselves admitted that Ukrainians

\textsuperscript{30} Refers to Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians.

\textsuperscript{31} Kulischer, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 24.
were included with some of the settlers who moved to the Fatherland from Soviet occupied areas. Along with the Volhynian Germans came the "Dughollander" who was definitely stated to be "as regards the language utterly degermanized."

At the end of the war many nationals were in a predicament similar to Helga's whose native land, Lithuania, is now under a foreign power. Helga is living with her mother in a Kaserne, former permanent S.S. Barracks of the German Army, in Bavaria. Her father was a professor held in high esteem. Because of the pending Soviet occupation and the dread of restrictions under which he might find himself, he obtained the necessary certificates and took his family to Germany when the opportunity arose. He died a year later. Helga and her mother applied for permission to return to Lithuania but their false papers were refused. Now, for fear of being treated as German collaborators, they dare not return.

And so, Hitler's repatriation plan eventually fed into the displaced persons' camps.

Table II gives the countries from which the minorities were transferred, the number that was planned for transfer, the actual number transferred and the areas into which they settled.

---

32 Kulischer, op. cit., p. 25.

33 Taken from the reports written by Marjorie Bickerman. (November 1946 Report).
**TABLE II**

**PLANNED MIGRATIONS OF GERMAN MINORITIES FROM VARIOUS EUROPEAN COUNTRIES**

(1939-1941)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of origin</th>
<th>Number covered by the transfer scheme</th>
<th>Number transferred as reported in spring 1942</th>
<th>Main area of resettlement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia and Latvia</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>63,832</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(late comers)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>16,244</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volhynia</td>
<td></td>
<td>50,471</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galicia</td>
<td>164,000</td>
<td>134,267</td>
<td>Incorporated Polish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bialystok</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Provinces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Government</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Bukovina</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bessarabia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Bukovina</td>
<td>214,000</td>
<td>136,989</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dobruja</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Tyrol</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>72,000</td>
<td>North Tyrol (a few thousand to Carinthia and German-annexed Slovenia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ljubljana</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>13,500</td>
<td>German-annexed Slovenia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>423</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>Alsace-Lorraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>751,400</strong></td>
<td><strong>599,979</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Transfers of Germans from the Reich to newly conquered countries was a third program which added to the number of displaced people. Of the various transfer programs, this movement was the greatest single factor in bringing about the displaced persons problem as it exists today. It not only unsettled Germans in their own country but it uprooted natives of occupied areas. Before the Germans were transplanted, living quarters had to be made ready. By detailed and expertly conceived plans, the homes and livelihoods of the natives were turned over to the in-coming German colonists.  

The Poles were probably the greatest sufferers in the Führer's colonization plan. Among the regions selected, the Incorporated Polish Provinces of Warthegau, Danzig-West Prussia and Ciechanow were the main settlement areas. In these, not only was space made for the Reich Germans but also for the "repatriated" Germans. Expulsion and deportation of the Poles from these territories began in October 1939. The able-bodied

34 Karol Thaler, op. cit., p. 223.


36 Kulischer, op. cit., p. 48.
went to the Reich and the others to the General Government. 37 In the latter case, German authorities provided transportation but no provisions en route and abandoned the people upon their arrival. The majority literally became wards of charity overnight for in many instances they were awakened in the night and given twenty minutes to two hours to be ready to leave. 38 As the Poles became reconciled to German methods, they kept their vital necessities in a sack ready for immediate departure.

Table III shows the number of German immigrants from the Reich and the countries to which they migrated.

Flights of population from zones of military operations caused another large group of displaced persons. Thousands upon thousands of people shifted back and forth across Europe as armies approached. Many of these migrants went into other countries or to other parts of their own country. The invasion of Poland in September 1939 by Germany resulted in the first mass upheaval of civilian population in World War II. Bewilderment and confusion prevailed. People from western Poland and

37 German-occupied Poland not incorporated into the Reich eventually became the settlement area for Poles from the Incorporated Provinces and for the Jews from German-controlled Europe. 38 Thaler, op. cit., p. 223.
### TABLE III

**MIGRATIONS OF REICH-GERMANS TO GERMAN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country or region</th>
<th>Number of German immigrants from the Reich</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alsace-Lorraine</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other parts of France</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Norway</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bohemia-Moravia</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incorporated Polish Provinces</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Government</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other German-occupied Eastern territories</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**                                               **2,230,000**

---

of the Germans from the Baltic States in the summer of 1944.

In the initial German demand for manpower at home, in the initialchester to move more troops with the army and others were evacuated and moved through an area. Navy personnel were evacuated and removed to

enemy would have no means of substantiation as to the area. The land was laid waste so that the

area of many thousands. The area of many thousands of the area, necessitated the re-

area. Some evacuees were carried along with the retreating armies.

area of the evacuation of their families. By the German

many of the territories' skilled workers and farms were well for the evacuation. Few persons were moved the territories were not because overpopulated and unable to provide food and shelter was taken in countries where impossible so that in area would

material that from falling into the hands of the enemy. Care

material and removed from areas in an attempt to save men and material

summer of 1944, theKristianstad evacuated area of population

invaded by the Russians of the territory and proceeded to the

salvage some in support of on-going counterattack. 39

in some instances evacuated and concentrate to

eastern front where挲s were placed to destroy counterforces.

the Baltic corridor opened into territory otherwise occupied into
pressure was exerted to get the Balts to go voluntarily to Germany. If they could not be interested, they were often coerced. Among the most anxious ones to move were the active collaborationists and those who had fought with the German army. Some reached Germany but many were stranded in Poland. The German retreat from the Soviet Union also had its willing followers. They were the collaborationists, anti-Bolsheviks and Ukrainian separatists who had sought German help in obtaining national independence.

On the whole, in these flights of populations from combat zones, the traitors were few; the majority were innocent people who were obliged or driven by fear to leave their homeland.

The people in the displaced persons' camps in Germany today are the residue of these four major population movements.

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41 Tauscher, op. cit., p. 5.
CHAPTER II

MANAGEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

I. UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION (UNRRA)

Before hostilities ceased in World War II, it was clear that as a result of the various migrations there would be millions of persons without homes or means of support. Unless some program was initiated to care for such people, they might easily become a serious obstacle to world recovery. On June 10, 1943, the United States Department of State placed before forty-three governments a draft agreement for the creation of an international relief agency to be concerned with the civilian relief problems in war areas. This agency was to be named the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the first agency of its kind in world history.  

One of the recommendations made at the first meeting of the UNRRA Council in November 1943 was that the Director-

---

1 Herbert H. Lehman, "Relief and Rehabilitation," Foreign Policy Reports, 19:102-3, July 15, 1943.
General discuss and plan with member governments\(^2\) for "administration of orderly and effective measures for the return to their homes of prisoners, exiles and other displaced persons."

Furthermore,

the Director General should establish the earliest possible contact with the military authorities of the United Nations with a view to concerting plans for dealing in a uniform and closely coordinated manner with any large groups of displaced persons which may be found in any liberated or occupied territory on the entry of the forces of the United Nations.\(^3\)

Each of the member governments participated in UNRRA's policy-making council. The Council met six times during the life of UNRRA. A Central Committee composed of the representatives of nine governments made emergency decisions between

\(^2\) The member governments were: Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Columbia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippine Commonwealth, Poland, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Russia, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

\(^3\) UNRRA Council Resolution No. 10.

\(^4\) Twice at Atlantic City, New Jersey and once each at Washington, D. C.; Montreal, Canada; London, England and Geneva, Switzerland.
Council sessions. The membership of the Central Committee was as follows: five of the principal supplying countries—The United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and Brazil; two of the invaded countries—the Soviet Union and France neither of which asked for aid though two of the most devastated Soviet republics did; and two of the relief recipients—China and Yugoslavia. The Central Committee met at Washington UNRRA Headquarters on call of the chairman. 5

The Director General with staff assistants administered the UNRRA program. In each country where UNRRA operated, their program was designated a Mission and a chief of mission was appointed by the Director General. The displaced persons program in Germany was administered through camps and assembly centers. UNRRA’s staff was both multi-national and multi-lingual. At its peak it totaled over 12,000, people exclusive of local employees, representing forty nations.


6 In the life of UNRRA there were three Director Generals, all Americans.

7 UNRRA, _op. cit._, p. 7.
...
Although it was decided early that the care and repatriation of the displaced population should be a subordinate and not a main function of UNRRA, as early as July 1944, specialists under UNRRA's supervision were attached to Supreme Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces as liaison with the military authorities. SHAPE and UNRRA entered into an agreement in November 1944, in which UNRRA was to provide skilled personnel to administer displaced persons' relief. These UNRRA personnel operated under the direction of the military and relieved the demands on the armed forces. The SHAPE agreement remained in effect until July 1945 when SHAPE was dissolved and its displaced persons responsibilities were temporarily turned over to a Combined Displaced Persons' Executive.

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11 Including doctors, nurses, welfare and supply personnel, transport and other administrative officers.

12 Referred to as SHAPE in this thesis.


14 UNRRA, UNRRA at Work No. 8, op. cit., p. 9.
By this time, conditions were becoming more stabilized in western Germany. UNRRA was gradually building its organization to the place where it could assume direct responsibility for the work in the displaced persons' camps. By February 1946, the German Zone Agreements were signed between UNRRA and the military. Under these, UNRRA assumed full responsibility of running the assembly centers, of carrying out the preparations for repatriating the displaced persons from these centers and of operating an Enquiry and Tracing Bureau. The military authorities agreed to continue providing transport facilities and to furnish shelter, food and other basic supplies. But for a number of reasons, UNRRA did not meet with the approval of its supporting governments, particularly of its chief donor, the United States, so that support was withdrawn and UNRRA's displaced persons' operations were concluded on June 30, 1947.

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15 British Zone Agreement signed November 27, 1945.
French Zone Agreement signed February 18, 1946.
American Zone Agreement signed February 19, 1946.
II. INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES

(IOCR)\textsuperscript{16}

In 1938, at the suggestion of the late President Roosevelt, a conference was called in Avian, France, to discuss and devise plans to help refugees from Germany.\textsuperscript{17} As a result, thirty-two nations took part in the formation of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. It had a two-fold function—to replace the chaotic conditions of exodus from Germany by conditions of orderly emigration, and to seek to develop opportunities for settlement in other parts of the world.\textsuperscript{18}

The headquarters of the Committee were established in London. A member of the British Cabinet, Lord Winterton, was designated as its chairman and an American, Mr. Robert Pall, as director. The financial support for its operations was given equally by the United States and the United Kingdom while its administrative budget was supported by a varying

\textsuperscript{16} In this thesis referred to as IOCR.

\textsuperscript{17} "Evian Conference," \textit{Catholic World}, 147:1618, August 1938.

list of governments numbering as high as thirty-six at one time.

Prior to the declaration of war, France, the Netherlands, Denmark and Switzerland provided temporary refuge for people fleeing from Germany and German satellite countries. Plans were being made to find permanent homes for these people when World War II broke out. Action programs of the ICOR were suspended at that time.

In July of 1946 it's post-war plans for resettling the stateless were expanded to include the resettlement of persons who were not strictly stateless but whose return to their homelands would be risky for political reasons. In anticipation that INO would take over its functions, this organization was liquidated on June 30, 1947.


20 David H. Popper, "International Aid to German Refugees," Foreign Policy Reports, 14:194, November 1, 1938.

21 Report of a Sub-Special Committee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, op. cit., p. 13.
III. PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION (PCIRO)\textsuperscript{22}

The General Assembly of the United Nations in February 1946 recognized the urgency and the international character of the refugee and the displaced persons problem. In a resolution, the General Assembly referred the problem to the Economic and Social Council for examination. After a thorough investigation, the Council drafted a constitution for an International Refugee Organization. The constitution was approved by the General Assembly on December 15, 1945.\textsuperscript{23}

At this same time sanction was given for the formation of a Preparatory Commission for advance planning until IRO could be organized. This interim agency which was known as PCIRO became effective on the accession of eight governments. Any government subscribing to the IRO Constitution was entitled to send a representative to this Commission regardless of whether it had completed ratification. PCIRO, as a council of representatives from the member governments, formulated the

\textsuperscript{22} In this thesis referred to as PCIRO.

\textsuperscript{23} United Nations General Assembly, 4/284, \textit{op. cit.}, Annex III.
basic policies governing IRO. Although PCIRO was set up only as a planning body, it was thrust into action as an operating agency on July 1, 1947, when it assumed the functions of UNRRA and IOCAs.

IV. INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION (IRO)

IRO was formally established as a fully operative specialized agency of the United Nations on August 30, 1948. According to the United Nations Charter, Chapter XI, Article 57:

1. The various specialized agencies, established by intergovernmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.


26 United Nations Charter, Chapter I, Article 63:

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

2. It may coordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendation to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations.
States and Territories: Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia, and the Australian Capital Territory.

The asterisks denote committees which have addressed the IHO Constitution.

The material states of the operational, playing role, only about few operational changes at no important effects on the existence. Although formal establishment of IHO produced were carried on by IHO from July 2, 1947 until IHO came into maintenance, reorganization and re-establishment of displaced persons the major operational activities of IHO, including care.

unconditional迹象.

Constitutional demand was the last of the necessary fifteen.

IHO's operational budget, had unconditional ratified the constitutional constitutional money to seventy-five percent of being until fifteen members of the United Nations, whose General Assembly of the United Nations, it could not come into although the constitutional had been approved previously to the above specified references.

2. Such references the brought into relationships.
voluntary advances against contributions by its members were received but now IRO can require each member nation to pay its contribution in order to retain its vote in the General Council of IRO. Accordingly, the Council, basing its determinations on the resettlement of 800,000 persons by June 30, 1950, adopted a total budget of $309,636,270.²⁹

At the first meeting of the General Council of IRO³⁰ in Geneva on September 13, 1948, Mr. William Tuck, an American, was elected the Director General by the member nations. The Executive Committee was appointed by the General Council. It consists of representatives of Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, France, Norway, United States, United Kingdom, and Venezuela and is under the chairmanship of M. Jean Desy, delegate of Canada and the Canadian Ambassador to Italy.

The General Council is the ultimate policy-making body of IRO. Each member nation is permitted one representative and alternates and advisors as may seem necessary. During the first three years of the Organization, the General Council is to convene in regular session not less than twice a year and after that not less than once a year. The sessions are called

²⁹ IRO, News Digest No. 16, op. cit., p. 2.
³⁰ Ibid., pp. 1-3.
by the Executive Committee. Special sessions may be convened whenever the Executive Committee deems it necessary, and within thirty days after a request for a special session is received by the Director General from one-third of the members of the Council.

The Executive Committee is responsible for implementation of policy decisions made by the Council and, between sessions of the Council, makes emergency policy decisions to be passed on to the Director General for his guidance. Emergency decisions of the Committee are subject to reconsideration by the Council. This Committee is made up of representatives of nine member nations of IRO elected by the General Council for two year terms. The Committee meets, normally, twice a month at the call of the Chairman or whenever any representative of a member of the Committee shall request the convening of a meeting. The Executive Committee has the prerogative of inspecting IRO camps and assembly centers and, upon completion of such inspections, may give such instructions to the Director General as are deemed necessary.  


32 Ibid., Article 7.
Although IRO is currently concerned with the care and maintenance of the displaced persons now living in camps, its primary objective is to resettle these people where they can be self-sustaining and content. As a matter of policy, IRO is encouraging the displaced persons to return to the country of their origin. But the majority of the displaced persons in Germany now refuse to go back because of well-founded fears of persecution. Perhaps an excerpt of Hermine's letter of August 1946, written in the American Zone of Germany can best portray such anxiety:

Here in Europa, the situation is very hard, but we hope that perhaps the ignorance can't be long time. Once more it must be clear, and I have anxious, that with our Russian 'friends' cannot be some peaceful agreement because we know it means communism when he starts to govern. Where one has not felt it by herself one cannot understand. Before occupation of our country, Latvia, all Latvians were told that better Russian occupation than German but after one year, when Russians left our Latvia what have we seen? In Latvia was no one family which had not lost one or more dependents or relatives or whole family was deported to Siberia or they were killed and why—only that they could not be like communists. I could tell you different stories about what I have personally seen and outlived but that can be for you perhaps tedious.

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34 Letter received by Marjorie Dickerman.
The main job with which UNO is now faced is that of resettling the displaced persons in foreign countries. It has made some progress since it was established in August 1948, but a tremendous task remains to be done if UNO is to complete its assignment by June 1950, the date its budget terminates. There are still 800,000 displaced persons to be taken care of by UNO.
CHAPTER III

TREATMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Men, women and children,—bewildered, hungry and hopelessly weary,—were trudging the highways and crowding the streets already filled with debris from air raids even before V-E day. The great majority of these people wanted to go home. However, some semblance of order had to be established before this moving mass could be offered assistance. Allied military personnel and UNRRA spearhead teams were assigned the task. Any accommodations immediately available were used for assembly centers and transit camps. Overcrowding was inescapable. The problems of sanitation, water and food supplies were overwhelming. But gradually minimum requirements were met and repatriation was under way.

The dispersion of the displaced persons has been slow, much slower than anticipated. Meanwhile efforts have been made to care for them in camps, to assist them in repatriation, to place them in the German economy and lastly, to resettle them in other countries.

1 UNRRA, UNRRA at Work, No. 3, op. cit., p. 12.
I. CAMPS

Camps were established as the first step in caring for these displaced people. The physical aspects of the hurriedly established camps varied as much as the character of the populations sheltered by them.

The following 'on the spot' accounts and Tables IV, V and VI will bear this out.

"Driving north of Munich we soon came on S. S. Kaserne. It had been one of Hitler's prize Storm Trooper camps but now housed around 8,000 displaced persons of Ukrainian, Latvian and Lithuanian origin and Stateless, primarily, plus a small group of Estonians.

Had we passed the camp for the first time at night, we might have thought it to be a huge apartment house built around a courtyard but we first passed it in the daytime so we were not so disillusioned. The broken window panes loosely held bits of rags to keep out the winter wind. The grayish-green camouflage of the outside walls was accentuated by the naked-underwear which had been exposed by shrapnel. A D.P.\(^2\) policeman, dressed in a G.I. helmet, a long jacket made from the

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\(^2\) The accounts are taken from reports written by Marjorie Dickerman.

\(^3\) Commonly used to signify a displaced person.
### Table IV

NATIONALITY BREAKDOWN BY AGE AND SEX OF DISPLACED PERSONS IN UNRRA CENTERS IN THE UNITED STATES ZONE¹

(Figures as at 8 May 1946)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Males 10-17</th>
<th>Males 18</th>
<th>Females 10-17</th>
<th>Females 18</th>
<th>0-1</th>
<th>1-5</th>
<th>6-9</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estonian</td>
<td>734</td>
<td>5,183</td>
<td>696</td>
<td>7,003</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>1,166</td>
<td>769</td>
<td>15,813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German Jews</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1,163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungarian</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungarian Jews</td>
<td>479</td>
<td>4,514</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>1,172</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>3,721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jews (nationality unknown)</td>
<td>1,196</td>
<td>9,487</td>
<td>843</td>
<td>6,355</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>18,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvian</td>
<td>1,978</td>
<td>11,813</td>
<td>1,991</td>
<td>18,084</td>
<td>709</td>
<td>3,370</td>
<td>2,577</td>
<td>43,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuanian</td>
<td>1,289</td>
<td>12,532</td>
<td>1,323</td>
<td>8,491</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>2,237</td>
<td>1,468</td>
<td>27,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polish</td>
<td>4,956</td>
<td>75,350</td>
<td>1,644</td>
<td>58,327</td>
<td>7,337</td>
<td>9,058</td>
<td>5,354</td>
<td>165,216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polish Jews</td>
<td>974</td>
<td>10,641</td>
<td>783</td>
<td>7,198</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>20,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>2,859</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>1,753</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>5,569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkish</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>963</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1,376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>4,205</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>1,985</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>7,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown and undetermined citizenship</td>
<td>1,138</td>
<td>17,761</td>
<td>1,129</td>
<td>11,506</td>
<td>955</td>
<td>1,762</td>
<td>1,282</td>
<td>35,536</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Totals: 13,437 158,007 12,787 123,892 10,880 19,269 12,901 351,173

* These totals include the nationality groups of less than 500 which have not been listed.

TABLE V

NATIONALITY BREAKDOWN BY AGE AND SEX OF DISPLACED PERSONS
IN UNRRA CENTERS IN THE FRENCH ZONE
(Figures as at 27 April 1946)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Not broken down</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Children 6-14</th>
<th>Children under 6</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austrian</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>564</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>1,419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonian</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungarian</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>1,255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvian</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>689</td>
<td>936</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>2,279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuanian</td>
<td>737</td>
<td>875</td>
<td>661</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>2,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polish</td>
<td>3,667</td>
<td>18,303</td>
<td>12,476</td>
<td>1,743</td>
<td>2,767</td>
<td>38,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romanian</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslav</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown and undetermined citizenship</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>1,091</td>
<td>933</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>2,574</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Totals* | 5,539 | 23,620 | 17,636 | 2,925 | 4,023 | 53,743 |

* These totals include the nationality groups of less than 500 which have not been listed.

### TABLE VI

**NATIONALITY BREAKDOWN BY AGE AND SEX OF DISPLACED PERSONS IN UNRRA CENTERS IN THE BRITISH ZONE**

*(Figures as at 27 April 1946)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>0-2</th>
<th>2-6</th>
<th>6-14</th>
<th>14-18 Male</th>
<th>14-18 Female</th>
<th>18-45 Male</th>
<th>18-45 Female</th>
<th>45 Male</th>
<th>45 Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazilian</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>1,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonian</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>897</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>3,290</td>
<td>4,096</td>
<td>593</td>
<td>1,187</td>
<td>11,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungarian</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>1,102</td>
<td>1,138</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>2,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvian</td>
<td>866</td>
<td>2,352</td>
<td>3,261</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>778</td>
<td>21,032</td>
<td>10,828</td>
<td>2,803</td>
<td>3,123</td>
<td>46,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuanian</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>1,516</td>
<td>2,295</td>
<td>609</td>
<td>673</td>
<td>8,680</td>
<td>5,239</td>
<td>1,718</td>
<td>1,608</td>
<td>22,977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polish</td>
<td>13,423</td>
<td>7,763</td>
<td>12,843</td>
<td>6,261</td>
<td>7,059</td>
<td>103,595</td>
<td>61,491</td>
<td>13,519</td>
<td>10,588</td>
<td>237,547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romanian</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1,697</td>
<td>1,117</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>3,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslav</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>4,783</td>
<td>1,486</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>8,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown and undetermined citizenship</td>
<td>912</td>
<td>804</td>
<td>1,136</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>5,946</td>
<td>3,745</td>
<td>1,479</td>
<td>856</td>
<td>15,504</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Totals**

| | 16,834 | 13,674 | 21,464 | 8,607 | 7,549 | 152,205 | 93,883 | 21,212 | 18,457 | 353,885 |

* These totals include the nationality groups of less than 500 which have not been listed.

rabbit fur rugs used by the German motorized corps and non-descript boots, stood at the entrance to the court to raise the large wooden bars for those who presented official papers for entrance. The once smart parade ground for the high stepping troopers was a water soaked area with a few trees stretching their seramy limbs along the cement walks connecting the buildings. The field house within the enclosure, now being used to house UNRRA trucks and supplies, helped us to realize what a complete and up to date training center it had once been.

Inside were large, dark corridors which in their prime would have rivaled those of the Pentagon even in length—one stretched for six-tenths of a mile. Windows here had been boarded up for the panes had been removed to the living quarters. A flashlight kept us from slipping on the icy stairs where rain had come through the damaged walls. Toilet and bath facilities were dilapidated. Much of the plumbing was "kaput" and the floors were covered with ice. Lucky was the family unit which had an eight by ten foot room to itself. In the more spacious fifteen by twenty foot rooms, three and four families were separated by ragged blankets or patched curtains. Room furnishings were makeshift. Every room had its tiers of sleeping bunks made habitable by the efficiency of DDT. Every conceivable contraption was seen substituting
for stoves. For chimneys, pipes were propped through broken windows. A brightly embroidered handkerchief or a gay child’s drawing occasionally lightened the drabness.

Schleissheim was really deep in the mud of Europe. The one story buildings south of the super, practically undamaged airfield had been barracks for the mighty Luftwaffe. Beautiful Norway pine surrounded and protected the camp. The buildings had not been damaged and living conditions were good in comparison to other camps. Although there were over 5,000 people here, there was only one family per room. The bath and toilet facilities were in separate buildings and hot water was available three times a week for bathing. However, this meant a bath once in fifteen days per person and on schedule.

Two-thirds of the population were of Russian stock. The older folk had escaped into Bulgaria after World War I and the younger were their offspring. There were a few Kalmuks. The other third was Ukrainian. All of them had been brought to Germany as slave labor. The two nationalities were separated by a muddy thoroughfare which was designated as the dividing line for there was intense hatred between them.

Northeast of Neiden and three miles from the Czech border is Flossenburg. It was built and first used in 1936 for political prisoners of the Reich. As time went on forced laborers from other countries were interned there and later
court's hunting castle, at Ragusa, in the Herrenberger House, and for concentration the homestead's altars. Here erected a

other types of establishments were used as centers

ex-labor camp interns keep safe.

most impressive. In such a setting, we wondered how these

interventions of offre surrounding the homestead's altars. Were

a which sometime above the door was written "directions".

the wall in the back of the camp's main building within

the shots of the striking scenes were optional. The high treason

the reflection on the camp. The battened wall much stopped

posts from which prisoners were hung who did not conform to

the compound, hooks still remained on the semplicity short

drilled off many of the high supporting poles which surrounded

although the barbed wire was no longer chained, it still

through a converted concentration camp were something of a shock.

for whom personal. With that attention, our feet trip

parson's background. Only two of these colleges remained open

the wall overlooking the camp which harbored 8,500 poles of

woodsheds. Former German officers' private college covered

the surrounding country is beautiful with rolling

Jugoslavia.

camp during the war. The greatest numbers were poles and

three thousand people of different nationalities died in the

prestige of war to work in the nearby Great Plant. Seventy-

ll
housing development, at Marktredwitz a portion of the village, in fact, any place that could be made habitable for large groups of people was converted into a camp."

The camps differed in outward appearance and in population composition but they were all operated much the same way and offered limited opportunities for work and recreation. Their programs were modified somewhat by the cultural patterns of the people concerned. Once a camp was established, all efforts were concentrated toward making the establishment a going organization with all taking part in the life of the camp community.

Self-government was part of the camp plan.⁵ The typical arrangement was to form committees for general camp management as well as for specific activities. The committees operated subject to the advice and ultimate control of UNRRA and later PCIMO. Leadership from within the group was encouraged. As soon as it seemed advisable, more and more responsibility was put upon the group until the displaced persons elected, by

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⁴ UNRRA, UNRRA at Work No. 8, op. cit., pp. 13-15.


secret ballot, the camp governing body, generally referred to as the camp council. The council consisted of representatives from the functional committees of the camp such as the committees for security, health and sanitation, recreation, and food distribution. Usually the council appointed a camp leader who, acting as an administrator with his assistants, was responsible to the various functional committees. In some instances, the camp leader as well as the council was elected by direct popular vote. The terms of office were for one year or less.

Although there was considerable freedom in the self-government of the camps, UNRRA and PCIRO had the responsibility for the actual administration of the camps as well as the supervision and the overall control. On June 15, 1945, PCIRO issued Provisional Order No. 74 which defined the policies and procedures for the establishment of community self-administration by displaced persons and of working relationships between the Organisation and National Groups of Displaced Persons. The order became operative immediately upon receipt in all the field offices of PCIRO. The aims of the order were to place full responsibility on displaced persons for running their own affairs

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7 Report of a Sub-Special Committee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, op. cit., p. 36.
and operating their own camps, to standardize as far as practicable the structure and system of community self-administration within each area of operation and to establish formal operating relationships at the field level between PCIRO and national groups at the request of the latter.

The order stated that:

PCIRO does not however abrogate the responsibility which it has to the Preparatory Commission and the General Council for the welfare of displaced persons and refugees and for the control of property and funds. In all phases of self-administration therefore, PCIRO must continue to exercise the right and duty of supervision and overall control.

Freedom of speech and of the press was also stressed in the camp programs. The displaced persons were encouraged to publish their own newspapers and magazines. Such publications were under basic restrictions related to the maintenance of military security and interests of Allied Military Government. Permission had to be obtained from the military by the publishers prior to publication.

Table VII shows the numbers of displaced persons' publications and the languages in which they are printed.

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9 Report of a Sub-Special Committee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, op. cit., p. 37.
TABLE VII

PUBLICATIONS IN THE DISPLACED PERSONS' CAMPS IN GERMANY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Newspapers</th>
<th>Magazines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estonian</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavian</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalsuk</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvian</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuanian</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukranian</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polish</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multilingual</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total  26      31

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There were many teachers and university professors within the ranks who welcomed opportunities to teach again so that practically all of the camps had elementary schools and the larger ones had secondary schools. At first, there were no text books so the teachers conducted training courses without references. Any remnant of an applicable book was read by one to the others as they copied down the text on precious paper furnished by voluntary agencies. Later, through a printing program, a supply of school books was obtained. The text of the books was approved by the national governments concerned. Technical and vocational courses were conducted in most camps. Several German universities were opened to displaced persons but many more applied than could be accommodated.

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9 Department of State, op. cit., p. 19.

10 Stueben, op. cit., p. 363.

11 UNRRA, UNRRA at Work No. 8, op. cit., p. 19.
detected youths

suicidal, it is just another factor causing frustration among
community, since these organizations can be recognized. In the
least when these people are either reported or restructured in
persons' ritual to save their in fight. The problem after drastic
and the international peace charted permitted one detected
in to send damages to the international department in France in
The detected person's boy scout troops were permitted
are part of a world-wide brother and sisterhood.

were deeply shocked in their thinking that these civilians
very drastically to the young people and their leaders, for it
occupied community received a recognized government. This was
For world associations manifested because they were in an
troops in the case, the troops were not considered or
society and their leaders sent representatives to visit the
detected persons home country. Among those born the boy
movement engaged to world organizations then operated in
these were only two, the boy scouts and the girl guides. In
asserts has many youth organizations but in these cases there
Education and youth associations needed to go together.
Some of the finest instrumental and vocal concerts in the world could be heard in the assembly halls of the displaced persons' camps. One of the most popular dance bands in Germany was in the displaced persons' camp at Wildflecken. Its members were survivors of Buchenwald. The magicians and the acrobats did their part in the field of entertainment too and there was full participation in the song and dance festivals.

Almost every center had its sewing room and machine, carpentry, woodworking and cobbler's shops. Aside from producing badly needed goods, these offered vocational training. One day I visited a sewing room. An old coat was being ripped apart and the threads carefully put aside to be used in sewing the garment wrong side out. Felt bally bands which had been used in the German army were dyed with natural dyes and were being made into attractive women's hats. The good parts of worn garments were being cut for children's clothes. Scraps that had any warmth were being made into blankets by sewing them together with bits of yarn ripped from overly worn sweaters. Other pieces of yarn were being made into multicolored mittens.

13 UNRRA, UNRRA at Work No. 8, op. cit., p. 14.
with beautiful national designs. Similar salvage operations could be seen in any of the shops and workrooms.

Religious holidays were faithfully kept. In fact, when one was working with these people, it seemed as if every day was such a day. The many holidays for each nationality when added together made an imposing list for the year. Chapels were erected or converted from other buildings and altars were improvised and decorated with the best of the products from the workshops.

With the establishment of the camps, workers were needed to help in operational phases. Many displaced persons turned willing hands toward making the centers livable, others presented their qualifications as doctors and nurses and helped set up and operate hospitals and medical and dental clinics, others served as teachers, clerical help, kitchen workers, drivers, interpreters, guards and policemen. For some, work was humiliating after the severe labor of the Nazi camps from which they had suddenly been released. In a few cases there was a long period of readjustment.

15 Department of State, The Displaced-Persons Problem, op. cit., p. 19.

16 Report of a Sub-Special Committee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, op. cit., p. 35.
In setting up and running such communities, there were not enough full-time jobs to go around nor could any vital or continuing jobs be recognised and assigned which might hinder repatriation. However, it was early realised that these people did need to be constructively busy if any kind of contentment was to be manifested in the camps. UNRRA undertook to develop a short-term program of vocational training and employment. Training courses were offered as preparation for repatriation and were planned to last not more than sixty days. Immediate employment was given by the military authorities, by UNRRA and in the German civilian economy on projects approved by the army. These same policies prevailed under IRO as far as practicable.

Table VIII points out the numbers of displaced persons employed and the numbers taking vocational training in the American Zone.

Those working for the military or in the German civilian economy were paid from the burgemeister’s payroll in Marks. For services in the United States Army for a forty-eight hour

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17 UNRRA, UNRRA at Work No. 8, op. cit., pp. 17-18.
18 Stuchen, op. cit., p. 365.
# TABLE VIII

EMPLOYMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS BETWEEN SIXTEEN AND SIXTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE IN THE AMERICAN ZONE¹

(as of July 1947)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Number in camps</th>
<th>Number of employables</th>
<th>Number of unemployed</th>
<th>Number of employed</th>
<th>Number taking vocational training</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>155,262</td>
<td>81,158</td>
<td>33,234</td>
<td>35,289</td>
<td>5,581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>230,250</td>
<td>123,214</td>
<td>11,163</td>
<td>87,750</td>
<td>8,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>385,512</td>
<td>204,372</td>
<td>44,397</td>
<td>123,039</td>
<td>13,704</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, the army allowed a displaced person one meal a day as was allowed a German civilian employee. Only those living near military installations could accept army work for a displaced person had no German ration card and could not live on one meal a day of the caliber provided by the army for such employees.

In the early days when there was nothing to be bought in the German markets, amenity supplies were more valued than foreign currency. So UNRRA reimbursed its Class II employees with increased food rations of certain types, special clothing allocations, better living quarters and certificates of efficiency. Those displaced persons employed by IRO received, in addition to board, lodging and PX privileges, a monthly wage of eight to ten dollars.

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19 One hundred Marks was equivalent to one American dollar.

20 Class I employee was internationally recruited. Class II employee was a displaced person.

21 UNRRA, UNRRA at Work No. 3, op. cit., p. 16.

22 Part was paid in scrip and part in Marks.
The various workshops in the camps were not only places to keep people constructively occupied and to give vocational training, they also became sources of revenue for the workers. The chief customers were the eager wives of the American personnel and Class I employees. The Estonian camp at Amberg had a leather shop where beautiful tooling was done and a glove maker for the former nobility of Europe would make milady a pair of fine gloves providing the client furnished the leather. The price—cigarettes, chocolate bars, soap or coffee in varying amounts. The Mark would buy little but the commodities were good to barter with on the German market. Furthermore, displaced persons were denied the right to hold United States currency or occupation scrip except in so far as they were paid for their services as Class II employees. 23

At the Ukrainian camp in Weiden an expertly handmade luncheon set could be had for the following: the linen for one and half packages of cigarettes, the handwork for five packages and the embroidery thread for three hundred Marks. In a Lithuanian camp near Hemmington, knitting with the most intricate of designs was made to order if the yarn was provided by the

23 Report of a Sub-Special Committee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, op. cit., p. 144.
buyer. Here as in the Ukrainian camp, one woman was in charge of handling the orders and distributing the work to the knitters in their living quarters. Almost every camp excelled in one or more crafts and there was great pride in the products turned out. From the standpoint of the morale of the individuals it was important to have a market for their goods.

Table IX indicates the occupational abilities of the displaced persons in the American Zone of Germany.

Providing adequate food rations for the camps has been a difficult problem. During UNRRA, the food ration was maintained between 1800 and 2000 calories per day per person with 200 calories extra a day for Jews. IRO reduced the ration to 1550 calories because of the limited budget on which it had to operate. However, as soon as a person shows symptoms of malnutrition, as skin eruptions, he is given an extra caloric allowance until it clears up. By rotating extra rations all of the camp people are kept in a fairly healthy condition according to Dr. L. Coigny, IRO's chief health officer.

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24 Typical food for a day in a displaced persons camp was: coffee and dry bread for breakfast, macaroni floating in hot canned tomatoes, dry bread, half a canned pear swimming in watered syrup and coffee for dinner, dry bread and tea for supper.

25 Department of State, op. cit., p. 15.

26 PCIRO, Provisional Order No. 61, op. cit., p. 2.
# TABLE II

**OCCUPATIONAL SKILLS OF DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE AMERICAN ZONE OF GERMANY**

(May 1947)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Job titles</th>
<th>Number of men</th>
<th>Number of women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrative, clerical and commercial</td>
<td>10,393</td>
<td>9,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining, chemical and processing</td>
<td>4,443</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction and maintenance</td>
<td>5,944</td>
<td>343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, forestry, dairy and food processing</td>
<td>13,947</td>
<td>8,279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Sanitation</td>
<td>2,007</td>
<td>4,978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications, transportation and supply</td>
<td>9,391</td>
<td>942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special services</td>
<td>22,811</td>
<td>25,342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional and arts (other than health and sanitation)</td>
<td>9,467</td>
<td>7,307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal trades</td>
<td>1,915</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous processing</td>
<td>3,947</td>
<td>2,664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>12,585</td>
<td>12,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>95,050</strong></td>
<td><strong>71,883</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

But, in spite of the many communal camp activities, of the efforts to keep the people gainfully occupied and of the attempts to care for their health and to meet their food requirements, the spark that keeps a community wholesome is missing—the privilege of earning one's own living.

II. GERMAN ECONOMY

A basic and most challenging problem in administering the displaced persons program is that of deciding who is and who is not entitled to assistance. For those who are not entitled, the alternatives are to return to one's native country or eke out an existence from the German economy. Some displaced persons, by choice, prefer the German economy to life in the displaced persons' camps or repatriation. Between two and three hundred thousand displaced persons are estimated to be living on the German economy. A large proportion of these people are believed to be eligible for United Nations assistance and care but having found satisfactory employment and living conditions they desire to live on their own. 27

27 Department of State, op. cit., p. 17.
All displaced persons were screened to determine their eligibility for assistance and to locate individuals whom the military might consider a security threat. The military authorities were responsible for identifying and removing the ineligibles from the camps and UNRRA acted in an advisory and informative capacity. Persons of any nationality who had collaborated with the enemy or committed crimes against the interests or nationals of the United Nations were specifically excluded. Screening operations caused much apprehension among the displaced persons for they frequently questioned the fairness of the procedure and the competence of the interviewers.

With the advent of IBO, the categorical determination of eligibility of displaced persons for inter-national organization care used by the League of Nations, ICRC and UNRRA was abandoned. Mandates of these inter-governmental bodies evolved legal definitions of categories in regard to refugees, viz., Hansen refugees, persecutees and the like. Eligibility was determined by whether or not the applicant came within the terms of the definition. Under the new arrangement, the

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29 PCIMO, Provisional Order No. 42, op. cit., p. 1.
30 Ibid., pp. 1-5.
Part I - Section 4 (p) and (q) and (r)

If any matters contained in the 42nd Amendment of the Constitution of India, as read by Article 370, become
unnecessary, or the protection of persons, or the protection
becomes unnecessary, or the protection of persons, or the protection

20°00′

2°00′

of the number of persons involved in
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the new procedure has
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been transferred to the German economy and have the right of
been transferred to the German economy and have the right of

Geneva Hearings. Those who are designated nationals are
Geneva Hearings. Those who are designated nationals are

the international have the right to appeal to the Review Board or
decision of the international is that of the designated officer and

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acceptance of the proposals of the Organization for Resettling
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affiliates and SS personnel. As an illustration on beginning our work in one of the southern Bavarian camps, we were introduced to Mrs. A. who served as our interpreter and general aid. She was an exceptionally charming person and very interesting. She had spent several years traveling and at one time had been connected with our organization. Not only was she an expert linguist but she knew how to work with people. It was through much of her untiring efforts and ability that the young people of this camp had such a fine recreational and educational program. A few weeks after our departure from the camp, we learned that a small but incriminating SS tattoo was discovered on her arm pit. It led to an extensive investigation by the screening team and she was removed from the camp.

III. REPATRIATION

Since the displaced persons problem came into existence, voluntary repatriation has been urged. The feeling among those working with these people has been that any displaced

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33 Taken from the reports written by Marjorie Dickerman. (October 1946 Report).

34 UNRRA, UNRRA at Work No. 8, op. cit., p. 24.
person, not in conflict with his government, would be better off working on his own soil for the rehabilitation of his homeland than he would be in a displaced persons' camp where his potentialities daily diminish.

More than five million displaced persons returned to their native land during the five months following V-E day. Three hundred thousand were repatriated in the next five months but from then on the number steadily decreased. Many factors have handicapped repatriation; the following have been the most influential: the releasing of adverse propaganda by public information sources outside of Germany; the failure of national governments to make authoritative statements regarding conditions in the homelands and what assistance would be provided the displaced person upon his return; and the uncertainty as to the ultimate disposition of the displaced persons problem.

Official information from governments regarding conditions in the homelands was ardently encouraged. Personal contacts between camp inmates and former inmates have been arranged, either by having representative repatriates return to their

camps to answer questions or by sending delegations of displaced persons to their countries of origin to bring back information to the camps. Personal letters between the camp inhabitants and their friends and relatives in the home countries have been somewhat helpful. However, there has been a tendency for the displaced persons to feel that these friends and relatives are under pressure to write favorably. Representatives of the countries of nationality have had the opportunity to present their points of view in the camps but no one has ever been required to attend these meetings or to confer with the representatives. Regardless, the number of people repatriated is only approximately one-third that of the increment of the camp population because the births so greatly exceeded the deaths. 37

As part of the repatriation program, a food ration plan was inaugurated in the summer of 1945 particularly for the displaced Polish nationals. 38 This plan provided food for sixty days after they returned to Poland. It gave the refugees a feeling of security so that they could devote their time to resettling in their home communities without immediate concern over food. Furthermore, it served as a basis for cooperation

37 Report of a Sub-Special Committee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, op. cit., p. 59.

between the home governments and the authorities sponsoring repatriation. More than ninety-four thousand returned to Poland from Germany and Austria under this plan. A similar drive the following spring was not as successful.

PCIRO was of the opinion that the granting of food bonuses had not brought about any perceptible results. Nevertheless, at the first meeting of the IRO General Council in September 1948, it was decided that displaced persons choosing to return to their homelands would be given a twenty day supply of food as an aid in re-establishment. This decrease from the sixty day supply was considered justifiable in view of improved conditions in the countries of origin.

Although repatriation appears highly desirable and is facilitated in every possible way, it has been concluded by all those concerned with the problem that the groups remaining in the camps consist almost entirely of those who believe they cannot go home safely. Consequently, repatriation seems to be no longer a solution to the problem.

39 UNHRA, Report of Central Headquarters for Germany, op. cit., p. 103.
40 IRO, IRO News Digest No. 16, op. cit., p. 2.
IV. RESETTLEMENT

With the prospect of repatriation diminishing, resettlement is increasingly important as a means of solving the displaced persons' problem. The difficulty is to find homes for these non-repatriables in countries where there will be an opportunity for a normal livelihood and where they will not adversely affect the economy of the people among whom they settle.

Until September 1946, every effort was made to urge and aid the people to return to their own soil. With the realization that some would not go home, the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees initiated resettlement programs. Certain Latin American countries were first to indicate their interest. Missions were sent to South America to investigate resettlement and employment opportunities and agreements were concluded with Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, Paraguay and Venezuela. Brazil and Venezuela promptly sent selection missions to Europe and in May 1947, 861 refugee immigrants sailed from Bremerhaven for Brazil and 814 for Venezuela in June 1947.

42 Report of a Sub-Special Committee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, op. cit., pp. 61-2.

43 Although no formal commitments were made, Paraguay received a number of settlers sponsored by the Mennonites.

44 Report of Sub-Special Committee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, op. cit., p. 61.
Other formal agreements or understandings were also entered into with the governments of Canada, United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Holland, Argentina, Morocco and Tunisia. Norway, although not included in the agreements, took four hundred Jewish displaced persons.  

Under POCIRO and later under IRO, these programs have been continued and new plans have been made for the extension of resettlement operations. Immigration arrangements have been made for admission in Australia, Switzerland and Sweden. Negotiations are being continued with South Africa, Mexico, Turkey, San Domingo and Algeria.

Under POCIRO, it was found that the conditions in South America for some of the immigrants were not up to minimum standards so that further detailed surveys of living and working conditions for these people were made. Movements were temporarily suspended. IRO will not resettle displaced persons in doubtful conditions merely to enable a reduction in its load of care and maintenance.

The governments accepting displaced persons are pledged to respect the immigrants' rights, to give them an opportunity for citizenship, to refrain from deporting them for failure to

make a living, to see that employment is provided and that there is no discrimination as against its own nationals in terms of work conditions, wages and the right to join a union. Furthermore, the countries agree to admit dependents of an unaccompanied immigrant when he is able to support them.

46 PCIRO took over three United States Army transports from IGC.\(^47\) They are primarily cargo ships used as such during the war and since have been somewhat modified to accommodate passengers. The internal conversions for service were at the expense of PCIRO as was the operating cost which has now been assumed by IRO. However, financing of the movements are subject to particular arrangements between IRO and the government concerned. The ships now sail quite regularly between Europe and South America, Canada, New York and Australia.

In May 1948, PCIRO chartered five, four-motored, fifty-eight passenger aircraft from Airworks Limited for transport of refugees from Germany to Canada. These planes shuttle

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\(^{47}\) Report of a Sub-special Committee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, op. cit., p. 63.

across the North Atlantic at the rate of twenty-five round trips monthly. In a large number of mass movements of displaced persons, IRO provides transportation on chartered ships and planes or obtains blocks of space for surface transportation on commercial vessels. In any case, movements are frequently held up for months due to lack of transport space. 49

IRO assists when difficulties arise relating to the inability of an individual to become self-supporting and to legal protection after the immigrants arrive at their destinations.

The national resettlement programs have varied.

Belgium was the first to offer a large scale resettlement plan. She agreed to accept 40,000 displaced persons to work in the labor-short coal mines.

A letter 50 by Le Delegue en Belgique of PCIREO describes how the resettlement program operates in Belgium:

The displaced persons sign a contract to work for two years in the mines with the same rights and privileges as the Belgian workers—salaries, right to affiliate with the union of their choice and advantages of social security. Three months after their arrival, if the

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50 IRO, IRO News Digest No. 12, op. cit., p. 1-6.

51 Letter received by M. W. Dickerman, 7 September 1948 from the IRO Delegation in Belgium.
director of the mine is satisfied with their work, their families may join them. If their conduct is without reproach, they are permitted to reside permanently in Belgium with their families.

If, for any physical reason, they are unable to work in the mines, they are given work in other branches of Belgian industry.

More than 20,000 men have already arrived in Belgium on this basis. Some have been unable to adjust to the situation and others have found the work in the mines too hard so they have returned to Germany to the displaced persons' camps where they hope to have the opportunity to emigrate to another country. Of the 20,000 some 5,000 have returned to Germany.

The United Kingdom received 40,455\(^52\) displaced persons as volunteer workers in British industry. The majority emigrating to the United Kingdom were selected under the immigration plan developed by the government known as the "Westward Ho" program.\(^53\) This program was designed to meet outstanding demands in essential undermanned industries. Because of the large number of war-damaged dwellings, which have not been replaced, it was necessary to select single men and women without dependents. Nevertheless, some working married couples were


admitted as well as men with non-working dependents. Every care was taken to see that these workers and their dependents were given facilities to make their life in the United Kingdom a happy one. Carefully organized arrangements through a chain of transit hostels were made for their movement. On arrival they were given money for their immediate needs and were provided with free board and lodging as well as pocket money until the Ministry of Labour found employment for them. After five years' residence these people can apply for naturalization on exactly the same terms as other resident foreigners.

Unfortunately, the resettlement programs all tend to single out the best human material.

Canada specializes in the selection of single men and women—men to work in the lumber and heavy industries as well as sugar beet fields and on railroad maintenance—women to work as domestics and in textile mills. One hundred Polish girls were admitted for employment by a member of Canadian Parliament in his spinning mills.

France desires trained or untrained volunteer miners primarily, but technical and unskilled labor for the construction

of hydroelectric dams are also in demand. It was specified that no intellectuals, business men or unproductive professions were to be represented.

Switzerland accepts only persons who were qualified to work in hospitals and mental homes.

Venezuela prefers farmers and farm workers but accepts a few others.

Argentina is partial to Italians but admitted many ex-Polish soldiers with their Italian wives.

If such selectivity is permitted to continue, the prospects of resettling the remaining displaced persons will be poor. Only individuals of low earning power will be left in the camps and thus, the problem of resettlement will be accentuated.

Until the Displaced Persons' Act of 1948, the United States accepted only the displaced persons eligible under the standard immigration quotas allotted their native land. With the passing of the Act on June 30th, two hundred five thousand displaced persons were to be admitted. The Act set the Baltic quota at forty percent, the farmer quota at thirty percent and excluded persons who became displaced after December 22, 1945.56

56 IBO, IBO News Digest No. 13, op. cit., pp. 2-6.
The first shipload to enter the United States under Congressional approval sailed on October 12, 1948 from Bremerhaven with 826 people aboard. Voluntary agencies, employers and relatives guaranteed them jobs, houses and transportation upon arrival to their destination. Movement to the United States is expected to reach a peak of eight to nine thousand a month until the quota is filled by 1950.

Although the resettlement programs are gradually being carried out, 800,000 displaced persons are still awaiting resettlement. This number may seem insignificant in the light of the total 7,000,000 which have gone back or have been repatriated to their homelands since the end of World War II. But only 256,000 displaced persons were returned to their countries of origin or resettled in countries of adoption by PCIRO in the year ending June 30, 1948. At this rate it would take about three years to find permanent homes for the remaining 300,000. At the first meeting of the IRO General Council in September 1948, it was decided that because of financial

limitations it would be necessary to plan to resettle the remaining displaced people by June 30, 1950. 60

The outlook for resettlement in the coming year is brighter. Great Britain, France and Belgium expect to admit 70,000 and an equal number are expected to find homes in Latin American countries. In addition, the United States plans to admit 205,000 in the next two years.

Table I presents the planned resettlement potential.

Figure I shows what has happened to the European displaced persons since the war's end.

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60 UNR, UNR News Digest No. 16, op. cit., p. 2.
### Table I

**PLANNED RESETTLEMENT POTENTIAL**

(July 1, 1947 to July 1, 1948)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Planned or agreed numbers</th>
<th>Already moved</th>
<th>Net potential</th>
<th>Probably realised</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>South America</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>4,900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>4,100</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Europe</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>58,000</td>
<td>26,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>69,000</td>
<td>11,900</td>
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<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
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<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>4,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>British Commonwealth</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>2,850</td>
<td>22,150</td>
<td>27,300</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>67,000</td>
<td>58,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>7,500</td>
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<td>7,500</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>North Africa</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>2,775</td>
<td>730</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>2,775</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Various (covered by individual immigration sponsored as below):</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>IRO</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>26,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary agencies</td>
<td>14,400</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>10,800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>325,200</td>
<td>55,500</td>
<td>272,700</td>
<td>185,230</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


## FIGURE I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO EUROPEAN D.P.S SINCE THE WAR'S END</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RETURNED OR REPATRIATED TO THEIR NATIVE LANDS</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL D.P.S.</th>
<th>RESETTLEMENT BY COUNTRIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Already Resettled</strong></td>
<td><strong>Palestine</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>225,500</td>
<td><strong>Britain</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>U.S.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Belgium</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Awaiting Resettlement</strong></td>
<td><strong>France</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800,000</td>
<td><strong>Canada</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Others</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS

The European displaced persons are the unfortunate victims of various compulsory and voluntary migrations which took place in Europe during World War II period. UNRRA, IOCR, PCIRO and IRO were established temporarily as international agencies to deal with the displaced persons problem created by these migrations. UNRRA had the task of giving care and maintenance to the displaced persons and of trying to repatriate them. IOCR was concerned only with plans for resettlement. PCIRO, under the IRO Constitution, took over from its two predecessor organizations the responsibilities of maintaining, of repatriating and of resettling the remaining displaced persons. IRO succeeded PCIRO.

But today there are still about 500,000 displaced persons in Europe. Most of these people either refuse to return to their countries of origin for fear of persecution or cannot be absorbed by the war devastated countries in middle European economies. The core of the problem and the hope in the future is to re-settle these displaced persons in western Europe and overseas.

IRO was the last of four international agencies to be established to solve the problem. Its present budget and resources are strained to the utmost; yet, its mandate is so broad
so dropped that it cannot support the constrained
in an economic sense, and it cannot be expected to become self-sustaining. Such a large member of the could hardly
be expected to become self-sustaining on an economy
and resources other than their own mental and physical aptitudes. It is
in the countries, the people have very little
possibility approach a reasoning 507,400 displaced persons now
displaced persons are living on the German economy, it cannot
Although an estimated two to three hundred thousand

although

and therefore become self-sustaining and self-supporting that
the camps to make sure they can make use of their skills
the resettlement program is needed to move these people from
in a way to not only to become self-sustaining at the same time
people are not to become dependent on international wards, but to those
for existence. But, if these
hence the camps keep the displaced persons occupied and pro-
from the condition that existed when Germany entered the
are of considerable people to care for them and remove them
not a solution to the problem. Camps were a convenient
and not a temporary expedient

Keep care to, at the best, only a temporary expedient

current political controls continue on the
assignment within the Even kind, and there as long as the
that there is little to suggest that it can continue the
Furthermore, the presence in Germany of thousands of displaced persons constitutes a tremendous burden on the local economy. They not only present a problem in rehabilitation but also make it more difficult to take care of the numerous German displaced persons and refugees now living in congested areas.

Every effort has been made to urge and aid the displaced persons to return to their own soil but, of those remaining in IRO camps, the number who believe they can and want to return to their native land is a small proportion of the total. Nevertheless, IRO is stressing repatriation for it recognizes that such people would be happier on their native soil working toward the rehabilitation of their homeland than they would be in a foreign country starting life anew. As long as the nations which have assumed responsibility for taking care of the displaced persons continue their present policy of avoiding coercion in repatriation, repatriation offers little hope as a solution to the problem.

With the potentialities of the displaced persons in camps for becoming useful, productive citizens diminishing, with the inability of the German economy to absorb the remaining displaced persons, with repatriation no longer being able to offer a solution, resettlement must be the answer. However, up to now, the resettlement programs have all tended to select and retain only those people who can contribute most to the
In and understanding of the deceased person's will at public opinion will have to show a much greater interest.

The problem is in what the governments of various countries are doing that the final solution of the European deceased person's will on national, education and skills, but before it can be sex, national identity, education and skills, physical fitness, and war devastation, such countries must accept a fair share into by all the countries not suffering from over-population and the problem, it must be recognized and immediately understood economy of the recanting country. If recanting is to solve
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BIBLIOGRAPHIC COMMENT

Of the materials investigated for information concerning the origin of the displaced persons in Europe as we know them today, Kalischer’s "The Displacement of Population in Europe" seemed to be the most authentic. Many foreign publications of the countries considered in the dissertation were used which were current to the period. Furthermore, the collections of material of institutions and individuals who were working in the situation were employed.

The records and documents of UNRRA and IRO were referred to primarily in the body of the thesis. Other sources were used sparingly and only when the data therein checked with the records and documents above. Although the other references were good, they appeared to be contradictory in many cases to each other and to the publications of UNRRA and IRO.