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SHAEF WEEKLY REPORTS

opened: July 1945 - Closed: Aug. 1945 - From: June 1945

SHAEF WEEKLY REPORTS

WMD/IPW SUB-Com

Closed: Aug. 1945 - From June 1945 - TO: Aug. 1945

3089
3191

COMBINED
DISPLACED PERSONS EXECUTIVE
c/o G-5 Division, USFET

GE-CDPX 383.7 (3.14)

21 August 1945

REPARATION AND DISPOSAL OF PRISONERS
OF WAR, SURRENDERED PERSONNEL, DISPLACED
PERSONS, ETC.

MINUTES OF USFET(CDPX)/AFHQ JOINT COMMITTEE

PARIS - FRI 21 AUG 45

(1030 hrs - U.S.F.E.T. Mission FRANCE)

DISTRIBUTION

AFHQ	50	Hq. Allied Commission, ITALY	10
CG ETOUSA	3	DP & R Sub Commission	4
21 Army Group	4	Tn Sub Commission	2
Hq. U.S. Eastern District	4	Public Health Sub Commission	2
Hq. U. S. Western District	4	IPW Sub Commission	2
1st French Army	3		
USFET Mission to FRANCE	5	Hq. Allied Commission, AUSTRIA	5
MRS ETOUSA	2	DP & PW Division	2
OCOT COM/ZONE	3		
OCOT FWD (USFET)	2	UNRRA, London	2
Control Commission for Ger-		UNRRA, Italy	2
many Hq. DP & PW Division.		UNRRA, USFET	2
Lubecke	2		
US Group Control Council,	2	HQ. MTOUSA (POW Command)	3
DP & PW Division.		Fifth US Army (Th)	2
Army Div Component, Special	2		
Ech CC.	2	Copy to all present	
US Military Attache BERNE	2		
BR Military Attache BERNE	2		
USFET Internal			
ACOS, G-1	1	G-5 (DP) Executive	1
G-1 (Special Activities)	3	G-5 (DP) Chief, Allied Liaison Section.	1
G-1 (German Affairs)	1	G-5 (Economics)	1
G-2 (CI)	1	ATOR, Room 356	1

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Hq. U.S. Eastern District	Public Health Sub Commission	2
Hq. U. S. Western District	IPW Sub Commission	2
1st French Army		
USFET Mission to FRANCE	Hq. Allied Commission, AUSTRIA	5
MRS ETOUSA	DP & PW Division	2
OCOT COM/ZONE	UNRRA, London	2
OCOT FWD (USFET)	UNRRA, Italy	2
Control Commission for Ger-	UNRRA, USFET	2
many Hq. DP & PW Division,		
Inbecke	HQ, ETOUSA (POW Command)	3
US Group Control Council,	Fifth US Army (Th)	2
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Army Div Component, Special	Copy to all present	
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G-1 (Special Activities)	G-5 (DP) Chief, Allied Liaison Section.	1
G-1 (German Affairs)	G-5 (Economics)	1
G-2 (CI)	ATOR, Room 356	1
G-3 (Ops)	US Pol Officer	1
ACOS, G-4		

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PRESENT

CHAIRMAN

Lt. Col. F. L. CARROLL

APPOINTMENT OR BRANCH

G-5 CDPX

UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATRE

Lt. Col. A. F. MACKENZIE
Major A. E. DE HAAS
Major J. D. COOK, JR
Col R. A. LEBON
Major L. A. WHEELER
Mr. J. B. KRANE
Mr. T. P. COPE
Col. C. L. WHITTLE

G-1
G-4
G-4
G-5 CDPX
G-5 CDPX
G-5 CDPX
G-5 CDPX
G-4

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

Col. F. E. GIRLING
Lt. Col. B. G. RICHARDS
Lt. Col. A. S. BARSDOFF
Lt. Col. W. S. FERTZKE
Lt. Col. R. N. GOODMAN
Major A. G. SAUNDERS
Major A. N. WILLIS
Major DRIFFIELD-WHITE

G-4
G-4
G-1
G-4
G-5
G-4
G-4
G-5 - UIRRA

21 ARMY GROUP

Col. E. FULTON
Lt. Col. E. W. BLOCKHAM
Major R. F. WHEELER

MG
A (Wehrmacht)
C (M)

THIRD U.S. ARMY

Capt. A. S. BRIGHT
Lt. R. E. RAINER

Tn
G-5

SEVENTH U. S. ARMY

Major F. N. CARTER
Major L. A. WALL

G-5
Tn

USFET MISSION TO FRANCE

Lt. Col. E. F. WITTE
Lt. Col. E. L. ANGELL

G-5 DP
Pers. Div.

HTOUSA

G-4
G-5
G-4
G-4
G-5 - UNRR

0. S. HARRIS
R. M. GOODMAN
A. G. SAUNDERS
A. E. WILLIS
DRIFFIELD-WHITE

21 ARMY GROUP

Col. H. FULTON
Lt. Col. E. W. BLOKEM
Major R. P. WHEELER

THIRD U.S. ARMY

Capt. A. S. WRIGHT
Lt. R. E. RAINER

SEVENTH U. S. ARMY

Major P. N. CARTER
Major L. A. MALL

USFET MISSION TO FRANCE

Lt. Col. E. F. WITTE
Lt. Col. E. L. ANGELL

MTUSA

Col. R. J. McBRIDE
Lt. Col. E. E. HYDE
Col. J. T. DANAHY
Lt. Col. E. F. KETCHAM Jr
Lt. G. T. SIMPSON Jr

BRITISH TROOPS IN AUSTRIA

Brigadier J. M. WOOD
Lt. Col. E. W. TILLEY

ALLIED COMMISSION, ITALY

Lt. Col. J. A. CAMPBELL
Lt. Col. C. F. FOTHERGILL
Major MARSHALL
Major C. S. WYATT

HQ
A (Wehrmacht)
Q (H)

Tn
G-5

G-5
Tn

G-5 DP
Pers. Div.

POWC
DACOS, G-1
Tn
Tn
Tn

Demil.
(4)

DP Sub Commission
DP & R. Sub-Commission
DF & PW
Tn S/C

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BRITISH MILITARY MISSION FRANCE

Major
Major

A. E. GILL
P. D. EASTMAN
Q (M)
Q

UNITED STATES FORCES AUSTRIA.

Capt.

G. A. DEWALD
Tn.

UNITED STATES GROUP CONTROL COUNCIL

Capt.

A. J. VICEK
DP & PW Div.

RAF MEDNE

Group Capt.

R. B. PAKENHAM
Plans

MRS - GEO.

Lt. Col.

E. F. PETERS
Tn.

HQ - MAS - 1

Col.

C. F. DOUGHERTY
ACM - Trans.

88th DIVISION

Major

R. E. McADAMS
G-4

AAF/MTO

Colonel

J. B. KNAPP
A-5

TSFET (Rear)

Lt. Col.

E. J. FINNEGAN
OCOT, Paris.

FRENCH ARMY

Major

GEOFFMOEL
G-4 Tn.

AJDC

Mr.
Mr.

R. B. RESNIK
H.
IGRC - Italy & Austria .
HQ, Paris.

BRITISH NAVAL ATTACHE PARIS.

Lt. Col.

HQ - MAS - 1

Col.

88th DIVISION

Major

AAF/MTD

Colonel

TSEET (Rear)

Lt. Col.

FRENCH ARMY

Major

AJDC

Mr.

Mr.

BRITISH NAVAL ATTACHE PARIS.

Lt. Comd.

C. F. DOUGHERTY

AGM - Trans.

R. E. McADAMS

G-4

J. B. KNAPP

A-5

E. J. FINNEGAN

OCOT, Paris.

GEROTHOHL

G-4 Tn.

R. B. RESNIK

H. THORE

IGRC - Italy & Austria.

HQ, Paris.

J. S. HICKEY ENVR

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RESTRICTED

SUMMARY OF DECISIONS

1. Present rate across Brenner Pass remains at 4500/5000 per day - composed of 2 trains northern and 1 train southern Italians. CDPX will take action to establish phone communication ITTSEBRUCK - VERONA.
2. Present rate of 2500 (five days per week) BERGENZ - COMO route will be maintained.
3. 2000 per week will be moved across ANNALASSE - COMO route.
4. Allocation of September quota of 1500 Jews to be admitted to PALESTINE was agreed - 700 ex SWITZERLAND, 800 ex FRANCE. Subsequent monthly quotas will be shared by AFHQ - USFET on the basis of numbers properly screened and documented in time quotas announced by IJLPAI.
5. BTA will accept from all areas Austrians domiciled in British zone Austria at rate of 1500 every other day - movements to be coordinated by CDPX.
6. US and BR zones, Germany agreed to accept from BTA Wehrmacht domiciled in their zones as soon as transportation available.
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1. MOVEMENT ACROSS BRENNER ROUTE.

Mr. KRANE (CDPX) reported number of the Italians awaiting repatriation in Germany and Austria. These total 132,000 in 21 Army Group in camps; total 7,200 in French zone; 7,400 in 3 US Army area; and 3,400 in 7 US Army area; making total of 150,000 still in Germany in camps. At present rate of movement, it is estimated they will be out of 21 Army Group by 1 October 1945. There are still 1,100 Italians in Norway and 800 in Denmark. These will be cleared through 21 Army Group. There are an estimated 50,000 in France, mostly in Labor Detachments. The repatriation of these will not be completed until 1 November 1945 provided they are all released in time. As of 11 August 1945, the numbers of Italians repatriated from Germany was 293,000. Chairman asked for the volume that can cross the Brenner Route and Lt. Col. FOTHERGILL (ALCOM) answered that it was the same as stated at Rome Conference 4,500/5,000 per day. However, at present they are only receiving 3,500 per day in three trains, 2 of northern Italians and 1 of southern Italians. AFHQ asked that the telephone communications between DMSIRUCK and VERONA which had been removed be replaced and requested that they have Priority 1 on this line.

2. MOVEMENT ACROSS BREGENZ ROUTE.

Lt. Col. FOTHERGILL (ALCOM) said this is operating satisfactorily at 2,500 per day, 5 days a week. That is the maximum that can be accepted unless shipments could be made on Saturday and Sundays. AFHQ asked that the majority returned on this route should be northern Italians.

3. MOVEMENT THROUGH ANNEFASSE.

The rate of acceptance ANNEFASSE - CONGO route is 2,000 per week. This movement has started already.

4. COORDINATION OF MOVEMENT OF HOSPITAL TRAINS.

Three trains were started from 21 A Op on the 7th, 10th and 14th; however, the first from Delsen has not arrived yet in Italy, but is expected any day. The Italians are detrained at VERANO north of VERONA and from there the trains are sent empty to PADUA where they are loaded with Germans for the return lift.

5. MOVEMENT OF ITALIANS FROM SOVIET ZONE.

Chairman stated to have agreed to accept 51,000 Italians from Soviet zone at HOF at rate of 1,500 per day. These are in addition to figures given under Item 1, but do not include any from Soviet zone of Austria. Brig WOOD (ITA) had 15,000 Italians whom the Russians had sent to ITA but these had nothing to do with the above figures. Brig WOOD (ITA) attended the LIEZEN conference and reported that everything desired had been agreed except that there was still a question of transportation of Hungarians from the British zone to a point 70 km inside the Russian lines. Hungarians have no

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6. MOVEMENT OF JEWS IN GENERAL.

The quota established for the Jews to be admitted into Palestine for September has now been fixed as 1,500, to be shared between AFHQ and USFET, as follows :

- (a) 700 allotted to AFHQ to be used to repatriate the 700 Jewish persons in Switzerland who are a direct responsibility of the War Refugee Board. These 700 have all been properly screened and documented, and will be moved from Switzerland to TARANTO for onward movement to PALESTINE on MEDLOC

shipping to be arranged by AFHQ for the latter part of August.

- (b) 800 allotted to USFET to be used to repatriate Jewish persons from Germany, Belgium, North Africa and France in accordance with the plans made by the Jewish Agency for Palestine in France, which has screened and documented these individuals. This group will be assembled in TOULON, France for onward movement, on or about 25 August 1945.

It was agreed that the persons in North Africa will be assembled in PHILIPPEVILLE from which point AFHQ will arrange to move them as soon as possible on the SS SUDSTRIERE to MARSEILLES from which port they will be moved to TOULON.

It was agreed that subsequent monthly quotas for Jewish admissions to Palestine will be shared by AFHQ, USFA and USFET on the basis of the number of eligible persons who are properly screened and documented at the time the quota is announced by MILPAC. Col. FULTON (21 A Gp) asked about the SHAEF policy requiring that displaced persons should be segregated according to nationality and not creed. This SHAEF policy has never been rescinded. CDPX will take this matter up. It was also agreed that the Foreign Office should be asked to clarify its policy of segregation of Palestinians.

7. REPATRIATION OF ROMANIANS ON ROMANIAN-SPONSORED TRAINS.

Lt. Col. EARSDORF (AFHQ) stated that they had received a cable from Romanian Government which offered use of Romanian train to tour the various countries of Europe to pick up Romanians for repatriation. AFHQ had cabled back saying they had 1,200 PW in Austria and 250 displaced persons in Italy whom they had sent to Austria and asked when they could pick them up. Mr. COPE (CDPX) stated USFET G-4 has given consent contingent upon clearance from USSR but had so far received no answer. Chairman thought that this train should be run as a shuttle from some definite point. After discussion it was decided that KLOEMFUT would be used for those in Austria and Italy and that G-5 would investigate the possibility of staging the others at LUTTERNAID.

8. MOVEMENT OF SPANIARDS.

Lt. Col. EARSDORF (AFHQ) said they had 59 Spaniards in NAPLES and wanted advice as to how to get them across France into Spain. Lt. Col. WHITE (USFET MISSION FRANCE) said the Spanish Government had arranged with the French Government to take 8 per day to screen them in France and then forward by train to Spain. As there is no Spanish embassy in Italy it was suggested that the Spanish consul at MARSEILLES be consulted. In reply to question as to why we should even bother with neutrals, AFHQ stated these Spaniards were ex-Wehrmacht and trouble makers. It was further stated there were 58 Republican Spaniards in PHILIPPEVILLE. Lt. Col. WHITE will investigate the possibility of sending all 117 by rail across France. Alternatively, Lt. Col. EARSDORF (AFHQ)

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9. AUSTRIANS

Lt. Col. TILLEY (BMA) is accepting Austrians domiciled in British zone of Austria at the rate of 1,500 every other day. This move would be fitted in with the displaced persons movements. Chairman asked if Austrians for other areas could be accepted. Lt. RAHNER (3 US Army) said that he believed USA would take back anybody who lived in US Zone of Austria provided they were properly screened. Capt TRIGG (3 US Army) stated that due to the redeployment of 5 US Divisions between the 25 August and 1 September the movement of displaced persons would be affected to some extent.

Numbers to be received: 21 Army Group holds 70,000 but does not know breakdown between various zones of Austria. USFET has 10,000 in France of whom 5,000 were screened and ready to move to British zone for OISE CASE. AFHQ are sending now from northern Italy 12,256 and have in southern Italy an additional 10,000. MTOUSA has 3,000. British forces in Austria are

receiving from Italy first, and when this movement is finished will accept Austrians from other areas at 1,500 every other day to start probably on first of September. The discharge point for British zone of Austria would be KAPFENBERG, a few miles from BRUCK. Lt. Col. MACKENZIE (USFET) said they are trying to arrange a meeting with USF and will inform everyone if this occurs. GDFX would coordinate movement of Austrians into British zone Austria to ensure that flow did not exceed 1,500 every other day. Movement to commence 1 September.

10. ITALIANS NOW IN NORWAY.

90% of these are Wehrmacht. Chairman asked LFM if they can be accepted in Italy. Lt. Col. LARSDORF replied in the affirmative provided they are sent under armed guard and only if they are locked up in Italy when they arrive. Italian Service troops have priority and Italians who have adopted German nationality will not be accepted in Italy.

11. AUSTRIANS NOW IN NORWAY.

The movement of 40,000 Austrians from Norway has already started. These have been screened, sorted by district, and are all documented. Major de HAS explained the reason for the difficulties of the Norway movement. There were approximately 300,000 Germans and Austrians there in comparison to about 1% of that number in troop strength. All rail shipments and sea shipments are being handled by German crews and German guards. Only Allied controls are liaison teams and the British navy which conveys the boats to the ports.

12. GERMAN WEHRMACHT IN AUSTRIA (British Zone) TO BE REPATRIATED TO ALL ZONES IN GERMANY.

Brig WOOD (ATA) said they had very few Germans but would like to repatriate all including a few destined for Russian zone in Germany. The figures were as follows:

3,000	for the U.S. Zone (including 2,500 hospital staff and patients)
9,300	" " British Zone " " " "
2,900	" " French " " " "
13,500	" " Soviet " " " "

Total - 33,700 of which 6,600 hospital cases and 2,000 hospital staff.

The American zone can accept these as soon as transportation is available. The same applies to the British zone. It was agreed the fit should move first and the hospital cases and staff would move later after special clearance. The French will consider the question. There are only 179 German civilians in British Zone Austria.

13. AUSTRIANS IN FRANCE TO BE REPATRIATED TO ALL ZONES IN AUSTRIA.

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Movement will be coordinated with over-all allocation of transport initiated by CDPX.

14. GERMAN DIPLOMATS.

Chairman stated CDPX is being asked to move diplomats from all over the world back to Germany. AFHQ were unable to say whether German diplomats in Italy and Vatican City are ready to move. Major de MARS (USSET) asked about German diplomats in Spain to go back to Germany. Lt. Col. WHITE (USSET Mission France) thought the French Government would have no objection to transit of trains guarded by the US Provost Marshall.

15. ALBANIANS IN USSET THEATER TO BE REPATRIATED VIA ITALY.

Chairman asked if these could be repatriated through Italy. AFHQ replied saying they would take them as part of the quota going through the Brenner; they also must have prior clearance. These are estimated to total 200 at outside. AFHQ will take up question whether screening by nominal roll

will be accepted by Albanian Government or whether another means of screening was preferred.

16. NUMBERS OF WEHRMACHT GERMANS REMAINING IN ITALY.

There are over 250,000 (including 140,000 US holdings in Italy), available for repatriation now, less those moved since 16 August. Lt. Col. EARS DORF (AFHQ) reported that Brenner Route would be open most of the winter but cold weather will rule out movement by box cars. Chairman pointed out that as it is unlikely that coaching stock would be available the movement of Germans would have to be accelerated now whilst weather was favourable; otherwise it would appear that balance of Germans still in Italy when cold weather sets in would have to remain until Spring.

17. OTHER BUSINESS.

a. Germans in Middle East - It was stated that there were some 87,000 Germans in Middle East. These would have to be repatriated through Italy or direct to Marseilles. The breakdown is as follows: 21,000 to US zone; 22,000 to British zone; 3,000 to French zone; and 36,000 to Russian zone.

b. Displaced Persons in Austria (British Zone) and Italy - Information is included in Appendix II.

c. Sick French in Italy - French Government will evacuate all French sick by French planes. AFHQ have no French Army personnel but about 500 French displaced persons.

d. Communications from AFHQ - It was agreed that present practice of DELTA BASE and AFHQ communicating direct caused confusion and it was decided that TSFET send cable giving correct addresses. Chairman said AFHQ should cable either USFET HAIN or USFET REAR, with copy to TSFET if TSFET are involved in the move.

e. Disposition of Czech Rejects - It was felt this question could not be answered except at a governmental level and that a decision of the Governments should be requested.

f. Repatriation of Poles - It was stated that the Russians would probably accept Poles after all Russians had been evacuated. The Polish Corps in Italy numbers 105,000 of which 12,500 wish to go home now. They were presently to be separated from the others pending repatriation. It was agreed that these Poles who had fought for Allies had high priority. CDPX would give allotment to AFHQ when Polish movement commenced.

g. Possible Air Lift for Displaced Persons in the Future. All air lift is scheduled for redeployment. Possibilities for use of aircraft for repatriation movement were said to be

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g. Possible Air Lift for Displaced Persons in the Future. All air lift is scheduled for redeployment. Possibilities for use of aircraft for repatriation movement were said to be non-existent at present.

h. Next Meeting - Further meetings were discussed and it was decided AFHQ will be host at next meeting and the date and other arrangements will be made by cable. There were various opinions expressed concerning the considerable value of this series of meetings and suggestion was made that if policy matters were to be included in the agenda prior notice be given.

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DISPLACED PERSONS ON HAND IN BRITISH - FRENCH - AMERICAN ZONE

Nationality	BRITISH ZONE (14 August)						FRENCH
	1 Corps In Camps	8 Corps In Camps	30 Corps In Camps	Total In Camps	Total Outside	Zone Total	Zone Total (15 Aug)
French	75	133	346	554	300	854	1,052
Dutch	146	285	1,172	1,597	200	1,797	212
Belgian & Luxembourg	45	97	348	490	200	690	108
Danish	4	108	82	194	-	194	13
Norwegian	1	17	-	18	-	18	7
Soviet	50,646	313	27,768	78,721	24,000	102,721	58,162
Estonian	415	4,762	1,344	7,021	100	7,121	1,800
Latvian	1,115	15,751	4,396	21,262	80	21,342	1,800
Lithuanian	1,026	10,396	4,711	16,133	100	16,233	2,500
Polish	119,304	98,998	264,907	483,209	28,000	511,209	59,952
Czechoslovak	126	105	902	1,135	100	1,235	500
Yugoslav	15,154	8,519	19,234	42,907	2,500	45,407	11,545
Greek	770	4	1,220	1,994	-	1,994	1,025
Italian	62,769	13,778	50,823	127,370	21,000	148,370	7,284
Hungarian	996	606	6,730	8,332	100	8,432	2,360
Rumanian	315	246	5,048	5,609	100	5,709	130
Bulgarian	48	44	146	238	-	238	35
Stateless	1,105	3,111	6,928	11,144	500	11,644	1,476
Others & Unclassified	2,007	1,729	4,616	8,352	8,000	16,352	13,675 (a)
TOTAL:	256,137	159,002	401,221	816,360	85,280	901,640	163,636 (b)

- (a) Includes 194 Swiss, 200 Spaniards, 40 U.S.A., 361 British, 6 Swedes, 5 Slovaks, 342 Iranians, 1 Mexican, 5 Argentinians, 1 Venezuelan, 2 Chileans, 4 Brazilians.
- (b) Plus an unknown number outside of Camps.
- (c) Includes approximately 107,000 Germans in Czechoslovakia.

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APPENDIX I

PLACED PERSONS ON HAND IN BRITISH - FRENCH - AMERICAN ZONES OF OCCUPATION

(14 August)				FRENCH	AMERICAN ZONE			
50 Corps In Camps	Total In Camps	Total Outside	Zone Total	Zone Total (15 Aug)	Western District (7 U.S. Army) (14 Aug)	Eastern District (3 U.S. Army) (17 Aug)	Zone Total	Grand Total
346	554	300	854	1,052	595	657	1,252	3,156
1,172	1,597	200	1,797	212	413	778	1,191	3,200
348	490	200	690	100	199	268	467	1,265
82	194	-	194	13	11	49	60	267
-	18	-	18	7	13	12	25	50
27,768	78,721	24,000	102,721	56,162	6,337	12,156	18,493	179,376
1,044	7,021	100	7,121	1,800	2,395	7,655	10,050	18,971
4,396	21,262	80	21,342	1,800	6,279	19,083	25,362	48,504
4,711	16,133	100	16,233	2,500	7,068	22,322	29,390	48,123
264,907	483,289	28,000	511,289	59,952	132,022	155,586	288,408	859,649
902	1,135	100	1,235	500	153	2,032	2,185	3,920
19,234	42,907	2,500	45,407	11,545	4,634	20,524	25,158	82,110
1,220	1,994	-	1,994	1,025	324	4,562	4,886	7,905
50,823	127,370	21,000	148,370	7,284	1,776	17,529	19,305	174,959
6,730	8,332	100	8,432	2,360	645	90,448	91,093	101,885
5,048	5,609	100	5,709	130	432	6,574	7,006	12,845
146	238	-	238	35	59	682	741	1,014
6,928	11,144	500	11,644	1,476	761	11,206	11,967	25,067
4,616	8,352	8,000	16,352	13,675 (a)	8,765	137,200 (c)	145,965	175,992
401,221	816,360	85,280	901,640	163,636 (b)	173,681	509,323	683,004	1,748,280

00 Spaniards, 40 U.S.A., 361 British, 6 Swedes, 5 Slovenes, 46 Turks, 1,124 Armenians,
 an, 5 Argentinians, 1 Venezuelan, 2 Chileans, 4 Brazilians, 2 Indians, 1 Chinese & 11,341 Others.
 outside of Camps.

107,000 Germans in Czechoslovakia.

DISPLACED PERSONS ON HAND IN OTHER COUNTRIES (a)

Nationality	<u>NORWAY</u> (14 August)	<u>DENMARK</u> (15 August)	<u>ITALY</u> (15 August)	<u>AUSTRIA</u> (British Zone) (11 August)	(19 August)
French	1,837	18	428	52	(
Dutch	659	127	83	57	(
Belgium & Luxembourg	218	114	79	22	(
Danish	22	-	11	1	(
Norwegian	-	29	8	8	(
Soviet	16	6,949	241	1,803	4
Estonian	35	454	91	30	(
Latvian	116	1,697	6	183	(
Lithuanian	315	1,091	40	53	(
Polish	2,730	4,055	5,554	7,743	2
Czechoslovak	10,831	79	98	579	9
Yugoslav	2,906	20	4,120	2,468	44
Greek	-	-	1,290	106	2
Italian	772	820	-	9,039	
Hungarian	53	363	378	77	46
Rumanian	2,554	143	117	175	19
Bulgarian	166	-	162	-	
Stateless	48	40	-	273	
German	-	200,000	379	69	110
Other & Unclassified	2,427 (b)	388 (c)	8,417 (d)	29,395 (e)	
TOTAL:	25,705	216,387	21,502	52,133	270

- (a) Dutch and Swiss figures will be added when available.
 (b) Includes 143 Homeless, 640 Danzigers and 385 Finns.
 (c) Includes 119 Austrians, 42 Finns and 227 Bessarabians.
 (d) Includes 4,329 Palestinians.

- (e) Includes an ex-convict
 (f) Includes num.
 (g) Includes 500

DISPLACED PERSONS ON HAND IN OTHER COUNTRIES (a)

APPENDIX II.

DENMARK (15 August)	ITALY (15 August)	AUSTRIA (British Zone) (11 August)	AUSTRIA (American Zone) (9 August)	FRANCE (15 August)	BELGIUM (10 August)
18	428	52	(		50
127	83	57	)	844	55
114	79	22	(	13	346
-	11	1	)	-	25
29	8	0	(	-	11
6,949	241	1,803	)	14,934	200
454	91	30	(	7	43
1,697	6	183	)	10	73
1,091	40	53	(	5	42
4,055	5,554	7,743	)	31,546	2,600
79	98	579	(	3,000	384
20	4,120	2,468	)	5,326	30
-	1,290	106	(	341	1,000
820	-	9,039	)	33,600	60
363	378	77	(	260	87
143	117	175	)	160	50
-	162	-	(	53	2
40	-	273	)	65	3,151
200,000	379	69	(	541	-
388 (c)	8,417 (a)	29,395 (e)	-	1,132	4,280 (g)
216,387	21,502	52,133	270,035	101,837 (f)	12,489

d when available.
s and 385 Finns.
d 227 Bessarabians.

- (e) Includes an estimated 14,000 Allied and 15,000 ex-enemy displaced persons outside of camps.
(f) Includes numbers in Labor Battalions.
(g) Includes 500 Swiss and 60 Spaniards.

*Allied Commission**Italy**DP Sub Comm. 20**Lt. Col. Campbell**WMD (S/C)*RESTRICTED

COMBINED
DISPLACED PERSONS EXECUTIVE
c/o G-5 Division, USFET

24 August 1945

SUBJECT: Repatriation and Disposal of Prisoners of War, Surrendered Personnel,
Displaced Persons, etc.

TO : See Distribution

1. Attached herewith are copies of the minutes taken at the Paris
Conference on 19 August 1945 between USFET (CDPX)/AFHQ Joint Committee.

F. L. Carroll
F. L. CARROLL
Lt. Colonel
Chairman

3181

IPW
1/16E

HQ Allied Commission, Italy
IPW Sub Comm. 3854

RESTRICTED

COMBINED
DISPLACED PERSONS EXECUTIVE
c/o G-5 Division, USFET

24 August 1945

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F. L. Carroll
F. L. CARROLL
Lt. Colonel
Chairman

1/16E

3180

Hq Allied Comm. Italy
1PW Sub Comm.

Copy No. 19.7

RESTRICTED

COMBINED
DISPLACED PERSONS EXECUTIVE
c/o G-5 Division, USFET

GE-CDEPX 383.7 (3.14)

21 August 1945

REPATRIATION AND DISPOSAL OF PRISONERS
OF WAR, SURRENDERED PERSONNEL, DISPLACED
PERSONS, ETC.

MINUTES OF USFET(CDEPX)/AFHQ JOINT COMMITTEE

PARIS - FRI 21 AUG 45

(1030 hrs - U.S.E.E.T. Mission FRANCE)

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CG ETOUSA	3	DP & R Sub Commission	4
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1st French Army	3		
USFET Mission to FRANCE	5	Hq. Allied Commission, AUSTRIA	5
MRS ETOUSA	2	DP & PW Division	2
OCOT COMZONE	3		
OCOT FWD (USFET)	2	UNRRA, London	2
Control Commission for Ger-		UNRRA, Italy	2
many Hq. DP & PW Division,		UNRRA, USFET	2
Lubecke	2	HQ. ETOUSA (POW Command)	2
US Group Control Council,		Fifth US Army (En)	2
DP & PW Division.	2		
Army Div Component, Special	2	copy to all present	
Encl CC.	2		
US Military Attache BERNE	2		
BR Military Attache BERNE	2		

USFET Internal

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CG ETOUSA	3	DP & R Sub Commission	4
21 Army Group	4	Tn Sub Commission	2
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Hq. U. S. Western District	4	IPW Sub Commission	2
1st French Army	3		
USSET Mission to FRANCE	5	Hq. Allied Commission, AUSTRIA	5
MRS ETOUSA	2	DP & PW Division	2
OCOT COM/ZONE	3		2
OCOT FWD (USSET)	2	UNRRA, London	2
Control Commission for Ger-		UNRRA, Italy	2
many Hq. DP & PW Division,		UNRRA, USSET	2
Lubecke	2		3
US Group Control Council,	2	HQ. MTOUSA (POW Command)	2
DP & PW Division.		Fifth US Army (Th)	
Army Div Component, Special	2	Copy to all present	
Tech CC.	2		
US Military Attache BERNE	2		
BR Military Attache BERNE	2		
<u>USSET Internal</u>			
ACOS, G-1	1	G-5 (DP) Executive	1
G-1 (Special Activities)	3	G-5 (DP) Chief, Allied Liaison Section.	1
G-1 (German Affairs)	1	G-5 (Economics)	1
G-2 (CI)	1	ATOR, Room 356	1
G-3 (Ops)	1	US Pol Officer	1
ACOS, G-4	1		

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PRESENT:CHAIRMAN

Lt. Col.

F. L. CARROLL

APPOINTMENT OF BRANCH

G-5 CDPX

UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATRE

Lt. Col.

A. F. MACKENZIE

Major

A. E. DE HAAS

Major

J. D. COOK, JR

Col

R. A. LEBON

Major

L. A. WHEELER

Mr.

J. E. KRANE

Mr.

T. P. COPE

Col.

C. L. WHITTLE

G-1

G-4

G-4

G-5 CDPX

G-5 CDPX

G-5 CDPX

G-5 CDPX

G-4

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

Col.

E. E. GIRLING

Lt. Col.

B. G. RICHARDS

Lt. Col.

A. S. BARSDEY

Lt. Col.

W. S. HERTZ

Lt. Col.

R. H. GOODMAN

Major

A. G. SAUNDERS

Major

A. M. WILLIS

Major

DRAIFIELD-WHITE

G-4

G-4

G-1

G-4

G-5

G-4

G-4

G-5 - UPRRA

21 ARMY GROUP

Col.

H. FULTON

Lt. Col.

R. W. BLOKEM

Major

R. F. WHEELER

MG

A (Wehrmacht)

A (10)

THIRD U.S. ARMY

Capt.

A. S. WRIGHT

Lt.

R. E. RAINER

Tn

G-5

SEVENTH U. S. ARMY

Major

P. M. CARTER

Major

L. A. WALL

G-5

Tn

USFET MISSION TO FRANCE

Lt. Col.

E. F. WITTE

Lt. Col.

E. L. ANGELL

G-5 DF

Pers. Div.

Lt. Col.
Lt. Col.
Lt. Col.
Major
Major
Major

A. S. BARSDORF
W. S. HENTZKA
R. H. GOODMAN
A. G. SAUNDERS
A. H. WILLIS

DRIFIELD-WHITE

21 ARMY GROUP

Col.
Lt. Col.
Major

H. FULTON
E. W. BLOKHAM
R. P. WHEELER

THIRD U.S. ARMY

Capt.
Lt.

A. S. WRIGHT
R. E. RAINER

SEVENTH U. S. ARMY

Major
Major

P. N. CARTER
L. A. WALL

USFET MISSION TO FRANCE

Lt. Col.
Lt. Col.

E. F. WITTE
E. L. ANGELL

INTOUSA

Col.
Lt. Col.
Col.
Lt. Col.
Lt.

R. J. MCERIDE
E. E. HYDE
J. T. DANAHY
E. F. KETCHUM JR
G. T. SIMPSON JR

BRITISH TROOPS IN AUSTRIA

Brigadier
Lt. Col.

J. N. WOOD
E. W. TILLEY

ALLIED COMMISSION, ITALY

Lt. Col.
Lt. Col.
Major
Major

J. A. CAMPBELL
C. F. FOTHERGILL
MARSHALL
C. S. WYATT

MG
A (Wehrmacht)
Q (H)

Tn
G-5

G-5
Tn

G-5 DP
Pers. Div.

POWC
DACOS, G-1
Tn
Tn
Tn

Denil.
(A)

DP Sub Commission
DP & R. Sub-Commission
DP & PW
Tn S/C

3175

BRITISH MILITARY MISSION FRANCEMajor
MajorA. E. GILL
P. D. EASTMAN

Q (K)

Q

UNITED STATES FORCES AUSTRIA.

Capt.

G. A. DEWALD

Tn.

UNITED STATES GROUP CONTROL COUNCIL

Capt.

A. J. VLCEK

DP & PW Div.

RAF MEDNE

Group Capt.

R. B. PAKEMIAN

Plans

MRS - GRQ.

Lt. Col.

E. F. PETERS

Tn.

HQ - MAS - 1

Col.

C. F. DOUGHERTY

ASH - Trans.

88th DIVISION

Major

R. E. McADAMS

G-4

AAF/HTO

Colonel

J. B. KNAPP

A-5

TSFET (Hear)

Lt. Col.

E. J. FINNEGAN

OCOT, Paris.

FRENCH ARMY

Major

GEOTHEMOEL

G-4 Tn.

AJDCMr.
Mr.R. B. RESNIX
G. A. TROBEIGRC - Italy & Austria.
HQ, Paris.

Lt. Col.HQ - WAS - 1

E. F. PETERS

Tn.

Col.

C. F. DOUGHERTY

AGM - Trans.

88th DIVISIONMajor

R. E. McADAMS

G-4

ASST/INTOColonel

J. B. KNAPP

A-5

TSFET (Rear)Lt. Col.

E. J. FINEGAN

OCOT, Paris.

FRENCH ARMYMajor

GEORGE MOHL

G-4 Tn.

AJDCMr.

R. B. RESNIK

IGRC - Italy & Austria .
HQ, Paris.Mr.

E. THORE

BRITISH NAVAL ATTACHE PARIS.Lt. Comd.

J. S. HICKEY ENVR

RESTRICTEDSUMMARY OF DECISIONS

1. Present rate across Brenner Pass remains at 4500/5000 per day - composed of 2 trains northern and 1 train southern Italians. CDPX will take action to establish phone communication ITTSBRUCK - VERONA.
2. Present rate of 2500 (five days per week) BREGENZ - COMO route will be maintained.
3. 2000 per week will be moved across ATTALASSE - COMO route.
4. Allocation of September quota of 1500 Jews to be admitted to PALESTINE was agreed - 700 ex SWITZERLAND, 800 ex FRANCE. Subsequent monthly quotas will be shared by AFHQ - USFET on the basis of numbers properly screened and documented in time quotas announced by HEPAL.
5. BTA will accept from all areas Austrians domiciled in British zone Austria at rate of 1500 every other day - movements to be coordinated by CDPX.
6. US and BR zones, Germany agreed to accept from BTA Wehrmacht domiciled in their zones as soon as transportation available.
7. Arrangements for next meeting will be made by AFHQ.

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6. US and BR zones, Germany agreed to accept from BTA Wehrmacht domiciled in their zones as soon as transportation available.
7. Arrangements for next meeting will be made by AFHQ.

1. MOVEMENT ACROSS BRENNER ROUTE.

Mr. KRAE (CDPK) reported number of the Italians awaiting repatriation in Germany and Austria. These total 132,000 in 21 Army Group in camps; total 7,200 in French zone; 7,400 in 3 US Army area; and 3,400 in 7 US Army area; making total of 150,000 still in Germany in camps. At present rate of movement, it is estimated they will be out of 21 Army Group by 1 October 1945. There are still 1,100 Italians in Norway and 800 in Denmark. These will be cleared through 21 Army Group. There are an estimated 50,000 in France, mostly in labor battalions. The repatriation of these will not be completed until 1 November 1945 provided they are all released in time. As of 11 August 1945, the numbers of Italians repatriated from Germany was 235,000. Chairman asked for the volume that can cross the Brenner Route and Lt. Col. FOTHERGILL (ALCOG) answered that it was the same as stated at Rome Conference - 4,500/5,000 per day. However, at present they are only receiving 3,500 per day in three trains, 2 of northern Italians and 1 of southern Italians. AFHQ asked that the telephone communications between IMESBUCK and VERONA which had been removed be replaced and requested that they have Priority 1 on this line.

2. MOVEMENT ACROSS BREGENZ ROUTE.

Lt. Col. FOTHERGILL (ALCOG) said this is operating satisfactorily at 2,500 per day, 5 days a week. That is the maximum that can be accepted unless shipments could be made on Saturday and Sundays. AFHQ asked that the majority returned on this route should be northern Italians.

3. MOVEMENT THROUGH ANTHELASSE.

The rate of acceptance ANTHELASSE - COMO route is 2,000 per week. This movement has started already.

4. COORDINATION OF MOVEMENT OF HOSPITAL TRAINS.

Three trains were started from 21 AG on the 7th, 10th and 14th, however the first from Ileson has not arrived yet in Italy, but is expected any day. The Italians are detained at MERANO north of VERONA and from there the trains are sent empty to RAVENNA where they are loaded with Germans for the return lift.

5. MOVEMENT OF ITALIANS FROM SOVIET ZONE.

Chairman stated we have agreed to accept 51,000 Italians from Soviet zone at HOF at rate of 1,500 per day. These are in addition to figures given under Item 1, but do not include any from Soviet zone of Austria. Brig WOOD (ITA) had 15,000 Italians whom the Russians had sent to ITA but these had nothing to do with the above figures. Brig WOOD (ITA) attended the LITZEN conference and reported that everything desired had been agreed except that

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The rate of acceptance AMENASSE - COMC route is 2,000 per week. This movement has started already.

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Three trains were started from 21 A Gp on the 7th, 10th and 14th; however the first from Delsen has not arrived yet in Italy, but is expected any day. The Italians are detrained at IERANO north of VERONA and from there the trains are sent empty to PADUA where they are loaded with Germans for the return lift.

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6. MOVEMENT OF JEWS IN GENERAL.

The quota established for the Jews to be admitted into Palestine for September has now been fixed as 1,500, to be shared between AFHQ and USFET, as follows:

- (a) 700 allotted to AFHQ to be used to repatriate the 700 Jewish persons in Switzerland who are a direct responsibility of the War Refugee Board. These 700 have all been properly screened and documented, and will be moved from Switzerland to TARANTO for onward movement to PALESTINE on MEDCO

shipping to be arranged by AFHQ for the latter part of August.

- (b) 800 allotted to USFET to be used to repatriate Jewish persons from Germany, Belgium, North Africa and France in accordance with the plans made by the Jewish Agency for Palestine in France, which has screened and documented these individuals. This group will be assembled in TOULON, France for onward movement, on or about 25 August 1945.

It was agreed that the persons in North Africa will be assembled in PHILIPPEVILLE from which point AFHQ will arrange to move them as soon as possible on the SS SESTRIERE to MARSEILLES from which port they will be moved to TOULON.

It was agreed that subsequent monthly quotas for Jewish admissions to Palestine will be shared by AFHQ, USRA and USFET on the basis of the number of eligible persons who are properly screened and documented at the time the quota is announced by HHPAL. Col. FULTON (21 A Gr) asked about the SUMER policy requiring that displaced persons should be segregated according to nationality and not creed. This SUMER policy has never been rescinded. GDFX will take this matter up. It was also agreed that the Foreign Office should be asked to clarify its policy of segregation of Palestinians.

7. REPATRIATION OF ROMANIANS ON ROUMINIAN-SPONSORED TRAINS.

Lt. Col. BARSDORF (AFHQ) stated that they had received a cable from Romanian Government which offered use of Romanian train to tour the various countries of Europe to pick up Romanians for repatriation. AFHQ had cabled back saying they had 1,200 PI in Austria and 250 displaced persons in Italy whom they had sent to Austria and asked them they could pick them up. Mr. GOPE (GDFX) stated USFET G-4 has given consent contingent upon clearance from USSR but had so far received no answer. Chairman thought that this train should be run as a shuttle from some definite point. After discussion it was decided that KLAGENFURT would be used for those in Austria and Italy and that G-5 would investigate the possibility of staging the others at INTERIM.

8. MOVEMENT OF SPANIARDS.

Lt. Col. BARSDORF (AFHQ) said they had 59 Spaniards in INTERIM and wanted advice as to how to get them across France into Spain. Lt. Col. WITTE (USFET MISSION FRANCE) said the Spanish Government had arranged with the French Government to take 8 per day to screen them in France and then forward by train to Spain. As there is no Spanish embassy in Italy it was suggested that the Spanish consul at MARSEILLES be consulted. In reply to question as to why to should even bother with neutrals, AFHQ stated these Spaniards were ex-Volmacht and trouble makers. It was further stated there were 58 Republican Spaniards in PHILIPPEVILLE. Lt. Col. WITTE will investigate the possibility of sending

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Lt. Col. BARSDORF (AFHQ) stated that they had received a cable from Romanian Government which offered use of Romanian train to tour the various countries of Europe to pick up Romanians for repatriation. AFHQ had cabled back saying they had 1,200 PW in Austria and 250 displaced persons in Italy whom they had sent to Austria and asked when they could pick them up. Mr. COPE (CDPX) stated USFET G-4 has given consent contingent upon clearance from USSR but had so far received no answer. Chairman thought that this train should be run as a shuttle from some definite point. After discussion it was decided that HACHENFURT would be used for those in Austria and Italy and that G-5 would investigate the possibility of staging the others at HITTENHALL.

8. MOVEMENT OF SPANIARDS.

Lt. Col. BARSDORF (AFHQ) said they had 59 Spaniards in RAPIDS and wanted advice as to how to get them across France into Spain. Lt. Col. WITTE (USFET MISSION FRANCE) said the Spanish Government had arranged with the French Government to take 2 per day to screen them in France and then forward by train to Spain. As there is no Spanish embassy in Italy it was suggested that the Spanish consul at MARSEILLES be consulted. In reply to question as to why we should even bother with neutrals, AFHQ stated these Spaniards were ex-Wehrmacht and trouble makers. It was further stated there were 58 Republican Spaniards in PUTEAUXVILLE. Lt. Col. WITTE will investigate the possibility of sending all 117 by rail across France. Alternatively, Lt. Col. BARSDORF (AFHQ) will explore the possibility of sending them to GERMANY by sea.

9. AUSTRIANS

Lt. Col. TILLEY (DRL) is accepting Austrians domiciled in British zone of Austria at the rate of 1,500 every other day. This move would be fitted in with the displaced persons movements. Chairman asked if Austrians for other areas could be accepted. Lt. TILLEY (3 US Army) said that he believed USA would take back anybody who lived in US zone of Austria provided they were properly screened. Capt TILLEY (3 US Army) stated that due to the redeployment of 5 US Divisions between the 25 August and 1 September the movement of displaced persons would be affected to some extent.

Numbers to be received: 21 Army Group holds 70,000 but does not know breakdown between various zones of Austria. USFET has 10,000 in France of whom 5,000 were screened and ready to move to British zone for CISE CASE. AFHQ are sending now from northern Italy 12,256 and have in southern Italy an additional 10,000. AFHQUSA has 5,000. British forces in Austria are

receiving from Italy first, and when this movement is finished will accept Austrians from other areas at 1,500 every other day to start probably on first of September. The discharge point for British zone of Austria would be KAPFENBERG, a few miles from BRUCK. Lt. Col. MCKENZIE (USFET) said they are trying to arrange a meeting with USFA and will inform everyone if this occurs. GDEP would coordinate movement of Austrians into British zone Austria to ensure that flow did not exceed 1,500 every other day. Movement to commence 1 September.

10. ITALIANS NOW IN NORWAY.

90% of these are Wehrmacht. Chairman asked AFM if they can be accepted in Italy. Lt. Col. BERSDORF replied in the affirmative provided they are sent under armed guard and only if they are locked up in Italy when they arrive. Italian Service troops have priority and Italians who have adopted German nationality will not be accepted in Italy.

11. AUSTRIANS NOW IN NORWAY.

The movement of 40,000 Austrians from Norway has already started. These have been screened, sorted by district, and are all documented. Major de HMAS explained the reason for the difficulties of the Norway movement. There were approximately 300,000 Germans and Austrians there in comparison to about 1% of that number in troop strength. All rail shipments and sea shipments are being handled by German crews and German guards. Only Allied controls are liaison teams and the British navy which conveys the boats to the ports.

12. GERMAN WEHRMACHT IN AUSTRIA (British Zone) TO BE REPATRIATED TO ALL ZONES IN GERMANY.

Brig Hood (ATL) said they had very few Germans but would like to repatriate all including a few destined for Russian zone in Germany. The figures were as follows:

8,000	for the U.S. Zone (including 2,500 hospital staff and patients)
9,500	" " British Zone " " " "
2,900	" " French " " " "
13,500	" " Soviet " " " "

Total - 33,900 of which 6,600 hospital cases and 2,000 hospital staff.

The American zone can accept these as soon as transportation is available. The same applies to the British zone. It was agreed the fit should move first and the hospital cases and staff would move later after special clearance. The French will consider the question. There are only 179 German civilians in British Zone Austria.

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2,900 " " French	" " " "
13,500 " " Soviet	" " " "

Total - 33,700 of which 6,600 hospital cases and 2,000 hospital staff.

The American zone can accept these as soon as transportation is available. The same applies to the British zone. It was agreed the Brit should move first and the hospital cases and staff would move later after special clearance. The French will consider the question. There are only 179 German civilians in British Zone Austria.

13. AUSTRIANS IN FRANCE TO BE REPATRIATED TO ALL ZONES IN AUSTRIA.

Movement will be coordinated with over-all allocation of transport initiated by GDFX.

14. GERMAN DIPLOMATS.

Chairman stated GDFX is being asked to move diplomats from all over the world back to Germany. AFHQ were unable to say whether German diplomats in Italy and Vatican City are ready to move. Major de HALLS (USFET) ^{24/2/43} about German diplomats in Spain to go back to Germany. Lt. Col. WITTE (USFET Mission France) thought the French Government would have no objection to transit of trains guarded by the US Provost Marshall.

15. AUSTRIANS IN USSR THEATER TO BE REPATRIATED VIA ITALY.

Chairman asked if these could be repatriated through Italy. AFHQ replied saying they would take them as part of the quota going through the Brenner; they also must have prior clearance. These are estimated to total 200 at outside. AFHQ will take up question whether screening by nominal roll

will be accepted by Albanian Government or whether another means of screening was preferred.

16. NUMBERS OF REFUGEE GERMAN REMAINING IN ITALY.

There are over 250,000 (including 140,000 US holdings in Italy), available for repatriation now, less those moved since 16 August. Lt. Col. LARSDOFF (AFHQ) reported that Brenner Route would be open most of the winter but cold weather will rule out movement by box cars. Chairman pointed out that as it is unlikely that coaching stock would be available the movement of Germans would have to be accelerated now whilst weather was favourable; otherwise it would appear that balance of Germans still in Italy when cold weather sets in would have to remain until Spring.

17. OTHER BUSINESS.

a. Germans in Middle East - It was stated that there were some 97,000 Germans in Middle East. These would have to be repatriated through Italy or direct to MURSEILLES. The breakdown is as follows: 21,000 to US zone; 22,000 to British zone; 3,000 to French zone; and 56,000 to Russian zone.

b. Displaced Persons in Austria (British Zone) and Italy - Information is included in Appendix II.

c. Sick French in Italy - French Government will evacuate all French sick by French planes. AFHQ have no French Army personnel but about 500 French displaced persons.

d. Communications from AFHQ - It was agreed that present practice of DELTA RISE and AFHQ communicating direct caused confusion and it was decided that TSSET send cable giving correct addresses. Chairman said AFHQ should cable either USSET MAIN or USSET DELTA, with copy to TSSET if TSSET are involved in the move.

e. Disposition of Czech Refugees - It was felt this question could not be answered except at a governmental level and that a decision of the Governments should be requested.

f. Repatriation of Poles - It was stated that the Russians would probably accept Poles after all Russians had been evacuated. The Polish Corps in Italy numbers 105,000 of which 12,500 wish to go home now. They were presently to be separated from the others pending repatriation. It was agreed that these Poles who had fought for Allies had high priority. GDFX would give allotment to AFHQ when Polish movement commenced.

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g. Possible Air Lift for Displaced Persons in the Future. All air lift is scheduled for redeployment. Possibilities for use of aircraft for repatriation movement were said to be non-existent at present.

h. Next Meeting -- Further meetings were discussed and it was decided AFHQ will be host at next meeting and the date and other arrangements will be made by cable. There were various opinions expressed concerning the considerable value of this series of meetings and suggestion was made that if policy matters were to be included in the agenda prior notice be given.

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DISPLACED PERSONS ON HAND IN BRITISH - FRENCH - AMERICAN ZONES OF

Nationality	BRITISH ZONE (14 August)				Total Outside	Zone Total	FRENCH Zone Total (15 Aug)	AMERICAN Zone Total (15 Aug)
	1 Corps In Camps	8 Corps In Camps	30 Corps In Camps	Total In Camps				
French	75	133	346	554	300	854	1,052	
Dutch	140	285	1,172	1,597	200	1,797	212	
Belgian & Luxembourg	45	97	348	490	200	690	108	
Danish	4	108	82	194	-	194	13	
Norwegian	1	17	-	18	-	18	7	
S. Yot	50,640	313	27,768	78,721	24,000	102,721	58,162	
Estonian	415	4,762	1,844	7,021	100	7,121	1,800	
Latvian	1,115	15,751	4,396	21,262	80	21,342	1,800	
Lithuanian	1,026	10,396	4,711	16,133	100	16,233	2,500	
Polish	119,304	98,998	264,907	483,209	28,000	511,209	59,952	
Czechoslovak	128	105	902	1,135	100	1,235	500	
Yugoslav	15,154	8,519	19,234	42,907	2,500	45,407	11,545	
Greek	770	4	1,220	1,994	-	1,994	1,025	
Italian	62,769	13,778	50,823	127,370	21,000	148,370	7,284	
Hungarian	996	606	6,730	8,332	100	8,432	2,360	
Rumanian	315	246	5,048	5,609	100	5,709	130	
Bulgarian	48	44	146	238	-	238	35	
Stateless	1,105	3,111	6,928	11,144	500	11,644	1,476	
Others & Unclassified	2,007	1,729	4,616	8,352	8,000	16,352	13,675 (a)	
TOTAL:	256,137	159,002	401,221	816,360	85,280	901,640	163,636 (b)	

(a) Includes 194 Swiss, 200 Spaniards, 40 U.S.A., 361 British, 6 Swedes, 5 Slovenes, 342 Iranians, 1 Mexican, 5 Argentinians, 1 Venezuelan, 2 Chileans, 4 Brazilians.

(b) Plus an unknown number outside of Camps.

(c) Includes approximately 107,000 Germans in Czechoslovakia.

APPENDIX I

PERSONS ON HAND IN BRITISH - FRENCH - AMERICAN ZONES OF OCCUPATION

(14 August)				FRENCH		AMERICAN ZONE		Zone Total	Grand Total
Corps	Total In Camps	Total Outside	Zone Total	Zone Total (15 Aug)	Western District (7 U.S. Army) (14 Aug)	Eastern District (3 U.S. Army) (17 Aug)	Zone Total		
346	554	300	854	1,052	595	657	1,252	3,158	
172	1,597	200	1,797	212	413	778	1,191	3,200	
348	490	200	690	108	199	268	467	1,265	
82	194	-	194	13	11	49	60	267	
-	18	-	18	7	13	12	25	50	
768	78,721	24,000	102,721	58,162	6,337	12,156	18,493	179,376	
844	7,021	100	7,121	1,800	2,395	7,655	10,050	18,971	
396	21,262	80	21,342	1,800	6,279	19,083	25,362	48,504	
711	16,133	100	16,233	2,500	7,068	22,322	29,390	48,123	
907	483,289	28,000	511,289	59,952	132,822	155,586	288,408	659,649	
902	1,135	100	1,235	500	153	2,032	2,185	3,920	
234	42,907	2,500	45,407	11,545	4,634	20,524	25,158	82,110	
220	1,994	-	1,994	1,025	324	4,562	4,886	7,905	
823	127,370	21,000	148,370	7,284	1,776	17,529	19,305	174,959	
730	8,332	100	8,432	2,360	645	90,448	91,093	101,885	
048	5,609	100	5,709	130	432	6,574	7,006	12,845	
146	238	-	238	35	59	682	741	1,014	
928	11,144	500	11,644	1,476	761	11,206	11,967	25,067	
616	8,352	8,000	16,352	13,675 (a)	8,765	137,200 (c)	145,965	175,992	
221	816,360	85,280	901,640	163,636 (b)	173,681	509,323	663,004	1,748,280	

Spaniards, 40 U.S.A., 361 British, 6 Swedes, 5 Slovenes, 46 Turks, 1,124 Armenians,
5 Argentinians, 1 Venezuelan, 2 Chileans, 4 Brazilians, 2 Indians, 1 Chinese & 11,341 Others.
Outside of Camps.

1,000 Germans in Czechoslovakia.

DISPLACED PERSONS ON HAND IN OTHER COUNTRIES (a)

Nationality	<u>NORWAY</u> (14 August)	<u>DENMARK</u> (15 August)	<u>ITALY</u> (15 August)	<u>AUSTRIA</u> (British Zone) (11 August)	(15 August)
French	1,537	18	428	52	(
Dutch	659	127	83	57	(
Belgium & Luxembourg	218	114	79	22	(
Danish	22	-	11	1	(
Norwegian	-	29	8	8	(
Soviet	16	6,949	241	1,803	(
Estonian	35	454	91	30	(
Latvian	116	1,697	6	183	(
Lithuanian	315	1,091	40	53	(
Polish	2,730	4,055	5,554	7,743	(
Czechoslovak	10,831	79	98	579	(
Yugoslav	2,906	20	4,120	2,468	(
Greek	-	-	1,290	106	(
Italian	772	820	-	9,039	(
Hungarian	53	363	378	77	(
Rumanian	2,554	143	117	175	(
Bulgarian	166	-	162	-	(
Stateless	48	40	-	273	(
German	-	200,000	379	69	(
Others & Unclassified	2,427 (b)	388 (c)	8,417 (d)	29,395 (e)	(
TOTAL:	25,705	216,387	21,502	52,133	270

- (a) Dutch and Swiss figures will be added when available.
 (b) Includes 143 Stateless, 640 Danzigers and 385 Finns.
 (c) Includes 119 Austrians, 42 Finns and 227 Bessarabians.
 (d) Includes 4,329 Palestinians.

- (e) Includes an ex-origi displ
 (f) Includes num
 (g) Includes 500

APPENDIX II.

DISPLACED PERSONS ON HAND IN OTHER COUNTRIES (a)

<u>DENMARK</u> (15 August)	<u>ITALY</u> (15 August)	<u>AUSTRIA</u> (British Zone) (11 August)	<u>AUSTRIA</u> (American Zone) (9 August)	<u>FRANCE</u> (15 August)	<u>BELGIUM</u> (10 August)
18	426	52	(		50
127	83	57	)	844	55
114	79	22	(	13	346
-	11	1	)	-	25
29	8	8	(	-	11
6,949	241	1,803	4,933	14,934	200
454	91	30	(	7	43
1,697	6	183	2,230	10	73
1,091	40	53	(	5	42
4,055	5,554	7,743	29,578	31,546	2,600
79	98	579	9,022	3,000	384
20	4,120	2,468	44,326	5,326	30
-	1,290	106	2,878	341	1,000
320	-	9,039	413	38,600	60
363	378	77	46,133	260	87
143	117	175	19,100	160	50
-	162	-	428	53	2
40	-	273	-	65	3,151
200,000	379	69	110,621	541	-
388 (c)	8,417 (a)	29,395 (e)	-	1,132	4,280 (g)
216,387	21,502	52,133	270,035	101,837 (f)	12,489

ed when available.
rs and 385 Finns.
nd 227 Bessarabians.

(c) Includes an estimated 14,000 allied and 15,000
ex-enemy displaced persons outside of camps.

(f) Includes numbers in Labor Battalions.

(g) Includes 500 Swiss and 60 Spaniards.

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COMBINED
DISPLACED PERSONS EXECUTIVE
c/o G-5 Division, USFET

GE-CDPX 383.7 (3.14)

21 August 1945

REPatriation AND DISPOSAL OF PRISONERS
OF WAR, SURRENDERED PERSONNEL, DISPLACED
PERSONS, ETC.

MINUTES OF USFET(CDPX)/AFHQ JOINT COMMITTEE

PARIS - FRI 21 AUG 45

(1030 hrs - U.S.F.E.T. Mission FRANCE)

DISTRIBUTION

AFHQ	Hq. Allied Commission, ITALY	10
CG ETOUSA	DP & R Sub Commission	4
21 Army Group	En Sub Commission	2
Hq. U.S. Eastern District	Public Health Sub Commission	2
Hq. U. S. Western District	IPW Sub Commission	2
1st French Army		
USFET Mission to FRANCE	Hq. Allied Commission, AUSTRIA	5
MRS ETOUSA	DP & PW Division	2
OCOT COM/ZONE	UNRRA, London	2
OCOT FWD (USFET)	UNRRA, Italy	2
Control Commission for Ger- many Hq. DP & PW Division, Lubecke	UNRRA, USFET	2
US Group Control Council, DP & PW Division.	Hq. MTOUSA (POW Command)	3
Army Div Component, Special Ech CC.	Fifth US Army (Th)	2
US Military Attache BERNE	Copy to all present	
BR Military Attache BERNE		
USFET Internal		
AGOS, G-1	G-5 (DP) Executive	1

DISTRIBUTION

AFHQ	Hq. Allied Commission, ITALY	50	10
CG ETOUSA	DP & R Sub Commission	3	4
21 Army Group	In Sub Commission	4	2
Hq. U.S. Eastern District	Public Health Sub Commission	4	2
Hq. U. S. Western District	IPW Sub Commission	4	2
1st French Army		3	
USFET Mission to FRANCE	Hq. Allied Commission, AUSTRIA	5	5
MRS ETOUSA	DP & PW Division	2	2
OCOT COM/ZONE	UNRRA, London	3	2
OCOT FWD (USFET)	UNRRA, Italy	2	2
Control Commission for Ger-	UNRRA, USFET	2	2
many Hq. DP & PW Division.		2	3
Lubecke	Hq. MTOUSA (POW Command)	2	2
US Group Control Council,	Fifth US Army (Th)	2	
DP & PW Division.		2	
Army Div Component, Special	Copy to all present	2	
Ech CC.		2	
US Military Attache BERNE		2	
BR Military Attache BERNE		2	

USFET Internal

ACOS, G-1	G-5 (DP) Executive	1
G-1 (Special Activities)	G-5 (DP) Chief, Allied Liaison Section.	1
G-1 (German Affairs)	G-5 (Economics)	1
G-2 (CI)	ATCR, Room 356	1
G-3 (Ops)	US Pol Officer	1
ACOS, G-4		1

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PRESENT:CHAIRMAN

Lt. Col.

T. L. CARROLL

APPOINTMENT OR BRANCH

G-5 CDPX

UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATRE

Lt. Col.

A. F. MACKENZIE

Major

A. P. DE HAS

Major

J. D. COOK, JR

Col

R. A. LEBON

Major

L. A. WHEELER

Mr.

J. E. CRAVE

Mr.

T. P. COPE

Col.

C. L. WHITTLE

G-1

G-4

G-4

G-5 CDPX

G-5 CDPX

G-5 CDPX

G-5 CDPX

G-4

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Lt. Col.

E. G. RICHARDS

Lt. Col.

A. S. BAISGORE

Lt. Col.

W. S. HERTZEL

Lt. Col.

R. H. GOODMAN

Major

A. G. SAUNDERS

Major

A. R. WILLIS

Major

BRINFIELD-WHITE

G-4

G-4

G-1

G-4

G-5

G-4

G-4

G-5 - UTERRA

21 ARMY GROUP

Col.

E. FULTON

Lt. Col.

E. W. BLOKHAM

Major

R. F. WHEELER

MG

A (Wehrmacht)

Q (M)

THIRD U.S. ARMY

Capt.

A. S. WRIGHT

Lt.

R. E. RAINER

Tn

G-5

SEVENTH U. S. ARMY

Major

P. M. CARTER

Major

L. A. MALL

G-5

Tn

USFET MISSION TO FRANCE

Lt. Col.

E. F. WITTE

Lt. Col.

E. L. ANGELL

G-5 DP

Pers. Div.

Lt. Col.
 Lt. Col.
 Lt. Col.
 Major
 Major
 Major
 A. S. BAIRD
 A. S. BAIRD
 W. S. HERTZ
 R. H. GOODMAN
 A. G. SAUNDERS
 A. H. WILLIS
 BRIDGEMAN-WHITE

21 ARMY GROUP

Col.
 Lt. Col.
 Major
 H. FULTON
 R. M. BLOKEMAN
 R. F. WHEELER

THIRD U.S. ARMY

Capt.
 Lt.
 A. S. WRIGHT
 R. E. RAINER

SEVENTH U. S. ARMY

Major
 Major
 P. N. CARTER
 L. A. MALL

USFET MISSION TO FRANCE

Lt. Col.
 Lt. Col.
 E. F. WITTE
 E. L. ANGELL

NTCUSA

Col.
 Lt. Col.
 Col.
 Lt. Col.
 Lt.
 R. J. MORRIS
 E. E. HYDE
 J. T. DANAHY
 E. F. KETCHUM Jr
 G. T. SIMPSON Jr

BRITISH TROOPS IN AUSTRIA

Brigadier
 Lt. Col.
 J. M. WOOD
 E. W. TILLEY

ALLIED COMMISSION, ITALY

Lt. Col.
 Lt. Col.
 Major
 Major
 J. A. CAMPBELL
 C. F. FOTHERGILL
 MARSHALL
 C. S. WYATT

G-1
 G-4
 G-5
 G-4
 G-4
 G-5 - UNRA

MG
 A (Wehrmacht)
 Q (H)

Tn
 G-5

G-5
 Tn

G-5 DP
 Pers. Div.

POWC
 DACOS, G-1
 Tn
 Tn
 Tn

Demil.
 (A)

DP Sub Commission
 DP & R. Sub-Commission
 DP & PW
 Tn S/C

3168

BRITISH MILITARY MISSION FRANCEMajor
MajorA. E. GILL
P. D. EASTMANQ (M)
QUNITED STATES FORCES AUSTRIA.

Capt.

G. A. DEMALD

Tn.

UNITED STATES GROUP CONTROL COUNCIL

Capt.

A. J. VLCEK

DP & PW Div.

RAF MEDIC

Group Capt.

R. B. PATEWICK

Flaris

MRS - CHQ.

Lt. Col.

E. F. PETERS

Tn.

HQ - MAS - I

Col.

C. F. DOUGHERTY

AGH - Trans.

88th DIVISION

Major

R. E. McADAMS

G-4

AAF/MTC

Colonel

J. B. KNAPP

A-5

TSELT (Rear)

Lt. Col.

E. J. FINEGAN

OCOT, Paris.

FRENCH ARMY

Major

GEOTERCHL

G-4 Tn.

AJDCMr.
Mr.R. B. RESNIK
E. E. TROBEIGRC - Italy & Austria.
HQ, Paris.

Lt. Col.	E. F. PETERS	Tn.
<u>HQ - MAS - 1</u>		
Col.	C. F. DOUGHERTY	AGH - Trans.
<u>88th DIVISION</u>		
Major	R. E. McADAMS	G-4
<u>AIF/MTD</u>		
Colonel	J. B. KNAPP	A-5
<u>TSFET (Rear)</u>		
Lt. Col.	E. J. FINNEGAN	OOOT, Paris.
<u>FRENCH ARMY</u>		
Major	GEORGE MOHL	G-4 Tn.
<u>AJDC</u>		
Mr.	R. B. FESNIK	IGRC - Italy & Austria.
Mr.	E. TROBE	HQ, Paris.
<u>BRITISH NAVAL ATTACHE PARIS.</u>		
Lt. Comd.	J. S. HICKEY RVR	

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RESTRICTED

SUMMARY OF DECISIONS

1. Present rate across Brenner Pass remains at 4500/5000 per day - composed of 2 trains northern and 1 train southern Italians. CDPX will take action to establish phone communication INSBRUCK - VERONA.
2. Present rate of 2500 (five days per week) BREGENZ - COMO route will be maintained.
3. 2000 per week will be moved across ATTALASSE - COMO route.
4. Allocation of September quota of 1500 Jews to be admitted to PALESTINE was agreed - 700 ex SWITZERLAND, 800 ex FRANCE. Subsequent monthly quotas will be shared by AFHQ - USSET on the basis of numbers properly screened and documented in time quotas announced by HIRPAL.
5. BTA will accept from all areas Austrians domiciled in British zone Austria at rate of 1500 every other day - movements to be coordinated by CDPX.
6. US and BA zones, Germany agreed to accept from BTA Wehrmacht domiciled in their zones as soon as transportation available.
7. Arrangements for next meeting will be made by AFHQ.

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6. US and BR zones, Germany agreed to accept from BTA Wehrmacht domiciled in their zones as soon as transportation available.
7. Arrangements for next meeting will be made by AFHQ.

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1. MOVEMENT ACROSS BRENNER ROUTE.

Mr. KRANE (CBPX) reported number of the Italians awaiting repatriation in Germany and Austria. These total 132,000 in 21 Army Group in camps; total 7,200 in French zone; 7,400 in 3 US Army area; and 3,400 in 7 US Army area; making total of 150,000 still in Germany in camps. At present rate of movement, it is estimated they will be out of 21 Army Group by 1 October 1945. There are still 1,100 Italians in Norway and 800 in Denmark. These will be cleared through 21 Army Group. There are an estimated 50,000 in France, mostly in labor battalions. The repatriation of these will not be completed until 1 November 1945 provided they are all released in time. As of 11 August 1945, the numbers of Italians repatriated from Germany was 295,000. Chairman asked for the volume that can cross the Brenner Route and Lt. Col. FOTHERGILL (ALCOI) answered that it was the same as stated at Rome Conference - 4,500/5,000 per day. However, at present they are only receiving 3,500 per day in three trains, 2 of northern Italians and 1 of southern Italians. AFHQ asked that the telephone communications between INSBRUCK and VERONA which had been removed be replaced and requested that they have priority 1 on this line.

2. MOVEMENT ACROSS BREGENZ ROUTE.

Lt. Col. FOTHERGILL (ALCOI) said this is operating satisfactorily at 2,500 per day, 5 days a week. That is the maximum that can be accepted unless shipments could be made on Saturday and Sundays. AFHQ asked that the majority returned on this route should be northern Italians.

3. MOVEMENT THROUGH AMBASSADE.

The rate of acceptance AMBASSADE - COMC route is 2,000 per week. This movement has started already.

4. COORDINATION OF MOVEMENT OF HOSPITAL TRAINS.

Three trains were started from 21 AGP on the 7th, 10th and 14th; however the first from Polson has not arrived yet in Italy, but is expected any day. The Italians are detained at MERANO north of VERONA and from there the trains are sent empty to PADUA where they are loaded with Germans for the return lift.

5. MOVEMENT OF ITALIANS FROM SOVIET ZONE.

Chairman stated we have agreed to accept 51,000 Italians from Soviet zone at HOF at rate of 1,500 per day. These are in addition to figures given under Item 1, but do not include any from Soviet zone of Austria. Brig WOOD (ITA) had 15,000 Italians when the Russians had sent to ITA but these had nothing to do with the above figures. Brig WOOD (ITA) attended the LIEZEN conference and reported that everything desired had been agreed except that

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6. MOVEMENT OF JEWS IN GENERAL.

The quota established for the Jews to be admitted into Palestine for 316 September has now been fixed as 1,500, to be shared between AFHQ and USFET, as follows:

- (a) 700 allotted to AFHQ to be used to repatriate the 700 Jewish persons in Switzerland who are a direct responsibility of the War Refugee Board. These 700 have all been properly screened and documented, and will be moved from Switzerland to TARANTO for onward movement to PALESTINE on MEDLOC

shipping to be arranged by AFHQ for the latter part of August.

- (b) 800 allotted to USFTT to be used to repatriate Jewish persons from Germany, Belgium, North Africa and France in accordance with the plans made by the Jewish Agency for Palestine in France, which has screened and documented these individuals. This group will be assembled in TOULON, France for onward movement, on or about 25 August 1945.

It was agreed that the persons in North Africa will be assembled in PHILIPPEVILLE from which point AFHQ will arrange to move them as soon as possible on the SS SESTRIERE to MARSEILLES from which port they will be moved to TOULON.

It was agreed that subsequent monthly quotas for Jewish admissions to Palestine will be shared by AFHQ, USFA and USFTT on the basis of the number of eligible persons who are properly screened and documented at the time the quota is announced by HILFAL. Col. FULTON (21.4 Gp) asked about the SHARP policy requiring that displaced persons should be segregated according to nationality and not creed. This SHARP policy has never been rescinded. GDFX will take this matter up. It was also agreed that the Foreign Office should be asked to clarify its policy of segregation of Palestinians.

7. REPATRIATION OF ROMANIANS ON ROMANIAN-SPONSORED TRAINS.

Lt. Col. DARSDEFF (AFHQ) stated that they had received a cable from Roumanian Government which offered use of Roumanian train to tour the various countries of Europe to pick up Roumanians for repatriation. AFHQ had cabled back saying they had 1,200 PW in Austria and 250 displaced persons in Italy whom they had sent to Austria and asked when they could pick them up. Mr. GCFE (GDFX) stated USFTT G-4 has given consent contingent upon clearance from USSR but had so far received no answer. Chairman thought that this train should be run as a shuttle from some definite point. After discussion it was decided that MACEFFENT would be used for those in Austria and Italy and that G-5 would investigate the possibility of staging the others at LUTHERNBERG.

8. MOVEMENT OF SPANIARDS.

Lt. Col. DARSDEFF (AFHQ) said they had 59 Spaniards in MARFIS and wanted advice as to how to get them across France into Spain. Lt. Col. WHITE (USFTT MISSION FRANCE) said the Spanish Government had arranged with the French Government to take 8 per day to screen them in France and then forward by train to Spain. As there is no Spanish embassy in Italy it was suggested that the Spanish consul at MARSEILLES be consulted. In reply to question as to why we should even bother with neutrals, AFHQ stated these Spaniards were ex-Nazis and trouble makers. It was further stated there were 58 Republican Spaniards in PHILIPPEVILLE. Lt. Col. WHITE will investigate the possibility of sending

7. REPATRIATION OF ROMANIANS ON ROMANIAN-SPONSORED TRAINS.

Lt. Col. BARSDORF (AFHQ) stated that they had received a cable from Romanian Government which offered use of Romanian train to tour the various countries of Europe to pick up Romanians for repatriation. AFHQ had called back saying they had 1,200 PW in Austria and 250 displaced persons in Italy whom they had sent to Austria and asked when they could pick them up. Mr. COPE (CDPX) stated USSET G-4 has given consent contingent upon clearance from USSR but had so far received no answer. Chairman thought that this train should be run as a shuttle from some definite point. After discussion it was decided that KLAGENFURT would be used for those in Austria and Italy and that G-5 would investigate the possibility of staging the others at INTERMARIA.

8. MOVEMENT OF SPANIARDS.

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9. AUSTRIANS

Lt. Col. TILLEY (DTA) is accepting Austrians domiciled in British zone of Austria at the rate of 1,500 every other day. This move would be fitted in with the displaced persons movements. Chairman asked if Austrians for other areas could be accepted. Lt. RAHMER (3 US Army) said that he believed they would take back anybody who lived in US zone of Austria provided they were properly screened. Capt WRIGHT (3 US Army) stated that due to the redeployment of 5 US Divisions between the 25 August and 1 September the movement of displaced persons would be affected to some extent.

Numbers to be received: 21 Army Group holds 70,000 but does not know breakdown between various zones of Austria. USSET has 10,000 in France of whom 5,000 were screened and ready to move to British zone for GISE BASE. AFHQ are sending now from northern Italy 12,256 and have in southern Italy an additional 10,000. AFHQ has 3,000. British forces in Austria are

receiving from Italy first, and when this movement is finished will accept Austrians from other areas at 1,500 every other day to start probably on first of September. The discharge point for British zone of Austria would be KAPFENBERG, a few miles from BRUCK. Lt. Col. MACKENZIE (USAF) said they are trying to arrange a meeting with USA and will inform everyone if this occurs. CDPX would coordinate movement of Austrians into British zone Austria to ensure that flow did not exceed 1,500 every other day. Movement to commence 1 September.

10. ITALIANS NOW IN NORWAY.

90% of these are Wehrmacht. Chairman asked AFM if they can be accepted in Italy. Lt. Col. MARSDOFF replied in the affirmative provided they are sent under armed guard and only if they are locked up in Italy when they arrive. Italian Service troops have priority and Italians who have adopted German nationality will not be accepted in Italy.

11. AUSTRIANS NOW IN NORWAY.

The movement of 40,000 Austrians from Norway has already started. These have been screened, sorted by district, and are all documented. Major de HALLS explained the reason for the difficulties of the Norway movement. There were approximately 300,000 Germans and Austrians there in comparison to about 1% of that number in troop strength. All rail shipments and sea shipments are being handled by German crews and German guards. Only Allied controls are Liaison teams and the British navy which convoys the boats to the ports.

12. GERMAN WEHRMACHT IN AUSTRIA (British Zone) TO BE REPATRIATED TO ALL ZONES IN GERMANY.

Brig WOOD (VLA) said they had very few Germans but would like to repatriate all including a few destined for Russian zone in Germany. The figures were as follows:

8,000	for the U.S. Zone (including 2,500 hospital staff and patients)
9,300	" " British Zone " " " "
2,900	" " French " " " "
13,500	" " Soviet " " " "

Total - 33,700 of which 6,600 hospital cases and 2,000 hospital staff.

The American zone can accept these as soon as transportation is available. The same applies to the British zone. It was agreed the fit should move first and the hospital cases and staff would move later after special clearance. The French will consider the question. There are only 179 German civilians in British Zone Austria.

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12. GERMAN DEPORTATION IN AUSTRIA (British Zone) TO BE REPATRIATED TO ALL ZONES IN GERMANY.

DRIG WOOD (M.L.) said they had very few Germans but would like to repatriate all including a few destined for Russian zone in Germany. The figures were as follows:

3,000 for the U.S. Zone (including 2,500 hospital staff and patients)	
9,300 " " British Zone	2,500 " "
2,900 " " French	" " " "
13,500 " " Soviet	3,000 " "

Total - 33,700 of which 6,600 hospital cases and 2,000 hospital staff.

The American zone can accept these as soon as transportation is available. The same applies to the British zone. It was agreed the fit should move first and the hospital cases and staff would move later after special clearance. The French will consider the question. There are only 179 German civilians in British Zone Austria.

13. AUSTRIANS IN FRANCE TO BE REPATRIATED TO ALL ZONES IN AUSTRIA.

Movement will be coordinated with over-all allocation of transport initiated by CDEX.

14. GERMAN DIPLOMATS.

Chairman stated CDEX is being asked to move diplomats from all over the world back to Germany. AFHQ were unable to say whether German diplomats in Italy and Vatican City are ready to move. Major de HAMS (USSET) asked about German diplomats in Spain to go back to Germany. Lt. Col. WHITE (USSET Mission France) thought the French Government would have no objection to transit of trains guarded by the US Provost Marshall.

15. ALGERIANS IN USSET THEATER TO BE REPATRIATED VIA ITALY.

Chairman asked if these could be repatriated through Italy. AFHQ replied saying they would take them as part of the quota going through the Brenner; they also must have prior clearance. These are estimated to total 200 at outside. AFHQ will take up question whether screening by nominal roll

will be accepted by Albanian Government or whether another means of screening was preferred.

16. NUMBERS OF REFUGEE GERMANS REMAINING IN ITALY.

There are over 250,000 (including 140,000 US holdings in Italy), available for repatriation now, less those moved since 16 August. Lt. Col. BARSDORF (AFHQ) reported that Brenner Route would be open most of the winter but cold weather will rule out movement by box cars. Chairman pointed out that as it is unlikely that coaching stock would be available the movement of Germans would have to be accelerated now whilst weather was favourable; otherwise it would appear that balance of Germans still in Italy when cold weather sets in would have to remain until Spring.

17. OTHER BUSINESS.

a. Germans in Middle East - It was stated that there were some 97,000 Germans in Middle East. These would have to be repatriated through Italy or direct to MARSEILLES. The breakdown is as follows: 21,000 to US zone; 22,000 to British zone; 0,000 to French zone; and 56,000 to Russian zone.

b. Displaced Persons in Austria (British Zone) and Italy - Information is included in Appendix II.

c. Sick French in Italy - French Government will evacuate all French sick by French planes. AFHQ have no French Army personnel but about 500 French displaced persons.

d. Communications from AFHQ - It was agreed that present practice of DELTA EAST and AFHQ communicating direct caused confusion and it was decided that TSSTET send cable giving correct addresses. Chairman said AFHQ should cable either TSSTET AFHQ or USSTET AFHQ, with copy to TSSTET if TSSTET are involved in the move.

e. Disposition of Czech Refugees - It was felt this question could not be answered except at a governmental level and that a decision of the Governments should be requested.

f. Repatriation of Poles - It was stated that the Russians would probably accept Poles after all Russians had been evacuated. The Polish Corps in Italy numbers 105,000 of which 12,500 wish to go home now. They were presently to be separated from the others pending repatriation. It was agreed that these Poles who had fought for Allies had high priority. CDPX would give allotment to AFHQ when Polish movement commenced.

g. Possible Air Lift for Displaced Persons in the Future. All air

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g. Possible Air Lift for Displaced Persons in the Future. All air lift is scheduled for redeployment. Possibilities for use of aircraft for repatriation movement were said to be non-existent at present.

h. Next Meeting -- Further meetings were discussed and it was decided AFHQ will be host at next meeting and the date and other arrangements will be made by cable. There were various opinions expressed concerning the considerable value of this series of meetings and suggestion was made that if policy matters were to be included in the agenda prior notice be given.

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DISPLACED PERSONS ON HAND IN BRITISH - FRENCH - AMERICAN ZONES OF

	BRITISH ZONE (14 August)						FRENCH	
Nationality	1 Corps In Camps	8 Corps In Camps	30 Corps In Camps	Total In Camps	Total Outside	Zone Total	Zone Total (15 Aug)	
French	75	133	346	554	300	854	1,052	
Dutch	140	285	1,172	1,597	200	1,797	212	
Belgian & Luxembourg	45	97	348	490	200	690	100	
Danish	4	108	82	194	-	194	13	
Norwegian	1	17	-	18	-	18	7	
Soviet	50,640	313	27,768	78,721	24,000	102,721	58,162	
Estonian	415	4,762	1,844	7,021	100	7,121	1,800	
Latvian	1,115	15,751	4,396	21,262	80	21,342	1,800	
Lithuanian	1,026	10,396	4,711	16,133	100	16,233	2,500	
Polish	119,304	98,998	264,907	483,289	28,000	511,289	59,952	
Czechoslovak	128	105	902	1,135	100	1,235	500	
Yugoslav	15,154	8,519	19,234	42,907	2,500	45,407	11,545	
Greek	770	4	1,220	1,994	-	1,994	1,025	
Italian	62,769	13,778	50,823	127,370	21,000	148,370	7,284	
Hungarian	996	606	6,730	8,332	100	8,432	2,360	
Rumanian	315	246	5,048	5,609	100	5,709	130	
Bulgarian	48	44	146	238	-	238	35	
Stateless	1,105	3,111	6,928	11,144	500	11,644	1,476	
Others & Unclassified	2,007	1,729	4,616	8,352	8,000	16,352	13,675 (a)	
TOTAL:	256,137	159,002	401,221	816,360	85,280	901,640	163,636 (b)	

(a) Includes 194 Swiss, 200 Spaniards, 40 U.S.A., 361 British, 6 Swedes, 5 Slovaks, 342 Iranians, 1 Mexican, 5 Argentinians, 1 Venezuelan, 2 Chileans, 4 Brazilians.

(b) Plus an unknown number outside of Camps.

(c) Includes approximately 107,000 Germans in Czechoslovakia.

PERSONS ON HAND IN BRITISH - FRENCH - AMERICAN ZONES OF OCCUPATION

APPENDIX I

4 August)				FRENCH	AMERICAN ZONE			
				Zone Total (15 Aug)	Western District (7 U.S. Army) (14 Aug)	Eastern District (3 U.S. Army) (17 Aug)	Zone Total	Grand Total
Camps	Total In Camps	Total Outside	Zone Total					
346	554	300	854	1,052	595	657	1,252	3,158
172	1,597	200	1,797	212	413	778	1,191	3,200
348	490	200	690	108	199	268	467	1,265
82	194	-	194	13	11	49	60	267
-	10	-	18	7	13	12	25	50
768	78,721	24,000	102,721	58,162	6,337	12,156	18,493	179,376
344	7,021	100	7,121	1,800	2,395	7,655	10,050	18,971
396	21,262	80	21,342	1,800	6,279	19,083	25,362	48,504
711	16,133	100	16,233	2,500	7,068	22,322	29,390	48,123
907	483,289	20,000	511,289	59,952	132,822	155,506	288,408	659,649
902	1,135	100	1,235	500	153	2,032	2,185	3,920
234	42,907	2,500	45,407	11,545	4,634	20,524	25,158	82,110
220	1,994	-	1,994	1,025	324	4,562	4,886	7,905
123	127,370	21,000	148,370	7,284	1,776	17,529	19,305	174,959
130	8,332	100	8,432	2,360	645	90,448	91,093	101,885
48	5,609	100	5,709	130	432	6,574	7,006	12,845
46	238	-	238	35	59	682	741	1,014
28	11,144	500	11,644	1,476	761	11,206	11,967	25,087
16	8,352	8,000	16,352	13,675 (a)	8,765	137,200 (c)	145,965	175,992
21	816,360	85,280	901,640	163,636 (b)	173,681	509,323	683,004	1,748,280

aniards, 40 U.S.A., 361 British, 6 Swedes, 5 Slovenes, 46 Turks, 1,124 Armenians,
 5 Argentinians, 1 Venezuelan, 2 Chileans, 4 Brazilians, 2 Indians, 1 Chinese & 11,341 Others.
 ide of Camps.
 000 Germans in Czechoslovakia.

DISPLACED PERSONS ON HAND IN OTHER COUNTRIES (a)

Nationality	<u>NORWAY</u> (14 August)	<u>DENMARK</u> (15 August)	<u>ITALY</u> (15 August)	<u>AUSTRIA</u> (British Zone) (11 August)	(15 August)
French	1,837	18	426	52	(
Dutch	559	127	83	57	(
Belgium & Luxembourg	218	114	79	22	(
Danish	22	-	11	1	(
Norwegian	-	29	6	8	(
Soviet	16	6,949	241	1,803	(
Estonian	35	454	91	30	(
Latvian	116	1,697	6	183	(
Lithuanian	315	1,091	40	53	(
Polish	2,730	4,055	5,554	7,743	2
Czechoslovak	10,831	79	98	579	4
Yugoslav	2,906	20	4,120	2,468	4
Greek	-	-	1,290	106	
Italian	772	320	-	9,039	
Hungarian	53	363	375	77	4
Romanian	2,554	143	117	175	1
Bulgarian	166	-	162	-	
Stateless	48	40	-	273	
Germans	-	200,000	379	69	11
Others & Unclassified	2,427 (b)	386 (c)	8,417 (d)	29,395 (e)	
TOTAL:	25,705	216,367	21,502	52,133	27

- (a) Dutch and Swiss figures will be added when available.
 (b) Includes 143 Stateless, 640 Danzigers and 385 Finns.
 (c) Includes 119 Austrians, 42 Finns and 227 Bessarabians.
 (d) Includes 4,329 Palestinians.

- (e) Includes an
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 (f) Includes nu
 (g) Includes 500

DISPLACED PERSONS ON HAND IN OTHER COUNTRIES (a)

APPENDIX II.

<u>DENMARK</u> (15 August)	<u>ITALY</u> (15 August)	<u>AUSTRIA</u> (British Zone) (11 August)	<u>AUSTRIA</u> (American Zone) (9 August)	<u>FRANCE</u> (15 August)	<u>BELGIUM</u> (10 August)
18	428	52	(		50
127	83	57	)	844	55
114	79	22	(	13	346
-	11	1	)	-	25
29	8	3	(	-	11
6,949	241	1,803	)	14,934	200
451	91	30	(	7	43
1,697	6	183	)	10	73
1,091	40	53	(	5	42
4,055	5,554	7,743	)	31,546	2,600
79	98	579	(	3,000	384
20	4,120	2,468	)	5,326	30
-	1,290	106	(	341	1,000
820	-	9,039	)	33,600	60
363	378	77	(	260	67
143	117	175	)	160	50
-	162	-	(	53	2
40	-	273	)	65	3,151
200,000	379	69	(	541	-
388 (c)	8,417 (d)	29,395 (e)	-	1,132	4,280 (f)
216,387	21,502	52,133	270,035	101,837 (f)	12,489

ed when available.
rs and 385 Finns.
nd 227 Bessarabians.

(e) Includes an estimated 14,000 Allied and 15,000
ex-enemy displaced persons outside of camps.

(f) Includes numbers in Labor Battalions.

(g) Includes 500 Swiss and 60 Spaniards.

WMA (1) POW (3)

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Copy No. 2.....

SUPREMACY HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

SECRET/G-5/DE/2916/1

6 July 1945

REPARATION AND DISPOSAL OF PRISONERS OF WAR,
SURRENDERED PERSONNEL, DISPLACED PERSONS, ETC.

MINUTES OF SECRET - HIGH CONFERENCE

AT FRANKFURT 2 JULY 1945

DISTRIBUTION

Allied Force Headquarters	60	G-1 Division,	3
Commanding General		G-4 Division	10
STCUSA		G-5 Division	10
6 Army Group	3	Signal Division	2
12 Army Group	3	Medical Division	2
21 Army Group	5		
Third United States Army	4		
Seventh United States Army	3		
Fifteenth United States Army	3		
1st French Army	3		

REPARATION AND DIS-OSAL OF PRISONERS OF WAR,
SURRENDERED PERSONNEL, DISLOCATED PERSONS, ETC.

MINUTES OF STAFF - AFHQ CONFERENCE

AT FRANKFURT 2 JULY 1945

DISTRIBUTION

Allied Force Headquarters	60	G-1 Division,	3
Commanding General		G-4 Division	10
ATCUSA		G-5 Division	10
6 Army Group	3	Signal Division	2
12 Army Group	3	Medical Division	2
21 Army Group	5		
Third United States Army	4		
Seventh United States Army	3		
Fifteenth United States Army	3		
1st French Army	3		
United States Military Attache,	2		
Berne	2		
SHAF Mission (France)	2		
AFS, ATCUSA	2		
OCOT, COM ZONE	2		
OCOT TND	3		
Control Commission for Germany	2		
Hq D.C. & W Division	2		
US Group Control Council	2		
D.C. & W Division	2		
Army Div Component, Special	2		
Schelon C.G.	2		

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11/16/45

DISPATCHED

DISPATCH

CHAIRMAN

Brigadier A. G. Salisbury-Jones

Supreme Headquarters, AEF

Brigadier General S. R. Nickelsen
Colonel P.S. Leuben
Colonel R. McDonald Gray
Lt. Colonel F. L. Carroll
Lt. Colonel R.L.N. Lawrence
Lt. Colonel R.W. Reisher
Lt. Colonel W.G. Wistard
Major A.M. de Haas
Major W.L.L. Ford
Major A.A. Lewis
Captain D.P. Howard

Allied Force Headquarters

Brigadier A. L. de Rho Philips
Colonel G. L. Findlay
Colonel McKenzie
Lt. Colonel A.A. Goodman
Lt. Colonel W. R. Ketchum Jr.
Major W. R. Hayntun
Major Birch
Captain Grimshaw

European Theatre of Operations,
United States AEF

Colonel Case

Colonel J. K. Gully

Lt. Colonel W. J. Minahan

Captain J. J. Altmeyer

Army Div. Command, Special Echelon, AEF

Lt. Colonel Head

Deputy Chief, Displaced Persons Branch
G-5 Division, Supreme Headquarters, AEF

G-5 Division
G-1 Division
G-2 Division
G-3 Division
G-4 Division
G-4 Division
G-4 Division
G-4 Division
G-4 Division
G-1 Division

DAG (now in),
G-5 Displaced Persons
G-4 Division
G-5 Displaced Persons
G-4 Division
G-1 Division
G-2 Division
G-5 Division

USAF A.D.
D.A.S.
Colonel (A.D.),
USAF A.D.

Major M. L. de Haas
Major M. L. Ford
Major M. A. Lewis
Captain M. F. Howard

Allied Force Headquarters

Brigadier A. W. de Rho Phillips
Colonel C. A. Findlay
Colonel McKenzie
Lt. Colonel A. J. Goodman
Lt. Colonel A. R. Ketchum, Jr.
Major A. F. Layton
Major Rimich
Captain Brimshaw

European Theatre of Operations,
United States Army

Colonel Case
Colonel J. K. Tully
Lt. Colonel A. J. Finnegan
Captain A. J. Hiltnerberger

Army Div Command, Special Echelon 00

Lt. Colonel Head

12 Army Group

Lt. Colonel Anderson
Lt. Colonel C. J. Hackett
Lt. Colonel A. J. Gagne
Major Hall
Major Parks
Major Carter

6 Army Group

Colonel A. A. Luther
Lt. Colonel A. A. Buchanan
Lt. Colonel A. J. Whitcomb
Major Berthel
Major J. F. Asselta

C-4 Division
C-4 Division
C-4 Division
C-1 Division

DAG (Low Altitude)
C-5 Displaced Persons
C-4 Division
C-5 Displaced Persons
C-4 Division
C-1 Division
C-4 Division
C-5 Division

CCGT M.D.
DAG
CCGT (M.D.),
CCGT M.D.

C-1 Division
C-4 Division
7 U.S. Army

C-5 Division

C-1 Division
C-4 Division
1st French Army, C-5
1st French Army, C-4
DPX, 15 Army

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SUMMARY OF DECISIONS

1. If need arises, SEAF will send a representative to BERNE, to assist AFHQ representative.
2. War criminals will be traced, documented, and, when lists are complete, called for trial.
3. A date is being fixed for a meeting regarding movement of ambulance trains.
4. Priority for repatriation will continue to be given to Recovered Allied Military Personnel.
5. AFHQ will accept 1,000 Greeks a week for two weeks after 15 July 1945, through Brenner route. It must be understood that they cannot be cleared from transit camp at this rate.
6. It is intended to repatriate all Italians before September.
7. US Liaison Officer may be attached to DRUGENZ camp to assist in distribution of Red Cross parcels.
8. Controls at each end of Brenner Pass to make every effort to increase repatriation of Italians to 5,000 a day.
9. Priority of movement to be given to Germans coming from Italy, as against Germans being passed from 12 to 21 Army Group

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9. Priority of movement to be given to Germans coming from Italy, as against Germans being passed from 12 to 21 Army Group

3150

RESTRICTED

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
G-5 Division
Displaced Persons Branch

MINUTES OF MEETING HELD MONDAY, 2 JULY
1945 at 1500 hrs in Room 545

PRESENT: In the Chair: Brigadier SALISBURY-JONES

Chairman welcomed representatives from AFHQ and First French Army.

Chairman referred to point made at preliminary meeting this morning, that of necessity of repatriating remaining DPs as quickly and as comfortably as possible, and gave two main reasons why he considers this desirable:

1. Consideration for the individuals themselves.
2. Convenience - it is easier to look after and feed nationals in their own country.

Finally, as additional reason, Chairman referred to past record, and said that armies have every reason to be proud of having repatriated approximately 3 million people within two months of the end of the war. This should be an incentive for the future and no obstacles should be allowed to stand in the way.

AGENDA.

1. STATEMENT OF FIGURES BY NATIONALITY OF PERSONNEL TO BE REPATRIATED SOUTHBOUND FROM SE-17 TERRITORY

Lt. Col. Carroll stated that figures have risen somewhat since Bolzano Conference. Number of Italians to move Southbound is now estimated at 400,000 as from today. In addition to this figure there are approximately 6,000 Greeks. These figures include PW. Lt. Col. Carroll requested from AFHQ figures of Czechs, etc., moving into SE-17 area from Italy. Colonel Findlay said figures are very much reduced from those given at Bolzano. Major Bayntun gave combined DP and PW figures as follows:

Belgians	200
Luxembourgers	50
Dutch	500
Czechs	25,500
Danes	220
Norwegian	50

2. Convenience - it is easier to look after and feed nationals in their own country.

Finally, as additional reason, Chairman referred to past record, and said that armies have every reason to be proud of having repatriated approximately 3 million people within two months of the end of the war. This should be an incentive for the future and no obstacles should be allowed to stand in the way.

AGENDA.

1. STATEMENT OF FIGURES BY NATIONALITY OF PERSONS TO BE REPATRIATED SOUTHBOUND FROM SWISS TERRITORY

Lt. Col. Carroll stated that figures have risen somewhat since Bolzano Conference. Number of Italians to move Southbound is now estimated at 400,000 as from today. In addition to this figure there are approximately 3,000 Greeks. These figures include PW. Lt. Col. Carroll requested from AFHQ figures of Czechs, etc., moving into SWISS area from Italy. Colonel Findlay said figures are very much reduced from those given at Bolzano. Major Bayntun gave combined DP and PW figures as follows:

Belgians	200
Luxembourgers	50
Dutch	500
Czechs	25,500
Danes	220
Norwegian	50

2. REPORT ON THE SWISS ROUTE SITUATION

This is divided into two groups, movement out of Switzerland and movement through Switzerland. Swiss have placed emphasis on movement of DPs out of Switzerland but figures are not very high. Brig. Philipe stated that Swiss were helpful on matter of passing DPs through Switzerland, and there is no concern over locomotives. Provided dispatcher and receiver are able to handle numbers, Swiss are also prepared to do so. Brig. Philipe referred to minutes of Sub-Committee No. 1 which have been circulated. These give estimate of the flow through Switzerland, and give details of reception and delivery camps - Italy at COLICO and DOMODOSSOLA, Austria at BREGENZ and France at AMERASSE - and various other points as regards system for controlling movement, of which important point is that Swiss accept Allied Movement Control Officers attached to U. S. and British Legations in Berne as a desirable arrangement.

Brig. Philipe referred to appendix to report regarding restoration of signal communications between Switzerland and outside territories. Agreement has been reached for signal communications to be set up between MILAN, FRANKFURT, BREGENZ, AMERASSE, COMO, DOMODOSSOLA and PARIS, within the next two weeks.

Brig. Philipe said that AFHQ were sending representative to Berne, to assist in movement through Switzerland. Chairman asked if SHAF were doing likewise. Lt. Col. Reischer said that an officer would not be sent at this stage but one would be posted to Berne at a later date if necessary.

3. NUMBER BY NATIONALITY PERSONNEL TO BE REPATRIATED FROM SWITZERLAND.

This is answered in para 1 above.

4. STATEMENT BY G-1'S ON WHETHER OR NOT THE DOCUMENTATION PROBLEM IS SOLVED.

Brig. Philipe said that AFHQ have not received forms up to now. He did not think flow of German PW would be very rapid at first, but should work up in the second week.

5. STATEMENT AS TO WHETHER OR NOT THE BOLZANO ROUTE COULD BE COMMENCED TO FUNCTION 1 JULY

AFHQ could not give official answer to this.

6. METHOD OF HANDLING PRISONERS AND CRIMINAL PERSONNEL WHO ARE NOT TO BE DISCHARGED

Question has arisen as to necessity for repatriating Italians and Germans, who will probably be tried on their return home. Major de Haas said this was discussed at Bolzano, but not tabled.

Colonel Lauben stated that many of these criminals are purely suspects. Reports are being made and lists drawn up, and when the whereabouts of major war criminals are known, military tribunals will try them. Then it will be necessary to call them forward from wherever they are held in custody to trial. Present plan is to leave war criminals where they are until these lists are drawn up.

Gen. Rickelsen suggested Committee should act on this assumption, and this was agreed.

7. METHOD OF CLEARING AMBULANCE TRAINS.

Lt. Col. Wilkinson stated that if 21 Army Group have sick persons to send down to Italy, they intend to bid on behalf for movement of ambulance trains right through to Italy, and they wish to insure

- a. that AFHQ can accept them, and
- b. that they will be in a position to fill ambulance trains with sick persons for 21 Army Group area on return journey.

Brig. Philipe said that at Bolzano Conference it was agreed that medical representatives of both sides should meet and discuss this problem. Lt. Col. Hackett, G-1, 12 Army Group, stated that cables have been sent out to AFHQ fixing date for this meeting.

Major Bayntun referred to 25,000 Germans which AFHQ would like to move as soon as possible, and asked if this could also be discussed.

Colonel Lauben stated that many of these criminals are purely suspects. Reports are being made and lists drawn up, and when the whereabouts of major war criminals are known, military tribunals will try them. Then it will be necessary to call them forward from wherever they are held in custody to trial. Present plan is to leave war criminals where they are until these lists are drawn up.

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Major Bayntun referred to 25,000 Germans which ~~ATG~~ would like to move as soon as possible, and asked if this could also be discussed.

~~ATG~~ can accept two hospital trains into ITALY twice a week.

8. PRIORITY TO BE STILL ACCORDED RAIES.

It was agreed that priority for repatriation should still be given to Recovered Allied Military Personnel.

9. REPATRIATION OF YUGOSLAVS BY AIR

Brig. Philipe said ~~ATG~~ are interested in this, in view of the fact that suggestions have been made that planes flying Yugoslavs to Yugoslavia should fly back via Italy and pick up DPs to be taken back to France. He requested further details.

Lt. Col. Carroll said this may not arise owing to shortage of air lift in the future, although it is hoped to get some help from the RAF. However, as it has been ascertained that there are French people awaiting repatriation in Yugoslavia, these will be repatriated on return lift from ~~LAGERS~~ to ~~ITALY~~. If this source dries up it may be possible to pick up DPs from Italy on return flight.

Lt. Col. Carroll asked if, in view of fact that repatriation of Greeks by air was now not possible, they could be routed through ~~BRITISH PASS~~. The Greek Government has protested strongly against repatriation of Italians before Greeks. Brig. Philipe said he did not feel he could make a definite statement on this.

Chairman said he would like to stress desirability of repatriating Greeks before Italians. Brig. Philippe said AFHQ would be prepared to help but pointed out that the Greeks would eventually have to be moved out of Italy by sea and that ships were not available for the purpose. Chairman asked if it would be possible to put some in a transit camp in Bari and hold them in case shipping became available. Col. Findlay agreed to accept 1,000 a week for two weeks after 15 July through Brenner route, but it must be understood that they cannot be cleared from transit camp to Greece at this rate. Chairman said this was very much appreciated.

10. METHOD OF CALLING FORWARD SPECIAL GROUPS, SUCH AS GREEKS, ROMENEGAINS, ETC.

Chairman said bid should not be put in for groups of less than 50 - 100.

Brig. Philippe said bids should be put in now. SPAGI should accept bids up to 2,000 - which AFHQ have now accepted - from army groups, but no more for time being.

11. PRIORITY OF MOVEMENT FOR PW OVER DPs.

Col. Lauben asked if, in view of the fact that the Brenner Pass route was originally set aside for movement of military personnel, movement of Italian PW and enemy disarmed forces could have priority over DPs. These amount to 43,000 Italians who were in Wehrmacht, and if they could be given priority it would relieve 12 army Group of the necessity for feeding them.

Brig. Philippe stated that it was the intention to repatriate all Italians before September. He did not consider it was worthwhile going to the trouble of segregation. This was agreed.

12. MOVEMENT FROM ITALY - EQUAL PROPORTIONS OF DISPLACED PERSONS FOR 21 & 12 ARMY GROUPS

Col. Case asked if numbers German PW going to ALLIED from Italy could be equally divided between those going to 21 Army Group area and 12 Army Group area. Brig. Philippe said AFHQ cannot do this because documentation is not working sufficiently and owing to fact that those PW who are being released by U. S. services are being released in small groups all over the country on a day by day disposal basis.

13. METHOD OF HANDLING PERSONNEL MOVED THROUGH FRENCH ZONE.

Chairman referred to question from morning agenda. Col. Taitand said First French Army were concerned about rolling stock which was being used to take Russians back not returning to First French Army.

Lt. Col. Lawrence stated that this was not a matter which could be decided at a DP Conference, and should be taken up at a technical level.

14. U.S. LIAISON OFFICER WITH FRENCH FIRST ARMY.

Col. Kistand referred to stock of Red Cross parcels to be kept at REGENZ and stated that U. S. Liaison Officer should be attached to French Headquarters.

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Col. Case asked if numbers German PW going to ITALY from Italy could be equally divided between those going to 21 Army Group area and 12 Army Group area. Brig. Philipe said AFHQ cannot do this because documentation is not working sufficiently and owing to fact that those PW who are being released by U. S. services are being released in small groups all over the country on a day by day disposal basis.

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Lt. Col. Lawrence stated that this was not a matter which could be decided at a DF Conference, and should be taken up at a technical level.

14. U.S. LIAISON OFFICER WITH FRENCH FIRST ARMY.

Col. Kistand referred to stock of Red Cross parcels to be kept at BREGLER and suggestion that U. S. Liaison Officer should be attached to French Headquarters there to supervise distribution. First French Army agreed to this.

15. ITALIANS IN SEAF AREA - RAISING OF RATE OF ACCEPTANCE BY AFHQ

Lt. Col. Carroll referred to number of Italians in SEAF area to be repatriated by winter and asked if AFHQ could increase acceptance. Col. Findlay said Brenner route acceptance has been stepped up to 3,000 during last few days. Chairman asked if rolling stock is increased, can AFHQ accept in camps. Brig. Philipe suggested that during July controls at each end should be authorized to make effort to raise Bolzano figure to 5,000 a day. This was agreed. Question was raised whether SEAF could provide its share of increased number of box cars. Col. Tully informed Chairman that this can be done.

16. SECURITY CLEARANCE ON ITALIANS.

Lt. Col. Witte referred to three separate security checks on Italians going out of France into Italy (one by Delta Base, one by French and one by Italians) and stated that this caused some difficulty when notice of a ship sailing was received only 24 hours in advance.

Col. Findlay said this is necessary from Italian point of view, as without this check they cannot trace criminals, etc., at Italian end.

Chairman considered that checking has been reduced to minimum necessary and cannot be cut down further.

17. ARRIVAL OF AUSTRIANS FROM MURDOORF.

Brig. Philipe referred to cable from 8th Army regarding arrival of Austrians from MURDOORF, which was causing considerable trouble. Col. Laubon said that these were mostly Styrians and Carinthians whose repatriation had been requested in connection with harvest.

Brig. Philipe said he wished to repeat what was said at Bolzano Conference - that mass movement should only take place when coordinated between armies concerned. There were no reception facilities in 15th Army area for these Austrians as these are all being used for Russians.

18. 21 ARMY GROUP - INCREASE OF RECEPTION CAPACITY

Lt. Col. Gagne referred to fact that 21 Army Group will only accept 6,000 per day coming from 12 Army Group area, and asked if 21 Army Group will increase reception capacity; otherwise 12 Army Group will not be able to cope with numbers of DPs coming through their area. 21 Army Group say they cannot increase this at present owing to transport difficulties. Chairman asked if 21 Army Group are using everything possible in the way of unit transport etc. 21 Army Group said this is now being organized on a controlled basis and more use is being made of requisitioned German transport. They agreed to make every effort to step up this figure.

19. REPATRIATION OF GERMANS FROM ITALY

Major de Haas asked if priority of movement could be given to Germans coming from Italy as against Germans being passed from 12 to 21 Army Group, to avoid being left with long movement by winter. This was agreed.

20. FUTURE MEETINGS OF COMMITTEE.

Brig. Philipe asked what arrangements have been made for future meetings. Chairman stated that it was decided at Bolzano that Committee should sit fortnightly alternatively in 8th Army area and 21st Army area, but he considered only one more meeting necessary. Brig. Philipe suggested Friday 20 July at Rome as time and place for next meeting, and this was agreed.

Gen. Mickelsen said he wished to thank Committee personally for all that has been done with regard to repatriation of displaced persons.

Addendum. Various people (including 1st French Army) agreed to inform all concerned etc. (ATTACHED APPENDIX)

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Gen. Lickelsen said he wished to thank Committee personally for all that has been done with regard to repatriation of displaced persons.

Addendum. Various people (including 1st French Army) agreed to inform all concerned of telephone, number, address etc. of various terminals etc. (ADDRESS, BUREAU).

RESTRICTED

Copy No. 6.....

SUPREMACY HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

SECRET/G-5/DE/2916/1

6 July 1945

REPARATION AND DISPOSAL OF PRISONERS OF WAR,
SURRENDERED PERSONNEL, DISPLACED PERSONS, ETC.

MINUTES OF SECRET - AFHQ CONFERENCE

AT FRANKFURT 2 JULY 1945

DISTRIBUTION

Allied Force Headquarters	60	G-1 Division,	3
Commanding General		G-4 Division	10
STOUSI.		G-5 Division	10
6 Army Group	3	Signal Division	2
12 Army Group	3	Medical Division	2
21 Army Group	5		
Third United States Army	4		
Seventh United States Army	3		
Fifteenth United States Army	3		
1st French Army	3		
United States Military Attache	3		

REPARATION AND DISPOSAL OF PRISONERS OF WAR,
SURRENDERED PERSONNEL, DISPLACED PERSONS, ETC.

MINUTES OF STAFF - JMW CONFERENCE

AT FRANKFORT 2 JULY 1945

DISTRIBUTION

Allied Force Headquarters	60		
Commanding General		G-1 Division,	3
JTOUSA	3	G-4 Division	10
6 Army Group	3	G-5 Division	10
12 Army Group	5	Signal Division	2
21 Army Group	4	Medical Division	2
Third United States Army	3		
Seventh United States Army	3		
Fifteenth United States Army	3		
1st French Army	3		
United States Military Attache, Gene	2		
SHARP Mission (France)	2		
ARS, JTOUSA	2		
CCOT, CC&Z&M	2		
CCOT, F&D	3		
Control Commission for Germany	2		
HQ D-2, RW Division	2		
US Group Control Council	2		
D-2, RW Division	2		
Army Div Component, Special Schelon C.C.	2		

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Major A. L. de Haas
 Major A. L. Ford
 Major A. A. Lewis
 Captain A. A. Howard

Allied Force Headquarters

Brigadier A. E. de Rbe Phillips
 Colonel G. A. Hindley
 Colonel A. A. Goodman
 Lt. Colonel A. A. Ketchum, Jr.
 Major A. A. Gayton
 Major A. A. Smith
 Captain A. A. Smith

European Theatre of Operations, United States Army

Colonel Case
 Colonel J. K. Gully
 Lt. Colonel A. J. Finnegan
 Captain A. J. Finnegan

Army Div Components, Special Echelon, 12 Army Group

Lt. Colonel Head

12 Army Group

Lt. Colonel Anderson
 Lt. Colonel G. J. Beckett
 Lt. Colonel A. A. Bogue
 Major Hall
 Major Marks
 Major Carter

Special Group

Colonel A. A. Luther
 Lt. Colonel A. A. Gorman
 Lt. Colonel A. A. Smith
 Major Gorman
 Major J. F. Asselma

D. G. (Gov. Gen.)
 G-5 Displaced Persons
 G-4 Division
 G-5 Displaced Persons
 G-4 Division
 G-5 Division
 G-5 Division

COGAD M.D.
 D. G. S.
 COGAD (M.D.)
 COGAD M.D.

G-1 Division
 G-4 Division
 7 U.S. Army
 G-5 Div 3 U.S. Army

G-1 Division
 G-4 Division
 1st French Army, G-5
 1st French Army, G-4
 DPK, 15 Army

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21 Army Group

Lt. Colonel Wilkinson
Major Milton
Major Foxham

Major Lovements
Major Wehrmacht

Shinji Mission (France)

Lt. Colonel L. C. Little
Major Gordon

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration

Mr. R. de laet

G-5 Division

3151

SUMMARY OF DECISIONS

1. If need arises, SEALF will send a representative to BERLIN, to assist AFHQ representative.
2. War criminals will be traced, documented, and, when lists are complete, called for trial.
3. A date is being fixed for a meeting regarding movement of ambulance trains.
4. Priority for repatriation will continue to be given to Recovered Allied Military Personnel.
5. AFHQ will accept 1,000 Greeks a week for two weeks after 15 July 1945, through Brenner route. It must be understood that they cannot be cleared from transit camp at this rate.
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7. US Liaison Officer may be attached to BRUGENZ camp to assist in distribution of Red Cross parcels.
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3150

RESTRICTED

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
G-5 Division
Displaced Persons Branch

MINUTES OF MEETING HELD MONDAY, 2 JULY
1945 at 1500 hrs in Room 545

PRESENT: In the Chair: Brigadier SALISBURY-JONES

Chairman welcomed representatives from AFHQ and First French Army.

Chairman referred to point made at preliminary meeting this morning, that of necessity of repatriating remaining DPs as quickly and as comfortably as possible, and gave two main reasons why he considers this desirable:

1. Consideration for the individuals themselves.
2. Convenience - it is easier to look after and feed nationals in their own country.

Finally, as additional reason, Chairman referred to past record, and said that armies have every reason to be proud of having repatriated approximately 3 million people within two months of the end of the war. This should be an incentive for the future and no obstacles should be allowed to stand in the way.

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Norwegian	50

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Brig. Philipe referred to appendix to report regarding restoration of signal communications between Switzerland and outside territories. Agreement has been reached for signal communications to be set up between MILAN, FRANKFURT, BREGENZ, AMELASSE, COLO, DOMODOSSOLA and PARIS, within the next two weeks.

Brig. Philipe said that AFHQ were sending representative to Berne, to assist in movement through Switzerland. Chairman asked if SHAF were doing likewise. Lt. Col. Reiser said that an officer would not be sent at this stage but one would be posted to Berne at a later date if necessary.

3. NUMBER BY NATIONALITY PERSONNEL TO BE REPARTRIED FROM SWITZERLAND.

This is answered in para 1 above.

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Brig. Philipe said that ~~AKW~~ have not received forms up to now. He did not think flow of German PW would be very rapid at first, but should work up in the second week.

5. STATEMENT AS TO WHETHER OR NOT THE BOLZANO ROUTE COMMENCED TO FUNCTION 1 JULY

~~AKW~~ could not give official answer to this.

6. METHOD OF HANDLING PRISONERS AND CRIMINAL PERSONNEL WHO ARE NOT TO BE DISCHARGED

Question has arisen as to necessity for repatriating Italians and Germans, who will probably be tried on their return home. Major de Haas said this was discussed at Bolzano, but not tabled.

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Gen. Rickelsen suggested Committee should act on this assumption, and this was agreed.

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Lt. Col. Wilkinson stated that if 21 Army Group have sick persons to send down to Italy, they intend to bid on ~~staff~~ for movement of ambulance trains right through to Italy, and they wish to insure

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AFHQ can accept two hospital trains into ITALY twice a week.

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It was agreed that priority for repatriation should still be given to Recovered Allied Military Personnel.

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Brig. Philipe said AFHQ are interested in this, in view of the fact that suggestions have been made that planes flying Yugoslavs to Yugoslavia should fly back via Italy and pick up DPs to be taken back to France. He requested further details.

Lt. Col. Carroll said this may not arise owing to shortage of air lift in the future, although it is hoped to get some help from the RAF. However, as it has been ascertained that there are French people awaiting repatriation in Yugoslavia, these will be repatriated on return lift from Zagreb to IETZ. If this source dries up it may be possible to pick up DPs from Italy on return flight.

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Chairman said he would like to stress desirability of repatriating Greeks before Italians. Brig. Philippe said AFHQ would be prepared to help but pointed out that the Greeks would eventually have to be moved out of Italy by sea and that ships were not available for the purpose. Chairman asked if it would be possible to put some in a transit camp in Bari and hold them in case shipping became available. Col. Findlay agreed to accept 1,000 a week for two weeks after 15 July through Brenner route, but it must be understood that they cannot be cleared from transit camp to Greece at this rate. Chairman said this was very much appreciated.

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Chairman said bid should not be put in for groups of less than 50 - 100.

Brig. Philippe said bids should be put in now. SHAEF should accept bids up to 2,000 - which AFHQ have now accepted - from army groups, but no more for time being.

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Brig. Philippe stated that it was the intention to repatriate all Italians before September. He did not consider it was worthwhile going to the trouble of segregation. This was agreed.

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Col. Case asked if numbers German PW going to ALLIED from Italy could be equally divided between those going to 21 Army Group area and 12 Army Group area. Brig. Philippe said AFHQ cannot do this because documentation is not working sufficiently and owing to fact that those PW who are being released by U. S. services are being released in small groups all over the country on a day by day disposal basis.

13. METHOD OF HANDLING PERSONNEL ROUTED THROUGH FRENCH ZONE.

Chairman referred to question from morning agenda. Col. Thibaud said First French Army were concerned about rolling stock which was being used to take Russians back not returning to First French Army.

Lt. Col. Lawrence stated that this was not a matter which could be decided at a DP Conference, and should be taken up at a technical level.

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Col. Case asked if numbers German PW going to ALENCE from Italy could be equally divided between those going to 21 Army Group area and 12 Army Group area. Brig. Philippe said ALENCE cannot do this because documentation is not working sufficiently and owing to fact that those PW who are being released by U. S. services are being released in small groups all over the country on a day by day disposal basis.

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15. ITALIANS IN SHANT AREA - RAISING OF RATE OF ACCEPTANCE BY ALENCE

Lt. Col. Carroll referred to number of Italians in SHANT area to be repatriated by winter and asked if ALENCE could increase acceptance. Col. Findlay said Brenner route acceptance has been stepped up to 3,000 during last few days. Chairman asked if rolling stock is increased, can ALENCE accept in camps. Brig. Philippe suggested that during July controls at each end should be authorized to make every effort to raise Bolzano figure to 5,000 a day. This was agreed. Question raised whether SHANT could provide its share of increased number of box cars. Chairman informed Chairman that this can be done. 3148

16. SECURITY CLEARANCE ON ITALIANS.

Lt. Col. Witte referred to three separate security checks on Italians going out of France into Italy (one by Delta Base, one by French and one by Italians) and stated that this caused some difficulty when notice of a ship sailing was received only 24 hours in advance.

Col. Findlay said that is necessary from Italian point of view, as without this check they cannot trace criminals, etc., at Italian end.

Chairman considered that checking has been reduced to minimum necessary and cannot be cut down further.

17. ARRIVAL OF AUSTRIANS FROM BUCHENWALD.

Brig. Philipe referred to cable from 5th Army regarding arrival of Austrians from BUCHENWALD, which was causing considerable trouble. Col. Lambon said that these were mostly Styrians and Carinthians whose repatriation had been requested in connection with harvest.

Brig. Philipe said he wished to repeat what was said at Bolzano Conference - that mass movement should only take place when coordinated between armies concerned. There were no reception facilities in 15th Army area for these Austrians as these are all being used for Russians.

18. 21 ARMY GROUP - INCREASE OF RECEPTION CAPACITY

Lt. Col. Gagne referred to fact that 21 Army Group will only accept 6,000 per day coming from 12 Army Group area, and asked if 21 Army Group will increase reception capacity; otherwise 12 Army Group will not be able to cope with numbers of DPs coming through their area. 21 Army Group say they cannot increase this at present owing to transport difficulties. Chairman asked if 21 Army Group are using everything possible in the way of unit transport etc. 21 Army Group said this is now being organized on a controlled basis and more use is being made of requisitioned German transport. They agreed to make every effort to step up this figure.

19. REPATRIATION OF GERMANS FROM ITALY

Major de Haas asked if priority of movement could be given to Germans coming from Italy as against Germans being passed from 12 to 21 Army Group, to avoid being left with long movement by winter. This was agreed.

20. FUTURE MEETINGS OF COMMITTEE.

Brig. Philipe asked what arrangements have been made for future meetings. Chairman stated that it was decided at Bolzano that Committee should sit fortnightly alternatively in 5th Army area and 21st Army area, but he considered only one more meeting necessary. Brig. Philipe suggested Friday 20 July at Rome as time and place for next meeting, and this was agreed.

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Gen. Mickelsen said he wished to thank Committee personally for all that has been done with regard to repatriation of displaced persons.

Addendum. Various people (including 1st French Army) agreed to inform all concerned of their names, addresses, etc. (ADDRESS, BUCHENWALD).

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RESTRICTED

Copy No. 5.....

SUPREMACY HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

STAFF/G-5/DE/2916/1

6 July 1945

REPARATION AND DISPOSAL OF PRISONERS OF WAR,
SURRENDERED PERSONNEL, DISPLACED PERSONS, ETC.

MINUTES OF STAFF - JEMO CONFERENCE

AT FRANKFURT

2 JULY 1945

DISTRIBUTION

Allied Force Headquarters	60	G-1 Division,	3
Commanding General		G-4 Division	10
STCUSA		G-5 Division	10
6 Army Group	3	Signal Division	2
12 Army Group	3	Medical Division	2
21 Army Group	5		
Third United States Army	4		
Seventh United States Army	3		
Fifteenth United States Army	3		
1st French Army	3		
United States Army	3		

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SURRENDERED PERSONNEL, DISPLACED PERSONS, ETC.

MINUTES OF STAFF - FMH CONFERENCE

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Fifteenth United States Army	3		
1st French Army	3		
United States Military Attache, Bern	2		
Staff Mission (France)	2		
ARS, STOUSA	2		
OCOT, COM ZONE	3		
CCOT FWD	2		
Control Commission for Germany			
HQ DP & W Division	2		
US Group Control Council	2		
DP & W Division			
Army Div Component, Special Enchelon C.C.	2		

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SECRET

CHIEF

Brigadier A. G. Salisbury-Jones

Deputy Chief, Displaced Persons Branch
G-5 Division, Supreme Headquarters, AEF

Supreme Headquarters, AEF

Brigadier General S. R. Nielsen
Colonel E.S. Leuben
Colonel R. Goddard Gray
Lt. Colonel E. L. Carroll
Lt. Colonel R.L.M. Lawrence
Lt. Colonel R.W. Reisher
Lt. Colonel W.G. Kistard
Major A.L. de Haas
Major A.L.L. Ford
Major A.A. Lewis
Captain D.P. Howard

G-5 Division
G-1 Division
G-5 Division
G-5 Division
G-4 Division
G-4 Division
G-4 Division
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G-1 Division

Allied Force Headquarters

Brigadier A. W. de Rho Philips
Colonel G. A. Findlay
Colonel Menzies
Lt. Colonel A.A. Goodman
Lt. Colonel A. A. Ketchum, Jr.
Major A. F. Hayman
Major R. R. Smith
Captain R. R. Smith

D-3 (over 100)
G-5 Displaced Persons
G-4 Division
G-5 Displaced Persons
G-4
G-1 Division
G-4 Division
G-5 Division

European Theatre of Operations,
United States Army

Colonel Case
Colonel J. K. Gully
Lt. Colonel A. J. Finnegan
Captain E. J. Altmeyer

CCOF A.D.
D, AS
CCOF (A.D.),
CCOF A.D.

Army Div Component, Special Echelon, G-1

Lt. Colonel Head

6-1 Division
6-2 Division
1st French Army, 4-5
1st French Army 6-4
OPX, 15 Army

CO
H
H
CO

21 Army Group

Lt. Colonel Wilkinson
Major Tilton
Major Latham

Amplements
JSA
JSA Wehrmacht

Shan Mission (France)

Lt. Colonel L. C. Little
Major Gordon

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration

Mr. R. de Merel

3-5 Division

3145

SUMMARY OF DECISIONS

1. If need arises, SCHEFF will send a representative to BERNE, to assist AFHQ representative.
2. War criminals will be traced, documented, and, when lists are complete, called for trial.
3. A date is being fixed for a meeting regarding movement of ambulance trains.
4. Priority for repatriation will continue to be given to Recovered Allied Military Personnel.
5. AFHQ will accept 1,000 Greeks a week for two weeks after 15 July 1945, through Brenner route. It must be understood that they cannot be cleared from transit camp at this rate.
6. It is intended to repatriate all Italians before September.
7. US Liaison Officer may be attached to BERGLENZ camp to assist in distribution of Red Cross parcels.
8. Controls at each end of Brenner Pass to make every effort to increase repatriation of Italians to 5,000 a day.
9. Priority of movement to be given to Germans coming from Italy, as against Germans being passed from 12 to 21 Army Group

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3144

RESTRICTED

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
G-5 Division
Displaced Persons Branch

MINUTES OF MEETING HELD MONDAY, 2 JULY
1945 at 1500 hrs in Room 545

PRESENT: In the Chair: Brigadier SALISBURY-JONES

Chairman welcomed representatives from AFHQ and First French Army.

Chairman referred to point made at preliminary meeting this morning, that of necessity of repatriating remaining DPs as quickly and as comfortably as possible, and gave two main reasons why he considers this desirable:

1. Consideration for the individuals themselves.
2. Convenience - it is easier to look after and feed nationals in their own country.

Finally, as additional reason, Chairman referred to past record, and said that armies have every reason to be proud of having repatriated approximately 3 million people within two months of the end of the war. This should be an incentive for the future and no obstacles should be allowed to stand in the way.

AGENDA.

1. STATEMENT OF FIGURES BY NATIONALITY OF PERSONNEL TO BE REPATRIATED SOUTHBOUND FROM SHARF TERRITORY

Lt. Col. Carroll stated that figures have risen somewhat since Bolzano Conference. Number of Italians to move Southbound is now estimated at 400,000 as from today. In addition to this figure there are approximately 6,000 Greeks. These figures include PW. Lt. Col. Carroll requested from AFHQ figures of Czechs, etc., moving into SHARF area from Italy. Colonel Findlay said figures are very much reduced from those given at Bolzano. Major Bayntun gave combined AF and PW figures as follows:

Belgians	200
Luxembourgers	50
Dutch	300
Czechs	25,500
Danes	220
Norwegian	50

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2. REPORT ON THE SWISS ROUTE SITUATION

This is divided into two groups, movement out of Switzerland and movement through Switzerland. Swiss have placed emphasis on movement of IPs out of Switzerland but figures are not very high. Brig. Philipe stated that Swiss were helpful on matter of passing IPs through Switzerland, and there is no concern over locomotives. Provided dispatcher and receiver are able to handle numbers, Swiss are also prepared to do so. Brig. Philipe referred to minutes of Sub-Committee No. 1 which have been circulated. These give estimate of the flow through Switzerland, and give details of reception and delivery camps - Italy at CCID and DOMODOSSOLA, Austria at BREGENZ and France at AMERASSE - and various other points as regards system for controlling movement, of which important point is that Swiss accept Allied Movement Control Officers attached to U. S. and British Legations in Berne as a desirable arrangement.

Brig. Philipe referred to appendix to report regarding restoration of signal communications between Switzerland and outside territories. Agreement has been reached for signal communications to be set up between MILAN, FRANKFURT, BREGENZ, AMERASSE, COLO, DOMODOSSOLA and PARIS, within the next two weeks.

Brig. Philipe said that AFHQ were sending representative to Berne, to assist in movement through Switzerland. Chairman asked if SHAF were doing likewise. Lt. Col. Reisner said that an officer would not be sent at this stage but one would be posted to Berne at a later date if necessary.

3. NUMBER BY NATIONALITY PERSONNEL TO BE REPATRIATED FROM SWITZERLAND.

This is answered in para 1 above.

4. STATEMENT BY G-1's ON WHETHER OR NOT THE DOCUMENTATION PROBLEM IS SOLVED.

Brig. Philippe said that ~~AFHQ~~ have not received forms up to now. He did not think flow of German PW would be very rapid at first, but should work up in the second week.

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Gen. Lickelsen suggested Committee should act on this assumption, and this was agreed.

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Chairman referred to question from morning agenda. Col. Thibaud said First French Army were concerned about rolling stock which was being used to take Russians back not returning to First French Army.

Lt. Col. Lawrence stated that this was not a matter which could be decided at a DP Conference, and should be taken up at a technical level.

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Col. Eistand referred to stock of Red Cross parcels to be kept at BRUGNIZ and suggestion that U. S. Liaison Officer should be attached to French Headquarters there to supervise distribution. First French Army agreed to this.

15. ITALIANS IN SHAEF AREA - RAISING OF RATE OF ACCEPTANCE BY AREA

Lt. Col. Carroll referred to number of Italians in SHAEF area to be repatriated by winter and asked if AREA could increase acceptance. Col. Findlay said Brenner route acceptance has been stepped up to 3,000 during last few days. Chairman asked if rolling stock is increased, can AREA accept in camps. Brig. Philippe suggested that during July controls at each end should be authorized to make every effort to raise Bolzano figure to 5,000 a day. This was agreed. Question was raised whether SHAEF could provide its share of increased number of box cars. Col. Tully informed Chairman that this can be done.

16. SECURITY CLEARANCE ON ITALIANS.

Lt. Col. Witte referred to three separate security checks on Italians going out of France into Italy (one by Delta Base, one by French and one by Italians) and stated that this caused some difficulty when notice of a ship sailing was received only 24 hours in advance.

RESTRICTED

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SUPREMACY HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

SHEET/G-5/DE/2916/1

6 July 1945

RECAPITULATION AND DISPOSAL OF PRISONERS OF WAR
SURRENDERED PERSONNEL, DISPLACED PERSONS, ETC.

MINUTES OF SHEET CONFERENCE

AT FRANKFURT - 2 JULY 1945

DISTRIBUTION

Allied Force Headquarters	60	G-1 Division	3
Commanding General		G-4 Division	10
STOUTS		G-5 Division	10
6 Army Group	3	Signal Division	2
12 Army Group	3	Medical Division	2
21 Army Group	5		
Third United States Army	4		
Seventh United States Army	3		
Fifteenth United States Army	3		
1st French Army	3		

RECAPTURE AND DISPOSAL OF PRISONERS OF WAR
SURVIVORS, DISPLACED PERSONS, ETC.

MINUTES OF SHAFB CONFERENCE

22 FEBRUARY -2 JULY 1945

DISTRIBUTION

Allied Force Headquarters	60	G-1 Division	3
Commanding General		G-4 Division	10
STOUS		G-5 Division	10
6 Army Group	3	Signal Division	2
12 Army Group	3	Medical Division	2
21 Army Group	5		
Third United States Army	4		
Seventh United States Army	3		
Fifteenth United States Army	3		
1st French Army	3		
United States Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland	2		
SHAFB Mission (France)	2		
ARS, STOUS	2		
CCOT. C-200	2		
CCOT (and)	3		
Control Commission for Germany	2		
D. & F. Division	2		
US Group Control Council	2		
Army Div Component, Special Enchelon CC	2		

3141

RECEIVED

AL-SUM

CELESTIN

Brigadier ... Salisbury-ones Deputy Chief, Displaced Persons Branch
1-5 Division, Supreme Headquarters, AEF.

Supreme Headquarters, AEF.

Brigadier General S. R. Nickelson 6-5 Division
Colonel ... Leubben 6-1 Division
Colonel R. MacDonald-Cray 6-2 Division
Lt. Colonel M. L. Carroll 6-3 Division
Lt. Colonel A. L. Lawrence 6-4 Division
Lt. Colonel A. A. Reiser 6-6 Division
Lt. Colonel M. G. Hirstend 6-4 Division
Major ... de laas 6-4 Division
Major ... L. Ford 6-4 Division
Major ... Lewis 6-4 Division
Captain ... Howard 6-1 Division

European Theatre of Operations, U.S. Army

Colonel Case 6001 AFD
Colonel J. J. Gully 2. RS
Lt. Colonel ... J. Finnegan 6001 (A.F.S.)
Captain ... Altonberger 602 (A.F.D.)

Army, iv. Component, Special - 601 A.C.C.

Lt. Colonel Reed

12 Army Group

Lt. Colonel Pondron 6-1 Division
Lt. Colonel C. J. MacKett 6-1 Division
Lt. Colonel ... G. G. G. 7 US Army
Major Hall 6-5 DEK 3 US Army
Major ... 6-5
Major Carter 6-5

6 Army Group

Colonel ... Luther 6-1 Division
Lt. Colonel ... L. L. L. 6-4 (over 6-1)
Lt. Colonel ... L. L. L. 1st French Army, 6-5

Major R.A. Lewis
Captain ...

European Theatre of Operations, U.S. Army

Colonel Case
Colonel J. A. Bully
Lt. Colonel ...
Captain ...

Army Component, Special School

Lt. Colonel Head

12 Army Group

Lt. Colonel ...
Lt. Colonel ...
Lt. Colonel ...
Major ...
Major ...
Major ...

6 Army Group

Colonel ...
Lt. Colonel ...
Lt. Colonel ...
Major ...
Major ...

21 Army Group

Lt. Colonel ...
Major ...
Major ...

State Mission (France)

Lt. Colonel ...
Major ...

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration

Mr. ...

1st Division
2nd Division
7 US Army
8-5 ...

1st Division
4 (over ...)
1st French ...
1st French ...
DPA, 15 Army

1st Division
2nd Division
3rd Division

SUMMARY OF DECISIONS

1. Total which can be received at MUNICH is 3,000 a day. This figure will be split up in SHAFF area, and programme laid on for the first two weeks in July as follows:-

1 July - 6 July	2,000 per day from 3 US Army 1,000 per day from 15 US Army
7 July - 15 July (inclusive)	1,000 per day from 15 US Army 1,000 per day from 21 Army Group (Brunswick area) 500 per day from 3 US Army 500 per day from 7 US Army

Direct line out of Ruhr to MUNICH should be completed by end of July.

2. 21 Army Group are prepared to accept Germans from 12 Army Group whether or not they have come from Italy.
3. Swiss will provide rations for movement of Eastern displaced persons to Switzerland through BRUNSWICK. If these are not adequate, SHAFF will accept responsibility for feeding. 21 Army Group will supply six days' rations for trains going down to MUNICH, and if there is surplus this can be used for return journey.
4. 21 Army Group to be given details of present BRUNSWICK/MUNICH routes and notified of any subsequent changes.
5. Transportation officer at MUNICH will be notified of trains being despatched from BRUNSWICK, and "Q" (movements) 21 Army Group will be notified of trains being despatched from MUNICH to BRUNSWICK. It will not be necessary to clear with G-5 Division.
6. When 21 Army Group bid for ambulance trains is received by

7 July - 15 July
(inclusive)

1,000 per day from 15 US Army
1,000 per day from 15 US Army
1,000 per day from 21 Army Group
(Brunswick area)
500 per day from 3 US Army
500 per day from 7 US Army

Direct line out of Ruhr to MUNICH should be completed by end of July.

2. 21 Army Group are prepared to accept Germans from 12 Army Group whether or not they have come from Italy.

3. Swiss will provide rations for movement of Eastern displaced persons to Switzerland through BREGENZ. If these are not adequate, SHAEF will accept responsibility for feeding. 21 Army Group will supply six days' rations for trains going down to MUNICH, and if there is surplus this can be used for return journey.

4. 21 Army Group to be given details of present BRUNSWICK/MUNICH routes and notified of any subsequent changes.

5. Transportation officer at MUNICH will be notified of trains being despatched from BRUNSWICK, and "Q" (Movements) 21 Army Group will be notified of trains being despatched from MUNICH to BRUNSWICK. It will not be necessary to clear with G-5 Division.

6. When 21 Army Group bid for ambulance trains is received by Frankfurt Committee, return bid should be obtained from AFM; and communicated to 21 Army Group for back loading of trains so that at least three days' notice is given for making reception arrangements.

3139

RESTRICTED

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
G-5 Division
Displaced Persons Branch

MINUTES OF MEETING HELD MONDAY, 2 JULY
1945 at 1100 hrs in Room 1402

PRESENT: In the Chair: Brigadier SALISBURY-JONES

Chairman stated that the aim of Repatriation Committee is to repatriate remaining DPs as quickly and as comfortably as possible. There are three reasons why this is desirable:

1. Consideration for the people themselves.
2. Convenience - they are more easily looked after in their own country.
3. Our repatriation record in the past.

In connection with 3., Chairman stressed the fact that armies deserve credit for repatriation of 3 million people within two months of end of war. This must be an incentive to go on increasing rate in the future and obstacles must not be allowed to stand in the way.

Lt Col CARROLL read report of Burns Conference (attached as Appendix 'A').

Chairman asked why movement was to be at the rate of 2,500 each way when 3,000 had been agreed at Bolzano Conference. Lt Col CARROLL said 2,500 each way was maximum AEW could accept, but 3,000 could be sent on one route if there was a breakdown on the other.

Lt Col REISNER referred to request from AEW to slow down movement through Switzerland and increase movement through BREMEN PASS in order to provide more rolling stock for lorry movement through Switzerland. This is acceptable provided increased amount of rolling stock necessary to increase Bremer capacity is provided by AEW.

AGENDA

1. NUMBER BY NATIONALITY TO BE REPATRIATED SOUTHERN FRONT SHUNT.

This is covered by Lt Colonel CARROLL's report.

2. DOCUMENTATION.

Lt Col BLOKHEIM stated that if Germans coming from Italy could be included in total of 6,000 to be accepted from 12 Army Group area, this would solve documentation problem and there would be no need for P5. This will be discussed by 21 and 12 Army Groups.

an incentive to go on increasing rate in the future and obstacles must not be allowed to stand in the way.

Lt Col CARROLL read report of Berne Conference (attached as Appendix 'A').

Chairman asked why movement was to be at the rate of 2,500 each way when 3,000 had been agreed at Bolzano Conference. Lt Col CARROLL said 2,500 each way was maximum AMHQ could accept, but 3,000 could be sent on one route if there was a breakdown on the other.

Lt Col REISNER referred to request from AMHQ to slow down movement through Switzerland and increase movement through EPHEM RE PASS in order to provide more rolling stock for Redback movement through Switzerland. This is acceptable provided increased amount of rolling stock necessary to increase Berneer capacity is provided by AMHQ.

AGENDA

1. NUMBERS BY NATIONALITY TO BE REPAIRED SUPPLIED FROM SWIT.

This is covered by Lt Colonel CARROLL's report.

2. DOCUMENTATION.

Lt Col DICKMAN stated that if Germans coming from Italy could be included in total of 6,000 to be accepted from 12 Army Group area, this would solve documentation problem and there would be no need for P5. This will be discussed by 21 and 12 Army Groups.

3. OUTLINE MOVEMENT PLANS FOR INTER-THEATRE REPARATION.

Major de HAAS asked if Germans coming from Italy could be despatched in equal proportions for 21 and 12 Army Groups. Lt. Col REISNER said it was agreed at Bolzano that PV should be packaged by carload according to area, but it might not be possible to do this with trains. Plan from Italy may be erratic as far as British and U. S. zones are concerned.

4. ALLOCATION OF SUPPLIED ITALIANS TO SWIT AREA & METHOD OF RIDING BY AREA **3138** FOR REPARATION FOR AMHQ

21 Army Group would like to bid for -

- a. 1 train 1,000 Italians daily from DUISBURG area to MUNICH, and
- b. 2 trains of 1,000 Italians each daily or 1 train of 2,000 from SUPERSAL area to MUNICH,

stock for

- a. to be provided by transportation 21 Army Group and to be backloaded with

1,000 Germans ex MUNICH, detailed in British zone;
 b. from IMPERIAL to MUNICH to be provided by IPS as soon as railways in that area are under IPS control. These cannot be backloaded as Germans cannot be accepted in Ruhr.

Lt Col REISHER said total which can be received at MUNICH is 3,000 per day, and if 21 Army Group bid accepted it would mean that all DPs will be taken from 21 Army Group area. Decision made by Lt Col CARROLL was that 3,000 was to be split up in SHUT area, and program laid on for first two weeks in July was as follows:

1 - 6 July	2,000 per day from 3rd Army	
	1,000 " " " 15th "	
7 - 15 July inclusive	1,000 " " " 15th "	
	1,000 " " " 21 Army Group (Brunswick area)	
	500 " " " 3rd Army	
	500 " " " 7th "	

From this it will be seen that request for 1,000 from Brunswick area is being met, but request from Imperial cannot be met, at present. Lt Col CARROLL pointed out that Dregenz route will start shortly and this will help.

Lt Col REISHER referred to present rail difficulties from 21 Army Group area. Colonel TULLY said that direct line out of Ruhr to MUNICH should be completed by end of July and Italians in Imperial should be held until this is completed.

Lt Col WHITE asked for bid for Italians out of France. Lt Col LAWRENCE said it is hoped that shipping from VASSALLES to Italy would shortly become available.

Major CARTER referred to Munich figure of 3,000 and asked if this figure could not be increased as 7th Army could truck Italians to IMPERIAL and thence through DREIER. Lt. Col CARROLL said bottleneck is at VERONA as AFHQ were having difficulty in dispersal southwards in Italy from VERONA.

Question was raised by 12th Army Group if ships which are taking Italians from France to Italy are bringing Western Europeans from Italy on return trip. Lt Col LAWRENCE said that ship would be full from Italy.

12th Army Group asked whether all Western Europeans coming out of Italy will be routed through Switzerland and then through 12th Army Group area. Lt. Col CARROLL said they will not go through 12th Army Group area.

5. DISTRIBUTION OF GERMAN PRISONERS FROM ITALY.

21 Army Group are prepared to accept Germans from 12th Army Group whether or

out that Dragonz route will start shortly and this will help.

Lt Col REINER referred to present real difficulties from 21 Army Group area. Colonel TULLY said that direct line out of Ruhr to MUNICH should be completed by end of July and Italians in hospital should be held until this is completed.

Lt Col WITTE asked for bid for Italians out of France. Lt Col LAWRENCE said it is hoped that shipping from MUSELINES to Italy would shortly become available.

Major CARTER referred to Munich figure of 5,000 and asked if this figure could not be increased as 7th Army could truck Italians to INSBRUCK and thence through BRENNER. Lt. Col CARROLL said bottleneck is at VERONA as AFHQ were having difficulty in dispersal southwards in Italy from VERONA.

Question was raised by 12th Army Group if ships which are taking Italians from France to Italy are bringing Western Europeans from Italy on return trip. Lt Col LAWRENCE said that ship would be full from Italy.

12th Army Group asked whether all Western Europeans coming out of Italy will be routed through Switzerland and then through 12th Army Group area. Lt. Col CARROLL said they will not go through 12th Army Group area.

5. DISTRIBUTION OF GERMAN PRISONERS FROM ITALY.

21 Army Group are prepared to accept Germans from 12th Army Group whether or not they have come from Italy.

6. AUT ORNITY TO REDUCE OR INCREASE MOVEMENTS AT CONTROL POINTS.

Major de HAAS stressed necessity for daily control of operations over shuttle from MUNICH to BRENNER. Camp commanders should be authorized to place embargo on movement if there is danger of blockage. Colonel CASE said that such an embargo would have to be placed far back enough so as not to cause embarrassment at loading points. Major de HAAS will work out details and coordinate with all concerned.

7. METHOD OF RATIONING TRAINS - RATION AND REST HALTS

21 Army Group wish to know how many days rations should be put on trains for journey from US/British border to MUNICH. Major de HAAS suggested four days rations, which should be loaded in separate cars and guarded and distributed at meal halts. 21 Army Group agreed to provide train guards for through journey to MUNICH and or BRENNER.

8. RESPONSIBILITY FOR ACTIONS & ACCIDENTS

Major de HAAS asked who would be responsible for providing food at MINSK, in First French Army area. Lt Col WILLIAMS said French Red Cross food parcels can be used, but not for Germans; this will have to come from army sources. Colonel LYNN, G-1 6th Army Group, said G-5 6th Army Group will provide Liaison Officer at MINSK to supervise distribution of Red Cross parcels. Lt Col CARROLL said Swiss would provide rations for movement of Eastern Displaced Persons or Switzerland through MINSK. It was agreed that if Swiss rations not adequate, SHAFF would have to accept responsibility for feeding and, in this connection, it was agreed that stock of Red Cross parcels will be built up at MINSK.

Lt Col GAGNE, G-4, 12th Army Group, asked if 21 Army Group would have two days rations in hand at delivery points. It was agreed that 21 Army Group will supply six days rations for trains going down to MUNICH and if there is surplus this can be used for return journey.

9. TRAIN DELAYS - PROVISION OF MAINTENANCE BY PTOS

Major de HAAS referred to trainload of Poles, containing 221 children, left on siding without food for three days, and asked if PTO could be made responsible for seeing that people on such trains are taken care of and fed while it is ascertained whose responsibility the train is and where it is to go.

Major WILLIS said that in case of trainload of Poles, no one was in charge of train and it was not known where the train was to go. Major WILLIS said that PTOS have always assumed this responsibility, and no directive was necessary. This is responsibility of train commander, and no train should leave without a train commander.

Major de HAAS will discuss this with all concerned.

10. ROUTES TO BE USED

21 Army Group requested details of route from DRESDEN to MUNICH. Lt Col REISER said route will not always be the same. Colonel CASE said 21 Army Group should be given present route and notified of changes.

Lt Col WILLIAMS asked if stock running between DRESDEN and MUNICH could be turned around in 10 days. 21 Army Group wish to ensure that trains sent down to MUNICH are returned to DRESDEN, otherwise balance cannot be maintained. Colonel CASE (CLOT) said this can be arranged.

Lt Col WILLIAMS asked if first trains from Italy would arrive before 15th. Lt Col REISER said Germans destined for 21 Army Group area may be received from MUNICH before this date. In reply to question from 21 Army Group regarding shortage of rolling stock at MUNICH, Lt Col REISER said this movement has been provided for in movement program.

ascertained these responsibility the train is and where it is to go.

Major WALLS said that in case of trainland of Poles, no one was in charge of train and it was not known where the train was to go. Major WALLS said that RTOs have always assumed this responsibility, and no directive was necessary. This is responsibility of train commander, and no train should leave without a train commander.

Major de HAAS will discuss this with all concerned.

10. ROUTES TO BE USED.

21 Army Group requested details of route from BRUNSWICK to MUNICH. Lt Col REISHER said route will not always be the same. Colonel CASE said 21 Army Group should be given present route and notified of changes.

Lt Col WILKINSON asked if stock running between BRUNSWICK and MUNICH could be turned round in 10 days. 21 Army Group wish to ensure that trains sent down to Munich are returned to BRUNSWICK, otherwise balance cannot be maintained. Colonel CASE (COCOT) said this can be arranged.

Lt Col WILKINSON asked if first trains from Italy would arrive before 15th. Lt Col REISHER said Germans destined for 21 Army Group area may be received from MUNICH before this date. In reply to question from 21 Army Group regarding shortage of rolling stock at MUNICH, Lt Col REISHER said this movement has been provided for in movements program.

11. METHOD OF HANDLING DISPATCHED ROLLING STOCK THROUGH MUNICH ZONE.

This matter was referred for discussion at afternoon conference.

12. COMMUNICATIONS

Transportation Officer at MUNICH will be notified of trains being dispatched from BRUNSWICK and Q. Movements, HQ, 21 Army Group will be notified of trains being despatched from MUNICH to BRUNSWICK. It will not be necessary to clear movement with G-5 Division of armies as this movement is automatic. Colonel CASE said terminal can always place embargo on movement if they cannot receive.

13. THROUGH MOVEMENT OF HOSPITAL TRAINS.

ambulance trains will be bid for separately and presumably run right through to Italy and be back loaded with cases on Italy. 21 Army Group request that when their bid is received by Frankfurt Committee, return bid should be obtained from AFHQ and communicated to 21 Army Group for the back loading of trains so that at least 3 days notice is given for making reception arrangements.

This will be raised with AFHQ.

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- 4 -

Colonel TIMMONS asked what arrangements are being made with regard to medical personnel and rations and was informed that there are permanent staffs on all hospital trains who will take care of this.

14. POLICY STATEMENT ON INCREASED CAPACITY.

Lt Col CARROLL said that it is the desire of the army that all Italians should be repatriated as soon as possible, and in this connection it was proposed to ask AFHQ to step up reception facilities. Before this can be done, however, it is necessary to ensure that armies in SHAN area can provide sufficient rolling stock to carry increased numbers to YUNNAN and BURMA. Colonel TULLY felt that this could be arranged.

WMA + 1 POW S/C

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Copy No. 3

SUPREMACY HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

STAFF/C-5/DE/2916/1

6 July 1945

REPARATION AND DISPOSAL OF PRISONERS OF WAR
SURVIVORS, DISPLACED PERSONS, ETC.

MINUTES OF STAFF CONFERENCE

STAFF REPORT - 2 JULY 1945

DISTRIBUTION

Allied Force Headquarters	60
Commanding General	
STOVS.	
6 Army Group	3
12 Army Group	3
21 Army Group	5
Third United States Army	4
Seventh United States Army	3
Fifteenth United States Army	3
1st French Army	3

G-1 Division	3
G-4 Division	10
G-5 Division	10
Signal Division	2
Medical Division	2

REPARATION AND DISPOSAL OF PRISONERS OF WAR
SURRENDERED PERSONNEL, DISPLACED PERSONS, ETC.

MINUTES OF STAFF CONFERENCE

AT FRANKFURT -2 JULY 1945

DISTRIBUTION

Allied Force Headquarters	60	G-1 Division	3
Commanding General		G-4 Division	10
STOUS.		G-5 Division	10
6 Army Group	3	Signal Division	2
12 Army Group	3	Medical Division	2
21 Army Group	5		
Third United States Army	4		
Seventh United States Army	3		
Fifteenth United States Army	3		
1st French Army	3		
United States Military Attache, Bern,	2		
SHAEF Mission (France)	2		
AFS, STOUS.	2		
COOT. C. & ZONE	2		
COOT (F/D)	3		
Control Commission for Germany	2		
D. & H. Division	2		
US Group Control Council	2		
Army Div Component, Special			
Michelon CC	2		

3136

CLASSIFIED

SECRET

CHIEF

Brigadier General G. Salisbury Jones

Deputy Chief, Displaced Persons Branch
G-5 Division, Supreme Headquarters, USAF.

Supreme Headquarters, USAF.

Brigadier General S. R. Nickelson

G-5 Division

Colonel E. C. Leuben

G-1 Division

Colonel R. McDonald-Gray

G-2 Division

Lt. Colonel W. L. Carroll

G-3 Division

Lt. Colonel A. L. Lawrence

G-4 Division

Lt. Colonel A. A. Reisher

G-4 Division

Lt. Colonel A. A. Hestand

G-4 Division

Major A. A. de laas

G-4 Division

Major A. L. Ford

G-4 Division

Major A. Lewis

G-4 Division

Captain A. A. Howard

G-1 Division

Supreme Headquarters of Operations, U.S. Army

Colonel Case

G-4 Division

Colonel J. A. Rully

G-4 Division

Lt. Colonel W. J. Finnegan

G-4 Division

Captain A. J. Altmeppen

G-4 Division

Chief, iv Component, Special School A-20

Lt. Colonel Reed

12 Army Group

Lt. Colonel Bondron

G-1 Division

Lt. Colonel C. J. Blackett

G-1 Division

Lt. Colonel E. A. Byrne

7 US Army

Major Hall

Major Parks

Major Carter

G-5 Division US Army

6 Army Group

Colonel A. A. Luther

G-1 Division

Lt. Colonel A. L. Leeman

G-4 Division

Lt. Colonel A. A. Chi and

1st French Army, G-5

Major R. L. Lewis
 Captain C. W. Howard
 6th Division
 1st Division

European Theatre of Operations, U.S. Army

Colonel Case
 Colonel J. A. Gully
 Lt. Colonel W. J. Finnegan
 Captain W. J. Altshager
 COL M.D.
 D. B.
 COL (M.D.)
 COL (M.D.)

Army Component, Special School A 00

Lt. Colonel Reed

12 Army Group

Lt. Colonel Bondron
 Lt. Colonel C. J. Rackett
 Lt. Colonel E. W. Gagne
 Major Wall
 Major Rarts
 Major Carter

6th Division
 7th Division
 7 US Army

6-5 DMI 3 US Army

6 Army Group

Colonel M. L. Luther
 Lt. Colonel J. B. Lehmann
 Lt. Colonel E. W. Philand
 Major Gerstmann
 Major J. F. Asolda

6th Division
 4th (over 4th)
 1st French Army, 6-5
 1st French Army, 6-4
 DPX, 15 Army

21 Army Group

Lt. Colonel Wilkinson
 Major Milton
 Major L. Khan

6th Division
 6th Division
 6th Division

Staff Mission (France)

Lt. Colonel W. C. Witte
 Major Gordon

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration

Lt. Col. de Loevel

6th Division

SUMMARY OF DECISIONS

1. Total which can be received at MUNICH is 3,000 a day. This figure will be split up in SHAUF area, and programme laid on for the first two weeks, in July as follows:-

1 July - 6 July	2,000 per day from 3 US Army 1,000 per day from 15 US Army
7 July - 15 July (inclusive)	1,000 per day from 15 US Army 1,000 per day from 21 Army Group (Brunswick area) 500 per day from 3 US Army 500 per day from 7 US Army

Direct line out of Ruhr to MUNICH should be completed by end of July.

2. 21 Army Group are prepared to accept Germans from 12 Army Group whether or not they have come from Italy.

3. Swiss will provide rations for movement of eastern displaced persons to Switzerland through BRUGNE. If these are not adequate, SHAUF will accept responsibility for feeding. 21 Army Group will supply six days' rations for trains going down to MUNICH, and if there is surplus this can be used for return journey.

4. 21 Army Group to be given details of present BRUNSWICK/MUNICH routes and notified of any subsequent changes.

5. Transportation officer at MUNICH will be notified of trains being despatched from BRUNSWICK, and "Q" (movements) 21 Army Group will be notified of trains being despatched from MUNICH to BRUNSWICK. It will not be necessary to clear with G-5 Division.

6. When 21 Army Group bid for ambulance trains is received by

7 July - 15 July
(inclusive)

2,000 per day from 7 US Army
1,000 per day from 15 US Army

1,000 per day from 15 US Army
1,000 per day from 21 Army Group
(Brunswick area)
500 per day from 3 US Army
500 per day from 7 US Army

Direct line out of Ruhr to MUNICH should be completed by end of July.

2. 21 Army Group are prepared to accept Germans from 12 Army Group whether or not they have come from Italy.

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6. When 21 Army Group bid for ambulance trains is received by Frankfurt Committee, return bid should be obtained from AFH; and communicated to 21 Army Group for back loading of trains so that at least three days' notice is given for making reception arrangements.

3134

RESTRICTED

SUBJECT HEADQUARTERS
ARMED REPUBLICAN FORCE
G-5 Division
Displaced Persons Branch

MINUTES OF MEETING HELD MONDAY, 2 JULY
1945 at 1100 hrs in Room 1402

PRESENT: In the Chair: Brigadier SALISBURY-JONES

Chairman stated that the aim of Repatriation Committee is to repatriate remaining DPs as quickly and as comfortably as possible. There are three reasons why this is desirable:

1. Consideration for the people themselves.
2. Convenience - they are more easily looked after in their own country.
3. Our repatriation record in the past.

In connection with 3., Chairman stressed the fact that armies deserve credit for repatriation of 3 million people within two months of end of war. This must be an incentive to go on increasing rate in the future and obstacles must not be allowed to stand in the way.

Lt Col CARROLL read report of Berne Conference (attached as Appendix 'A').

Chairman asked why movement was to be at the rate of 2,500 each way when 3,000 had been agreed at Berne Conference. Lt Col CARROLL said 2,500 each way was maximum ARF could accept, but 3,000 could be sent on one route if there was a breakdown on the other.

Lt Col REISNER referred to request from ARF to slow down movement through Switzerland and increase movement through DEUTER PASS in order to provide more rolling stock for livestock movement through Switzerland. This is acceptable provided increased amount of rolling stock necessary to increase transport capacity is provided by ARF.

AGENDA

1. NUMBER BY NATIONALITY TO BE REPATRIATED SOUTHWARD FROM SWITZ.

This is covered by Lt Colonel CARROLL's report.

2. DOCUMENTATION.

Lt Col BLOKMAN stated that if Germans coming from Italy could be included in total of 6,000 to be accepted from 12 Army Group area, this would solve documentation problem and there would be no need for P8. This will be discussed by 21 and 12 Army Groups.

an incentive to go on increasing rate in the future and obstacles must not be allowed to stand in the way.

Lt Col CARROLL read report of Bonn Conference (attached as Appendix 'A').

Chairman asked my movement was to be at the rate of 2,500 each way then 3,000 had been agreed at Bologna Conference. Lt Col CARROLL said 2,500 each way was maximum AMM could accept, but 3,000 could be sent on one route if there was a breakdown on the other.

Lt Col REISNER referred to request from AMM to slow down movement through Switzerland and increase movement through IRONER PASS in order to provide more rolling stock for blocked movement through Switzerland. This is acceptable provided increased amount of rolling stock necessary to increase transport capacity is provided by AMM.

AGENDA

1. SUBJECTS BY NATIONALITY TO BE REPRESENTED SOUTH AND FROM SWITZ.

This is covered by Lt Colonel CARROLL's report.

2. DOCUMENTATION.

Lt Col BLOCHER stated that if Germans coming from Italy could be included in total of 6,000 to be accepted from 12 Army Group area, this would solve documentation problem and there would be no need for P5. This will be discussed by 21 and 12 Army Groups.

3. OUTLINE MOVEMENT PLANS FOR INTER-ARMY COORDINATION.

Major de MAS asked if Germans coming from Italy could be despatched in equal proportions for 21 and 12 Army Groups. Lt. Col REISNER said it was agreed at Bologna that PW should be packaged by carload according to area, but it might not be possible to do this with trains. Plan from Italy may be erratic as far as British and U. S. zones are concerned.

3133

4. ALLOCATION OF SOUTHERN ITALIANS TO SWITZ AREA & METHOD OF BIDDING BY ARMIES FOR REPARATIONS FOR AMM

21 Army Group would like to bid for -

- a. 1 train 1,000 Italians daily from BRISTOL area to MUNICH, and
- b. 2 trains of 1,000 Italians each daily or 1 train of 2,000 from BRISTOL area to MUNICH,

stock for

- a. to be provided by transportation 21 Army Group and to be backloaded with

1,000 Germans ex MUNICH, detailed in British zone;

b. from MULHUSEN to MUNICH to be provided by IPS as soon as railways in that area are under IPS control. These cannot be backloaded as Germans cannot be accepted in Ruhr.

Lt Col REISHER said total which can be received at MUNICH is 3,000 per day, and if 21 Army Group bid accepted it would mean that all DPs will be taken from 21 Army Group area. Decision made by Lt Col CARROLL was that 3,000 was to be split up in SWART area, and program laid on for first two weeks in July was as follows:

1 - 6 July	2,000 per day from 3rd Army	
	1,000 " "	" 15th "
7 - 15 July	1,000 " "	" 15th "
inclusive	1,000 " "	" 21 Army Group (Brunswick area)
	500 " "	" 3rd Army
	500 " "	" 7th "

From this it will be seen that request for 1,000 from Brunswick area is being met, but request from Luppertal cannot be met, at present. Lt Col CARROLL pointed out that Bregenz route will start shortly and this will help.

Lt Col REISHER referred to present rail difficulties from 21 Army Group area. Colonel TULLY said that direct line out of Ruhr to MUNICH should be completed by end of July and Italians in Luppertal should be held until this is completed.

Lt Col WHITE asked for bid for Italians out of France. Lt Col LAWRENCE said it is hoped that shipping from HAMBURG to Italy would shortly become available.

Major CARTER referred to Munich figure of 3,000 and asked if this figure could not be increased as 7th Army could truck Italians to INSBRUCK and thence through BRESEN. Lt. Col CARROLL said bottleneck is at VERONA as AMIQ were having difficulty in dispersal southwards in Italy from VERONA.

Question was raised by 12th Army Group if ships which are taking Italians from France to Italy are bringing Western Europeans from Italy on return trip. Lt Col LAWRENCE said that ship would be full from Italy.

12th Army Group asked whether all Western Europeans coming out of Italy will be routed through Switzerland and then through 12th Army Group area. Lt. Col CARROLL said they will not go through 12th Army Group area.

5. DISTRIBUTION OF GERMAN PRISONERS FROM ITALY.

21 Army Group are prepared to accept Germans from 12th Army Group whether or

out that Bregenz route will start shortly and this will help.

Lt Col REISER referred to present rail difficulties from 21 Army Group area. Colonel TULLY said that direct line out of Ruhr to MUNICH should be completed by end of July and Italians in Munster should be held until this is completed.

Lt Col WITTE asked for bid for Italians out of France. Lt Col LAWRENCE said it is hoped that shipping from APRESIMES to Italy would shortly become available.

Major CARTER referred to Munich figure of 3,000 and asked if this figure could not be increased as 7th Army could truck Italians to INSBRUCK and thence through INNSBRUCK. Lt. Col CARROLL said bottleneck is at VERONA as ARVN were having difficulty in dispersal southwards in Italy from VERONA.

Question was raised by 12th Army Group if ships which are taking Italians from France to Italy are bringing Western Europeans from Italy on return trip. Lt Col LAWRENCE said that ship would be full from Italy.

12th Army Group asked whether all Western Europeans coming out of Italy will be routed through Switzerland and then through 12th Army Group area. Lt. Col CARROLL said they will not go through 12th Army Group area.

5. DISTRIBUTION OF GERMAN PRISONERS FROM ITALY.

21 Army Group are prepared to accept Germans from 12th Army Group whether or not they have come from Italy.

6. AUT ORNITY TO REDUCE OR INCREASE MOVEMENTS AT CONTROL POINTS.

Major de HAAS stressed necessity for daily control of operations over shuttle from MUNICH to BREGENZ. Camp commanders should be authorized to place embargo on movement if there is danger of blockage. Colonel GISE said that such an embargo would have to be placed far back enough so as not to cause embarrassment at loading points. Major de HAAS will work out details and coordinate with all concerned.

7. LET OF RATIONING TRAINS - RATION AND REST HALTS

21 Army Group wish to know how many days rations should be put on trains for journey from US/British border to MUNICH. Major de HAAS suggested four days rations, which should be loaded in separate cars safeguarded and distributed at meal halts. 21 Army Group agreed to provide train guards for through journey to MUNICH and at BREGENZ.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR RATIONS & ACCOUNTING

Major de HAMS asked who would be responsible for providing food at REGENZ, in First French Army area. Lt Col METZGER said French Red Cross food parcels can be used, but not for Germans; this will have to come from army sources. Colonel LUTHER, G-1 6th Army Group, said G-5 6th Army Group will provide Linson Officer at REGENZ to supervise distribution of Red Cross parcels. Lt. Col CANNON said Swiss would provide rations for movement of Eastern Displaced Persons on Switzerland through REGENZ. It was agreed that if Swiss rations not adequate, SWISS would have to accept responsibility for feeding and, in this connection, it was agreed that stock of Red Cross parcels will be built up at REGENZ.

Lt Col GAGNE, G-4, 12th Army Group, asked if 21 Army Group would have two days rations in hand at delivery points. It was agreed that 21 Army Group will supply six days rations for trains going down to MUNICH and if there is surplus this can be used for return journey.

9. TRAIN DELAYS - PROVISION OF MAINTENANCE BY RTOs.

Major de HAMS referred to trainload of Poles, containing 221 children, left on siding without food for three days, and asked if RTO could be made responsible for seeing that people on such trains are taken care of and fed while it is ascertained where responsibility the train is and where it is to go.

Major HAMS said that in case of trainload of Poles, no one was in charge of train and it was not known where the train was to go. Major HAMS said that RTOs have always assumed this responsibility, and as directive was necessary. This is responsibility of train commander, and no train should leave without a train commander.

Major de HAMS will discuss this with all concerned.

10. ROUTES TO BE USED.

21 Army Group requested details of route from BRUNSWICK to MUNICH. Lt Col LUTHER said route will not always be the same. Colonel CASE said 21 Army Group should be given present route and notified of changes.

Lt Col WILKINSON asked if stock running between BRUNSWICK and MUNICH could be turned round in 10 days. 21 Army Group wish to ensure that trains sent down to Munich are returned to BRUNSWICK, otherwise balance cannot be maintained. Colonel CASE (GSCF) said this can be arranged.

Lt Col WILKINSON asked if first trains from Italy would arrive before 15th. Lt Col LUTHER said Germans destined for 21 Army Group area may be received from MUNICH before this date. In reply to question from 21 Army Group regarding shortage of rolling stock at MUNICH, Lt Col LUTHER said this movement has been provided for in movement program.

11. METHOD OF HANDLING PERSONNEL ROUTED THROUGH MUNICH ZONE.

ascertained whose responsibility the train is and where it is to go.

Major WILLIS said that in case of breakdown of poles, no one was in charge of train and it was not known where the train was to go. Major WILLIS said that PWOS have always assumed this responsibility, and no directive was necessary. This is responsibility of train commander, and no train should leave without a train commander.

Major de HAAS will discuss this with all concerned.

10. ROUTES TO BE USED.

21 Army Group requested details of route from BRUNSWICK to MUNICH. Lt Col REISNER said route will not always be the same. Colonel CASE said 21 Army Group should be given present route and notified of changes.

Lt Col WILKINSON asked if stock running between BRUNSWICK and MUNICH could be turned round in 10 days. 21 Army Group wish to ensure that trains sent down to Munich are returned to BRUNSWICK, otherwise balance cannot be maintained. Colonel CASE (CSOT) said this can be arranged.

Lt Col WILKINSON asked if first trains from Italy would arrive before 15th. Lt Col REISNER said Germans destined for 21 Army Group area may be received from MUNICH before this date. In reply to question from 21 Army Group regarding shortage of rolling stock at MUNICH, Lt Col REISNER said this movement has been provided for in movements program.

11. METHOD OF HANDLING PRISONERS POWERS THROUGH MUNICH ECSE.

This matter was referred for discussion at afternoon conference.

12. COMMUNICATIONS

Transportation Officer at MUNICH will be notified of trains being dispatched from BRUNSWICK and Q movements, HQ, 21 Army Group will be notified of trains being despatched from MUNICH to BRUNSWICK. It will not be necessary to clear movement with G-5 Division of arrival as this movement is automatic. Colonel CASE said 132 terminal can always place embargo on movement if they cannot receive.

13. THROUGH MOVEMENT OF HOSPITAL TRAINS.

Ambulance trains will be bid for separately and presumably run right through to Italy and be back loaded with cases on Italy. 21 Army Group request that when their bid is received by Frankfurt Committee, return bid should be obtained from AFHQ and communicated to 21 Army Group for the back loading of trains so that at least 5 days notice is given for making reception arrangements.

This will be raised with AFHQ.

- 4 -

Colonel FURMAN asked that arrangements are being made with regard to medical personnel and rations and was informed that there are permanent staffs on all hospital trains who will take care of this.

14. POLICY STATEMENT ON INCREASED COMFORT.

It Col GATTONE said that it is the desire of the armies that all Italians should be rehydrated as soon as possible, and in this connection it was proposed to ask AFHQ to step up reception facilities. Before this can be done, however, it is necessary to ensure that armies in GATTONE area can provide sufficient rolling stock to carry increased numbers to MUNICH and BREMEN. Colonel FURMAN felt that this could be arranged.

RESTRICTED

Copy No. 2...

SUPREMACY HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

SHARP/G-5/DP/2916/1

6 July 1945

REPARATION AND DISPOSAL OF PRISONERS OF WAR
SURRENDERED PERSONNEL, DISPLACED PERSONS, ETC.

MINUTES OF STAFF CONFERENCE

21 JULY 1945

DISTRIBUTION

Allied Force Headquarters	60	G-1 Division	3
Commanding General		G-4 Division	10
STOPS.		G-5 Division	10
6 Army Group	3	Signal Division	2
12 Army Group	5	Medical Division	2
21 Army Group	5		
Third United States Army	4		
Seventh United States Army	3		
Fifteenth United States Army	3		
1st French Army	3		

REPARATION AND DISPOSAL OF PRISONERS OF WAR
SURVIVANT PERSONNEL, DISPLACED PERSONS, ETC.

MINUTES OF SHAF CONFERENCE

22 FRANKFURT -2 JULY 1945

DISTRIBUTION

Allied Force Headquarters	60		
Commanding General			
ATOUSL	3	G-1 Division	3
6 Army Group	3	G-4 Division	10
12 Army Group	5	G-5 Division	10
21 Army Group	4	Signal Division	2
Third United States Army	3	Medical Division	2
Seventh United States Army	3		
Fifteenth United States Army	3		
1st French Army	3		
United States Military Attache,	2		
Berne,	2		
SHAF Mission (France)	2		
ARS, ATOUSL	2		
CCOT, COM ZONE	3		
CCOT (FID)	2		
Control Commission for Germany			
De A. P. Division	2		
US Group Control Council	2		
Army Div Component, Special			
echelon CC	2		

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REF ID: A66044

PERSONNELOFFICERS

Brigadier General S. Salisbury Jones Deputy Chief, Displaced Persons Branch
G-5 Division, Supreme Headquarters, AEF.

Supreme Headquarters, AEF.

Brigadier General S. R. Nickelson G-3 Division
Colonel S. A. Leitch G-1 Division
Colonel R. McDonald-Gray G-2 Division
Lt. Colonel A. L. Carroll G-3 Division
Lt. Colonel A. L. Lawrence G-4 Division
Lt. Colonel A. L. Reischer G-4 Division
Lt. Colonel A. E. Hestand G-4 Division
Major A. E. de Haas G-4 Division
Major A. L. Ford G-4 Division
Major A. L. Lewis G-4 Division
Captain S. E. Howard G-1 Division

European Theatre of Operations, U.S. Army

Colonel Case G-1 A.D.
Colonel J. A. Gully D. RS
Lt. Colonel A. J. Finnegan G-1 (A.D.),
Captain A. J. Altmeyer G-1 (A.D.)

Army Component, Special School No. 1

Lt. Colonel Head

12 Army Group

Lt. Colonel Pondron G-1 Division
Lt. Colonel C. J. Mackett G-2 Division
Lt. Colonel E. A. Gagne 7 US Army
Major Wall
Major Parks
Major Carter

G-5 AEF 3 US Army

6 Army Group

Colonel A. L. Luther G-1 Division
Lt. Colonel A. L. Latham G-4 (over 4 in)
Lt. Colonel A. L. Latham 1st French Army, G-5

Major R. A. Lewis
Captain C. E. Howard

European Theatre of Operations, U.S. Army

Colonel Case
Colonel J. A. Mully
Lt. Colonel W. J. Finnegan
Captain W. J. Altendorfer

Army Component, Special School No. 1

Lt. Colonel Head

12 Army Group

Lt. Colonel Bonifon
Lt. Colonel C. J. Mackett
Lt. Colonel W. J. Gayne
Major Wall
Major Parks
Major Carter

6 Army Group

Colonel W. A. Luther
Lt. Colonel W. H. Hermann
Lt. Colonel W. A. Thibault
Major Gerotmoll
Major J. E. Asolda

21 Army Group

Lt. Colonel Wilkinson
Major Hilton
Major Alston

Special Mission (France)

Lt. Colonel W. C. Witte
Major Gordon

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration

Mr. R. de Sereel

1st Division
2nd Division
7 US Army
8-5 1st US Army

3rd Division
4th (Gov. of Ind.)
1st French Army, 8-5
1st French Army, 8-4
DPA, 15 Army

1st Overmountains
2nd Overmountains
3rd Overmountains

4th Division

3130

SUMMARY OF DECISIONS

1. Total which can be received at MUNICH is 3,000 a day. This figure will be split up in SHAFF area, and programme laid on for the first two weeks in July as follows:-

1 July - 6 July	2,000 per day from 3 US Army 1,000 per day from 15 US Army
7 July - 15 July (inclusive)	1,000 per day from 15 US Army 1,000 per day from 21 Army Group (Brunswick area) 500 per day from 3 US Army 500 per day from 7 US Army

Direct line out of Ruhr to MUNICH should be completed by end of July.

2. 21 Army Group are prepared to accept Germans from 12 Army Group whether or not they have come from Italy.
3. Swiss will provide rations for movement of eastern displaced persons to Switzerland through BADEN. If these are not adequate, SHAFF will accept responsibility for feeding. 21 Army Group will supply six days' rations for trains going down to MUNICH, and if there is surplus this can be used for return journey.
4. 21 Army Group to be given details of present BRUNSWICK/MUNICH routes and notified of any subsequent changes.
5. Transportation officer at MUNICH will be notified of trains being despatched from BRUNSWICK, and "Q" (Movements) 21 Army Group will be notified of trains being despatched from MUNICH to BRUNSWICK. It will not be necessary to clear with G-5 Division.
6. When 21 Army Group bid for ambulance trains is received by

7 July - 15 July
(inclusive)

1,000 per day from 15 US Army
1,000 per day from 15 US Army
1,000 per day from 21 Army Group (Brunswick area)
500 per day from 3 US Army
500 per day from 7 US Army

Direct line out of Ruhr to MUNICH should be completed by end of July.

2. 21 Army Group are prepared to accept Germans from 12 Army Group whether or not they have come from Italy.

3. Swiss will provide rations for movement of Eastern displaced persons to Switzerland through BRUNSWICK. If these are not adequate, SHARP will accept responsibility for feeding. 21 Army Group will supply six days' rations for trains going down to MUNICH, and if there is surplus this can be used for return journey.

4. 21 Army Group to be given details of present BRUNSWICK/MUNICH routes and notified of any subsequent changes.

5. Transportation officer at MUNICH will be notified of trains being despatched from BRUNSWICK, and "Q" (movements) 21 Army Group will be notified of trains being despatched from MUNICH to BRUNSWICK. It will not be necessary to clear with G-5 Division.

6. When 21 Army Group bid for ambulance trains is received by Frankfurt Committee, return bid should be obtained from AFH and communicated to 21 Army Group for back loading of trains so that at least three days' notice is given for making reception arrangements.

3129

SUTHERLAND MEMORANDUM
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
C-5 Division
Displaced Persons Branch

MINUTES OF MEETING HELD MONDAY, 2 JULY
1945 at 1100 hrs in Room 1403

PRESENT: In the Chair: Brigadier SALESBURY-JONES

Chairman stated that the aim of Repatriation Committee is to repatriate remaining DPs as quickly and as comfortably as possible. There are three reasons why this is desirable:

1. Consideration for the people themselves.
2. Convenience - they are more easily looked after in their own country.
3. Our repatriation record in the past.

In connection with 3., Chairman stressed the fact that armies deserve credit for repatriation of 3 million people within two months of end of war. This must be an incentive to go on increasing rate in the future and obstacles must not be allowed to stand in the way.

Lt Col CARROLL read report of Burma Conference (attached as Appendix 'A').

Chairman asked why movement was to be at the rate of 2,500 each way when 3,000 had been agreed at Bologna Conference. Lt Col CARROLL said 2,500 each way was maximum ARHQ could accept, but 3,000 could be sent on one route if there was a breakdown on the other.

Lt C L PEISHER referred to request from ARHQ to slow down movement through Switzerland and increase movement through DELFTEN PASS in order to provide more rolling stock for Red Cross movement through Switzerland. This is acceptable provided increased amount of rolling stock necessary to increase transport capacity is provided by ARHQ.

AGENDA

1. INFLUX BY NATIONALITY TO NE NEPAL AND SOUTHWEST FROM SWITZ.

This is covered by Lt Colonel CARROLL's report.

2. DOCUMENTATION.

Lt Col BUCKHAM stated that if Germans coming from Italy could be included in total of 6,000 to be accepted from 12 Army Group area, this would solve documentation problem and there would be no need for 25. This will be discussed by 21 and 12 Army Groups.

3. GERMAN MOVEMENT PLANS FOR ENTER-THEME REPARATION.

Lt Col CARROLL read report of Berno Conference (attached as Appendix 'A').

Chairman asked why movement was to be at the rate of 2,500 each way when 3,000 had been agreed at Bolzano Conference. Lt Col CARROLL said 2,500 each way was maximum ARMC could accept, but 3,000 could be sent on one route if there was a breakdown on the other.

Lt Col REISNER referred to request from ARMC to slow down movement through Switzerland and increase movement through RHEINEN PASS in order to provide more rolling stock for Redback movement through Switzerland. This is acceptable provided increased amount of rolling stock necessary to increase Brenner capacity is provided by ARMC.

AGENDA

1. REPORTS BY NATIONALITY TO BE REPAIRED COVERED FROM CHINE.

This is covered by Lt Colonel CARROLL's report.

2. DOCUMENTATION.

Lt Col BLOKHAN stated that if Germans coming from Italy could be included in total of 6,000 to be accepted from 12 Army Group area, this would solve documentation problem and there would be no need for P5. This will be discussed by 21 and 12 Army Groups.

3. CURRENT MOVEMENT PLANS FOR INTER-THEATRE REPARATION.

Major Go HALL asked if Germans coming from Italy could be despatched in equal proportions for 21 and 12 Army Groups. Lt. Col REISNER said it was agreed at Bolzano that PW should be packaged by overland according to army, but it might not be possible to do this with trains. Plan from Italy may be erratic as far as British and U. S. zones are concerned.

4. ALLOCATION OF SCOTTSOUND ITALIANS TO SWIFT AREA & METHOD OF SIPPING BY ARMS FOR REPARATION'S FOR ARMC

3128

21 Army Group would like to bid for --

- a. 1 train 1,000 Italians daily from WHISTON area to MUNICH, and
- b. 2 trains of 1,000 Italians each daily or 1 train of 2,000 from MUNICH area to MUNICH,

stock for

- a. to be provided by transportation 21 Army Group and to be backloaded with

8. RESPONSIBILITY FOR RATIONS & ACCOUNTING

Major de HAMS asked who would be responsible for providing food at BERNIZ, in First French Army area. Lt Col WILLIAMSON said French Red Cross food parcels can be used, but not for Germans; this will have to come from Army sources. Colonel LUTHER, G-1 6th Army Group, said G-5 6th Army Group will provide Liaison Officer at BERNIZ to supervise distribution of Red Cross parcels. Lt Col GARNETT said Swiss would provide with no far movement of Eastern Displaced Persons or Switzerland through BERNIZ. It was agreed that if Swiss rations not adequate, SWISS would have to accept responsibility for feeding and, in this connection, it was agreed that stock of Red Cross parcels will be built up at BERNIZ.

Lt Col GARNETT, G-4, 12th Army Group, asked if 21 Army Group would have two days rations in hand at delivery points. It was agreed that 21 Army Group will supply six days rations for trains going down to MUNICH and if there is surplus this can be used for return journey.

9. TRAIN DELAYS - PROVISION OF MINIMUM OF RATIONS

Major de HAMS referred to trainload of Poles, containing 221 children, left on siding without food for three days, and asked if RFO could be made responsible for seeing that people on such trains are taken care of and fed while it is ascertained whose responsibility the train is and where it is to go.

Major WILLIS said that in case of trainload of Poles, no one was in charge of train and it was not known where the train was to go. Major WILLIS said that RFOs have always assumed this responsibility, and no directive was necessary. This is responsibility of train commander, and no train should leave without a train commander.

Major de HAMS will discuss this with all concerned.

10. ROUTES TO BE USED

21 Army Group requested details of route from BERNIZ to MUNICH. Lt Col REISER said route will not always be the same. Colonel GUSE said 21 Army Group should be given present route and notified of changes.

Lt Col WILLIAMSON asked if stock running between BERNIZ and MUNICH could be turned around in 10 days. 21 Army Group wish to ensure that trains sent down to Munich are returned to BERNIZ, otherwise balance cannot be maintained. Colonel GUSE (G-1) said this can be arranged.

Lt Col WILLIAMSON asked if first trains from Italy would arrive before 15th. Lt Col REISER said Germans destined for 21 Army Group area may be received from MUNICH before this date. In reply to question from 21 Army Group regarding shortage of rolling stock at MUNICH, Lt Col REISER said this movement has been provided for in movements program.

11. METHOD OF HANDLING DISPLACED PERSONS FROM MUNICH

Major WALLS said that in case of breakdown of Poles, no one was in charge of train and it was not known where the train was to go. Major WALLS said that Poles have always assumed this responsibility, and no directive was necessary. This is responsibility of train commander, and no train should leave without a train commander.

Major de WALS will discuss this with all concerned.

10. ROUTES TO BE USED.

21 Army Group requested details of route from BRUSSELS to MUNICH. Lt Col REISNER said route will not always be the same. Colonel CASE said 21 Army Group should be given present route and notified of changes.

Lt Col WILKINSON asked if stock running between BRUSSELS and MUNICH could be turned round in 10 days. 21 Army Group wish to ensure that trains sent down to Munich are returned to BRUSSELS, other two balance cannot be maintained. Colonel CASE (CSCF) said this can be arranged.

Lt Col WILKINSON asked if first trains from Italy would arrive before 15th. Lt Col REISNER said Germans destined for 21 Army Group area may be received from MUNICH before this date. In reply to question from 21 Army Group regarding shortage of rolling stock at MUNICH, Lt Col REISNER said this movement has been provided for in movement's program.

11. METHOD OF HANDLING PERSONNEL ROUTED THROUGH MUNICH ZONE.

This matter was referred for discussion at afternoon conference.

12. COMMUNICATIONS

Transportation Officer at MUNICH will be notified of trains being dispatched from BRUSSELS and Q Movements, HQ, 21 Army Group will be notified of trains being dispatched from MUNICH to BRUSSELS. It will not be necessary to clear movement with G-5 Division of arrival at this movement is automatic. Colonel CASE said terminal can always place embargo on movement if they cannot receive. 3127

13. THROUGH MOVEMENT OF HOSPITAL TRAINS.

Ambulance trains will be bid for separately and presumably run right through to Italy and be back loaded with cases on Italy. 21 Army Group request that when their bid is received by Frankfurt Committee, return bid should be obtained from AFHQ and communicated to 21 Army Group for the back loading of trains so that at least 3 days notice is given for making reception arrangements.

This will be raised with AFHQ.

Colonel FINEGAN asked what arrangements are being made with regard to medical personnel and rotations and was informed that there are permanent staffs on all hospital trains who will take care of this.

14. POLICY STATEMENT ON INCREASE OF CASUALTY.

Lt Col CANNOLL said that it is the desire of the service that all Italians should be repatriated as soon as possible, and in this connection it was proposed to ask AFM to step up reception facilities. Before this can be done, however, it is necessary to ensure that services in GERMANY area can provide sufficient rolling stock to carry increased numbers to MUNICH and DUISBURG. Colonel TULLIN felt that this could be arranged.

100
F
SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
G-5 Division (FWD)
Displaced Persons Branch.

CONFIDENTIAL

SHEFF/G-5/DP/Coord.

4 June 1945.

MEMORANDUM

TO : See Distribution .

REPORT ON THE REPATRIATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS
POSITION UP TO AND INCLUDING 3 JUNE 1945.

1. The figures quoted in this report are exclusively for persons handled through D.P. channels. They include a certain proportion of United Nations PW other than US/Br, since it is generally impossible to distinguish them from displaced persons. However, by far the greater number are displaced persons. US/British ex PW are not referred to in this report. No estimate is given of the numbers who have found their way to their homes by unofficial channels. Furthermore, displaced persons and United Nations ex PW located in Italy are not covered in the report. All figures are given to the nearest 1,000. Numbers given of nationals awaiting repatriation must be treated with reservation as information received in this connection is somewhat conflicting.

2. Western Europeans.

Already repatriated

1,311,000

Awaiting repatriation:

SWIFT occupied zone
Soviet occupied zone

202,000

1,000,000

1,202,000

Organized movement is continuing by rail, air, road transport and, to a lesser extent by sea from Odessa to Marseilles, at a rate of approximately 1/2 of a million per week (through the National Reception Centres and through Switzerland by rail from Southern Germany and Austria - this route is carrying approximately 15,000 a week). The sea movement from Odessa to Marseilles will shortly be discontinued - up to date it has carried a total of 15,000. Number shown as being in Soviet occupied zone is merely an estimate. Moscow has been requested to furnish correct figures.

United Nations in other than US/Br, since it is generally impossible to distinguish them from displaced persons. However, by far the greater number are displaced persons. US/British ex PW are not referred to in this report. No estimate is given of the numbers who have found their way to their homes by unofficial channels. Furthermore, displaced persons and United Nations ex PW located in Italy are not covered in the report. All figures are given to the nearest 1,000. Numbers given of nationals awaiting repatriation must be treated with reservation as information received in this connection is somewhat conflicting.

2. Western Europeans.

Already repatriated

1,311,000

Awaiting repatriation:

SHAEP occupied zone
Soviet occupied zone

202,000

1,000,000

1,202,000

Organized movement is continuing by rail, air, road transport and, to a lesser extent by sea from Odessa to Marseilles, at a rate of approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ of a million per week (through the National Reception Centres and through Switzerland by rail from Southern Germany and Austria - this route is carrying approximately 15,000 a week). The sea movement from Odessa to Marseilles will shortly be discontinued - up to date it has carried a total of 15,000. Number shown as being in Soviet occupied zone is merely an estimate. Moscow has been requested to furnish correct figures.

3. Soviet Citizens.

Already repatriated

610,000

Awaiting repatriation:

SHAEP occupied zone
Western European countries

1,162,000

70,000

1,232,000

Of the numbers repatriated all but 25,000 (who were evacuated by sea from Marseilles to Odessa) have been passed over into the Soviet zone of occupation immediately prior to or since the signing of the Leipzig Agreement. Transfer is continuing at a very fast rate, well in excess of the 20,000 per day which was the original target. Soviet citizens are being flown from western European countries and from the Ruhr to the border of the Russian Zone. In addition plans are being made to move some 1200 a day by train from France to Magdeburg or one alternative point on the Border Zone. Soviet citizens within SHAEP occupied Germany are being moved by rail and road transport to AEF reception delivery camps. Transfer between AEF and

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Soviet reception delivery camps is carried out by AEF road transport and it is expected that shortly there will be rail connections between certain of these points. In addition, it is hoped to move some 4,000 a day by Danube river service from Linz to Melk. Reports from Army Groups indicate that they are receiving full cooperation from the Soviet authorities.

4. Poles

Already repatriated 22,000

Awaiting repatriation:

SHAEF occupied zone	635,000
Western European countries	<u>48,000</u>
	733,000

It is unlikely that there will be any further movement of Poles at present pending high level political decision.

5. Italians

Already repatriated 10,000

Awaiting repatriation:

SHAEF occupied zone	261,000
Western European countries	<u>33,000</u>
	294,000

It is known that trekking parties have been continually crossing into Italy but the numbers are unknown. Arrangements are being made for a meeting to be held in northern Italy with AFHQ representatives to organize repatriation of Italians through the Brenner Pass and through Switzerland. The concurrence of the Swiss Government is being sought. This movement will be coordinated with the northbound movement of German disarmed forces ex northern Italy. Whilst no plans have been made, it is not unlikely that Italians in western European countries will also be repatriated by the same routes. Italians in the 21 Army Group will only be moved south after clearance has been obtained from 12 Army Group. It is anticipated that the organized flow of Italians to Italy will commence some time this month.

6. Yugoslavs

Already repatriated 1,000

Awaiting repatriation:

5. Italians.

Already repatriated	10,000
Awaiting repatriation:	
SHAEF occupied zone	261,000
Western European countries	<u>33,000</u>
	294,000

It is known that trekking parties have been continually crossing into Italy but the numbers are unknown. Arrangements are being made for a meeting to be held in northern Italy with AFHQ representatives to organize repatriation of Italians through the Brenner Pass and through Switzerland. The concurrence of the Swiss Government is being sought. This movement will be coordinated with the northbound movement of German disarmed forces ex northern Italy. Whilst no plans have been made, it is not unlikely that Italians in western European countries will also be repatriated by the same routes. Italians in the 21 Army Group will only be moved south after clearance has been obtained from 12 Army Group. It is anticipated that the organized flow of Italians to Italy will commence some time this month.

6. Yugoslavs.

Already repatriated	1,000
Awaiting repatriation:	
SHAEF occupied zone	78,000
Western European countries	<u>4,000</u>
	82,000

It is hoped that when the meeting takes place with AFHQ, arrangements can be made for the repatriation of Yugoslavs. Meantime, owing to lack of communications, no movement is possible, although all possible routes are being explored, including the river Danube service.

7. Czechs.

Already repatriated	4,000	3125
Awaiting repatriation:		
SHAEF occupied zone	30,000	
Western European countries	<u>8,000</u>	
	38,000	

Armies are proceeding with the movement of Czechs as quickly as possible by road transport and rail as soon as the lines are operating.

-3-

Czechs remaining at present in Western European countries will be evacuated by rail or by the air service which is at present operating for the Russians ex France.

8. Various (Scandinavians, Baltic State Nationals, Bulgars, Greeks, Hungarians, Albanians etc.)

Already repatriated	Limited number
Awaiting repatriation:	

SEAEF occupied zone	32,000
Western European countries	<u>30,000</u>
	62,000

AHQ have already agreed in principle to receiving Greeks in transit through Italy and no doubt we will be able to repatriate Albanians and southern Yugoslavs via Italy. This is all subject to confirmation. Scandinavians, Bulgars and Hungarians are being repatriated as quickly as the armies can arrange transport. Baltic State nationals are in the same position as Poles and it is unlikely there will be any repatriation pending solution of their political difficulties. Southern European nationals in 21 Army Group will be moved southbound through US Army areas, after clearance has been received from 12 Army Group.

9. Stateless Persons.

SEAEF occupied zone	120,000
Displaced persons under this heading do not present an immediate movement problem.	

10. Summary

Excluding AFHQ numbers and Stateless persons, there remain some 3,643,000 displaced persons to be repatriated. At least 1,958,000 have already been evacuated. This is position up to 3 June 1945 so far as we can estimate.

11. Summary Moves.

There has been a continual interchange of nationals between the Western Countries. An intermittent service is operating to and from Holland and U.K. with Dutch child evacuees, and arrangements are being made to evacuate Jews of various nationalities and other repatriates from Switzerland.

For the Chief, Displaced Persons Branch:

arrange transport. Baltic State nationals are in the same position as Poles and it is unlikely there will be any repatriation pending solution of their political difficulties. Southern European nationals in 21 Army Group will be moved southbound through US Army areas, after clearance has been received from 12 Army Group.

9. Stateless Persons.

SHAEP occupied zone

120,000

Displaced persons under this heading do not present an immediate movement problem.

10. Summary

Excluding AFHQ numbers and Stateless persons, there remain some 3,643,000 displaced persons to be repatriated. At least 1,958,000 have already been evacuated. This is position up to 3 June 1945 so far as we can estimate.

11. Sundry Notes.

There has been a continual interchange of nationals between the Western Countries. An intermittent service is operating to and from Holland and U.K. with Dutch child evacuees, and arrangements are being made to evacuate Jews of various nationalities and other repatriates from Switzerland.

For the Chief, Displaced Persons Branch:

A. H. Moffitt Jr.

A. H. MOFFITT JR.
Colonel, GSC.
Executive Officer.

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31-33	" " (Belgium)	
34-36	" " (Netherlands)	
37	" " (Denmark)	
38	" " (Norway)	
39	Communications Zone	(Attn: G-5, D.P. Section)
40	Delta Base	" " "
41	Political Division, U.S. Group C.C. (Attn: Mr. W.B. Lockling)	
42	U.S. Group C.C. (P.W. & D.P. Division) (Attn: Lt. Col. Fuller)	
43	Control Commission for Germany (C.E.) (Attn: Lt. Col. L.H.F. Sanderson)	
44-45	" " " " (Attn: Lt. Col. F.C. Davis M.C.)	
46	War Office (CA/d.1) Hotel Victoria, London. (Attn: Lt. Col. Hammar)	
47	SHAFF Rear, Displaced Persons Branch.	
48-50	UNRA, London (through SHAFF Rear) (Attn: Mr. F.C. Kettle)	
51	Director, Civil Affairs.	
52	Office of Chief of Transportation, Control & Planning Division (Attn: Col. Murrill)	
53	G-1 Fwd. War Room	
54-56	G-1 Fwd. (FMX)	
57-60	CATOR	
61-63	21 A.G. Rear	(Attn: C.A., D.P. Sect)
64	21 A.G. Rear	(Attn: P.W. Section)
65-68	21 A.G. Rear	(Attn: Mov & Tn)
69-72	12 A.G.	(Attn: G-5, D.P. Secti)
73-76	12 A.G.	(Attn: G-4)
77-80	12 A.G.	(Attn: G-1, FMX Section)
81-84	6 A.G.	(Attn: G-2, FMX)
85-88	6 A.G.	(Attn: G-5, D.P. Sectio)
89-91	6 A.G.	(Attn: G-4)
92-100	AFHQ	
101	DGAR Forward	
102-103	ALCON, Italy	(Attn: D.P. Section)

Delta Base
 Political Division, U.S. Group C.C. (Attn: Mr. W.B. Lockling)
 U.S. Group C.C. (P.W. & D.P. Division) (Attn: Lt. Col. Fuller)
 Control Commission for Germany (C.C.G.) (Attn: Lt. Col. L.H.F. Sanderson)
 " " " " (Attn: Lt. Col. F.C. Davis M.C.)
 War Office (C.A./d.l.) Hotel Victoria, London. (Attn: Lt. Col. Hammer)
 SHAEF Rear, Displaced Persons Branch,
 URRR, London (through SHAEF Rear) (Attn: Mr. F.C. Kettle)
 Director, Civil Affairs.
 Office of Chief of Transportation, Control & Planning Division
 (Attn: Col. Murrill)
 G-1 Fwd. War Room
 G-1 Fwd. (FWX)
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 21 A.G. Rear
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 21 A.G. Rear
 12 A.G.
 12 A.G.
 12 A.G.
 6 A.G.
 6 A.G.
 6 A.G.
 AFHQ
 DGR Forward
 ALCON, Italy
 (Attn: D.P. Section)

(Attn: C.A., D.P. Sect
 (Attn: P.W. Section)
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SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
G-5 Division
Displaced Persons Branch

Allied Commission (Italy)
(Att. PW & SP Div.)
APO, 512

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SHLEF/G5/DE/2912/1

25 June 1945

DISPLACED PERSONS REPORT NO. 35

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11/16/11
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UN BUREAU, 6-5 Division.

EXHIBIT

40 - 41:	Head, USFET Mission (Belgium)	(Attn: G-5, DP Section)
42 - 43:	" " (France)	" " " "
44 - 45:	" " (Netherlands)	" " " "
46 -	" " (Denmark)	" " " "
47 -	" " (Norway)	" " " "
48 -	USFET Mission (Luxembourg)	Col. Fraser, Deputy Chief
49 - 59:	G-5, OCL. Z., APO 687.	Lt. Col. R.C. Harty
60 - 69:	21 AG Cn., G-5 Division HQ.	Lt. Col. Sir John Gilmour
70 - 76:	3 US Army, G-5.	DP Branch
77 - 83:	7 US Army, G-5.	DP Branch
84 - 86:	1 French Army, G-5.	DP Branch
87 - 101:	Commanding General, BOLD, APO 658.	
102-105:	Allied Commission (Italy)	DP Sub-Commission
106 -	Allied Commission (Austria) (BB)	PM & DP Division
107 -	US Gp. Control Council (Austria)	" " "
108-109:	US Forces in Austria for U. Gp.	
110-111:	Control Council (Austria) APO 777.	(Attn: Lt. Col. D. Stevens)
112 -	Control Commission/Germany (BE)	(Attn: PM & DP Division)
113-114:	US Gp. Control Council (Germany)	Chief, Health Beh. Interior Div.
115 -	" " " "	Col. H.L. Fuller, PM & DP. Div.
116 -	" " " "	Major Wendell, Intelligence Sect.
117 -	" " " "	Maj. Gen. Stayer, Public H. & Wel.
118 -	" " " "	Col. F. Jensen, Public H. Beh., Int.
119 -	" " " "	Affairs & Communications Div.
120 -	" " " "	Mr. W.E. Lockling
121 -	" " " "	Brig. Gen. P.J. McSherry
122 -	" " " "	Lt. Col. J. Aronson
123-126:	US HQ., Berlin District, G-5.	G/Lt. Millward, DP Section
127 -	AFHQ., APO 512.	Col. Rowley
128-136:	War Office (G/DP), Hotel Victoria, London, W2.	(Attn: Lt. Col. Hammer)
137-142:	Director, Civil Affairs Division, War Department.	
143 -	OSS Mission, APO 655.	(Attn: Lt. E.J. Carroll)
144-148:	UNRRA Mobilization & Training Center.	(Attn: Lt. Klingelhofer)
149 -	UNRRA IRO, 114 Portland Place, W1.	(Attn: Miss M. Gibbons) thru UN Base
150 -	IGO., 19 Hill St. Berkeley Sq. W1.	(Attn: Sir R. Emerson) thru UN Base
151 -	Office of Chief of Transportation, Plans & Control Div.	(Attn: Col. Murrill)
152 -	Office of Chief of Transport (FWD) APO 655.	(Attn: Lt. Col. G.H. Olsen)
	E.O.U., American Embassy, London, W.1.	(Attn: Mr. Nat Pincus)

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DISPLACED PERSONS REPORT NO. 35

SECTION I

SUMMARY OF CURRENT OPERATIONS

1. Totals

Requiring Repatriation	2,527,710
Repatriated	<u>3,271,090</u>
	<u>5,798,800</u>

2. Status of Displaced Persons Operations (as of 22 June)

a. By Nationality and Army Groups

Nationality	Displaced Persons Repatriated	21st AG. Displaced Persons	12th AG. Displaced Persons	6th AG. Displaced Persons	On Hand	Total
French	1,243,600		15,484			
Belgian	247,790		4,034		1	
Dutch	155,500	9,000	4,066		5	32,856
Luxembourgais	7,200		266			
Russian	1,393,902	491,000	207,204		76,674	774,878
Polish	11,516	470,000	271,088		25,715	766,803
Yugoslav	2,051		52,335		3,966	56,301
Czechoslovak	33,488		7,428		579	8,007
Greek			9,571		712	10,283
Other Allied			30,085			39,085
Italian	136,043	190,000	134,070		7,340	331,410
Bulgarian			1,989			1,989
Other primary						
Unclassified		126,000	377,154		2,944	506,096
TOTAL.....	3,271,090	1,286,000	1,123,774		117,936	<u>2,527,710</u>

NOTES:

(i) The figures for French, Belgians and Dutch are as of 21 June; the remainder

2. Status of Displaced Persons Certifications (as of 22 June)e. By Nationality and Army Groups

Nationality	Displaced Persons Registered	Displaced Persons		On Hand	Total
		21 A.G.	12 A.G.	6 A.G. (1 IR)	
French	1,243,600	{	15,484	-	{
Belgian	247,790		4,034	1	
Dutch	195,500		4,066	5	
Luxembourgish	7,200		266	-	
Russian	1,393,902		207,204	76,674	774,878
Polish	11,516	470,000	271,088	25,715	766,803
Yugoslav	2,051	-	52,335	3,966	56,301
Czechoslovak	33,488	-	7,428	579	8,007
Greek	-	-	9,571	712	10,283
Other Allied	-	-	39,005	-	39,085
Italian	136,043	190,000	134,070	7,340	331,410
Bulgarian	-	-	1,989	-	1,989
Other Ex-Army	-	-	-	-	-
2. Unclassified	-	126,000	377,154	2,944	506,098
TOTAL.....	3,271,090	1,286,000	1,123,774	117,336	2,527,710

NOTES:

(i) The figures for French, Belgians and Dutch are as of 21 June; the remainder are as of 22 June.

(ii) PWs are included with displaced persons, as national authorities make little distinction between the two categories in reporting.

b. Displaced Persons On Hand (By Armies and Corps)

Army Group	Army	In Corps	Others Est.	Total
12th	7 US	1,057,044	66,730	1,123,774
	3 US	305,425	45,710	351,135
	15 US	714,874	18,700	733,574
		36,745	2,320	39,065
6th	1 IR	117,936	-	117,936
21st		799,000	487,000	1,286,000
	1 Corps	46,000	379,000	425,000
	8 Corps	184,000	62,000	246,000
	30 Corps	569,000	45,000	615,000
GRAND TOTAL		1,977,980	553,730	2,527,710

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3. Repatriation

a. General. The rate of repatriation has begun to decrease sharply, with an average of 50,000 a day reported during the four day period 19-22 June as compared with an average of 80,000 a day during the week ended 18 June. Transfer of Russians averaged slightly over 25,000 a day during the four-day period. Increasing reliance is being placed on rail movements, as noticeable reductions in the air lifts available have taken place during the week.

b. Western Europeans. Organized movements by rail and road transport continue, but the flow has slowed down with the reduction in the numbers to be moved. Soviet Authorities stated on 20 June that 202,456 French, 25,920 Belgians and 121 Danes had been turned over to U.S./B.L. Forces, although the actual figure for all Western Europeans is probably well over 250,000. In this connection, 21 Gp. reported on 22 June that 112,000 Western Europeans had been received from the Red Army; no comparable report is available from 12 Gp. Reports on the numbers of Western Europeans still in Soviet hands are conflicting; the Soviet Comisar of Repatriation has indicated that as of 20 June less than 75,000 were still to be transferred, although there are numerous reports - all unconfirmed - that tens of thousands of Western Europeans are still in the Eastern part of Germany, in Poland and in the various Balkan countries. Western Europeans are also being evacuated by air from Italy to Marseille and from Denmark, and plans are in preparation for the repatriation of those in Norway. All Corsican displaced persons in France have been flown home from Marseilles.

(i) French Included in the French figure of 1,243,600 repatriated are 142,693 brought home by air.

(ii) Belgians The Belgian figure of 247,790 includes 233,416 returned from Germany, 4,624 from Russia, 5,636 from France, 893 from Switzerland, and 3,221 from the UK. 11,826 have been repatriated by air.

(iii) Dutch The sharp increase in the repatriation figure from 167,000 as of 17 June (see Report No. 34) to the present figure of 195,000 is explained by the rapid movement into Holland of large numbers who were being held temporarily in France and Belgium.

(iv) Luxembourgeois Almost 7200 have been returned from Germany.

c. Soviet Citizens

(i) The current figure of 1,393,000 repatriated - 1,038,000 turned over by 12 Gp. and 355,000 by 21 Gp. - should be treated with reserve, since it is believed that army groups have counted as repatriates large numbers who have been moved into that part of the Russian Zone still occupied by U.S./B.L. Forces, and who will be left in the area when the withdrawal takes place. Moreover, the possibility of duplicate reporting as a result of movements which cross army lines does exist.

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(ii) The movement across the present Border Zone is proceeding satisfactorily, and transfer has been kept up to the maximum of the Soviet authorities' capacity to accept. In 21 Army Group area the Soviet authorities have been unable to accept anything like the numbers that 21 Army Group were prepared to give them. Moscow has now been asked to increase the capacity of their reception-delivery camps in the area. The final line of demarcation between the U.S. and British Zones and the Soviet Zone will come into effect very shortly. Proposals have been submitted to all concerned for reception-delivery camps along the new line, based on the assumption that the reception facilities on both sides should be at least 5,000 per day at each of the 7 points suggested.

(iii) In addition to the normal flow of movement of Soviet citizens across the present Soviet line up to the capacity of the Soviet delivery camps, armies have been instructed to proceed with movement eastward with a view to concentrating as many Soviet citizens as possible in those areas now occupied by U.S. and British Forces which will eventually be occupied by the Soviets.

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(iv) Movement of Soviet citizens out of France is continuing daily by rail at the rate of between 1,000 - 4,000, and occasionally airlift is also arranged. Large numbers have already been flown out of France, but as air lift is dependant on securing a return load of Westerners from Leipzig the air service has not operated daily. There have not been, of late, sufficient numbers of Westerners in or near Leipzig, and GATON have no authority to operate a one-way lift.

f. Italians The informal movements out of 3 US Army area across the Brenner Pass continue, while plans are being finalized for the official transfer, starting 1 July, of 3,000 a day across the Brenner from Munich to Verona. Meanwhile, limited numbers of Italians are being flown daily from Karlsruhe to Italy.

3. Yugoslavs Official arrangements for movement out of Germany are still pending.

h. Czechs While 12 Army Group has reported the repatriation of 33,000, it is believed that the total actually received in Czechoslovakia is closer to 50,000. The rapid movement of Czechs has been temporarily stopped as a result of the collapse of the Flohn Bridge east of Chemnitz, and the consequent severance of rail communications. It is hoped that the service will be operating again before the end of the month. Meanwhile, 21st Gp. has been requested to set up a train program for the movement of Czechs southward from its area; Czechs at present in Western European countries will be evacuated by rail across Germany.

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SECTION IICURRENT STATEMENTS OF POLICY

During the period 19-25 June a number of statements of policy were issued by Supreme Headquarters, SHAEF, pertaining to the displaced persons program. Specific reference is made below to these statements and a short abstract of their content is given. These abstracts, which are necessarily abbreviated, are for information only, and the original references must be consulted before indicated action may be taken.

1. "Employment with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA)". (STOUSA letter AG 230 ID of 19 June 1945). U. Military Personnel are informed of the vacancies, conditions of employment, qualifications required and method of application for positions in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.
2. "Establishment of Special Camps for Stateless and Non-Repatriable Persons". (SHAEF MAIN S-91835 of 20 June to Army Groups). Army Groups are instructed to make immediate preparations for special camps for stateless persons and those who are non-repatriable or whose repatriation is likely to be delayed. (Reference SHAEF Administrative Memorandum No. 39 (Revised) Para. 16A (2)).
3. "Removal from Allied Western European Countries of Those Displaced Persons Who Are A Military Responsibility". (SHAEF MAIN S-92032 of 21 June to Army Groups and COL. 5.) Displaced persons for whose repatriation SHAEF is responsible are to be moved out of Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and France by 1 August. Those who were evacuated from Germany will be returned to that country, with the exception of Western Europeans and other nationals whose repatriation movement is under way.
4. "Revised Policy With Regard to Italian DPs in Germany". (SHAEF MAIN S-92034 of 21 June to Army Groups and COL. 5.) The instructions in this cable notify the policy in Administrative Memorandum No. 39 (Revised). Where possible, Italians should be segregated in accordance with the principles of Para. 16A (2). Centres and labor units for Italians should be self-administered to the greatest extent possible. Treatment of Italians in centers will be similar to that of United Nations displaced persons. The priority for repatriation of Italians in Germany will be higher than that of other displaced persons.

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3. "Removal from Allied Western European Countries of Those Displaced Persons Who Are a Military Responsibility" (SECRET MAIN S-92032 of 21 June to Army Groups and COM. E.). Displaced persons for whose repatriation UNRRA is responsible are to be moved out of Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and France by 1 August. Those who were evacuated from Germany will be returned to that country, with the exception of Western Europeans and other nationals whose repatriation movement is under way.

4. "Revised Policy With Regard to Italian DPs in Germany". (SECRET MAIN S-92034 of 21 June to Army Groups and COM. E.). The instructions in this cable notify the policy in Administrative Memorandum No. 39 (Revised). Where possible, Italians should be segregated in accordance with the principles of Para. 16A (2). Centres and labor units for Italians should be self-administered to the greatest extent possible. Treatment of Italians in centers will be similar to that of United Nations displaced persons. The priority for repatriation of Italians in Germany will rank higher than that of other ex-enemy displaced persons but lower than that of United Nations displaced persons.

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SECTION III

COUNTRY OPERATIONS

GERMANY

1. Exchange of Soviet Citizens and Western Europeans

a. That the agreement reached on 22 May at Halle, providing for the exchange of displaced persons, has been highly successful is clearly shown by the fact that in a month's time well over 1,000,000 Soviet citizens have been turned over to the Red Army. But this very fact has tended to divert attention from the extremely difficult working conditions which have faced the corps and divisions who have actually been operating the reception-delivery points. Reports indicate that confusion over trains, lack of adequate truck transport, failure to keep the established schedules for the inward flow of trains, and continued difficulties over sanitary and feeding problems, have been the rule rather than the exception. Nevertheless, despite these difficulties and innumerable others, the flow has continued - a fact which can only serve to the credit of the operating units.

b. Attached to this report as APPENDIX A is an extract from the weekly report dated 21 June of the XII US Corps, which has been in charge of operations at Leipzig. During the week 14 - 21 June, 55 eastbound trains carrying 69,000 Russians were handled; movement of 27 westbound trains was reported during the same period, carrying a total 46,000 persons, of whom 30,000 were Poles being moved west to the US Zone of Occupation. An average of 250 trucks was despatched daily to assist in the movements to the Russian reception points.

c. Two officers stationed at Leipzig have reported a number of interesting sidelights on the exchange. Thus:

".... on 11 June, a train of Russians crawled unobtrusively into Bismarcksdorf, unloaded the cargo of milling humanity and vanished into the night. Where it came from and where it went no one knows, but the division occupying the area was presented with an immediate security problem. Nevertheless, this deluge of humanity was dispersed, fed, housed and placed under control, but not before some had lived in the box cars for three days, and not before some looting and localized destruction of the countryside occurred."

Baggage carried by the Russians present a continuous problem at first, when, because of the tremendous amount of luggage carried by the displaced persons, it was found that the trains to Leipzig had more than 25 people in a truck. However, on

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Baggage carried by the Russians present a continuous problem at first, when, because of the tremendous amount of luggage carried by the displaced persons, it was often found impossible to put more than 25 people in a truck. However, on 19 June the observer noted an appreciable lack of baggage as compared with previous periods. In general, the living conditions of the persons who had travelled long distances in bus cars left much to be desired, although they appeared to be well supplied with food obtained from German sources. On one occasion, the observer accompanied a convoy of Soviet displaced persons to a release point in Russian-held territory. Of this trip he reported:

"All convoys of DPs are stopped at the Muldo River by American DPs and then pass over to Russian DPs. The Russian side of the territory gives one the impression of carnival time, with flags, streamers and pictures of Marshal Stalin everywhere. After crossing the bridge, the DP convoy proceeds about 25 kilometers to a large field which again is aglow with flags. Here the trucks form in front of a large red stand and all the DPs sit attentively on the trucks while being oriented by a Russian officer. This orientation consists of telling the displaced persons that they are once again freed and on their way home, through the courtesy of the Red Army and Marshal Stalin. No mention is made of any American aid or the fact that they are travelling in American

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truck. From this field, the DP's are again moved 3 kilometers to the town of Torun. Here at the edge of town they are taken off the train, loaded on billeted until trains or trucks are available to take them further into Russian territory."

The officer was struck by the virtual absence of motor transport on the Red Army side, a point which has been cited by 21st Army Group in explanation for the comparatively slow movement of Western Europeans west to the exchange points.

d. Attached as EXHIBIT B are extracts from a report based on recent observations of the U.S. Army - Delivery Points. These extracts are not intended to give a comprehensive picture of the exchange operation, but merely to indicate one of the problems which have arisen.

e. Attached as EXHIBIT C are extracts from the official minutes of a meeting held in LAMZIG on 11 June 1947, which dealt with representatives of R.A.F., Army Groups, and armies reviewed the operation of the Halle Plan and various other movement programs connected with the repatriation of displaced persons.

2. Establishment of National Areas.

a. The 1st Canadian Army is moving all DP's found in their area into "static National areas". This has been completed with the exception of the area south of Ulm and around Vechte, which is now being combed out and will become part of the Russian static area. The setting up of "National areas" has brought about an improvement in discipline and control in all camps. Within each area, separate camps for DP's and Poles are being established. The creation of these National areas entailed the shifting of 71,000 DP's in 6 days.

b. A very large Polish National Area has been organized with the full cooperation of the Polish Division. This area stretches roughly from Iser to Lingen across the IJssel River and includes village evacuated for the purpose.

3. Polish Displaced Persons.

a. Reports on the attitudes of Polish DP's toward repatriation continue to be so varied as to prevent any summary statement of their views. Some reports state that only 10% wish to return to Poland at present, while others put the figure as high as 70%. The figure most frequently recurring is 40%.

b. Meanwhile, all armies are actively engaged in determining which Polish are present in the part of the Soviet zone now occupied by U.S./British forces desiring to be left in the area after the withdrawal of the latter. In view of those who prefer to go West are usually taking place in 12th Army Group and 21st Army Group, the latter reports a total of 75,000 non-Russians, primarily Poles, at present in the Hamburg and Lauenburg areas from which 21st Army Group will withdraw.

c. Below is a statement, prepared by the Displaced Persons Section, summarizing being carried out in connection with Polish displaced

2. The 1st Canadian Army is moving all DP's found in their area into "static national areas". This has been completed with the exception of the area south of Oloppenburg and Kreis Vechta, which is now being combed out and will become part of the Russian static area. The setting up of "national areas" has brought about an improvement in discipline and control in all camps. Within each area, separate camps for DP's and Poles are being established. The creation of these national areas entailed the shifting of 71,000 DP's in 8 days.

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c. Below is a statement, prepared by the Displaced Persons Section, PID, of operations currently being carried out in connection with Polish displaced persons. Future plans are indicated, as well as a statement on the policy regarding publications prepared by Polish nationals.

"Operations carried out by Psychological Warfare in connection with the Polish Displaced Persons problem are as follows:

(a) Radio Broadcasting. The Oloppenburg presents three Polish programs daily. These broadcasts are taken from the Central Post File, edited in London, transmitted to Lüneburg. They can be heard at 07.15, 13.30 and 18.30 O'clock G. M. T. The station has received 3,000 letters from listeners in three weeks, since it is still impossible to distribute a daily newspaper to the hundreds of Polish camps, PID relies on radio broadcasts to do the job. In any instance these broadcasts have been monitored in the camps and news sheets disseminated.

(b) Leaflets. Leaflets are being distributed weekly containing news in Polish is permitted on German airfields. Psychological Warfare team distributes this weekly to the camps. Dissemination of a daily had to be suspended since it was impossible to guarantee regular distribution. "ALICE" is prepared by PID in London.

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- (c) Publications: 5,000 copies of a pamphlet entitled "Why We Fight" and 75,000 copies of a monthly publication "U.S." prepared by OPI (copies attached) were airdropped on central collection points then distributed to the camps. These have proved extremely successful.
- (d) Movies: Two mobile film units are servicing the 12th and 21st Army Group areas respectively. Each van carries ten complete one hour shows in Polish. A list of the features and newsreels now being shown is attached.
- Long Range Planning:
- (a) Radio: it is planned to increase Polish broadcasts at the expense of French and Czech transmissions.
- (b) Weekly paper: PTD will print, in Bad Munnich, a weekly Polish camp paper. Publication should start July 9.
- (c) Magazines: Distribution of "U.S." (now issues) will continue. Other magazines prepared by OPI should be flown from the U.S. soon. A historical review of the war is being translated by PTD and will soon appear under the title of "Since 1939".
- (d) Books: Polish books for children and adults are to be flown from London. PTD now has available a stock of 34,700 volumes of 38 different titles.
- (e) Movies: Polish newsreels and documentaries shall be distributed as soon as made available by OPI.

Policy on publications prepared by Polish nationals: A joint Committee on Polish Newspapers and Publications, meeting weekly in London and consisting of representatives of PTD, OPI, PDI, PFD and the Polish Ministry of Information has advised that Polish dailies printed in London should not be distributed by PTD in D.P. camps and that "it would be unwise to send either these newspapers or periodicals which took a strong Nationalist angle or those papers which were critical of the Polish Government". In spite of this ruling some Polish army newspapers such as the "Polish Soldier's Daily", distributed by the First Polish Division, have found their way into several camps."

4. Supplies

a. 7th US Army reports that, because of the disrupted transportation system, the furnishing of a daily diet of 2000 calories to approximately 250,000

- (c) Magazines: Distribution of "U." (new issues) will continue. Other magazines prepared by OMI should be flown from the U.S. soon. A historical review of the war is being translated by FID and will soon appear under the title of "Since 1939".
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4. Supplies

a. 7th US Army reports that, because of the disrupted transportation system, the furnishing of a daily diet of 2000 calories to approximately 250,000 DPs, and the loss of food through looting, area is faced with a steadily worsening food situation. To alleviate the situation, assistance was given the Bavarian Food Office and the local food offices of Thuringen. Cars and trucks were made available for the operation of the Bavarian Food Office and rail transport was arranged for the movement of potatoes from the vicinity of Muerzburg to Munich and Southern Bavaria. Truck convoys driven by disarmed German soldiers hauled butter and cheese from Southern Bavaria to Munich. These movements were directed and controlled by the Bavarian Food Office which was given the responsibility of feeding DPs, the German army and the civilian population.

b. According to information available from the 1st Canadian Army, the feeding problem has become crystallized into 3 main tasks, one of which is the feeding of DP and PW camps. This is being handled centrally by Control HQ, Commander, Royal Army Service Corps at Oldenburg through Military Government Main Depot Oldenburg and its 3 regional depots at Oldenburg, Hagen and Leer. Certain of the camps, which had previously been maintained on a local procurement basis, have now all been absorbed into this central maintenance plan. The organization is working smoothly and directing the supply of indigenous foodstuffs through the Regional Food Office.

c. Of the 5,440.52 long tons of food required to feed DPs in the 15th US Army area on a basis of 2000 calories per day during the period 16 April to 22 May, 2,248.17 tons were imported by the Allied Forces, 51.45 tons came from captured stocks and 3,140.90 tons came from German civilian sources.

d. 3rd Army reports that 21 trucks from V Corps transported 40 truckloads of potatoes and 10 truckloads of flour and beans from Munsterburg to Czechoslovakia to feed DPs. - 10,000 mountain rations have been sent to the airstrip at Neubau for DPs evacuated by air. Potatoes for 15,000 DPs at Guburg have been obtained from surplus stores at Lichtenfels. During the week ending 29 May, 35,000 rations and the following imported supplies were issued to DPs in the 3rd US Army area: 1000 lbs of soap, 3000 mattress covers, 250 pairs of men's trousers, 100 cases of soap, 300 cases of milk. 26 tons of food were turned over to the Guburg DP camp to relieve a food shortage caused by the overcrowding of the Landskron.

- 5 -

e. Use of Red Cross Parcels. Agreement has been reached between the American Red Cross and the DP regarding the use of approximately 15,000,000 food parcels originally directed to prisoners of war and now in Sweden, Spain, France and Switzerland. Each of the parcels will supply one man for one month with 500 calories daily of mainly protein and fatty foods. It is intended to use these packages for displaced persons, but it will be some time before any substantial quantities will be available for this purpose since the difficulties involved in moving the parcels from their present locations will be considerable.

The military food stuffs at present available or enroute for displaced persons, although sufficient, constitute a very plain and monotonous diet for the recipients, lacking essentially the very items which the Red Cross food parcels contain. While up to now the greater part of displaced persons supplies have come from indigenous sources, these are running low and increasing use is being made of imported food stuffs for displaced persons.

The terms under which the food parcels would be made available to SHARP are the following: All parcels surplus to prisoner of war needs will be put at the disposal of SHARP, which will allocate them to the American, British and French zones on the basis of the present estimates of the number of displaced persons in those zones in the months July-December 1945. Such parcels will primarily for displaced persons but they may be utilized for other purposes in case of emergency. Since the French now hold 1,600,000 parcels which are not in the General Red Cross pool, they will be invited by the American Red Cross to participate in the scheme.

5. Health

a. Two small outbreaks of typhus have been reported amongst DPs in the Osterburg and Jamburg areas. The Schramberg-Kronacher in Munich (1500 bed capacity) was established as a hospital for DP and civilians evacuated from Dachau. The use of the DP hospital which had been operating unaided solely under Hungarian Army Officers was discontinued.

b. Sanitary arrangements for 2nd Canadian Corps area in Germany have now been clearly defined. The Polish Division has accepted the responsibility for sanitation of camps in its area. The military hospital in Leipzig has been turned over to the Polish Division for the hospitalization of DPs. 6th Canadian Field Hygiene Section, Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps is carrying out routine inspection in the Osterburg.

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6. Public Safety

a. Military Government 8th Corps reports that during the week ending 6 June the outstanding feature has been an alarming increase in reports of disorder caused by bands of DPs. The DPs are fully aware of the fact that police are unarmed and, having procured arms themselves in some cases, are carrying out raids on farmhouses and isolated buildings. Clashes with the civil police are reported from Flensburg, Lokenburg and Ploen and this experience has shown that the unarmed police, although willing, cannot deal with the situation. A request has been sent to 2nd British Army for permission to re-arm police.

b. Italian DPs in AK Buchholz are causing trouble. They are demanding goods from the Germans by threat of violence and regard themselves entitled to the same privileges as the Allies.

c. 1st French Army reported a continued reduction in looting, pillaging and roving by displaced persons.

7. Welfare

a. Three schools have been set up at the DP camp in Hohenfels; they are attended by over 1000 children. Polish DPs in the Hohenfels camp cleared and

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and decorated a large gymnasium for church services; mass was sung by a chaplain and attended by 2600 DPs.

- b. A Swiss representative of the ILO reported to the detachment in Leipzig with 30 trucks loaded with food, medicals and clothing for DPs. Arrangements were made for the trucks to return to Switzerland carrying sick DPs, tubercular cases being given priority.
- c. Clothing and shoe stores in St. Trier had all their stock requisitioned for use of DP camps. DP camps in the Oberbergischer were supplied with 14 sewing machines, 3 washing machines, cloth material, straw mattresses, beds, cigarettes, tobacco, cigars, 475 garbage cans, etc. 21st Army Group reports that clothing for 2600 DPs in Luckbeck and Schleswig are being provided by Hamburg. A levy on the civilian population has been made in most Kreise of Schleswig Holstein to provide clothing and blankets for some 6000 DPs at Haffkrug camp. In Augsburg an underwear factory is continuing production; its manufactured goods are being distributed to DPs.
- d. The Russian Liaison Officer, attached to the US 94th Infantry Division Artillery, recently reported that living conditions among 4743 Soviet citizens in 11 camps in the area were good. Living and sleeping quarters in all camps were described as satisfactory; shortages of food, clothing and shoes were noted in several places although the Liaison Officer pointed out that definite improvement was being achieved; medical facilities were generally satisfactory. At Hohenbrunn, the report stated that 74 Soviet PW and 366 citizens were living in a village entirely evacuated of Germans by the US Army. Conditions were described as "particularly excellent," and "the people are supplied with clothing and shoes and the food is good". There is a club in the town, baths and a medical unit. At Wormelskirchen, concerts and movies are provided to the displaced persons.

8. Concentration camps. In Koblenz a committee has been formed to aid repatriated former inmates of concentration camps. Its membership consists of representatives from the churches, and the finance, food, health, labor, legal and property control offices.

9. Employment.

- a. Russians and Poles who left the farms in the Sulingen area, are now applying in increasing numbers to return to these farms, but permission is refused. The reverse is happening in the St. Goar, where DPs wish to be transferred from farms to DP camps, as they object to working on the land together with returning German PWs.
- b. At the Arbeitsamt Jena 100-200 workers (released German PWs, Italians and other DPs wishing to remain in Germany) are registering daily. A total of 14,693 had been registered up to 31 May.

c. In farming areas, the absence of male population now in prisoner of war camps and the departure of the displaced persons who formerly worked on the

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c. In farming areas, the absence of male population now in prisoner of war camps and the departure of the displaced persons who formerly worked on the farms, have stressed the necessity for the high priority return of refugee farmers. In Landkreis Kirchheimbolanden, Bayern, no present shortage of agricultural labor is reported, but the threat of shortage in the future exists. Of the normal population of 28,000, 5,000 men are in the army and 2,500 displaced persons formerly working on farms have moved to displaced persons camps. In certain parts of the Rheingraben it has been reported that Russians and Poles who left farms in the area have come into work offices in increasing numbers asking that they be permitted to return to the farms, but permission has been refused.

10. Population changes.

a. In Western Germany, provision of food and housing for the civilian population which is increasing daily as refugees return to their homes is a critical problem confronting all armies. The 15th US Army has reported that in Koblenz, for example, there has been observed a 500% increase in the population since March 16. In Neuwied 352 buildings in a city of 1,271 structures have either been destroyed completely or, although repairable, have been rendered uninhabitable. The Cologne detachment has reported itself plagued not only by the problem of insufficient food and shelter, but also by those of transportation and welfare aid for the large numbers of civilians returning to those homes. The AGO expressed the opinion that people coming back from inner Germany should be better informed of the adversities confronting them. Below are figures on the present population and destruction of German towns.

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Comparison of Normal and Present Population, by Land or Province, and by City, for the Federal Republic of Germany, as of June 30, 1950. (Total 35,500,000 population, including 13,000 refugees and 10,000 displaced persons.)

Land or Province	Normal Population	Present Population	Remarks
Rheinprovinz	667,000	1,250,000 (est.)	
Hessen-Nassau	200,000	135,000	
Schleswig-Holstein	261,000	165,000	
Rheinprovinz (S. & W. I. & II)	91,000	125,000 (est.)	
Rheinprovinz	772,000	135,000	population rapidly turning rapidly
Muenster	525,000	165,000	

2. Distribution of Towns.

City	Land or Province	Normal Population	Present Population
Gladbeck	Westfalen	59,000	75%
Hannover	Hannover	471,000	60-70%
Lagdeburg	Sachsen	337,000	95% (60% beyond repair)

FRANCE

11. Repatriation and Reception.

a. As of 21 June the total number of French nationals reported by the Ministry of PDR to have been processed through repatriation centers was 1,243,600. The Ministry has stated that it now believes that an additional 10% have been self-repatriated. Of the number received at processing centers 142,693 returned by air. 12th Army Group reported 571,200 French nationals returned to France through G-5 channels as of 19 June; as of 18 June 21st Army Group reported 202,629 French nationals repatriated.

b. With the lowered daily repatriation rate (now 3,692; at peak - week ending 17 May - 29,114) the Ministry of PDR has altered the reception capacity of its processing centers. The total capacity of reception centers, including medical center has been reduced from 54,700 to 49,600; the number of reception centers has been reduced from 31 (including the provisional center at Paris and 3 medical centers) to 23 (including the provisional center at Paris and 6 medical centers). In addition to the centers at present in operation there is also available a mobile processing center with a daily intake capacity of 1,500. The revised list of centers follows:

Paris	10,000	Laubeuge	2,000	Jemert	1,000
Lillo	4,000	Nancy-Dombasle	2,000	Paris	700 (mod)
Longuyon	4,000	Sarrebourg	2,000	Lille	325
Maracilles	4,000	Annemasse	1,500	Aix-les-Bains	175
Valence	4,000	Hazebrouck	1,500	Diurne	175
Valencienne	3,000	Metz	1,500	Metz	175
Amnezy	2,000	Sarrebourg	1,500	Villefranche	175
Meziere	2,000	Villorhane	1,500		

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Lille	4,000	Nancy-Dombasle	2,000	Paris	700 (med)
Longuyon	4,000	Sarrebourg	2,000	Lille	325
Marsailles	4,000	Annemasse	1,500	Aix-les-Bains	175
Mulhouse	4,000	Hazebrouck	1,500	Dieppe	175
Valenciennes	3,000	Metz	1,500	Metz	175
Anancy	2,000	Sarrebourg	1,500	Villefranche	175
Lozieres	2,000	Villefranche	1,500		

c. The number of Soviet citizens returned to Russia or the Russian zone from France, as of 22 June, was 43,700, of whom 10,000 left by sea, 20,800 by air and 4,100 by train. Of the total figure approximately 15,100 were displaced persons.

d. In the exchange of Italians in France and French displaced persons in Italy arranged by AFHQ and SHARP Mission (France) 1,996 Italians have left for Italy from Marsailles and as of 13 June 5,380 French prisoners of war and 186 displaced persons had returned to France from Italy.

e. In Oise Section the repatriation of substantial numbers of Russians, Dutch and Italian nationals has made possible the closing of the camps which have now been turned back to the French. To facilitate camp management and the gathering up of groups for repatriation, the remaining camps have been consolidated by nationality. Oise Section, which until now has served as the chief reception area in France for non-French nationals moved by military authorities out of Germany, has recently been receiving Russians from the interior of France preparatory to their evacuation to the Russian zone an indication of the change in emphasis in displaced persons operations in France.

BELGIUM

12. Repatriation and Reception. a. Repatriation of Belgians is rapidly approaching the over-all estimate of 300,000 displaced persons established by Belgian authorities several months ago following a house-to-house census. As of 22 June, 247,790 had been repatriated. Belgian authorities reported that 15,000 are in the United Kingdom,

with the remaining 40,000 to be accounted for in Germany (SLEEF and Russian Zones); of the 40,000, it is believed by Belgian authorities that about 20,000 will not return to Belgium for one reason or another, including death.

b. Of the total of 247,790 repatriated Belgians, 200,416 arrived from Germany, 4,624 from Russia, 5,636 from France, 3,221 from the U.A., and 893 from Switzerland. The total from Germany and Russia is made up as follows: Political Prisoners 8,119; DEs 59,710; DEs 170,211. On 21 June 1941 Belgian DEs were repatriated, the lowest figure on any one day since day-first. Repatriation by air as of 22 June is 11,826.

c. Air lift for approximately 7,000 Russians in DE centers in Com Z Belgium began on 6 June and, as of 10 June, half of the number had been evacuated. 3,067 Russians are still awaiting repatriation. All Dutch exiles in the West area have been repatriated to Holland. 62 Danish and Norwegian DEs have been repatriated to Copenhagen by air.

d. The total number of DEs who have gone through DE Centers in Belgium is 865,584. Of this number 247,790 are Belgians, 500,303 French, 48,502 Dutch and 37,989 miscellaneous.

e. The only change to be recorded under "Daily Intake Capacity and Feeding Facilities" is the following: US Zone Feeding Facilities for French in transit at Liège "rail" as compared with 10,000 in Report No. 34.

f. General Base Section, SLEEF Mission (Belgium) and the Belgian Government are working out a plan to return to Germany all German nationals and other nationals whose place of residence is in Germany. There are three categories, i.e.

- Those held in DE centers in the US Zone - approximately 150.
- Those held in detention or in prisons by the Belgian Government - approximately 350.
- Those living on their own in the Liège-Spa-Luxemburg area - approximately 2,500.

g. A delegation consisting of 6 members of the Belgian Parliament visited DE centers and concentration camps in Germany from 27 May to 3 June. Accompanied by an officer from SLEEF Mission (Belgium), they visited 43 and 15 US armies and camps including Eisenach, Buchenwald, Nordhausen and Belsen. The delegation was very much impressed with the organization of the DE programs and the great speed with which Western Europeans have been repatriated.

h. Health. As of 11 June a total number of 70 typhus fever cases and 6 suspect cases have been reported. Trainloads of DEs are arriving at Liège from the Russian zone without having been dusted en route. Additional personnel has been assigned for delousing work at Liège.

REFERENCES

14. Repatriation and Reception.

a. The total number of Dutch repatriated as of 21 June is 195,500. This figure includes 6,500 Dutch DEs. All Dutch DEs uncovered in the Netherlands have been repatriated, 550 arrived by air on 21 June. Between 18 May and 7 June, 20,932 Dutch

2. Channel Base Section, SLIME Mission (Belgium) and the Belgian Government are working out a plan to return to Germany all German nationals and other nationals whose place of residence is in Germany. There are three categories, i.e.

- a. Those held in DL centers in the US Zone - approximately 150.
- b. Those held in detention or in prisons by the Belgian Government - approximately 350.
- c. Those living on their own in the Liège-Spa-Suipen area - approximately 2,500.

3. A delegation consisting of 6 members of the Belgian Parliament visited DL centers and concentration camps in Germany from 27 May to 3 June. Accompanied by an officer from SLIME Mission (Belgium), they visited 12, 9 and 15 US Army and camps including Eisonen, Buchenwald, Nordhausen and Belsen. The delegation was very much impressed with the organization of the DP programs and the great speed with which Western Europeans have been repatriated.

12. Health. As of 11 June a total number of 70 typhus fever cases and 6 suspect cases have been reported. Trainloads of DPs are arriving at Liège from the Russian zone without having been dusted en route. Additional personnel has been assigned for delousing work at Liège.

NETHERLANDS

14. Repatriation and Reception.

a. The total number of Dutch repatriates as of 21 June is 195,500. This figure includes 6,500 Dutch IWA. All Dutch DPs uncovered in the Reichsland have been repatriated, 550 arrived by air on 21 June. Between 18 May and 7 June, 20,992 Dutch DPs have been repatriated from the US Army Area.

b. The Netherlands Repatriation Commissioner has been relieved of his duties and all matters affecting repatriation are now dealt with by him.

15. Refugees. On 1 June the organized movement of refugees to the West of Holland was commenced. This movement comprised 1,000 per day by air from Eindhoven, 1,000 per day by train and 17 from Limburg, and 1,000 per day by train and 17 from Brabant. This movement is to be increased by a further 4,000 per day, 2,000 by boat from Amsterdam, Rotterdam and 2,000 by boat from Den Bosch to Rotterdam. Reception arrangements in the BZ area are in the hands of the Netherlands Red Cross and are excellent. Morale and general medical condition of repatriates arriving in the BZ area is good. Movement at the above mentioned rate will greatly reduce the "cushion" of 60,000 at present billeted in Limburg and Brabant and enable larger numbers to be received from Germany.

16. Health.

a. Up to 21 May 16 cases of typhus had been reported among DPs returning from Germany. Hospitalization of DL patients is becoming a problem because of shortage of beds; 500 additional beds have been asked for.

- b. An appeal has been made by the Netherlands Ministry of Social Affairs to all nurses, who are at present performing work of a different kind, to volunteer for nursing again, especially to care for those sick persons repatriated from Germany.

17. Welfare.

- a. Evacuation of Dutch children to Belgium, France and Switzerland is in full swing and it is hoped that evacuation to the U.K. can soon be resumed. During the past 9 weeks Belgium has been receiving 60 Dutch children per week; a total of 540 is in Belgium at present. This scheme will continue for the time being. 900 Dutch children are in Switzerland and a further 450 is scheduled to go on 26 June. A transport of 150 children to France is laid on for 29 June. Of the 2,000 Dutch children evacuated to the U.K. 600 have now returned to Holland.
- b. Clothing for repatriated Netherlandsers has now been released from B2 stockpiles and is being distributed at the Reception centers.
- c. The following is an extract from a broadcast on 19 May by the chairman of the Commission for Special Insurance, dealing with benefits for repatriated persons from Germany:

"Examination in the reception and departure centers has shown that some of the repatriated persons suffer from more or less serious injuries, as a result of accidents in Germany. Others return sick men; either of these reasons can prevent the repatriated persons from going to work for some time to come. Of course there are authorities who will help them financially, but it is better and more pleasant if they are accorded this help not as a favor, but as a right. For one must base one's idea on the assumption that these people deported to Germany were entitled to social care, and that it is the moral duty of the State of the Netherlands to take these obligations upon itself, now that Germany is not in a position to do so. Repatriated persons who return from Germany with injuries caused by accidents should apply to the Labor Council in the district where they are residing. There they will receive benefits and the information they need. In the case of illness they should apply to the organization to which their former employer belongs. A difference will be made between married and unmarried persons, and between skilled and unskilled workers. Daily wages will vary between 4 and 10 ffl. The executive organs will be able to supply information on this point. As regards sick benefits, it is intended that the period of 26 weeks, mentioned in the Health Insurance Law, should begin from the time of arrival in Holland. The possibility of already having received compensation in Germany will be disregarded. With regard to medical care, nursing, hospitals, etc., if the repatriated person belonged to the health insurance organization in the past, then that will be continued in the future too. If not, then the person in question will have to join an approved society. Furthermore, the funds of the Labor Councils and of the

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LUXEMBOURG:

16. Repatriation and Reception.

a. The total number of Luxembourgers repatriated between 1 January 45 and 29 May 45 is 7,662; 7,187 from Germany; 374 from France; 94 from Belgium and 7 from Switzerland.

b. Movement of DPs into and through Luxembourg during the fortnight ending 29 May has been as follows:

Luxembourgers from Germany	2,540
" " France	125
" " Belgium	52
DPs from Luxembourg to France	12
DPs " " Belgium	42

REF ID: A66112

c. During the period 18 - 21 May, the Public Safety Officers of the SHIP Mission to Belgium accompanied and supervised a convey to the Diechen and Alledon concentration camps, bringing back to the Grand Duchy 176 Luxembourg political prisoners detained in these camps.

d. The DP camp at Trier is at present receiving a number of DPs of Luxembourg nationality from the interior of Germany. They are normally held at Trier for 2 or 3 days, after which a convey is organized for their return to Luxembourg. On 18 May a special train was sent from Luxembourg to Trier and a total of 840 Luxembourgers was repatriated.

DENMARK

19. German Displaced Persons. Steady, but not spectacular, progress has been made during the fortnight ending 9 June towards concentrating German DPs in some half dozen main camps. The capacity of the main camps, even when increased by the erection of additional hutting, will not be equal to accommodating all the 390,000 DPs. Registration of DPs in Copenhagen has been completed. Registration of all DPs in Denmark by the Danish Police was to begin towards the middle of June.

20. Allied Displaced Persons. Of the estimated 10,000 non-German PWs in Denmark it is believed that approximately 6,000 are Russian and 4,000 other Allied DPs. Two Russian Liaison Officers have arrived from 21st Army Group who will screen Russian DPs as soon as PWs have been screened. Russian DPs have been housed in a few special camps. Security screening of 100 Belgian, 400 French and 1,500 Polish DPs was carried out by 4 S.M.F. teams between 22 May and 7 June. Some 30 suspects have been arrested.

21. Health.

a. Allied DPs and PWs who were found in German hospitals have not been removed to Danish hospitals.

b. Agreement has been reached between the Danish medical authorities and the Allied military authorities that German military medical personnel will not be retained in Denmark for the purpose of medical care of DPs. There are, however, approximately 160 German civilian doctors who will be retained for the medical care of DPs. These doctors all belong to the German Red Cross and will be supervised by the Danish medical authorities.

c. Progress has been made in the Public Health Control and management of DPs and refugees. The first series of injections for diphtheria, typhoid, and paratyphoid has been completed throughout the country. Medical inspections conducted by teams of Danish doctors are now under way.

d. Up to 9 June there was a total of 60 typhus fever cases reported in Denmark since 1 May 45. A considerable decline in the incidence, is reported during the past fortnight.

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NOTES

22. The care of Norwegians returning from Germany has been excellent. All have passed or are passing through Sweden where they are detained and quarantined for 21 days. As a result no cases of typhus have been imported into Norway. The first train with about 800 Norwegians from German concentration camps was expected to arrive on 26 May. 16

23. On 2 June it was reported that diphtheria had arisen in Finland accommodation for DPs, as the Germans were still occupying 5 camps which were to be handed over on 4 June. The 1,500 French DPs (reported to in Report No. 33) will not be allowed to leave Norway until the Russians have been evacuated. Arrangements to repatriate 50 British citizens are in hand.

YUGOSLAVIA

24. On 19 June repatriation of Yugoslavs at the rate of 2,000 per day started. They are being transported by rail and truck from Vittel, in Austria to Iquijana.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

25. An official periodical "Service for the Repatriated" is being published in Czechoslovakia for the families of internees, persons freed from prison and concentration camps and workers taken to the Reich. It contains lists of former prisoners, inquiries for missing persons and information on repatriation problems. It is obtainable at all bookstalls.

SWITZERLAND

26. A convey of approximately 350 children was taken from Buchenwald Concentration Camp to Switzerland this week.

27. As of 29 May, the following nationalities were reported in Switzerland - -
Russians 11,463; Yugoslavians 4,146; Poles 10,645; Czechs 1,742 and Greeks 1,466.

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SECTION IV

U.P.R.A.

1. Administrative Personnel. The total number of administrative personnel attached to military formations as of 11 June was 112.
2. Deployment of Teams. As of 11 June 260 U.P.R.A. teams were operating in the field. In addition there are 13 French Red Cross teams and 1 Joint Distribution Committee team. - Most teams deployed from Granville are now composed of at least 10 persons.
3. Clothing and Equipment. The clothing situation at Granville has improved and teams are now being deployed with essential items of kit.
4. Field Reports.

a. Rudolstadt - This is a group of camps housing approximately 7,500 persons, mostly of Eastern European origin. Mil. Gov. Det. has supplied this team with a car, some Q.M. supplies, and the hospital is stocked with medical supplies.

A very complete survey of the requirements of the several camps composing this Unit has been made and recommendations made to control hygienic conditions. However, due to lack of personnel and equipment their fulfillment is an aim rather than an immediate possibility. In so far as supplies may allow, requisitions are met promptly and utmost assistance has been given by the Mil. Gov. Det. A ninety-bed hospital is operated for the camps in addition to facilities available at the local Rudolstadt hospital, while the M. D., has established regular attendances at dispensaries in the outlying camps. The incidence of serious illness is low, minor maladies constituting the greatest call on the medical staff. With the exception of tuberculosis, infections have been absent to date of report, (30 May).

Hygienic control requires unremitting attention. To date this has been centered on the main camps which are now in a relatively clean state. A Hygiene Section would have much scope in this area, but due to lack of trained personnel it is necessary to rely on the hygienic conscience of the D.P.'s. Eradication of scabies is difficult due to lack of soap, disinfectant, and fuel for hot water. A portable steam disinfectant is being sought and its early discovery would greatly assist for immediate treatment of blankets and effects. There is an increasing demand for medical personnel as the scope of the operation is enlarged to cover the outlying camps.

A daily distribution of milk to women and children has been arranged for all camps, while two schools are being operated for approximately 300 Polish and Russian children, teaching being done by Polish and Russian nurses. Recreation is performed by national groups and has been

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The general impression is of studied endeavour to bring necessary services to these camps, despite difficulties due to lack of personnel and equipment.

b. Weiserleutorn - Here the U.M.W. Team is fully engaged in the organization and working of the D.P. Camps. Some personnel welfare is being undertaken but the urgent need is for tracing of relatives of D.P.'s. Film projectors are available, but no films are obtainable locally; 16 mm. and 35 mm. films could be used with benefit. The health of the camp is relatively good, medical supplies having improved considerably. Sports and school equipment is short but camp facilities generally considered reasonable. Diet based on 2,000 calories daily is drawn from local German sources in good supply except for salt and chocolate.

c. Ludendorf Camp, Dusseldorf - Here the U.M.W. team is concentrating on development of a Camp Recreation Centre. The supply situation is only fair but is improving, while the utilities are in process of repair. Health of the Camp is generally good. Efforts are being made to establish police and fire service among the D.P.'s.

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d. Mounts - A comprehensive report of all activities at this Centre has been prepared by the Director, who has not in full covered in the day-to-day needs of Assembly Centres.

He is convinced that accurate records are essential and finds that the complete registration of the camp has been helpful not only in processing for repatriation but also for preparing the day-to-day indents for camp requirements as well as for surveying clothing needs.

The population being mainly Russian, it was anticipated that the Camp would eventually close down, but this has not permitted any slackening of effort on the part of the team, although it required some ingenuity to stir the inhabitants to enthusiasm for cleaning the camp when departure was imminent.

A Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, also an Ante-natal Clinic, have been operated and these have proved very successful. A small supply of children's and infants' clothing was obtained from the A.P.C. and this, together with additional milk and vitamin issue, has contributed greatly. Ample laundry and bathing facilities are in existence, and the caloric content of the meals has been held at roughly 2,300 per day.

A three-room school, operating on a shift basis, enabled the children to be accommodated; this system was considered necessary inasmuch as there was a shortage of teachers. Equipment and school supplies have been obtained, including a complete set of U.S.S.R. texts published in 1944 and received through the Russian Liaison Mission. In addition a nursery school is operating. This nursery school is stocked with toys, piano, pyjamas, and cots with sheets and is truly an achievement.

There is much need for sports equipment in order to plan organized recreation. One outfit of summer clothing including shoes has been provided for almost all of the 255 children in the Centre. To provide a centre for recreation and entertainment the D.P.'s have transformed an open brick building into a very adequate theatre for 1,000 people. Here entertainments are planned and executed by the personnel of the Centre - and judging by a sample programme received, there is plenty of talent.

Individual welfare services have not been as highly developed as might have been, but in the broad task of organizing the general structure it has not been found possible to handle many cases individually.

Satisfactory arrangements appear to have been made for supply from German sources, and is the case with clothing and fresh milk.

Tubercular cases have been moved to Honberg D.P. Centre, now established as an evacuation centre for homeward bound U.S.S.R. citizens.

A recent innovation is the daily posting of news sheets;

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A recent innovation is the daily posting of news sheets; the news is collected by radio monitors and posted on several notice boards, along with information published by the various sections. This service has been very well received and is recommended to Centres which have not yet introduced it.

5. Swedish-UNRRA Agreement. In Report No. 33 it was noted under "Sweden" that the Swedish Government had expressed its willingness to UNRRA to offer temporary asylum to 10,000 United Nations Displaced Persons. Arrangements to convey these 10,000 sick to Sweden have now reached an advanced stage. Six sailings have been laid on ex Lubeck (Germany) and the date schedule is as follows:

2 ships on 25 June	
1	" " 26 "
1	" " 28 "
1	" " 29 "
1	" " 2 July

The ports of disembarkation will be Kalmar, Goeteborg, Kalmar, Norrkoping and Stockholm. An UNRRA official is at present at Lubeck in charge of the movement.

6. Yugoslavia-UNRRA. A large UNRRA consignment of coffee, sugar, condensed milk and cocoa has arrived in Yugoslavia for distribution amongst wounded and sick children. (Quoted from News Digest.)

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SECTION V

ALLIED LIAISON OFFICERS

Nothing to report.

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SECTION VI

STATISTICAL TABLES AND NOTES

GERMANY

1. Summary of C.I.D./4 Reports - by REGIERUNGSBEZIRK of C.I.D./4 reports received from army groups. This summary does not represent a complete picture of all established camps.

Regierungsbezirk	Camps Reporting	Population	Regierungsbezirk	Camps Reporting	Population
Aachen	2	12,572	Kärnten	3	59,298
Aurich	3	4,852	Niederrhein	1	458
Bremen	1	10,000	Oldenburg	5	42,417
Düsseldorf	83	106,317	Osnabrück	19	52,085
Freiburg	1	4,237	Ostpreußen	10	93,400
Harburg	2	7,000	Pfalz	4	21,546
Hannover	4	33,200	Saar	5	19,120
Hessen	3	5,270	Schleswig	4	36,000
Hildesheim	-	-	Schwaben	7	42,141
Karlsruhe	2	6,112	Stade	2	4,841
Kärnten	1	900	Thüringen	2	32,505
Kassel	1	6,828	Trier	1	9,000
Koblenz	1	1,550	Tirol	4	13,941
Köln	11	45,655	Württemberg	13	101,094
Magdeburg	3	2,971	Mannheim	7	26,023
Mecklenburg	1	1,500			
Minden	1	13,649			
Lüneburg	7	51,906			
			TOTAL	214	868,438 *

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			TOTAL	214	868,438 *

* Average Pop of camps is 4,059

There are 72 camps in the Munchen area, with populations from 11 to 7,824. Total population for the area is 30,457.

2. Breakdown by Sex - Of 111 camps giving a sex breakdown, the following is the breakdown:

<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Total</u>
184,826	77,425	12,445	274,696

3114

3. Breakdown by Nationality - for 177 camps is as follows:

<u>Nationality</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>No.</u>
French	5,525	Lithuanian	1,273
Belgian	757	Estonian	257
Dutch	6,096	Hungarian	501

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Czechs	4,908	Rumanian	695
Yugoslav	18,656	Bulgarian	222
Italians	67,774	Armenian	7
Greek	4,162	Caucasians	3
Luxembourgais	62	Turk	5
Denish	9	Albanian	24
Norwegian	3	Brazilian	1
Finnish	2	Portuguese	1
Polish	160,492	Spanish	123
Russian	352,201	Swiss	10
Latvian	898	Stateless	42

4. The Regierungsbezirk of Dusseldorf has returned 63 reports of installations with a total population of 106,317. This is by far the best Regierungsbezirk return and the breakdown is as follows:

a. By Nationality:

	No.		No.
French	1,103	Rumanian	69
Belgian	117	Danish	1
Dutch	926	Turk	1
Russian	48,973	Greek	9
Polish	21,456	Spanish	25
Czech	74	Albanian	20
Italian	19,211	Swiss	9
Yugoslav	136	Stateless	5
Lithuanian	63	Portuguese	1
Latvian	53	Armenian	7
Estonian	26	Caucasian	3
Hungarian	17	Finn	1
Bulgarian	6	Others unclassified	14,005

b. By Sex:

Men	63,488
Women	25,141
Children	3,427
Unclassified	14,261

5. Below is a summary statement, extracted from the official minutes of the SHAF/AFHQ Conference at Bolzano on 14-15 June 1945, of the numbers of displaced persons and POW involved in the inter-area movements.

French	1,103	Rumanian	69
Belgian	117	Danish	1
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NUMBERS INVOLVED IN SHAFET/AFHQ MOVEMENTS

<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Prisoners of War and Surrendered Personnel</u>	<u>Displaced Persons</u>	<u>Total Involved</u>
1. <u>ITALY to GERMANY</u>			
Germans	(a) 100,000		100,000
2. <u>SHAFET to ITALY</u>			
Italians		360,000	360,000
3. <u>SHAFET to AUSTRIA</u>			
Austrians	160,000	50,000	210,000
4. <u>SHAFET to AFHQ</u>			
Bulgarians		5,000	
Greeks		16,000	
Jugoslavs		(b) 35,000	56,000

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Nationality	Prisoners of War and Surrendered Personnel	Displaced Persons	Total Involved
5. AFHQ to SHARP			
	(c)		
French	4,420	19,000	23,420
Czechs	14,590	4,500	19,090
Belgians	110	1,350	1,460
Dutch	200	2,250	2,450
Danes	180	200	380
Norwegians	120	400	520
Swedes		100	100
Austrians		10,000	10,000
Germans		6,300	6,300
Luxemburgers	120		120
Spanish	60		60
Others	200	5,900	6,100
			70,000
6. SWITZERLAND to AFHQ			
Italians		30,200	
Jugoslavs		3,700	
Greeks		940	
Hungarians		1,210	
Austrians		200	
Jews for UNRRA (ITALY)		750	37,000
7. SWITZERLAND to SHARP			
Germans		4,930	
French		1,370	
Dutch Jews		250	
Czech Jews		350	7,000
	280,000	560,000	840,000

NOTES:

- (a) This figure shows those immediately available, and will increase as and when approximately 180,000 used by the Americans and British in ITALY are no longer required.
- (b) Southern Jugoslavs containing some Albanians - not to be dispatched until AFHQ can forward to destination.
- (c) Includes 10,000 Czechs held and employed by British and Americans.

Italians	30,200
Jugoslavs	3,700
Greeks	940
Hungarians	1,210
Austrians	200
Jews for UFR. (ITALY)	750
	<u>37,000</u>

7. SWITZERLAND to SHARP

Germans	4,930
French	1,370
Dutch Jews	250
Czech Jews	350
	<u>7,000</u>
	<u>280,000</u>
	<u>560,000</u>
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NOTES:

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- Southern Yugoslavs containing some Albanians - not to be dispatched until AFHQ can forward to destination.
- Includes 10,000 Czechs held and employed by British and Americans.

FRANCE

6. Responsibility of Military Authorities

As of 15 June, there were 16,132 persons in camps operated by military authorities. Of these approximately 400 are Spaniards who lived in France before the war and who are gradually being sent by Oise Section to their homes. The breakdown by nationalities follows:

Russians	4,120	Dutch	5,050
Italians	457	Yugoslavs	691
Poles	5,453	Others & unspecified	1,046
		<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>16,132</u>

3113

7. Responsibility of French Authorities.

Russians	In Camps	Others Est.
Italians	35,500	2,000
Germans	829	30,000
	4,863	5,000

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	In Camps	Others Est.
Poles	5,395	40,000
Yugoslavs	9,000	1,000
Dutch	416	5,000
Czechs	1,212	6,000
Belgians/Luxembourgers	2,211	6,000
Others and unspecified	3,752	5,000
	66,777	100,000

8. Totals

(a) Military Responsibility	16,132
(b) French Responsibility in Camps	66,777
(c) Others (est.)	100,000
	182,909

9. Oise Section Labor Battalions.

Total figures on those volunteering for Oise Section labor battalions are not available. The number of Poles so employed however, is reported to be 20,500.

BELGIUM

10. During the week ending 16 June, 23,999 French, 16,337 Belgians, 3,934 Dutch passed through Belgian reception centres. Classification of Belgians is: 9,754 P's, 390 Political Prisoners, 5,909 D's and 274 unclassified.

11. The number of DP's in camps in Belgium as of 22 June was 13,913. The following is a nationality breakdown:

Belgians	602	Finn	3
French	95	Greeks	37
Russians	3,194	Hungarians	134
Italians	928	Lithuanians	47
Poles	5,695	Luxembourgers	12
Dutch	705	Norwegians	90
Yugoslavs	267	Portuguese	41
Brazilians	23	Roumanians	6
Canadians	4	Siles	104
Czechs	26	Spaniards	59
Chinese	6	Swedes	129
Danes	30		15
British	4		

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Poles	5,695	Lithuanians	12
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Yugoslavs	267	Portuguese	41
Brazilians	23	Roumanians	6
Canadians	4	Russians	104
Czechs	26	Spaniards	59
Chinese	3	Swedes	129
Danes	30	Americans	15
British	4	Statelers	147
Estonians	15	Unclassified	54
German &			1,145
Austrians	267		

for Staff file

S. R. MICHELS,
Brigadier-General, U.S.A.,
Chief, Displaced Persons Branch.

ATTACHED: A

DISPLACED PERSONS OPERATIONS (CII US CORPS)
(Extracted from Weekly Report, 21 June 1955 of CII, VII Corps)

The problem of the zone, transportation and movement of Displaced Persons has become largely one of accepting Russians from the Western areas and transporting them to the Russian zone of occupation and there obtaining Western Europeans and shipping them to their proper countries. The city of LIEPZIG is the focal point of all Displaced Persons moving into and out of the area occupied by the Russian forces. Four exchange points have been established: DUBAU, RUDAU, RIESA and GALLA. Although these four points were established to accommodate 10,000 Displaced Persons daily, there have been times when 10,000 Russian Displaced Persons passed through these points in a daily shipment.

Although the normal movement is five (5) to seven (7) trains daily, the schedule established is based on 10 trains daily from areas in rear of VII Corps area to allow for a suitable margin of safety. This represents about 17,000 Russian Displaced Persons. Three trains are to be dispatched to DUBAU, two to GALLA and the rest to be unloaded in Leipzig to be trucked into RUDAU and RIESA. The planned schedule does not always hold true, however. On one occasion fourteen (14) trains arrived in the day. This happened at the time when DUBAU bridge was out (it was removed) and the RUDAU and GALLA bridge was closed by Russian authorities to travel of Displaced Persons. The arrival in Leipzig of these fourteen trains presented a critical problem. On that day, in the DUBAU area, there were approximately 40,000 Russians and twelve train loads, containing 10,000 more awaiting transfer, were on the sidings in and around LIEPZIG. At that time the movement of VII Corps to another area required that all available trucks be utilized by them. For four days the transfer of Russians into the Russian zone was carried on by only 70 - 100 trucks which were totally inadequate for the job on hand.

VI Corps was made upon each of the divisions to furnish enough trucks to bring the total to 350 to carry on the operation. Trucks which had not been cleared for three days were unloaded and transported to the exchange points in a satisfactory manner. This, of course, put considerable pressure on the Russian receiving points and they were becoming congested. On several occasions truck drivers were reported by Russian Officers to carry their loads of Displaced Persons forty to sixty kilometers further into the Russian area to DUBAU and RUDAU. Russian representatives were made to the Russian authorities about this as the practice upset the schedule and prevented convoys from making the required two days delay. The Russians agreed to discontinue the practice.

A number of Russian Officers visited this held nations and requested the flow be suspended for three days to allow them to clear their area. This was agreed to and the trains stopped; however, no appreciable decrease in the total number received and transferred was experienced.

When the arrival of Displaced Persons trains diminished, Russian VII Corps

The planned schedule does not always hold true, however. On one occasion fourteen (14) trains arrived in one day. This happened at the time when DESAMU bridge was out (it was removed) and the TORGAN and ELISHA held as closed by Russian authorities to travel of Displaced Persons. The arrival in ELISHA of these fourteen trains presented a critical problem. On that day, in the DESAMU area, there were approximately 40,000 Russians and twelve train loads, containing 10,000 more awaiting transfer, were on the sidings in and around ELISHA. At that time the movement of VII Corps to another area required that all available trucks be utilized by them. For four days the transfer of Russians into the Russian zone was carried on by only 70 - 100 trucks which were totally inadequate for the job on hand.

A levy was made upon each of the divisions to furnish enough trucks to bring the total to 250 to carry on the operation. Trucks which had not been cleared for three days were unloaded and transported to the exchange points in a satisfactory manner. This, of course, put considerable pressure on the Russian receiving points and they were becoming congested. On several occasions truck drivers were requested by Russian Officers to carry their loads of Displaced Persons forty to sixty kilometers further into the Russian area to F.L. HUBER and ELISHA. Representations were made to the Russian authorities about this as the practice upset the schedule and prevented convoys from making the required two days a day. The Russians agreed to discontinue the practice.

A number of Russian Officers visited this head quarters and requested the flow be suspended for three days to allow them to clear their area. This was agreed to and the trains stopped; however, no appreciable decrease in the total number received and transferred was experienced.

When the arrival of Displaced Persons trains diminished, Russian PW trains made their appearance; the Russians accepted these PW as the flow was maintained.

Because the number of PW's coming from the Russian zone diminished to a negligible number, the G-5 Section was assigned the duty of caring for them along with the Displaced Persons, both east and west bound.

The area was sufficiently cleared of PW's so that a request by the Russian Army at the end of the period to suspend all transfers for one day to relieve their congested situation, did not seriously interrupt the operation of this Corps.

Air lifts were requested at the rate of 1,000 Displaced Persons per day. This ³¹¹² have been unreliable and therefore unsatisfactory. Trucks have to be held in reserve in anticipation of the arrival of the planes. The statistical figures will disclose the effectiveness of an air lift.

On the 17th of June, a conference of all the various Army personnel involved in the Displaced Persons Section of all divisions was held in this head quarters and the questions of policy were out. It was decided to request the Russian authorities to increase their acceptance of the various centers. A contact was made by members of this Corps Staff, and the Russians increased their acceptance at DESAMU to 4,000; TORGAN, 3,000; ELISHA, 3,000; and CRILL, combined the same at 2,000. This is now in operation.

RESUMED

On 19 June authority and direction from Army was received to ship non-Russians who desired to go to the area of permanent American occupation. Accordingly, plans were made and points of embarkment secured and the movement started.

The westward movement of Displaced Persons and PW's during the past month has been approximately 1/6th of the eastern movement. Up until the western movement of non-Russians was authorized, the movement of Western European Nationals was practically negligible. Since that movement was authorized return trains have been well filled.

In order to prepare to saturate this area with Russian Displaced Persons, the centers have been ordered to consolidate in certain ones the various non-Russian nationalities to reserve the other centers for the Russians exclusively.

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APPENDIX B

Extracts from Report Based on Observation Trip
Through USSR/UMP Reception-Delivery Points1. MADEBOURG

There is one particularly large Kaserne (Camp Stalinger) in the town, which can accommodate about 15,000 DPs. It is really three large camps, adjacent to each other, and is used solely as a transit center for the Russians. The Russian Commander, who had been assigned there by a Russian General, had a permanent staff of 40, which remained at the camp at all times. At the time of observation, there were less than 2,000 Russians in the camp, and these were to be promptly repatriated. All food is obtained from the Burgomaster, and it appears to be adequate. There are warehouses all over town full of captured German Army food, and this is available to the DPs. Even a large meat storage plant is available. At this particular camp, current food is always on hand, and in addition 1,000 rations are kept for emergency. This is considered by the Commander to be sufficient, inasmuch as he sends the Russians who arrive during the day straight over the line, with no stop-over in the camp. He handles only those who come in during the night, and so he considers the point one of transit only. German prisoners had been assigned to clean up the camp, and while there was much to be desired along this line, they were of considerable assistance. It was very difficult to get the Russians to do any cleaning, when they stopped for such a short time. The hospital was in good shape and clean. A Russian doctor was in charge. He stated that he needed some medicines badly, and it was suggested that he take the matter up promptly with the British detachment.

2. LEITZIG AREAa. INTER-RUSSIAN TROUSERS:

	<u>CUT</u>		<u>Polen</u>	<u>Dutch</u>	<u>Belgian</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Russians</u>	<u>French</u>				
19 May	3,000	4,164				4,164
20	---					---
21	Stopped					1,440
22	Stopped					2,360
23	Stopped				1,047	5,720
24	12,600	1,360				2,407
25	10,346	4,040				4,040
26	11,120					7,200
27	16,976	3,320		2,500	1,420	7,740
28	11,800	1,700		1,200	1,360	4,260
29	12,935	3,563	1,187		1,160	5,915
30	18,927				3,200	3,200
31	12,580	2,270		500	1,120	3,390
1 June	12,236	1,480		1,076		3,456
2	7,777	1,763				1,763
3	6,537	1,404				1,404

clean up the camp, and while there was much to be desired along this line, they were of considerable assistance. It was very difficult to get the Russians to do any cleaning, then they stopped for such a short time. The hospital was in good shape and clean. A Russian doctor was in charge. He stated that he needed some medicines badly, and it was suggested that he take the matter up promptly with the British Detachment.

2. LEIPZIG AREA

a. INTER-RUSSIAN TRANSFERS:

	CUT Russians	French	Polon	Dutch	Belgian	Total
19 May	3,000	4,164				4,164
20	---					---
21	Stopped					1,440
22	Stopped					2,360
23	Stopped					5,720
24	12,600	1,360			1,047	2,407
25	10,346	4,040				4,040
26	11,120					7,200
27	16,976	3,820		2,500	1,420	7,740
28	11,800	1,700		1,200	1,360	4,260
29	12,935	3,563	1,187		1,160	5,915
30	18,937				3,200	3,200
31	12,580	2,270		500	1,120	3,890
1 June	12,236	1,480		1,076		3,456
2	7,777	1,763				1,763
3	6,537	1,404				1,404
TOTAL	136,814	25,569	1,187	5,276	9,307	55,299

b. No. 6 Camp - Probstheida: This is an excellent camp. The camp has been open for about a week, and will hold about 5,000 people. Site is a large block of apartments, from which the Germans have been evicted, and is a good setup. It will be used solely for a transit camp, keeping the Easterners and Westerners separated. There is a total of 56 apartments in this block, and they are 3 and 4 stories high, with several flats on each floor. The Baltic peoples are being segregated in camps to themselves, as they realize they are a semi-permanent group. The Lt. in charge of this camp has two other officers and 5 His assisting him from an Artillery outfit. He has a big kitchen, dining room, kindergarten, play room, etc. Camp is very clean. All nationalities had been in the camp, and 1384 assigned were there on this date (4 June), mostly Poles. A US MD is on hand, plus a Polish DR., a Czech Med. Student, and a French nurse. Infirmary is excellent, and an ambulance on hand for emergencies.

c. Military Government Detachment, Leipzig:

The DP officer of the Leipzig Detachment, stated that there were about 86 DP camps in the Leipzig area. This figure had been reduced from an original 128, and is continuing to be reduced by 6 or 7 camps per day. The smaller ones are being closed, and consolidated with the big ones. It is intended to have but 6 big camps, with a total capacity of 30,000.

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When a small DP center is vacated, the IG detachment informs the Burgo-master, who takes a cleaning squad in, cleans the place thoroughly, posts it, and will use it for a housing project for the local Germans when the housing situation hits its worst, next winter.

3. PLAQUE (3rd ARMY RUSSIAN DP AND PV TRANSIT CENTER):

This center is in charge of the CO 1st Bn., and 453 men. 3 American truck companies are assigned to the camp. 150 British are running all of the kitchens. These people look upon themselves as semi-permanent residents, have their separate kitchen and quarters, are being looked after, and do an excellent job of running the kitchens, and without pay. 200 German P's, who lived in the zone now occupied by the Russians, and who don't want to go home, and are used in cleaning up the camp.

The camp opened on the 20th of May and received 3,000 the first day. It is supposed to receive 3 trains per day (1600 to the train); trains stop a short walk from the camp; and come from Lurenbourg, Barbery, and Geburt. If the people haven't been recently fed, they are provided with a good hot meal. As soon as possible, they are loaded on trucks, and taken to Chernitz 43 miles away, and there transferred to the Russians at an agreed point. This receiving point is on the autobahn, and from there they go to 6 or 7 different camps. No westerners are returned to the 3rd Army by the Russians; all are picked up by the 9th Army, which also uses this as a transfer point, and it gets only 2 or 3 truckloads per day. Those received report that they are milling into Chernitz, and are getting no assistance whatsoever from the Russian military authorities, until they get into the camp at Chernitz.

4. CZECHOSLAVAKIA (V Corps Area):

a. DISPLACED PERSONS POPULATION AS OF 7 June:

<u>Nationality</u>	<u>In Camps</u>	<u>In Towns</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
Germans	19,320	203,032	222,360
Western Europeans	103	146	249
Russians	<u>Clear</u>	<u>Clear</u>	<u>Clear</u>
Ukrainians	113	864	982
Polish	2,574	3,852	6,426
Italians	5,582	738	6,370
Latvians	2,424	3,660	6,084
Lithuanians	61	202	263
Estonians	123	147	275
Roumanians	319	3,076	3,395
Hungarians	2,227	4,408	6,635

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4. CZECHOSLOVAKIA (V Corps Area):

a. DISPLACED PERSONS POPULATION AS OF 7 June:

Nationality	In Camps	In Towns	Grand Total
Germans	19,228	203,032	222,260
Western Europeans	103	146	249
Russians	Clear	Clear	Clear
Ukrainians	118	664	982
Polish	2,574	3,852	6,426
Italians	5,582	788	6,370
Latvians	2,424	3,360	6,084
Lithuanians	61	202	263
Estonians	128	147	275
Romanians	319	3,076	3,395
Hungarians	2,227	4,408	6,635
Yugo-Slavs	1,677	2,976	4,653
Austrians	744	231	975
Others - Scattered	---	---	---
Misc. Total	18,409	28,666	47,072
GRAND TOTAL	27,973	232,101	272,085

b. Comments on Nationalities.

(1) Polish: Some Poles (10%) went to go East - the others went to go West. The Russians are willing, beginning 9 June, to take 500 a day of the Poles who want to go East. The Polish LO is going to do the screening, to be sure that none are moved in that direction except when they express a desire for such movement, and careful screening will be made.

(2) Russians and Italians: During May, 24,861 Russians were passed through Pilsen, where they were turned over to the Russian Authorities, and sent East (to Prague). All of the Russians were cleaned from this area, so no V Corps is receiving 3,000 per day from thereover 3rd Army sends them. Some come from 7th Army, by permission of the 3rd. When the 7th Army sends Russians, a return load of Italians is given to it - and the 7th Army is repatriating the Italians.

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(3) Germans: 80% of the Germans who came into this area during the war came from Silesia and East Prussia - and hence should pass over to the Russians. The other 20% go to the US and British zone. The main problem is one of feeding. Some are now fed from captured stocks, and the others are being fed by the Czechs or off the land. Food is getting very short, and the Czechs don't have enough for themselves - this is especially true in the Sudetenland.

(4) Trench: V Corps is now receiving 1,000 a day from Prague, and starting on the 9th, they will be moved by air at the rate of 1,500 per day. Formerly they have been trucked from Pilsen to Banberg, to the DP camp there. The Czech repatriation official is claiming that there are still from 10 to 15 Trench in that country.

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APPENDIX C

MINUTES OF MEETING ON REPARATION
OF DISPLACED PERSONS.

Held in Leipzig, 14 June 1945

1. The chairman stated that the purpose of the meeting was to review the way in which the Halle plan was operating, that steps could be taken to accelerate repatriation thereunder, to consider air lift, north and south movement, exchanges between army groups, etc.

2. It was suggested the problem of the East-West movement over the Russian frontier be reviewed, starting with the north.

a. Lt. Col. Fulton (21 A Gp) described the situation in the 21 Army Group area where there were transfer points at Magdeburg, Grivitz, Ludwigslust, and Wismar. The Halle plan had proposed at each of the three northern points a daily transfer of 2,000 in each direction, or a total daily of 6,000, to be increased to 5,000 per day each or total of 15,000. These were, however, only averaging a total of 6,000 per day eastwards and 2,500 per day westwards, because the Russians had been unable to produce more Western Europeans at the transfer points. He said Magdeburg had taken as many as 4,500 or 5,000 Russians in a day but that this had been cut to 3,000. Lt. Col. Donaldson (21 A Gp) said the maximum for any one day at Magdeburg had been 22,000 but that this had been cut to 3,000. He said a fourth transfer point was being opened at Stendal for 1,500 daily but that this had resulted in reducing Magdeburg's capacity from 5,00 to 3,000. Col. Nordstrom (SHAEF) said that he believed this was due to lack of rail facilities to the North of Magdeburg and East of Stendal, and that the visit of the Russian General who had put the reduction to 3,000 a day into effect could reasonably have been expected. Moreover, to ask Moscow for improvement was a good idea but he thought it would be difficult to obtain greater numbers just yet. Lt. Col. Donaldson said the 21 Army Group limit is now 10,500 daily eastward, as against 800,000 Russians estimated in the present and future British or 21 Army Group zone of occupation.

b. Major Gardner (VII Corps) described the transfer situation in the 9th Army portion of the frontier with Borsna, Torgau, Riesa, and Griva on transfer points in which the first three were averaging 10,000 a day and the last 2,000 in. Russians moved eastward, but in which reception of Western Europeans has averaged only 2,500 to 3,000 with a high day of 5,000. Then asked whether this was because the Russians were only able to bring this many up to the points, he said he believed that while the points could be given 12,000 Russians per day they would never receive more than 10,000 Western Europeans per day.

c. Major Sheffer (3d US Army) next described the situation in the 3d Army area where the points are Plauen, Pilsen, Budovici, and Linz, with Plauen taking 5,000 Russians daily and no Western Europeans back, Pilsen 3,000 daily, Budovici 4,000 and Linz 4,000 Russians per day and receiving regularly only one train of

of 6,000 per day eastwards and 2,500 per day westwards, because the Russians had been unable to produce more Western Europeans at the transfer points. He said Magdeburg had taken as many as 4,500 or 5,000 Russians in a day but that this had been cut to 3,000. Lt. Col. Donaldson (21 A Gp) said the maximum for any one day at Magdeburg had been 22,000 but that this had been cut to 3,000. He said a fourth transfer point was being opened at Stendal for 1,500 daily but that this had resulted in reducing Magdeburg's capacity from 5,000 to 3,000. Col. Nordstrom (SHARP) said that he believed this was due to lack of rail facilities to the North of Magdeburg and East of Stendal, and that the visit of the Russian General who had put the reduction to 3,000 a day into effect could reasonably have been expected. Moreover, to ask Moscow for improvement was a good idea but he thought it would be difficult to obtain greater numbers just yet. Lt. Col. Donaldson said the 21 Army Group limit is now 10,500 daily eastward, as against 800,000 Russians estimated in the present and future British or 21 Army Group zone of occupation.

b. Major Gerär (VII Corps) described the transfer situation in the 9th Army portion of the frontier with Densen, Torgau, Riesa, and Gräfenau as transfer points in which the first three were averaging 10,000 a day and the last 2,000 in. Russians moved eastward, but in which reception of Western Europeans has averaged only 2,500 to 3,000 with a high day of 5,000. Then asked whether this was because the Russians were only able to bring this many up to the points, he said he believed that while the points could be given 18,000 Russians per day they would never receive more than 10,000 Western Europeans per day.

c. Major Shafer (3d US Army) next described the situation in the 3d Army area where the points are Plauen, Pilsen, Budovici, and Linz, with Plauen taking 5,000 Russians daily and no Western Europeans back, Pilsen 3,000 daily, Budovici 4,000 and Linz 4,000 Russians per day and receiving regularly only one train of 1,000 of Western Europeans coming in from Pilsen. He said there were only 15,000 remaining in the Pilsen area. Colonel Brewer (12 A Gp) stated that it was expected shortly to increase the number of Russians through Plauen to 12,000 a day.

d. Col. Gray (SHARP) spoke of the difficulties caused by the divided responsibility at Plauen. He said that he did not differentiate between Russian P's and D's and trucked them together and that when the trucks reached the transfer points on the autobahn the four Russian officers put these of military age in one truck and the rest in another. With trucks coming from both the VIII Corps (9th Army) and from the 3d Army there was confusion and the trucks were frequently held for hours, with consequent objections from the Russians. He urged that only one Army be authorized to deal with the Russians and the same allocate responsibility for movement. He said the Russians needed our help and that since the Army ran the Plauen camp (the best one he had seen anywhere) he urged it be made responsible. Col. Brewer said this action was already being taken.

e. The Chairman, Lt. Col. Nordstrom, suggested the transfer of Russians summarized:

21 Army Group	10,500
Leipzig	15,000
Plauen	12,000
Linz	4,000

(Pilsen and Budovici to be considered as temporary only because their work would shortly be completed.)

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Col. Brever added the information that a new point at Solzthal would be opened shortly, with a daily capacity of 3,000. This would be an outlet for Western Europeans which would not further load the Hainz and Hannu Rhine bridges, as trains would be shipped through Bregenz, Künheim, and Karlsruhe. It would also permit the removal of 50,000 Russians in the southern area. Lt. Col. Nordstrom suggested that Pilsen and Budovici be counted for the present at a total of 5,000 a day which would make the 12th Army Group total 12,000 per day. The summary or total then would be 36,000 Russians transferred daily eastwards now and up to 46,000 later.

3. The holdings of Russians were next considered.

Lt. Col. Donaldson, after a discussion of what the British would take over put the British zone figure at 700,000. Col. Brever put the 12th Army Group or the U.S. Zone figure at 700,000. The figure for the 1st French Army was put at 100,000 making a grand total for the SILENT area as 1,400,000 Russians.

4. The Reception of Western Europeans was then summarized, with 21 Army Group receiving 7,000, Leipzig receiving 4,000, Plauen receiving 2,000, and Linz (for only a short period 1,000), a grand total of 13,000 to 14,000 per day.

5. Situation of Western Europeans

a. It was agreed that no estimate of Western Europeans still in Russian hands could be made. The French said 300,000, the Russians said 100,000, the Missions (French, Belgian, and Dutch) said 360,000 P's alone.

b. Western Europeans remaining in the SILENT zone were reviewed. 21 Army Group reporting their area cleared, 12 Army Group reporting 32,000 in camps and 50,000 to 60,000 outside. Col. Brever pointed out the difficulty of distinguishing them from Germans and the fact that cold weather would cause many new ones to declare themselves and that there were many who were lying low hoping to wait till they could bring their cattle, etc, home. The total was therefore set at 100,000 Western Europeans to be repatriated from SILENT zone.

6. The Movement of Russians to Future Russian Zone was discussed. The shortage of food in certain areas was pointed out, and that Russians so transplanted should be kept away from the rail lines. Thuringia was, however, mentioned by Col. Brever as possible. He stated 12 Army Group wanted as many there as possible and had issued directives that this be done, particularly with hospital cases, there being 200,000 TB cases reported. Lt. Col. Fulton said they had done the same in the measure possible without affecting regular border transfers. It was, however, brought out that all Russians to date from 12 Army Group areas had been transferred to Russian Zone.

7. Movements of Russians from 15th Army Area. Maj. Asselta (15th US Army) reported 2,000 a day, limited by bridge capacities 115,000 are still in Ruhr and

5. Situation of Western Europeans

a. It was agreed that no estimate of Western Europeans still in Russian hands could be made. The French said 800,000, the Russians said 100,000, the Missions (French, Belgian, and Dutch) said 360,000 P's alone.

b. Western Europeans remaining in the SHAME zone were reviewed. 21 Army Group reporting their area cleared, 12 Army Group reporting 32,000 in camps and 50,000 to 60,000 outside. Col. Brewer pointed out the difficulty of distinguishing them from Germans and the fact that cold weather would cause many new ones to declare themselves and that there were many who were lying low hoping to wait till they could bring their cattle, etc, home. The total was therefore set at 100,000 Western Europeans to be restricted from SHAME zone.

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7. Movements of Russians from 15th Army Area. Maj. Asselta (15th US Army) reported 2,000 a day, limited by bridge capacities 115,000 are still in Ruhr and 60,000 still in rest of Army area. It was agreed that existing SHAME policy allowed the taking of Russians forward and bringing Poles back in the same trains, and that further action in this respect should be taken subject to the availability of transport and reception.

8. In respect to reception of Poles in western areas there was considerable discussion in which it was agreed that the policy of allowing the eviction of Germans to create housing for Poles (or other United Nations displaced persons) existed but had been but little used.

9. The recruiting program for Polish miners was discussed; the danger of private recruiting was emphasized, as likely to produce DPs after they had quit their employment. It was thought essential that any recruiting be by the western liberated countries' governments who could then be held responsible.

10. North-South Movement - Col. Gray spoke of the two trains of 1,700 Czechs each recently sent from 9th Army area into 3d Army area and held at Hof; of the fact that in Czechoslovakia, there were three groups of Germans, POW, true DPs, and Sudetan Settlers; of the extreme and critical shortage of food there; and suggested that trains take Germans back, after screening by V Corps, to the general areas in Germany where they belong. After considerable discussion it was agreed this be done up to the Czech reception capacity of 4,000 a day, from POW and DPs, exclusively, after screening, and with coordination (9th Army to V Corps direct or through 12 Army Group).

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a. It was agreed that no estimate of Western Europeans still in Russian hands could be made. The French said 300,000, the Russians said 100,000, the Missions (French, Belgian, and Dutch) said 360,000 P's alone.

b. Western Europeans remaining in the SILEX zone were reviewed. 21 Army Group reporting their area cleared, 12 Army Group reporting 32,000 in camps and 50,000 to 60,000 outside. Col. Brewer pointed out the difficulty of distinguishing them from Germans and the fact that cold weather would cause many new ones to declare themselves and that there were many who were lying low hoping to wait till they could bring their cattle, etc, home. The total was therefore set at 100,000 Western Europeans to be repatriated from SILEX zone.

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11. German Refugees. - Col. Brewer mentioned the 6 to 8 Million Germans who "wanted to go home." Col. Gray mentioned the 2 1/2 million Sudeten Settlers who came to the borders when the Czech Government broadcast that they must go home.

12. Ambulances or Hospital Trains for Stretcher cases in and out of Russian Zone. Lt. Col. Leslie (21 A Gp) asked if these could be effected. Maj. Gardner said that 400 a day were going to be "exchanged" with ambulances in Leipzig area. It was also said it was also proposed to effect this with trains to vicinity of Dresden.

13. Concentration Camps. A brief report was made with regard to repatriation from each of the more infamous camps.

Mordchausen had 2,000 hospital cases remaining.

Dachau had 4,500 Russians, 500 Italians, and 40 Hospital cases

Belsen. A large number of hospital cases remained which were being repatriated as and when well enough to move.

Buchenwald. 300 children all ready to go. Remainder hospital cases only.

14. Air Lift of Russians. The chairman stated that what was wanted was a practical scheme for immediate application to utilize to the greatest extent possible the fast dwindling number of planes available, particularly for long lift (France or Ruhr to Russian frontier) to avoid ration problem or long hauls by train. The present difficulty was that not enough Western Europeans were being turned over by the Russians to fully utilize both rail and air-lift for return. It was decided and agreed that:

a. P52 Leipzig, R71 Halle, R32 Rostow would be used interchangeably as required on a particular day.

b. The load would be split between them if required.

c. The planes would fly empty from one field of discharge to another for loading, if necessary.

d. Bids would be increased to 3,000.

e. Any surplus of Western Europeans would be sent by train.

f. Trains would run back light if no surplus Western Europeans were available.

g. Bids would be placed by G-5 at 9th Army, after call from G-5 locally, to CATOR at 5000, provided 9th Army 3-4 approved.

h. Bid would be made in time to reach CATOR before noon, for the following day.

i. Bids would be non-cumulative and daily.

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- a. R52 Leipzig, R91 Halle, R92 Kothlen would be used interchangeably as required on a particular day.
- b. The load would be split between them if required.
- c. The planes would fly empty from one field of discharge to another for landing, if necessary.
- d. Bids would be increased to 2,000.
- e. Any surplus of Western Europeans would be sent by train.
- f. Trains would run back light if no surplus Western Europeans were available.
- g. Bids would be placed by G-5 at 9th Army, after call from G-5 locally, to CATOR at SHLEIN, provided 9th Army G-4 approved.
- h. Bid would be made in time to reach CATOR before noon, for the following day.
- i. Bids would be non-cumulative and daily.
- j. First priority for air lift would be Russians ex France, Western Europeans ex Leipzig area. 2d priority would be Russians ex Ruhr, Western Europeans ex Leipzig area.
- k. 15th Army would similarly bid before noon each day for the succeeding day.

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SUPREMACY HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXHIBITIONARY FORCE
G-5 Division
Displaced Persons Branch

SHLET/G-5/DP/2912/1

18 June 1945

DISPLACED PERSONS REPORT NO. 34

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38 - 39:	Head, SHARP Mission (Belgium)	(Attn: G-5, DP Section)
40 - 41:	Head, SHARP Mission (France)	(Attn: G-5, DP Section)
42 - 43:	Head, SHARP Mission (Netherlands)	(Attn: G-5, DP Section)
44 :	Head, SHARP Mission (Denmark)	(Attn: G-5, DP Section)
45 :	Head, SHARP Mission (Norway)	(Attn: G-5, DP Section)
46 :	SHARP Mission (Luxembourg)	(Attn: Col. Fraser, Deputy Chief)
47 - 57:	G-5, Communications Zone, APO 887	(Attn: Lt. Col. R. G. Hardy)
58 - 62:	21 AG CA., G-5 Division HQ.	(Attn: Lt. Col. Sir John Gilmour)
63 - 71:	12 AG., DP Branch, G-5.	
72 - 76:	6 AG., DP Branch, G-5.	
77 - 91:	Commanding General, ECAD, APO 658	
92 - 95:	Allied Commission (Italy)	(Attn: DP Sub-Commission)
96 - :	Allied Commission (Austria) (BE)	(Attn: PW & DP Division)
97 :	US Gp. Control Council (Austria)	(Attn: PW & DP Division)
98 - 99:	Control Commission/Germany (BE)	(Attn: PW & DP Division)
100 :	" " "	(Attn: Chief, Health Bch., Interior Div.)
101-102:	US Gp. Control Council (Germany)	(Attn: Col. H.L. Fuller, PW & DP Divn.)
103 :	US Gp. " " "	(Attn: Major Wendell, Intelligence Sec)
104 :	US Gp. " " "	(Attn: Col. Howard Hansen, Public Affairs & Communications Division)
105 :	Health Branch, Internal Affairs & Communications Division	(Attn: Mr. W.B. Lockling)
106 :	Political Division, US Gp. CC.	(Attn: Lt. Col. Albert H. Ironson)
107 :	Manpower Division, US Gp. CC.	(Attn: S/Ldr. Hillward, DP Section)
108 :	MGCR., British Element.	(Attn: Col. Howley)
109-112:	M.C. Detachment, ALL.	(Attn: G-5, DP Division)
113-114:	AFHQ, APO 512.	(Attn: Lt. Col. D. Stevens)
115 :	15 AG. for US Gp. CC (Austria) APO 777.	(Attn: Lt. Col. Hammer)
116-124:	War Office (CA/DP), Hotel Victoria, London, WC2.	(Attn: Lt. Col. Hammer)
125-130:	Director, Civil Affairs Division, War Department.	
131 :	OSS Mission, APO 655.	(Attn: Lt. E.J. Carroll)
132-136:	UNRRA Mobilization & Training Center.	(Attn: Lt. Klingelhofer)
137 :	UNRRA, 11A Portland Place, London, W1.	(Attn: Mr. Fletcher Kettle) thru
138 :	ICC., 19 Hall St., Berkeley Sq., W1.	(Attn: Sir H. Emerson) SHARP REAR
	Office of Chief of Transportation, Plans & Control Div.	(Attn: Col. Murrill)

SECTION I

SUMMARY OF CURRENT OPERATIONS

1. Current Repatriation. Repatriation continued during the week at the rapid rate of an average of 80,000 displaced persons per day. Over 3,000,000 displaced persons of all nationalities have now been repatriated. Of this number French and Soviet nationals each total 1,200,000, and the remainder is made up of 240,000 Belgians, 170,000 Dutch, 130,000 Italians, and approximately 33,000 Czechoslovaks. The rate of French repatriation has dropped from a peak of 29,000 daily during the middle of May to a rate during the week of 7,900, whereas the rate of repatriation of Soviet nationals continued at an average of 53,000 daily. Repatriation movements were principally by train, substantially supplemented by plane and truck movements.

2. Soviet Repatriation Statement. The Soviet Authorities in a TASS report dated 4 June, 1945, claimed to have received 620,988 Soviet nationals from the SHALF Zone. Since this report probably quotes figures two or three days old, it is interesting to note the close correspondence with the SHALF total of 726,000 for 5 June, 1945. Of interest likewise are the totals of Westerners claimed to have been evacuated by the Soviet Authorities, as given in the same report:

17,266	British prisoners of war
17,433	U.S. prisoners of war
118,664	French
10,812	Belgians
6,034	Dutch
629	Norwegians
<u>21</u>	Luxembourgeois

171,059

3. The Bolzano Conference.

a. A conference was held at Bolzano, Italy, on the 14-15 June, 1945, between representatives of SHALF and AFHQ, to discuss plans for the repatriation of 350,000 Italians from Germany and Austria, and 300,000 German ex-PWs from Italy. It was decided that the only practicable routes for repatriation were by way of the Brenner Pass and through Switzerland. All movements were to be by rail, with an agreed rate of 3,000 a day in each direction by each country.

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b. The Brenner Pass route will use Munich as the reception-delivery point on the SHAEF side, and Verona on the AFHQ side. The contemplated shuttle service will require a three-day turn-round, with a running time of approximately 20 hours. A total of 400 box cars will be used, SHAEF and AFHQ each furnishing 200 of these cars. Three trains will be run daily each way, each train consisting of 25 box cars, each car accommodating 40 persons. The Swiss route will use Bregenz (in the 1 Trench Army area) as the reception-delivery point on the SHAEF side, and a camp near Como on the AFHQ side. In addition to repatriating Italians from Germany, this route will also be used to repatriate Italians from France. The same number of trains each way will be run over the Swiss route. Italian screening teams will be furnished by AFHQ, who will also be responsible for screening German ex-PWs. Standard medical precautions involving inspection and dusting will be employed. A joint committee comprised of SHAEF and AFHQ representatives will meet fortnightly to resolve problems arising in connection with this north-south movement.

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c. AFHQ agreed in principle to accept Greeks, Albanians and Montenegrans for onward movement to their respective countries, subject to prior clearance, necessitated by limited Italian camp accommodations. The question of repatriating Yugoslavs via Italy was not resolved, due to the absence of any overland communication route. It was suggested that SILEP make other arrangements with the Soviet Authorities to ship Yugoslavs home via the Danube or by direct Austrian rail connections to the south-east.

4. Status of Displaced Persons Operations (as of 18 June)

Nationality	Displaced Persons		Displaced Persons		On Hand	
	Repatriated	21 A Gp.	12 A Gp.	6 A Gp.	(1 FR)	Totals
French	1,208,730	(12,000)	28,552	-	-	40,552
Belgian	242,309	{	8,481	-	-	8,481
Dutch	167,000	{	9,509	-	-	9,509
Luxembourgais	6,000	{	626	-	-	626
Russian	1,287,530	254,000	322,336	102,214	679,150	
Polish	-	351,000	341,204	41,086	733,292	
Yugoslav	1,892	-	70,578	5,702	76,280	
Czechoslovak	32,709	-	13,658	723	14,581	
Greek	-	-	12,182	432	12,614	
Other Allied	-	106,000	35,679	15,554	157,233	
Italian	129,556	113,000	143,983	8,274	265,257	
Bulgarian	-	-	6,625	-	6,625	
Other Ex-Enemy	-	-	341,447	162	341,609	
TOTAL	3,075,726	836,000	1,335,660	174,149	2,345,809	

b. Comments on Repatriation

(i) The figures record the status on several dates: French as of 12 June; Belgian as of 15 June; Dutch, Russian and, Italian as of 17 June; and Yugoslav as of 14 June.

(ii) PWs are included with displaced persons, as national authorities make little distinction between the two categories in reporting.

(iii) Included with French figures are 138,930 repatriated by air as of 12 June.

(iv) The Belgians repatriated include 228,385 from Germany and 13,924 from Russia, France, Switzerland and the U.K. A total of 11,383 have been repatriated by air.

Polish	-	351,000	341,204	41,088	733,292
Yugoslav	1,892	-	70,578	5,702	76,280
Czechoslovak	32,709	-	13,858	723	14,581
Greek	-	-	12,182	432	12,614
Other Allied	-	106,000	35,679	15,554	157,233
Italian	129,556	113,000	143,983	8,274	265,257
Bulgarian	-	-	6,625	-	6,625
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- (iii) Included with French figures are 138,930 repatriated by air as of 12 June.
- (iv) The Belgians repatriated include 228,385 from Germany and 13,924 from Russia, France, Switzerland and the U.K. A total of 11,383 have been repatriated by air.
- (v) Of the Russians, 976,432 were transferred from 12 Army Gp. and 311,047 from 21 Army Gp.
- (vi) 21 Army Gp. reports 93,397 Western Europeans received from the Soviet Zone as of 12 June. No comparable figure is available from 12 Army Gp. Judging from the number on hand and from field reports, these Western Europeans have been rapidly repatriated.
- (vii) Repatriation movements have primarily been by train, using box cars accommodating 40 persons. Short shuttle movements by truck to entraining points have been the rule. Approximately 500,000 persons have been repatriated or evacuated by plane movements.

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c. Comments on Displaced Persons On Hand

- (i) Care must be used in combining the figures for the number of displaced persons on hand with the numbers repatriated to derive a total for those processed. Duplication undoubtedly results from slow reporting of the former and faster reporting of the latter; this duplication may amount to from 100,000 - 200,000 persons.
- (ii) The large total of 341,447 other ex-enemy displaced persons is comprised of approximately 200,000 Sudeten Germans and other Germans reported to be in the 3 US Army area of Czechoslovakia.

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SECTION II

CURRENT STATEMENTS OF POLICY

During the period 12-18 June, a number of statements of policy were issued by Supreme Headquarters, AEF, pertaining to the displaced persons program. Specific reference is made below to these statements and a short abstract of their contents is given. These abstracts, which are necessarily abbreviated, are for information only, and the original references must be consulted before indicated action may be taken.

1. "Free Movements of Displaced Persons from Withdrawal Areas", (SHAEP Main Cable S-91206 of 17 June 1945 to 12th Army Group and SHAEP Main Cable S-91521 of 18 June 1945 to 21st Army Group). Army Groups are instructed that United Nations displaced persons and others similar in status should not be prevented from moving from areas of Germany from which armies are to be withdrawn to other portions of the country. Orderly movements of those who desire to be evacuated are to be permitted in line with PD-22153.

2. Assignment of Full-scale UMRRA Teams to Displaced Persons Centers (SHAEP PD-24659 of 12 June 1945 to Army Groups). It is desired that military commanders assign full-scale UMRRA teams to all assembly centers and installations accommodating displaced persons, relieving military teams and administrative personnel to the extent practicable. Strength of teams will be increased by the combining of two spearhead teams, the hiring of personnel from among the displaced persons and by the sending forward of additional teams. Military commanders will, however, retain responsibility for the over-all command of UMRRA teams and for supervision of the administration of centers, for procurement and delivery of required food and equipment, for providing external guards, for the movements of displaced persons to and from centers and for the provision of communication facilities.

3. "Deployment and Utilization of Allied Liaison Officers for Repatriation" (SHAEP Letter AG 091.711-2 (GEM) PD-AGI to Army Groups). Because of repeated complaints from Allied Governments that Liaison Officers are not being used to the fullest extent in accordance with existing agreements and Administrative Memorandum No. 59, it is necessary that the following action be taken:

(a) Liaison Officers are to be assigned, to the extent possible, to all permanent assembly centers, transit camps, concentration camps and Exchange Points between AEF and Russian Zones.

(b) In areas where redeployment of US and British forces is taking place, arrangements will be made between Army Groups to leave Liaison Officers in place,

(c) Liaison Officers are not to be declared surplus until the interest of their governments are fully taken care of as defined in (a) above,

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3. "Deployment and Utilization of Allied Liaison Officers for Repatriation" (SHAMF Letter AG 091.711-2 (GMR) 12-10-45 to Army Groups). Because of repeated complaints from Allied Governments that Liaison Officers are not being used to the fullest extent in accordance with existing agreements and Administrative Memorandum No. 38, it is necessary that the following action be taken:

(a) Liaison Officers are to be assigned, to the extent possible, to all permanent assembly centers, transit camps, concentration camps and Exchange Points between AEF and Russian Zones.

(b) In areas where redeployment of US and British forces is taking place, arrangements will be made between Army Groups to leave Liaison Officers in place,

(c) Liaison Officers are not to be declared surplus until the interest of their governments are fully taken care of as defined in (a) above,

(d) Liaison Officers shall be permitted to make a search of AEF areas in Germany for the purpose of discovering displaced persons who have not yet been collected in order to inform such persons of repatriation procedures and to provide a means whereby governments may be informed of those who do not desire repatriation.

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SECTION III

COUNTRY OPERATIONS

GERMANY & AUSTRIA (see also Section VI)

1. CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

Attached as appendices A, B, and C, respectively, are reports on the concentration camps at Lauterhausen, Ebensee and Gusen in Austria. These reports are based on a recent field trip taken by an officer of Displaced Persons Branch, G-5, SHARP.

2. Information Facilities and Needs in Displaced Persons Camps.

At appendix D is an extract on this subject from the Weekly Intelligence Summary for Psychological Warfare No. 36 dated 4 June 1945.

3. Report on Displaced Persons and Prisoners of War Transit Camp at Heersching Airfield, Neubau, Austria. - See Appendix E

4. Report on the Repatriation of Displaced Persons from the Linz, Austria, area. - See Appendix F

5. PUBLIC SAFETY

a. In the First French Army area control of looting, plundering and raping by displaced persons has improved markedly. In some places, such as at Rottweil, reports indicate that the depredations which continue are being caused by armed, organized bands of displaced persons who not only loot, but also conduct terror raids on the surrounding area.

b. The First Canadian Army reports that incidents of robbery and murder by displaced persons and prisoners of war are still being reported, but on a reduced scale. The solution of this problem, which is now being carried out, is to collect displaced persons and allied prisoners of war into national groups under capable leaders who will enforce strict discipline.

6. SUPPLY

a. A food survey in the 6 Army Group area indicates that it will be difficult to maintain the 2000 calorie diet for displaced persons from resources in the area. Sugar supply is limited and will not meet ration requirements. Potatoes are not available in sufficient quantities to meet the needs of displaced persons, prisoners of war and the surrendered Wehrmacht, since civilian rations have been issued for the year and widespread looting has resulted in losses of existing stocks. Bread grains appear to be short in Baden and South Württemberg. The supply of meat and fats is very limited and importation from other areas within Germany may be necessary in order to maintain rations.

4. Report on the Repatriation of Displaced Persons from the Linz, Austria, area. - See Appendix F

5. PUBLIC SAFETY

a. In the First French Army area control of looting, plundering and raping by displaced persons has improved markedly. In some places, such as at Rottweil, reports indicate that the depredations which continue are being caused by armed, organized bands of displaced persons who not only loot, but also conduct terror raids on the surrounding area.

b. The First Canadian Army reports that incidents of robbery and murder by displaced persons and prisoners of war are still being reported, but on a reduced scale. The solution of this problem, which is now being carried out, is to collect displaced persons and Allied prisoners of war into national groups under capable leaders who will enforce strict discipline.

6. SUPPLY

a. A food survey in the 6 Army Group area indicates that it will be difficult to maintain the 2000 caloric diet for displaced persons from resources in the area. Sugar supply is limited and will not meet ration requirements. Potatoes are not available in sufficient quantities to meet the needs of displaced persons, prisoners of war and the surrendered Wehrmacht, since civilian rations have been issued for the year and widespread looting has resulted in losses of existing stocks. Bread grains appear to be short in Baden and South Württemberg. The supply of meat and fats is very limited and importation from other areas within Germany may be necessary in order to maintain rations.

b. It is reported that the 2nd Canadian Corps are putting into operation a comprehensive maintenance plan for all displaced persons camps in their area. Under this scheme, 5 collection zones will be set up, each with a goods depot to amass and distribute local resources. These depots will be supplied from "B" Sub-Depot 10 Civil Affairs Inland Depot with any rations necessary to supplement local foodstuffs.

7. HEALTH

a. A report from the Munich area suggests that about 30% of the displaced persons in that area are tuberculous - 21 Army Group reports that the VD rate in displaced persons camps is high and that tuberculosis is commonly reported among repatriated displaced persons.

b. The provision of medical attendance and hospital care to displaced persons in 21 Army Group is constantly improving. 148 Belgian medical students are now on duty at the Belson camp. Originally 150 British medical students were to be assigned to Belson, but this number has now been reduced to 50. Two French Red Cross teams, each with 1 doctor and 9 nurses have been sent to Bamberg to work for displaced persons. They were equipped with 3 ambulances, 2 trucks and 1200 kg of medical supplies from French sources.

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c. The number of hospital cases among displaced persons in the 1st Canadian Army area can be gauged by the fact that Huntleson Hospital, which has a capacity of 400 and was set aside for the exclusive use of displaced persons, is now full. Military Government therefore took over another hospital at Harn with a capacity of 650. This has now nearly 250 patients. In addition, a Field Dressing Station operating at the Adelsheide Camp, has been compelled to expand to a capacity of nearly 200. The procurement of staff, laboratory facilities, medical supplies, and the placing of all financial responsibilities involved in the taking over and efficient running of such hospitals has been, and still is, a great consumer of time and effort. During an operational period of 3 weeks the Huntleson hospital has admitted 588 patients and discharged nearly 200. Besides, it serves as outpatient department to neighbouring displaced persons camps, and as a diagnostic center, both with its laboratory and its X-ray equipment. Tuberculosis patients among displaced persons and Allied prisoners of war account for 26% of all admissions.

d. The following is an extract from 1 British Corps report and dates back to the beginning of May:

"The really serious problems arise where unsuitable buildings have been chosen to house large numbers of displaced persons and where the population is continually changing. A large proportion of the displaced persons who arrive in the area have either forgotten the fundamental principles of sanitation or have never known them. When one realizes that the Westbound displaced persons are merely birds of passage and that they have only one interest - to return home as speedily as possible - the difficulties will be appreciated. Theoretically it should be an easy matter to produce adequate working and maintenance parties from Eastbound displaced persons held in the area, or from German civil sources; actually this presents an awkward problem, for a variety of reasons which need not be specified. Much has been done to improve the hygiene and sanitation of displaced persons establishments. Much still remains. Urgent recommendations have been made to discontinue the use of the worst premises - at Hochelt and Rheine - and to replace them by more suited accommodations. Inadequate latrines have been replaced by batteries of Middle-East squatting type structures, these being considered best suitable to the habits of displaced persons. Problems of disposal have been tackled in all camps, while water supplies have received continuous attention. Camps and centers are cleaned repeatedly, a task which is never likely to end so long as the present flow continues. Education is, of course, out of the question, but every effort is made to impress displaced persons with their responsibilities and to foster a spirit of cooperation. It must be admitted that the results are often disappointing. Altogether, the task is gigantic and the struggle continues.

Hospital arrangements are not yet complete, but it can be definitely stated that, up to the present, admission to hospital has been possible in all cases where such was considered necessary. Very briefly, the final contemplated scheme is as follows:

A maximum of 1200 beds at Hedburg. This will be the main hospital center for

chosen to house large numbers of displaced persons and where the population is continually changing. A large proportion of the displaced persons who arrive in the area have either forgotten the fundamental principles of sanitation or have never known them. When one realizes that the Westbound displaced persons are merely birds of passage and that they have only one interest - to return home as speedily as possible - the difficulties will be appreciated. Theoretically it should be an easy matter to produce adequate working and maintenance parties from Eastbound displaced persons held in the area, or from German civil sources; actually this presents an awkward problem. For a variety of reasons which need not be specified, much has been done to improve the hygiene and sanitation of displaced persons establishments, much still remains. Urgent recommendations have been made to discontinue the use of the worst premises - at Boeckholt and Rheine - and to replace them by more suited accommodations. Inadequate latrines have been replaced by batteries of Middle-East squatting type structures, these being considered best suitable to the habits of displaced persons. Problems of disposal have been tackled in all camps, while water supplies have received continuous attention. Camps and centers are cleaned repeatedly, a task which is never likely to end so long as the present flow continues. Education is, of course, out of the question, but every effort is made to impress displaced persons with their responsibilities and to foster a spirit of cooperation. It must be admitted that the results are often disappointing. Altogether, the task is gigantic and the struggle continues.

Hospital arrangements are not yet complete, but it can be definitely stated that, up to the present, admission to hospital has been possible in all cases where such was considered necessary. Very briefly, the final contemplated scheme is as follows:

A maximum of 1800 beds at Bedburg. This will be the main hospital center for the area and will be sufficiently large to allow of cases being segregated according to nationality. It will be staffed with Allied and German doctors and nurses.

200 beds at Cehtrup. This hospital will cater for the westbound displaced persons from the Northern and Eastern portions of the area.

150 beds at Ispel. This hospital will be used, if necessary, as a filter for Bedburg.

Cases requiring urgent attention will be admitted to the nearest German civil hospital. They can be transferred to a displaced persons hospital as soon as their condition permits.

A hospital at Bad Bentheim has been provided for the admission of Eastbound displaced persons. It consists of 250 beds, and will be staffed by Russians; it will, however, admit Westbound displaced persons in an emergency.

Adequate isolation accommodation will be provided at the hospitals mentioned above.

Each camp and center will have sick bay accommodation up to 3% of the maximum capacity for the camp establishment. These sick bays will act as cushions for the hospitals and should conserve valuable accommodation. Similarly, quarantine

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accommodation will be provided at all camps and centers".

FRANCE (See also SECTION VI)

8. Repatriation and Reception

a. As of 12 June, the Ministry of PDR reported 1,208,730 French nationals repatriated, of whom 138,950 returned by air. In addition to these, who underwent the usual processing formalities at reception centers, a further 10 percent are estimated by the Ministry to have returned on their own. 21 Army Group reports 194,000 repatriated through G-5 channels as of 10 June and 12 Army Group 562,843 as of 14 June. Reports on repatriation of French from 6 Army Group indicate that 98,000 have been removed from that area and the movement is complete except for a few stragglers. Only incomplete reports have been received regarding the repatriation of French from Austria via Switzerland under 6 Army Group direction.

b. The total capacity of French border reception centers (54,700) remains unchanged. (For full list, see Report No. 52)

c. As of 15 June the number of Russians returned by air to the Russian Zone in Germany totalled 20,162. Up to 11 June 3,100 had been moved from France by train. These movements bring the total figure of Russians evacuated from France to approximately 45,000 including previous sea movements.

d. In Section VI is the breakdown by nationality of small groups of displaced persons in France who will require special repatriation arrangements. The consular officials of allied and neutral nationals will need to be notified of their presence. Other special categories will be handled in accordance with the terms outlined in Memorandum No. 59.

e. It has been determined by STAFF that the Polish displaced persons and liberated prisoners of war remaining in camps in France will be asked to volunteer for labor and other units when required, pending ultimate decision regarding their repatriation.

9. Welfare. Following protest meetings held by repatriates and after clothing store riots that occurred in Paris and other French cities, the Ministry of PDR drew up plans in which the Entr'Aide Francaise would be responsible for the establishment of clothing centers throughout France to supply needed items to French repatriates. The American Red Cross has agreed to provide additional clothing stocks for this purpose, as the become available. Com Z has agreed to turn over to the Ministry for immediate use 50,000 woollen jackets, 30,000 wool trousers, 50,000 cotton shirts and 43,000 pairs assorted shoes.

the Russian Zone in Germany totalled 20,152. Up to 11 June 3,100 had been moved from France by train. These movements bring the total figure of Russians evacuated from France to approximately 43,000 including previous sea movements.

d. In Section VI is the breakdown by nationality of small groups of displaced persons in France who will require special repatriation arrangements. The consular officials of allied and neutral nationalities will need to be notified of their presence. Other special categories will be handled in accordance with the terms outlined in Memorandum No. 59.

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BELGIUM

10. Repatriation & Reception

a. As of 13 June, 237,634 Belgians had been repatriated from the following countries:

Germany	233,710
France	5,635
Switzerland	838
Russia	4,624
U.K.	2,825

The total from Germany and Russia is made up as follows: 7,329 political, 52,124 PW, 181,321 displaced persons, remainder unclassified. 10,082 have been repatriated by air.

b. The total number of displaced persons who have passed through Belgian Reception Centers as of 13 June is 829,593. Breakdown: 237,634 Belgians, 516,351 French, 44,910 Dutch and 30,678 miscellaneous. During the week ending 9 June 26,888 French, 15,732 Belgians, 7,427 Dutch have passed through Belgian reception centers.

c. The total number of displaced persons in camps in Belgium as of 13 June is 11,087.

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4. The following is the daily intake capacity of reception centers in the British and American Zones as of 12 June:

<u>Place</u>	<u>British Zone as of 12 June</u>	
	<u>Intake Capacity</u>	<u>Feeding Facilities for French in Transit</u>
Brussels	2,000	3,000
Louvain	1,000	2,000
Liell	1,000	1,000
Herenthals	1,000	1,000
Turnhout	1,000	1,000
Tournai	1,000	—
Provyenne	500	—
Monsieur	200	—
	<u>7,500</u>	<u>8,000</u>
		<u>TOTAL</u>
		15,500

Reception point for sick conveyed in ambulance trains is Brussels.

<u>Place</u>	<u>U. S. Zone as of 12 June</u>	
	<u>Intake Capacity</u>	<u>Feeding Facilities for French in Transit</u>
Liege	2,000	10,000
Verviers	1,000	2,000
Namur	2,000	10,000
Hachy	1,000	—
Neufchateau	1,000	—
Arlon	1,000	—
Vise	1,000	—
Lions	500	—
Charleroi	300	—
	<u>9,300</u>	<u>22,000</u>
		<u>TOTAL</u>
		31,300

Reception point for sick conveyed in ambulance trains is Verviers

11. Health. On the 29 May 20 new cases of typhus were reported in Belgium, bringing the total to 46. All cases originated in Germany; one has died. Typhus hazard in Belgian prisons has also increased owing to the fact that the already overcrowded prisons are receiving new inmates from displaced persons, many of whom have not been dusted. Measures are being taken for the relief of overcrowding and for proper disinfection. 230 additional lbs. of DDT and 24 hand dusters have been turned over to the Ministry of Health for use in disinfection centers.

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Place	Intake Capacity	Feeding Facilities for French in Transit	
			TOTAL
Liege	2,000	10,000	12,000
Verviers	1,000	2,000	3,000
Namur	2,000	10,000	12,000
Hachy	1,000	-	1,000
Houffchateau	1,000	-	1,000
Arlon	1,000	-	1,000
Vise	1,000	-	1,000
Mons	500	-	500
Charleroi	300	-	300
	9,300	22,000	31,300

Reception point for sick conveyed in ambulance trains is Verviers

11. Health. On the 20 May 20 new cases of typhus were reported in Belgium, bringing the total to 46. All cases originated in Germany; one has died. Typhus hazard in Belgian prisons has also increased owing to the fact that the already overcrowded prisons are receiving new inmates from displaced persons, many of whom have not been dusted. Measures are being taken for the relief of overcrowding and for proper disinfection. 930 additional lbs. of DDT and 24 hand dusters have been turned over to the Ministry of Health for use in disinfection centers.

HOLLAND.

12. Reception and Repatriation

a. The total number of Dutch repatriated as of 15 June was 153,000. Of the 2,000 Dutch children evacuated to England, 810 have returned. It is reported that there are no displaced persons in Holland and that only 5,000 German internees are now left in the Netherlands. A new reception center with an intake capacity of 1,000 per day has been established in Breda. It is estimated that a further 25,000 Dutch displaced persons are awaiting repatriation from France and Belgium.

b. There are now 3 separate repatriation schemes in operation under the control of the Dutch authorities:

- (1) Return of 6,000 people to Rotum Island where repatriation is much hampered by mines and war damage
- (2) Repatriation of some 60,000 people to E 2 area. These are mostly Dutch displaced persons from Germany and are expected at the rate of 5,000 during the week beginning 1 June, 10,000 during the week following, and the balance as and when the traffic can stand it.

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- (3) Return of approximately 10,000 Dutch PWs to B2 and the provinces of Gelderland, Overijssel, Drenthe and Groningen.

These schemes are all meeting with acute difficulties of transport, accommodation and such necessities as feeding, accommodation stores and blankets. A close watch is being kept on all arrangements to endeavour to prevent them from getting out of hand.

c. Zutphen displaced persons camp has been turned over to IMA complete with all equipment as of 1 June and it is proposed to hand over the Nierden Camp at an early date. All camps East of the River IJssel have been closed. Evacuation of any DPs remaining in this area will be to the First Canadian Army Camp at Doventer.

d. The principal IMA repatriation transit centers at Enschede and Nijmegen. The addition of the camp at Zutphen and subsequently the camp at Nierden greatly relieves the congestion at Enschede. The IMA camp at Nijmegen is still inadequate. This center faces 3 problems:

- a. Repatriation of Dofane Island at the rate of 250 to 300 daily
- b. Displaced persons arriving from Germany
- c. Refugee traffic North to South Holland.

e. To relieve the manpower situation, agreement has been reached between the Netherlands Government and Polish authorities to permit the employment in the Netherlands of some 13-15,000 Polish displaced persons. It is estimated that some 3,000 can be used in the mines and 10,000 - 12,000 as unskilled workers.

13. Health

Sanitary inspections of Netherlands displaced persons centers along the borders indicates that centers have not been functioning efficiently in the delousing and segregation of displaced persons. There was a shortage of DDT and other supplies. Personnel had not been inoculated. However, IMA and Netherlands Red Cross are now actively correcting deficiencies. Other features of the centers, such as buildings, sanitation, and hospital facilities are satisfactory.

LUXEMBOURG

14. An arrangement has been concluded with the Town Mayor of Luxembourg City whereby requisitioned houses belonging to returning displaced persons will, where compatible with military requirements, be reconditioned on a priority basis. A member of the Commissariat au Regroupement is maintaining contact with the Town Mayor and assisting in the establishment of priority lists.

15. Between 1-15 May figures for Luxembourgers returning to Luxembourg and for Belgians and French leaving Luxembourg and returning to their respective home countries are as follows:

c. Refugee traffic North to South Holland.

e. To relieve the manpower situation, agreement has been reached between the Netherlands Government and Polish authorities to permit the employment in the Netherlands of some 13-15,000 Polish displaced persons. It is estimated that some 3,000 can be used in the mines and 10,000 - 12,000 as unskilled workers.

15. Health

Sanitary inspections of Netherlands displaced persons centers along the borders indicates that centers have not been functioning efficiently in the delousing and segregation of displaced persons. There was a shortage of DDT and other supplies. Personnel had not been inoculated. However, WIA and Netherlands Red Cross are now actively correcting deficiencies. Other features of the centers, such as buildings, sanitation, and hospital facilities are satisfactory.

LUXEMBOURG

14. An arrangement has been concluded with the Town Mayor of Luxembourg City whereby requisitioned houses belonging to returning displaced persons will, where compatible with military requirements, be requisitioned on a priority basis. A member of the Commissariat on Repatriation is maintaining contact with the Town Mayor and assisting in the establishment of priority lists.

15. Between 1-15 May figures for Luxembourgers returning to Luxembourg and for Belgians and French leaving Luxembourg and returning to their respective home countries are as follows:

1173 Luxembourgers were repatriated from Germany
71 " " " " " France
22 " " " " " " Belgium
63 Displaced persons left Luxembourg for Belgium
174 " " " " " " France

NORWAY (See also Section VI)

16. A Russian delegation of the Repatriation Commission arrived recently in Oslo from Sweden and discussed with SHARP Mission (Norway) details for the improvement of conditions of their nationals in Norway, as well as plans for repatriation.

17. 425 French DPs have been evacuated from Norway to Sweden for repatriation on 11 June. Conditions amongst DPs are generally good. Adequate food supplies seen in most cases to have been left by the Germans. It appears, however, that large numbers of DPs are inadequately clothed and arrangements have been made to get German stocks of clothing released.

18. The Swedish Red Cross is setting up a 500-bed hospital at Bodo which will be mainly used for Russians. Many of the Russian patients in the Tromso area are too weak to be moved.

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ITALY

19. The Allied Commission announced on the 22 May that approximately 40 camps have been established in northern Italy to provide for an expected repatriation of 1,000,000 Italians. In addition special steps are being studied to move to their homes approximately 100,000 Italians from the Po Valley to southern Italy and from southern Italy to homes in the North. Lastly, military and A.G. units are attempting to speed the movement of an estimated 50,000 refugees now on the roads who crossed the borders into northern Italy before the closing of the frontiers; all Army lorries proceeding south from the Bolzano area, for example, have orders to pick up all refugees and transport them as far south as the lorries are travelling. The critical shortage of rail transport is handicapping the movement of refugees now under control, since the railways are facing heavy military demands for the maintenance of the long military lines of communication and for the emergency shipment of food and industrial coal to the North, as well as moving German P.W.s. The two main bottlenecks to the movement of refugees are at Bologna and Rome. Movement from the North to Bologna is fairly easy, but movement from Bologna further south is difficult owing to the lack of rail transport.

20. The Northern camps organized by the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission of the A.C. range in size from those at Treviso, with a capacity for 20,000 and at Modena with a capacity for 12,000, to camps with capacities for 3000 to 5000. In addition, many A.G. regional and provincial commissioners have established smaller camps for refugees moving in lorries from coast to coast. Steps are also being taken to move refugees south by sea from Venice and Genoa. Among the refugees in north-east Italy there are approximately 10,000 Yugoslavs who are trekking southwards.

21. UNRRA has now been authorized by its Central Committee to aid in the care and repatriation of Italian displaced persons.

SWEDEN

22. On 19 May the Swedish Press reported that over 21,000 DPs from concentration camps had arrived at Malmo since March 26. 60 typhus cases have been discovered amongst them and a corresponding number of suspected cases.

GREECE

23. Of the 54,000 Jews who were residing in Salonica before the war, only 1200 are said to have returned and 500 of them are completely destitute. The Greek Under Secretary for Finance has declared that all property and shops will be restored to those able to prove ownership. Meanwhile they will be fed by the Community who will also look after their estates.

from Bologna further south is difficult owing to the lack of rail transport.

20. The Northern camps organized by the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission of the AC range in size from those at Treviso, with a capacity for 20,000 and at Modena with a capacity for 12,000, to camps with capacities for 3000 to 5000. In addition, many AEC regional and provincial commissioners have established smaller camps for refugees moving in lorries from coast to coast. Steps are also being taken to move refugees south by sea from Venice and Genoa. Among the refugees in north-east Italy there are approximately 10,000 Yugoslavs who are trekking southwards.

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23. Of the 54,000 Jews who were residing in Salonica before the war, only 1200 are said to have returned and 500 of them are completely destitute. The Greek Under Secretary for Finance has declared that all property and shops will be restored to those able to prove ownership. Meanwhile they will be fed by the Community who will also look after their estates. All property is to be given to the Jewish Community if the claim is made. The Salonica synagogue, hospitals, orphanages and schools will be handed to the Jewish Community. Rent will be paid to the Jewish Community for requisitioned property.

YUGOSLAVIA

24. It is reported by Yugoslav radio that up to 18 May 28,000 PWs and DPs have returned from Germany. In Vojvodina and on the territory of Croatia and Slovenia, special reception stations have been set up for the repatriates.

25. The repatriation of DPs from Yugoslavia, for whom special camps have been erected in Zenun and Belgrade is proceeding. Greeks and Rumanians have already been repatriated, while French, British, Americans and Dutch have been transported by air to Bari from Zenun. Soviet citizens are being repatriated by the Soviet authorities.

POLAND

26. The Lublin Central Committee of Social Welfare announced on the radio on

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6 June that approximately 2,000,000 Poles who have been repatriated from Germany and Western Europe have passed through the posts set up all along the Western frontier of Poland by the Central Committees of Social Welfare.

27. The Minister of Labour & Social Welfare (Lublin Government) has granted additional credits of 12 million zł for the immediate assistance of Polish repatriates, in addition to the work of assisting former PWS. This sum is distributed as follows: The Central Committee for Social Welfare - 2,000,000; the Polish Red Cross - 1,500,000; the Jewish Central Committee - 500,000. The rest of the money has been distributed to the voivodeship social welfare sections, the town of Warsaw receiving 1,500,000.

28. The influx into Warsaw of PWS and forced workers returning from Germany has recently increased. They present a difficult problem. As Warsaw cannot receive them, they must be directed elsewhere without having to drift from one place to another. It is suggested that they should settle in the West which offers good prospects of residence and work.

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SECTION IV

UNRRA

1. ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL - As of 9 June the total number of administrative personnel attached to Military Formations was 97.
2. DEPLOYMENT OF TEAMS - As of 9 June, 240 UNRRA teams and, in addition, 15 French Red Cross teams were actually in operation.
3. UNRRA SUPPLIES ARRIVE IN POLAND - The News Digest reports that the following UNRRA supplies have arrived in Constanta on their way to Poland: On 6 April - 2700 tons of food and clothing; on 24 April - a cargo of 3775 tons; on 15 May 3224 tons, mostly food, especially coffee and valuable drugs. The first transport of 50 railway trucks laden with U. S. cars sent by UNRRA is said to have arrived in Lodz.

4. Extracts from Field Reports

a. BOCHOLT - "The DP camp was in a five-floor block of the Siemens and Halske factory. All other parts of this factory had been bombed and were a heap of debris. This town has just been taken, and of course, there is no light or water. It is a dead town with no inhabitants - only ruins, stench of burned things, and dead. In front of the building are bombed trains and the bombed railway station. We took over the place from another unit on the morning of 5 April. The situation was critical and nearly out of control. More than 3000 people of different nationalities were all mixed together. There were no lavatories (so any place was used as such); too little food; looting on a universal scale. People were grumbling that their physical condition under the Germans was much better than after their liberation. During the period of our work at Bocholt 25,603 persons have been dealt with in our center. The provision of soap, towels and hot water which had to be heated in relays in a stove, caused great delight to mothers who had been denied such facilities for their children for so long. Medical care was provided at the Play Center and Nursery and records started for each child. Of 26 children examined in 3 hours on the first day, only 3 were up to par. Two schools have been opened at this Center, one for Polish and one for Russian children - again the teachers being recruited from the ranks of the inhabitants. This camp has now become a transit center for Russians."

b. WILDAFING - "The main body of the camp is in buildings which up to a fortnight ago was a luxurious school of Hitler youth, boys from 8-18 being trained to be the future SS leaders. There are 8 large buildings with excellently fitted kitchens, baths, a complete hospital outfit, etc. A short distance away there are wooden barracks where German and foreign workers were engaged in wood felling and construction. Here live most of the 1200 Russians of the camp. The 512 women (mostly Hungarian Jewesses) have the best quarters, but the rest of the Jews are also well-housed."

c. UNTERSUM - "The population of this camp as of 6 June was 2000, mostly

debris. This town has just been taken, and of course, there is no light or water. It is a dead town with no inhabitants - only ruins, stench of burned things, and dead. In front of the building are bombed trains and the bombed railway station. We took over the place from another unit on the morning of 5 April. The situation was critical and nearly out of control. More than 3000 people of different nationalities were all mixed together. There were no lavatories (so any place was used as such); too little food; looting on a universal scale. People were grumbling that their physical condition under the Germans was much better than after their liberation. During the period of our work at Bucholt 25,603 persons have been dealt with in our center. The provision of soap, towels and hot water which had to be heated in relays in a stove, caused great delight to mothers who had been denied such facilities for their children for so long. Medical care was provided at the Play Center and Nursery and records started for each child. Of 26 children examined in 3 hours on the first day, only 3 were up to par. Two schools have been opened at this Center, one for Polish and one for Russian children - again the teachers being recruited from the ranks of the inhabitants. This camp has now become a transit center for Russians."

b. FELDARBEIT - "The main body of the camp is in buildings which up to a fortnight ago was a luxurious school of Hitler youth, boys from 8-18 being trained to be the future SS leaders. There are 8 large buildings with excellently fitted kitchens, baths, a complete hospital outfit, etc. A short distance away there are wooden barracks where German and foreign workers were engaged in wood felling and construction. Here live most of the 1200 Russians of the camp. The 512 women (mostly Hungarian Jewesses) have the best quarters, but the rest of the Jews are also well-housed."

c. BUNDSHEIM - "The population of this camp as of 6 June was 2000, mostly Poles, and another 1500 were expected in the immediate future. The Center is organized into self-governing Committees which are responsible to the Director for the various operations under their charge. The local Catholic priest has just returned from a concentration camp, and his services are in great demand by the inhabitants. There were substantial evidences that conscious attention is being given to the various aspects of camp life, the following having been established:

Health and medical care - Dispensary
Pre-natal care - Clinic
Education - Class work
Recreation - Athletics, dancing, canteen
Personal welfare - Communications, birth, marriage, death, etc.

Employment is encouraged where possible and the question of registration and repatriation are being attacked with vigorous purpose. The feeding problem has so far been met by supplies procured from German sources, and this also applies to clothing. At a gathering for the children to celebrate the anniversary of D-Day it was noticed that all children and relatives were, without exception, clean and neatly dressed.

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SECTION V

ALLIED LIAISON OFFICERS

STATUS AS OF 18 JUNE 1945 OF ASSIGNMENTS OF ALLIED LIAISON OFFICERS FOR
REPATRIATION FOR DISPLACED PERSONS OPERATIONS IN GERMANY AND LIBERATED AREAS

NATIONALITY	6 ARMY GROUP	12 ARMY GROUP	21 ARMY GROUP	DPX SHAEF	COMMUNICATION ZONE	SHAEF MISSION (BELGIUM)	SHAEF MISSION (LUXEMBOURG)	SHAEF MISSION (NETHERLANDS)	SHAEF MISSION (NORWAY)	TOTALS
FRENCH	3	122	68	2	-	2	-	8	2	207
BELGIAN	2	41	50	1	1	1	-	-	2	97
DUTCH	1	38	25	2*	1	-	-	1	2	70
CZECH	1	20	22	2*	-	-	-	-	2	47
POLISH	4	74	58	2*	4	-	-	-	2	144
NORWEGIAN	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
LUXEMBOURG	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4
GREEK	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
DANISH	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
YUGOSLAV	1	19	12	1	2	1	-	-	2	38
RUSSIAN	1	33	56	2	7	3	-	-	-	152
ITALIAN	1	21	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
TOTAL	14	422	307	15	15	6	2	9	12	602

* One officer on TD at DPX SHAEF

NOTES: 1. All Russian Liaison Officers shown above have been accredited to this Headquarters for duty in connection with all Soviet nationals, including both Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons.

3100

4. Total Persons Processed by DP Branch;

Presently assigned in Field	802
L.O's Relieved of duty	141
EM/ORs, Drivers and Interpreter	84
Returned to Governments but earmarked for assignment if needed	35
At ECAD - awaiting return to governments	4

-1066-

3. All requirements of Army Groups and Military Detachments have been filled.

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SECTION VI

STATISTICAL TABLES AND NOTES

GERMANY

Report on Installations. Summarized below is an incomplete report of displaced persons installations established in Germany. In the case of some armies - e.g., 1 CAN., 3 and 7 US - the reports are complete. The number of installations in each army has, of course, changed as a result of shifts in boundary, but it may generally be assumed that the installations have continued to function regardless of change. The figures are further misleading in that larger cities usually have as many as a hundred different locations for displaced persons, and a considerable amount of time elapses before the displaced persons are actually brought into fixed centers.

1. 21 A Gp. (incomplete). As of 19 May, 68 assembly centers were reported, with an estimated total capacity of 172,000 (average 2,500). Of these, 33 were in the 1 Canadian Army - a full report for the area.

2. 12 A Gp. (incomplete)

a. 3 US Army (complete). A total of 142 installations were last reported in operation in the area.

b. 15 US Army (incomplete). 68 installations with a total capacity of 272,400 and a present population of 210,392 are reported. Of these, 49 installations with a capacity of 168,200 and a population of 117,103 were in XXII Corps area, and 19 installations with a capacity of 104,200 and a population of 93,289 in XXIII Corps area.

c. 7 US Army (complete). As of 10 June, there were 45 installations in the six Regierungsbezirke comprising the army's jurisdiction. The total population was 248,865, broken down as follows:

Hessen, South	2,220
Mannheim	26,023
Wurtemberg	71,140
Schwaben	42,141
Oberbayern	93,400
Gau Tyrol	13,941

d. 9 US Army. No report.

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Mannheim	26,023
Wurttemberg	71,140
Schwaben	42,141
Oberbayern	93,400
Gau Tyrol	13,941

d. 9 US Army. No report.

3. 6 A Gp. (incomplete). As of 12 May, there were 28 installations holding Russians reported in 1 French Army area.

4. Total Number of Installations. 351 places are reported. The probable grand total for all areas is about 500 installations.

FRANCE

1. Responsibility of Military Authorities. As of 8 June, there were 17,074 persons in camps operated by military authorities. The reduction in population from the figure last reported is accounted for by the repatriation of 4,813 Russians, 1,436 Dutch and 982 Italians. The breakdown by nationality follows:

Russians	4305	Dutch	5400
Italians	996	Yugoslavs	691
Poles	4736	Others & Unspecified	946
		Total	17,074

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2. Responsibility of French Authorities.

<u>Nationality</u>	<u>In Camps</u>	<u>Others Estimated</u>
Russians	38000x	2000
Italians	823	30000
Germans	4863	5000
Poles	4600	40000
Yugoslavs	2338	1000
Dutch	416	5000
Czechs	1212	6000
Belgians/Luxembourgers	-	6000
Others & unspecified	8752x	5000
<u>* Revised figures</u>	61010	100000

3. Totals

a. Military Responsibility	17,074
b. French Responsibility in Camps	61,010
c. Others (estimated)	100,000

Grand Total,.. 178,084

4. Oise Section Labor Battalions. Oise Section has discontinued reporting the number of displaced persons in labor battalions, for the reason that Military Labor Service has recruited displaced persons directly for which Oise Section G-5 has no accurate information

5. List of Small Groups of Displaced Persons In France (in camps)

Argentiniens	2	Latvians	13
Armenians	3	Lithuanians	7
Austrians	6	Luxembourgers	9
Brazilians	1	Norwegians	3
Bulgarians	34	Portuguese	2
Danes	6	Rumanians	135
Esthonians	3	Serbs	62
Greeks	77	Spaniards	782
Hungarians	41	Stateless	2
Iranians	4	Turks	2
Jews	16		
Total		1,210	

NORWAY

The following are two tables giving the total number of displaced persons uncovered in Norway as of 8 June and the numbers of ex-PWs by zone and nationalities

c. Others (estimated)

100,000

Grand Total... 178,084

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Jews	16		
		Total	1,210

NORWAY

The following are two tables giving the total number of displaced persons uncovered in Norway as of 8 June and the numbers of ex-PWs by zone and nationalities. (Germans are not included in these figures).

1. Total Number of displaced persons is 10,322. Nationality Breakdown is:

1208 Czechs	519 Belgians	21 Hungarians
4199 Poles	91 Italians	57 Austrians
1343 Dutch	166 Latvians	6 Greeks
962 French	112 Yugoslavs	18 Danzigers
366 Danes	13 Spaniards	4 Turks
70 Finns	109 Armenians	8 Rumanians
6 Swiss	1 Icelandic	9 Bulgarians
2 Serbs	1,029 Unclassified	

3099

2. Total Number of Ex-PWs by Zone and Nationalities:

OSLO	15,058 Russians	
TRONDHEIM	9,394 "	582 Serbs,
STAVANGER	3,584 "	
BERGEN	4,126 "	
TROMSO	44,140 "	767 Serbs,

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R E S T R I C T E D

S. R. Mickelson
S. R. MICKELSEN,
Brigadier-General, U.S.A.,
Chief, Displaced Persons Branch

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APPENDIX 'A'

CONCENTRATION CAMP AT MAUTHAUSEN, AUSTRIA

1. GENERAL COMMENTS.

The Commanding Officer of the MAUTHAUSEN Concentration Camp is Lt. Col. R.R. SEIBEL, Artillery Officer of the 11 Armoured Division.

The information given below was obtained on 3 June 1945 by interview from Lt. Col. Seibel, supplemented by inspection of the premises. This officer allowed free access to all parts of the camp, and it is believed that the following report represents an essentially true statement of present and former conditions.

2. STAFF

Lt. Colonel R.R. Seibel is assisted by 10 Mi, 30 medical officers and 40 officer nurses of the 130th Army Evacuation Hospital Unit operating on the premises. In addition, 600 volunteer Wehrmacht prisoners of war are used to perform all menial work in the Camp; most of these PWs are from homes in the Russian Zone and have volunteered to perform their duties.

3. CONDITIONS WHEN UNCOVERED.

The MAUTHAUSEN Concentration Camp was uncovered under condition of combat on the afternoon of the 5 May 1945. The Camp was actually occupied on the eve of the 6 May, and operations began on the morning of the 7 May. The SS Guards had all disappeared. The Camp, for a few days prior to being uncovered, had been operated on a humane basis by the men of the Vienna Fire Department, who had driven their trucks from Vienna to MAUTHAUSEN and taken over when the SS Guards fled. The residents had high praise for the men of the Vienna Fire Department.

The maximum capacity of the Camp was from 35,000 - 40,000. The 11 Armoured Division found 18,000 residents, of whom 3,000 were women. The SS Arsenal had been looted, and those who were able had armed themselves. As soon as the American Forces arrived, a white flag was run up by the residents. Among the residents was an American naval lieutenant, a staff sergeant and Mi.

At the time of uncovering, the Camp could be described as utterly without sanitation. Water power had been off for weeks, and conditions were indescribable. Triple-decker beds accommodated 16 persons - five or six to a bed. Thousands slept on the floor and on the

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At the time of uncovering, the Camp could be described as utterly without sanitation. Water power had been off for weeks, and conditions were indescribable. Triple-decker beds accommodated 16 persons - five or six to a bed. Thousands slept on the floor and on the ground. The dead - 700 unburied bodies in all were found on the premises - were piled up in corners of the barracks by those of the residents strong enough to lift them.

The MAUTHAUSEN Concentration Camp was used primarily as a punishment camp. The statements made by the residents were corroborated by varied tangible evidence of its use as such. It was stated by Lt. Col. Seibel that approximately 40,000 people had been destroyed since 1 January 1945.

The following kinds of punishment were enumerated, and the equipment used was inspected where such remained:

- a. Sex alteration - male and female
- b. Benzine injections, causing instantaneous death.
- c. Water treatment of two types.
 1. Hot showers, followed by exposure to winter weather, a hose being turned on those so exposed.

2. Drowning in barrels.

d. 186 steps from the quarry. The residents were required to carry large rock-pieces on their shoulders up these steps, and if they stumbled or fell they were shot. Col. Seibel stated that the steps were encrusted with blood when he arrived.

e. Throwing Over the Cliff. Residents were thrown over the edge of the quarry; those who survived were thrown over again until they died. This treatment was usually reserved for Jews.

f. Killing by Dogs. Large man-killing dogs were kennelled at the Camp and had to be shot when the American Forces arrived.

g. Gas Chamber, camouflaged to appear like a shower bath, with false 'sprays' on the ceiling. Gas apparatus in adjacent room inhaled.

h. Cool Room and Crematorium for disposal of bodies. It is strange that such scientific procedures were resorted to, in view of the fact that a number of large open pits were found on the premises filled with bodies. Probably the original intention was that the bodies would be destroyed in this more sanitary fashion.

i. Shooting by the guards. The slightest infraction of the rules resulted in shooting by the SS guards.

j. Hanging and flogging.

k. Surgery practice before and after death, in a well-equipped surgical room.

The MAUTHAUSEN Camp was commanded by Colonel ZIBRIES, who was captured and severely wounded while resisting arrest. He lived long enough to be interrogated for 40 hours. The War Crimes Commission has a full transcript of his testimony. As a postscript to cruelties practiced in the Camp, the 11-year old boy of Col. Zibries had been allowed to amuse himself by shooting residents of the camp with a rifle from the porch of the main administrative building. The boy boasted of these activities to his interrogators.

The MAUTHAUSEN Camp was the principal control center for 21 concentration camps in AUSTRIA. The records of these camps were captured intact when MAUTHAUSEN was uncovered. These records have been impounded by the War Crimes Commission. Nearly all deaths were accounted for by entries showing pneumonia and other diseases. No mention was made of any deaths through brutal treatment.

The part of the Camp used by the SS Guards was well equipped with all standard appurtenances to provide comfortable living - barracks, laundry, plumbing and sewage, canteen, barber shop, tailor shop, leather shop,

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The part of the Camp used by the SS Guards was well equipped with all standard appurtenances to provide comfortable living - barracks, laundry, plumbing and sewage, carpenter shop, tailor shop, leather shop, kitchen, dining hall, etc.

The main office building is of stone, well furnished; and surrounding a substantial portion of the camp is a high stone wall. The stone for the buildings and for the roads was obtained by the residents from the quarry. The remainder of the enclosure consists of a barbed wire fence, with guard-lookout-towers at regular intervals.

When the camp was first uncovered, the armed residents were disarmed, and since they attempted to indulge in uncontrolled looting, thievery, would not heed any directions regarding sanitation, helped themselves to anything (of value or otherwise) they could get their hands on - it was necessary to resort to rather strenuous disciplinary methods, which have been progressively relaxed as the residents have demonstrated increased capacity for social responsibility. The surviving residents had become pastmasters in deception, thievery, cheating, and all manner of kindred activities in order to obtain certain privileges - e.g., additional food, allowances, and the avoidance of being killed. The common practice was for the few who were trusted and given work in the offices to 'lose' identity cards of various residents and to change lists of those designated for death, and other

punishments. Those who were found useful to the SS guards in various capacities managed to survive for years.

Lt. Col. Seibel stated that the inhabitants of the town of MAUTHAUSEN and the general vicinity were aware of the conditions of the Camp. He stated that a certain number of the SS guards and their families lived in the immediate neighbourhood. Further, there was a standing order to the local population that they were to kill on sight any escaped residents from the Camp. (This statement is borne out by the fact that civilian work details uncovered a certain number of SS guards who had sought to disguise their identity by residing with the local population).

Initially, the Burgomeister of MAUTHAUSEN was asked to furnish several hundred 'volunteers' to clean up the camp. These volunteers dug graves for the piled up bodies, cleaned up refuse and generally improved sanitary conditions. Shortly thereafter, the use of civilian volunteers was discontinued, and they were replaced by Wehrmacht prisoners of war. At the first the residents molested the civilians and, to some degree, the PWs, but an order prohibiting such behaviour was issued and enforced. Now the work is performed in an orderly fashion and without much interruptions. Among the first groups of civilian volunteers several former SS guards of the Camp were identified each day, and in several instances were brutally murdered by the residents before any preventive action could be taken. Usually, however, such guards as were identified were handed over to CIC; a total of 25 were captured and turned over in this way.

The SS guard in general was described as of a 'sub-normal, sadistic type'. Those found substantiated the belief that they were mentally unbalanced and obviously selected for their size, strength and brutality. They were prohibited from church attendance and encouraged in ruthlessness.

4. CONDITIONS AT PRESENT.

a. Resident Population. There are at present 5,200 residents remaining in the MAUTHAUSEN Concentration Camp; of those 1,621 are receiving medical treatment. Of the total, 2,500 are Poles, 300 Italians, 700 Germans, and the remainder Albanians, Austrians, a few Czechs, Greeks, Rumanians, Hungarians, Spaniards and Yugoslavs. All Russians, French, Belgians, Luxembourgers and Dutch have been repatriated, with the exception of a few isolated cases too sick to be removed. There is a total of 350 women at the camp, but no children.

b. Feeding and Supply. Food stocks are obtained from German sources in LINZ and the immediate countryside. Available local resources have fast become depleted, and at present substantial quantities of army rations are being used. Milk, eggs, some butter, flour, vegetables and other foods are still obtained locally. The entire output of six or eight large farms in the vicinity is used to supplement the food supplies of the camps at MAUTHAUSEN and GUSEN, two miles to the West. A few package rations have been furnished by the Red Cross. Food is not handed out to the residents on the estate's principle.

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c. Accommodations. The bulk of the accommodations formerly used by the SS guards and not required for the military personnel operating the Camp are being used by female residents. In addition, a number of the barracks used formerly by the residents, and containing the old bunks, are still in use. The bunks, however, have been provided with straw mattresses and blankets, and the floors and premises have been scrubbed and are being kept in a satisfactory sanitary state. Latrines have been put into proper working condition, and running water and electricity are available throughout the camp. Certain barracks formerly occupied by the residents and either no longer required or too dirty to be rendered usable have been burned to the ground.

d. Health. Army doctors arrived at the camp within two days of its uncovering and the SS infirmary on the premises was opened immediately. The 130th US Army Field Hospital now have full control over all medical and sanitary matters in the camp. The former SS infirmary and operating rooms are being used by the staff of the Evacuation Hospital, which has the full complement of standard equipment for an army unit of this character. Some medicines, surgical instruments and operating tables were located on the premises. The diseases found follow the usual pattern in concentration camps -

APP. 'A'

malnutrition induced by a diet of approximately 500 calories a day or less over an extended period resulted in emaciating the residents and making them highly susceptible to typhus, tuberculosis, diseases of the bone, and the like. A number of operations are performed to treat old sores and wounds which were never properly disinfected and which resulted in advanced conditions of infection. Residents are still dying at the rate of 5 to 15 persons per day; this is in favourable contrast to several hundred per day when the camp was first uncovered.

The bulk of the seriously sick have been moved to the GUSEN Concentration camp where they are being cared for by the staff of another Evacuation Hospital. Malnutrition and resultant diseases are being combatted by the use of blood plasma and intravenous injections of glucose.

In general, the health of the residents - aside from those in the hospital - appears to be good, and each one has gained a number of pounds in weight. The former listlessness of the residents is diminishing and more "aliveness" is apparent.

The medical personnel at this Camp take a serious view of the mental condition of the residents, many of whom, after a long period of cheating and resort to all manner of deception, and exposure to brutality and constant threats of imminent death, are mentally unbalanced. They undoubtedly will remain a serious problem for their own governments after repatriation.

d. Welfare. Little or nothing in the way of welfare activity has been organized. A space between the buildings was being used for 'soccer' games by some of the healthier-seeming residents. Some captured German cloth had been made available to the women, who had made dresses and other items of clothing.

Passes are being issued to groups of 20 - 40 residents whose good behaviour has demonstrated that they may be allowed liberty to go for short walks in the neighbourhood.

5. REPATRIATION.

Lt. Col. Seibel has been most active in repatriating the residents of the LAUTHAUSEN Concentration Camp. He hopes that within two weeks it will be possible to repatriate or otherwise dispose of all the residents and close the Camp. Of the total of 2,500 Poles, 1,300 have expressed themselves as being in favour of the Lublin Government and willing to return to Poland. On June 5 the movement of Poles will begin to BUDKES, Czechoslovakia, with a total of 250 to be moved by truck each day. Other Eastern Europeans expressing a willingness to return to the

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5. REPATRIATION.

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6. PROBLEMS.

The principal problems at the MAUTHAUSEN Concentration Camp are how to repatriate or otherwise dispose of substantial numbers of Poles, Germans, Austrians and other stateless residents and how to continue the care of the hospitalized cases requiring long term treatment.

R E S T R I C T E D

APPENDIX 'B'

CONCENTRATION CAMP AT EBENSEE, AUSTRIA.

1. GENERAL COMMENTS.

The Commanding Officer of the EBENSEE Concentration Camp is Captain T. C. SHEEHAN of the 45th Division, 3rd US Army. This Officer is a thoroughly competent individual who has had previous experience in operating other concentration camps liberated at an earlier date in Germany. The information given below was obtained on 4 June 1945 by interview from Captain Sheehan, supplemented by inspection of the premises.

2. STAFF.

Captain Sheehan is assisted by one EM, an UNRRA spearhead team of 6 persons just arrived, an MIA team of 5 French women, 2 Red Cross workers, 30 medical officers and 40 officer nurses. In addition approximately 100 Wehrmacht PWs are used to perform all menial work in the camp. A camp bakery with a daily capacity of 10,000 loaves and a present output of 4,000 loaves is staffed by 40 volunteer Polish bakers.

3. CONDITIONS WHEN UNCOVERED.

The Ebensee Concentration Camp was uncovered on 6 May 1945. An American EM simply opened the doors and announced in a loud voice "you people are liberated." On 7 May the camp was placed under military supervision and 2 days later Captain Sheehan was placed in charge. Of the original 13,000 residents it is estimated that 3,500 were hospital cases. During the first few days of liberation large numbers of camp residents roamed the countryside looting and otherwise engaging in disorderly conduct. These roaming residents were quickly rounded up by American troops and returned to the camp. Several hundred unburied bodies were lying on the camp premises, including the bodies of several SS guards who had been murdered by the inmates. For 3 days prior to liberation no food had been made available to the residents of the camp. A last minute massacre of the inmates of the camp (which was to have taken the form of herding into the nearby mines which were to be dynamited) was prevented by the armed action of 2 German Luftwaffe aviators.

The Ebensee Concentration Camp under SS management was primarily a work camp. Residents were required to work 13 to 14 hours daily in the mines in the adjacent mountains. Notwithstanding the alleged primary purpose of this camp, there are said to have been 300 killings

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The Ebensee Concentration Camp under SS management was primarily a work camp. Residents were required to work 13 to 14 hours daily in the mines in the adjacent mountains. Notwithstanding the alleged primary purpose of this camp, there are said to have been 200 killings daily as well as additional deaths from disease and malnutrition. All standard concentration camp equipment for punishing and killing residents was available.

The following kinds of punishment were enumerated. The equipment used was inspected where such remained:-

a. Electric Fence. Inmates were driven against this fence. Some found it an easy way to commit suicide.

b. Panging and flogging.

c. Shooting by the guards. Infraction of the rules frequently resulted in shooting by guards.

d. Work in the mines. Residents were required to work from 12 to 14 hours daily in mines, the entrance of which were on the premises. This hard underground work, without benefit of sunshine and with meagre rations averaging less than 500 calories a day, resulted in a high death rate.

e. Killing by Dogs. Large man-killing-dogs were kennelled at the camp. They were killed by the American Forces on arrival.

f. Water treatment of 2 types.

APP. 'B'

(1) Hot showers followed by exposure to winterweather, a hose being turned on those so exposed.

(2) Drowning in barrels.

g. Gas Chamber. Camouflaged to appear like a shower bath.

h. Cool Room and Crematorium - for disposal of bodies.

The Ebensee Concentration Camp was a subsidiary of the camp at Mauthausen. The camp was operated in two units: the second unit with a resident capacity of approximately 4,000 is located at a distance of two kilometers, also on the outskirts of the town of Ebensee.

Immediately after liberation on the American military authorities required the BurgoMASTER of Ebensee to furnish several hundred civilians daily to clean up the camp. The conditions at the camp were a shattering experience to the German civilians, for not only was the place littered with dead, but the inmates were most disorderly and virtually naked. A number of German women were made hysterical and ill in the process. However, the bodies were buried and the premises were cleaned. SS guards were identified among the civilian work details and those who were not brutally murdered before this could be prevented by the Army, were turned over to the CIC. Within a week Wehrmacht PWs were substituted for the civilian work detail. The Ebensee Concentration Camp was surrounded by the usual high barbed-wire fence with guard lookout towers at regular intervals. A small office building near the entrance sufficed for the administration of the camp. The SS guards were billeted in the adjacent town of Ebensee.

4. PRESENT CONDITIONS

a. Resident Population There are at present 10,610 residents at the Ebensee Concentration Camp. Of this total 1834 are hospitalized. A detailed breakdown by nationality is given in the following table:-

<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Healthy Residents</u>	<u>Hospitalized Residents</u>
Hungarians	283	301
Rumanians	697	44
Italians	210	56
Yugoslavs	536	61
Greeks	203	57
Germans	33	25
Russians	2,500	348
Czechs	406	90
Polos	3,878	207
Netherlanders	1	11
Belgians	1	3
Austrians	2	7

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Poles	3,878	207
Netherlanders	1	11
Belgians	1	3
Austrians	2	1
Trench	9	40
Albanians	-	1
Latvians	5	5
Norwegians	-	2
Danes	-	1
Spaniards	-	1
Stateless	7	-
	<u>8,776</u>	<u>1,834</u>

b. Feeding and Supply. Because of the isolated position of Ebensee and the relatively long truck haul from Linz and other centers where food supplies are available, Captain Schochan has experienced some difficulty in obtaining the quantity of food required for the residents of the Ebensee Concentration Camp. He has, however, by clever foraging, requisition and otherwise done a highly creditable job in providing food for the camp. Austrian food-stocks have been requisitioned from the town of Ebensee and other supplies have been trucked in from Linz. Army rations of the 10 in 1 variety for 2,000 people for one week have been received each week for a period of 2 weeks. Though this source has been cut off, a requisition has been approved by the 3rd US Army for additional army foodstocks for 12,000

APP. 'B'

people for 10 days. These supplies were in the process of being trucked in. Large quantities of German flour and Wehrmacht concentrated foods (pea soup) have been requisitioned. For the week beginning 2 June, the people of Ebensee were doing without their flour ration in order to provide the camp. 4,000 loaves of excellent bread are being produced daily in bake ovens on the premises, providing a daily ration of 250 to 330 gms of bread per resident. Milk, eggs, butter, vegetables and other foods have been obtained locally and are fed under medical supervision to hospitalized residents. 2500 kilos of meat are received each week from Linz. 4,500 litres of milk are obtained daily from the farms of the vicinity. Most meals are served from large soup kitchens supplied with bread. The soup was inspected and contained ample nourishing ingredients including meat. Eating utensils are properly washed with hot water and soap.

The camp is supplied with 8 army trucks loaned on a 10 day basis. Captain Sheehan has a civilian car and the GPRC team possesses 2 trucks. The American Red Cross has furnished some clothing for the residents. Running water and electricity are available in the camp. Running water is furnished by 3 pumping stations with which some difficulty is experienced by continual turnover in the operative personnel as these are repatriated.

c. Accommodations. The residents of the camp are housed in the barracks used for this purpose under the SS regime. Residents sleep in tripledecker bunk units, one person to a bunk. Straw mattresses and blankets have been furnished. The premises have been scrubbed and otherwise rendered sanitary. The camp is still crowded, since a certain number of barracks were burned by the residents on liberation. Further, Captain Sheehan expressed concern that the army authorities intended to requisition for other uses the subsidiary camp in which 3,878 Poles are now accommodated. It is not known whether this action would be taken, but the prospect of having the Poles and Russians in the same camp and the crowding which would result was considered most undesirable.

d. Health 3 Army doctors were assigned to work in the camp within 2 days after its liberation. A few additional doctors were identified among the residents and those that were able were promptly put to work administering to the needs of the sick. At present the 139th Evacuation Hospital unit consisting of 30 medical officers and 40 officer nurses is in full control of all medical and sanitary work in the camp. A tent evacuation hospital had been erected in the premises. A convalescent hospital had been established in the camp. Ebensee at a distance of approximately 1 mile. were decent burials are given to those residents dying at the camp. There are at present from 10 to 15 residents dying daily. Diseases at the camp are of the usual type induced by malnutrition. Rations under the SS regime had been exceedingly meagre, said to have totalled less than 500

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d. Health. 3 Army doctors were assigned to work in the camp within 3 days after its liberation. A few additional doctors were identified among the residents and those that were able were promptly put to work administering to the needs of the sick. At present the 159th Evacuation Hospital unit consisting of 30 medical officers and 40 officer nurses is in full control of all medical and sanitary work in the camp. A tent evacuation hospital had been erected in the premises. A cemetery had been established, alongside a road leading from Eisenac at a distance of approximately 1 mile. Very decent burials are given to those residents dying at the camp. There are at present from 10 to 15 residents deaths daily. Disease at the camp are of the usual type induced by malnutrition. Rations under the SS regime had been exceedingly meagre, said to have totalled less than 500 calories daily. Considering the hard work performed in the mines adjacent to the camp, this had a ruinous effect on the health of the residents.

Diseases being treated are typhus, tuberculosis and infections of the bone and tissue. Old neglected sores and wounds have required a number of operations and extensive medical treatment. The present death rate of 10 to 15 residents is not considered high and has been reduced from over 100 daily during the first few days of liberation.

Full medical case histories have been prepared covering all residents treated by the 159th Evacuation Hospital. These records are treasmitted to the custody of the Chief Medical Officer of 12 Army Group. Each resident is given a health certificate when he or she leaves camp.

On 4 June a medical contingent of 40 Russian army doctors and nurses were at the camp inspecting the medical conditions of the Russian residents and arranging for their early repatriation.

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The health of the residents not confined to the hospitals appeared to be good. Obviously all had gained weight during the month of Army administration. Residents of the camp were required to do only a minimum of work involving their own personal cleanliness. The usual statement was made by Captain Sheehan to the effect that the minds of many of the residents had been warped by long exposure to brutality and threats of imminent death. Camp discipline was giving no trouble although the residents, especially at first, were addicted to cheating and other forms of deception which they had learned in order to stay alive under the SS regime.

When the camp was first uncovered the Austrian medical staff at the hospitals of Bad Eschel volunteered to care for 700 sick residents of the camp. This transfer was arranged by hospital truck and these residents remained at Bad Eschel for 3 weeks. Unfortunately for the Ebensee Concentration Camp the hospitals at Bad Eschel were requisitioned by the 3rd US Army and the hospitalized residents of the Ebensee Concentration Camp had to be returned.

e. Welfare. A few simple games were being played by some of the healthier residents in the open spaces between the barracks. No organized welfare activities were observed. A few residents were allowed passes for short walks in the neighborhood. This did not appear to be well organized. Captain Sheehan stated that to prevent disorder it was better to confine the residents to the camps from which he hoped soon to arrange for their repatriation.

5. REPATRIATION

Repatriation from the Ebensee Concentration Camp has proceeded at a rapid rate, although Captain Sheehan did not consider this rate as satisfactory. He ascribed delay to the isolated position of the camp. Approximately 6,000 residents (3,000 Russians, 1,500 French, 200 Belgians, 200 Dutch and small numbers of other nationalities) had thus far been repatriated and daily outbound shipments were in progress. On the 3rd June 212 Hungarians had been trucked to the railroad at Schwertberg near Linz and 3 Belgians, 45 French, 8 Dutch and 2 Norwegians had been trucked to the railroad at Ebensee. As is indicated by the statistics of resident population, the majority of the Western Europeans had been repatriated and final preparations were being made to repatriate the remaining 2,848 Russian residents. These Russians will be shipped from the railroad at Ebensee through Linz to Vork.

Some concern was expressed by Captain Sheehan because the Ebensee Concentration Camp was being used as a transit centre for displaced persons collected in the immediate vicinity. 1700 of the Russian

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Some concern was expressed by Captain Sheehan because the Ebensee Concentration Camp was being used as a transit centre for displaced persons collected in the immediate vicinity. 1700 of the Russian residents of the camp had recently been brought in from the Kreis of Puchon for transshipment. This policy accounts for the present large numbers of residents at the camp and explains the discrepancy between the original total and the number of residents now on hand.

6. PROBLEMS

The principle problem at the Ebensee Concentration Camp is the repatriation or alternative disposal of a substantial number of Poles who do not wish to return to Poland and of Hungarians, Germans, and stateless persons. The problem of the continuing care of long-term hospital cases is serious. Captain Sheehan considers it absolutely essential that this concentration camp be completely evacuated at an early date as he does not consider an installation of this kind "a fit place to maintain people for an extended period."

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APPENDIX 'C'

CONCENTRATION CAMP AT GUSEN, AUSTRIA

1. GENERAL COMMENTS.

The Commanding Officer of the GUSEN Concentration Camp is Lt. Colonel A. C. KEACH of the 11 Armored Division of the Third U.S. Army.

The information given here was obtained on the afternoon of 3 June 1945 by interview from Lt. Colonel Keach, supplemented by inspection of the premises. Free access was allowed to all parts of the Camp, and it is believed that the following report represents a true statement of present and former conditions.

2. STAFF.

Lt. Colonel A. C. Keach is assisted by 6 enlisted men, 30 medical officers and 40 officer nurses of the 131 Evacuation Hospital Unit, 5 medical officers and 2 officer dentists of the 4 Medical Clearance Company, and 15 doctors from among the resident population. This considerable number of medical personnel is required, since the more difficult medical cases of both this camp and the MAUTHAUSEN Concentration Camp are being cared for in this place. In addition, 600 "volunteer" Wehrmacht prisoners of war are used to perform all menial work in the Camp.

3. CONDITIONS WHEN UNCOVERED.

The GUSEN Concentration Camp was uncovered on 5 May 1945, and Lt. Colonel Keach was assigned to supervise the Camp on the evening of 6 May 1945. The Camp when uncovered was in a chaotic condition. Of the some 8,000 former residents, only 1,000 sick and disabled were on the premises. The remainder were roaming throughout the vicinity, pillaging and looting. A Mr. Carter of the British Intelligence Service had taken charge in the Camp and was attempting to keep some semblance of order. The SS food warehouse on the premises had been entered and damage had been done to most of the buildings. Troops of the 11 Armored Division began rounding up the residents scattered in the vicinity; within a few days the population of the Camp again totalled 8,000 persons.

Conditions at the time of uncovering were indescribably bad. When the armed forces arrived they found the bodies of two to three hundred former residents littering the premises of the GUSEN Concentration Camp.

This may be described as having been primarily a work camp, although all the standard equipment for punishing residents was available. On the premises there is a stone quarry, a small arms factory and an aircraft assembly plant. These latter two installa-

cases of both this camp and the MAUTHAUSEN Concentration Camp are being cared for in this place. In addition, 600 "volunteer" Wehrmacht prisoners of war are used to perform all menial work in the Camp.

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The following kinds of punishment were enumerated. The equipment used was inspected where such remained:

- a. Sex alteration - male and female.
- b. Benzine Injections - causing instantaneous death.
- c. Water Treatment - of two types:
 - (1) Hot showers, followed by exposure to winter weather, a hose being turned on those so exposed.
 - (2) Drowning in barrels.
- d. Electric Fence. Inmates were driven against this fence. Some found it an easy way to commit suicide.

- e. Killing by Dogs. Large man-killing dogs were kennelled at the C. P. These were shot by the American Forces when they arrived. The unsanitary kennels have been burned.
- f. Gas Chamber - camouflaged to appear like a shower bath. Gas apparatus in adjacent room inspected.
- g. Cool Room and Crematorium - for disposal of bodies.
- h. Shooting by Guards. Infractions of the rules frequently resulted in shooting by guards.
- i. Hanging and Flogging.
- j. Surgery. Practised before and after death in a well-equipped surgical room. An adjacent pathological room contained cross-sections of various human organs, said to be fine specimens by doctors who had inspected the premises.
- k. Hofflingers. Persons designated 'Hofflingers' were required to carry 20-to-40 lb. stones on their backs and continue to engage in strenuous work. This treatment usually led to death in a very short period of time.
- l. Underground Factory. Preparations were discovered in the tunnels of the underground factories for gassing and dynamiting. It was stated that the SS guards intended to herd the inmates into these tunnels for mass extermination prior to the arrival of the American forces. Fortunately, they were unable to carry out this intention.
- m. Stoning. Residents were frequently stoned while working in the quarry.

The GUSEN Concentration Camp was a subsidiary of that at Mauthausen, approximately two kilometres to the East. The Camp was commanded by a Colonel Bachmeier. Attempts were made to capture Colonel Bachmeier and his family, but they all committed suicide in a nearby farmhouse. The Colonel's remains were exhumed by CIC and identified by residents of the Camp.

The US Commander requested the Burgomelster of Mauthausen to furnish several hundred civilians to clean up the Camp. These civilian work details dug graves for the bodies that littered the premises, cleaned up refuse and generally improved sanitary conditions. The use of civilians was shortly discontinued; they were replaced by Wehrmacht prisoners of war. At first, residents of the Camp molested the civilians, and later some of the prisoners of war; this was prohibited, and clean-up work now proceeds in an orderly fashion. Among the first groups of civilian workers several

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The SS guards of the GUSEN Concentration Camp were of the same "sub-moron, sadistic" type as found at Mauthausen. They were mentally unbalanced, being selected for their size, strength and brutality. It should be noted that there were several SS guards who - according to the testimony of the residents - tried to be less cruel, and in some instances even protected the residents. Usually their humane activities were soon discovered and they were removed.

The GUSEN Concentration Camp was surrounded by a high barbed wire fence with guard look-out towers at regular intervals. A small office building sufficed for the administration of the Camp. The SS guards were billeted at Mauthausen.

4. CONDITIONS AT PRESENT.

a. Resident Population. There are at present 3,762 residents at the GUSEN Concentration Camp. Of this total 1,834 are hospitalized. A detailed breakdown by nationality is given in the following table:

Nationality	Healthy Residents (all males)	Total Hospitalized	
		Residents	Female Residents
Poles	1,170	665	26
Russians	-	338	1
Yugoslavs	137	92	1
Italians	349	126	1
Greeks	11	-	-
Bulgarians	11	-	-
Albanians	2	-	-
Hungarians	93	174	51
Lithuanians	1	-	-
Czechs	36	81	12
Slovenes	1	-	-
Spaniards	-	-	-
Rumanians	7	-	-
Austrians	28	-	-
Germans	71	50	2
Turks	1	-	-
French	1	-	-
Others	-	93	1
Total	1,928	1,739	95

b. Feeding and Supply. Food stocks have been and are requisitioned from Austrian sources in LINZ and the immediate countryside, supplemented as necessary by Army rations. The GUSEN Concentration Camp, for purposes of supply, is operated as a subsidiary of the Camp at Mauthausen. Milk, eggs, butter, flour, vegetables and other foods obtained locally are fed under medical supervision to the hospitalized residents. Feeding of the well residents is on the cafeteria principle, and dishes and cooking utensils are carefully washed with soap and water.

c. Accommodations. The residents of the Camp are housed in barracks used for this purpose under the SS regime. Sleeping arrangements are one to a bunk in triple-deck units. Straw mattresses and blankets have been provided. The beds, floors and walls of the premises have been scrubbed, and are now maintained in a satisfactory sanitary condition. Latrines are in working order, and electricity and running water are available throughout the Camp. As the resident population is reduced by repatriation or other disposal, barracks no longer required are burned to the ground.

d. Health. Five army doctors of the 4 German Army were

Germans	71
Turks	1
French	1
Others	-

	50
	-
	-
	93

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d. Health. Five Army doctors of the 4 Clearance Company were assigned to work in the Camp within two days after its liberation. Approximately 10 additional doctors were identified among the residents, and those that were able were promptly put to work administering to the needs of the sick. At present, the 131 US Army Evacuation Unit, consisting of 30 medical officers and 40 officers and nurses, is in full control of all medical and sanitary work in the Camp. Some medicine, surgical instruments and operating tables were located on the premises, and have been supplemented by portable Army equipment.

Diseases were of the usual types induced by advanced conditions of malnutrition resulting from feeding of thin soup and bread, representing a daily total of from 200 to 500 calories. Diseases being treated are typhus, tuberculosis, infections of the bone and tissue. Neglected old sores and wounds which have never been properly treated have required a number of operations and extensive medical attention. There are at present from 10 to 30 deaths daily. This number is not considered high, in view of the fact that most of the serious cases of illness from the Mauthausen Concentration Camp have been transferred to the care of the hospital unit at this Camp.

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The health of the residents not confined in the hospitals appeared to be good. They obviously had gained considerable weight during the month of Army administration. The medical personnel of this Camp take a serious view of the mental condition of the residents. They believe many have warped minds as a result of long exposure to brutality, constant threats of imminent death, and continual resource to cheating and to all manner of deception in order to stay alive. The opinion was expressed that many would never fully recover, but would remain public charges for their home countries after repatriation.

Full medical case histories have been prepared covering all resident patients treated by the medical personnel of the Camp. These records are in the custody of the Chief Medical Officer of the 12 Army Group, and are available for examination. Each resident is given a health certificate when he leaves the Camp.

A cemetery has been established there (as well as at the Camp at Mauthausen). In this cemetery decent burial is now given.

e. Welfare. Little or no welfare activities were noted at this Camp. A few games were being played by some of the residents. There seemed to be a complete lack of any reading matter or means of amusement, other than short walks in the neighborhood allowed on pass to small groups.

5. REPATRIATION.

Repatriation from the GUSEN Concentration Camp has proceeded at a rapid rate. Of the original 8,000 residents, a total of 4,238 have been repatriated, 4,000 of them having been transported to the Russian Zone. (It is interesting to note that, when groups of Russians were repatriated, a few of them would remain behind claiming to be sick, or hiding themselves on the premises until the convoy departed). Virtually all Western Europeans, and all but a small number of Czechs and Yugoslavs (excluding those confined to hospital) have been repatriated. A few former residents of the Camp continue to ask admission. Those are accommodated until they can be repatriated. This explains the presence of the one able-bodied Frenchman listed in the table of resident population. This man arrived on 1 June 1945. Nominal rolls of residents have been prepared and forwarded to Corps Headquarters, but, in view of the rapid rate at which repatriation has been effected, these rolls are mainly of historical value.

6. PROBLEMS.

The principal problem at the GUSEN Concentration Camp is the repatriation or alternative disposal of a substantial number of Poles who do not wish to return to Poland, and of German, Austrians,

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APPENDIX 'D'

INFORMATION FACILITIES AND NEEDS IN DP CAMPS

(Extracted from Weekly Intelligence Summary for Psychological Warfare #36 dated 4 June 1945).

Current reports from D/P Camps in various parts of American-occupied German territory still fail to furnish sufficient data for an overall picture of information facilities and needs. Furthermore, conditions vary so greatly from camp to camp, that few general conclusions can be drawn. In practically every instance, however, it is apparent that newspaper material in the language of the respective D/P nationalities is still the largest need to be filled. Radio receiving facilities are very good in some camps and totally absent in others. Supplementary reading material (books, pictorial magazines etc), would be welcome everywhere. In a number of camps the continued flow of transient repatriates complicates the linguistic problems of furnishing news. This is especially true in those camps where the nationality picture changes from day to day. Polish D/Ps continue to constitute the largest semi-static category, and their needs may therefore be gauged with the smallest margin of error.

The situation in the following camps illustrates some informational problems which are presented.

(1) Camp Hesslingen: As of 18 May, this camp accommodated about 10,000 D/Ps, mainly of 4 nationalities: Russians (4,300); Poles (2,900); Dutch (2,200); Italians (800). There were perhaps 500 radios in the camp, distributed among random individual owners in barracks throughout the area. In the Russian section there were a number of bulletin boards containing hand-printed news prepared from broadcasts by Russian D/Ps. No bulletin board news was observed in the other sections of the camp. Personnel of each nationality is available to take down news at dictation speed, either in their native language or in German. Newspapers, pictorial displays and motion pictures would be greatly appreciated by all.

(2) Schoch Kaserne (Landshut): As of 10 May, this camp housed 538 D/Ps: 159 Czechs; 145 Italians; 77 Poles; 76 Russians; a scattering of French, Belgians, Dutch, Yugoslavs, Hungarians, Rumanians, Lithuanians and even one Brazilian. Living conditions were exceptionally good, the D/Ps being quartered in four 3-storey stone buildings with electricity, running water and good sanitation facilities. Media of information were, however, non-existent. With the exception of a single PA Broadcast, no news had been heard since the day of liberation, 29 April. There was no radio on the premises and no newspapers had been received. Mr. STEDRY, spokesman of the Czechs (who constitute the largest nationality in the camp) stated that Czech D/Ps were avid for news of all kinds, including conditions at home, the international situation, and matters of

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al problems which are presented.

(1) Camp Hesslingen: As of 18 May, this camp accommodated about 10,000 D/Ps, mainly of 4 nationalities: Russians (4,300); Poles (2,900); Dutch (2,200); Italians (800). There were perhaps 500 radios in the camp, distributed among random individual owners in barracks throughout the area. In the Russian section there were a number of bulletin boards containing hand-printed news prepared from broadcasts by Russian D/Ps. No bulletin board news was observed in the other sections of the camp. Personnel of each nationality is available to take down news at dictation speed, either in their native language or in German. Newspapers, pictorial displays and motion pictures would be greatly appreciated by all.

(2) Schoch Kaserne (Landshut): As of 10 May, this camp housed 538 D/Ps: 159 Czechs; 145 Italians; 77 Poles; 76 Russians; a scattering of French, Belgians, Dutch, Yugoslavs, Hungarians, Rumanians, Lithuanians and even one Brazilian. Living conditions were exceptionally good, the D/Ps being quartered in four 3-storey stone buildings with electricity, running water and good sanitation facilities. Media of information were, however, non-existent. With the exception of a single PA Broadcast, no news had been heard since the day of liberation, 29 April. There was no radio on the premises and no newspapers had been received. Mr. STEDRY, spokesman of the Czechs (who constitute the largest nationality in the camp) stated that Czech D/Ps were avid for news of all kinds, including conditions at home, the international situation, and matters of cultural interest. The Polish spokesman said that his compatriots were interested mainly in the following types of information:

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- (a) Whether clothing would be issued to them;
- (b) What conditions are they likely to find at home in the event of their return;
- (c) What the Anglo-Americans propose to do with them if they do not return to Poland;
- (d) What are Poles in other D/P camps doing and thinking;
- (e) Is it possible for them to communicate with Polish D/Ps in other camps;
- (f) General news.

The Italians were anxious to know (a) when they would get home; (b) conditions in present-day Italy; (c) the location of members of their families. They were interested in every type of news, including the latest on the international football front; Italian musical broadcasts; and newspaper-serialized fiction.

(3) Camp Jahrstedt (Kreis Salzwedel): The 691 Yugoslav D/Ps of this camp had no radio, bulletin board or other information media. D/Ps in the camp could take news in either German or their native language, and both radios and newspapers would find a receptive audience. Interest was also expressed in special radio and published material for the 190 children in the camp.

(4) Camp Ohio (Kreis Salzwedel): One radio set and amplifier served the camp's 180 D/Ps (141 Poles, 18 Russians, 17 Czechs, 4 French). No published material had reached the camp. Interest was expressed in a pictorial publication which would deal, among other things, with personal hygiene. Primary interest was in news from home; books and magazines were also greatly desired.

(5) Polish D/P Camp (near Stendal): About 2,100 Poles receive the news mainly from the Polish-language broadcasts of the BEC. There are 4 radios in the camp, but two amplifiers are needed to improve listening facilities. There is no bulletin board and no newspapers are received. The camp spokesman said they would be interested in Polish-language newspapers published in the United States. D/Ps are available to take news at dictation speed in Polish, English and German. A program of elementary education for the children has been begun under the direction of a Polish school teacher.

As in other Polish camps, the D/Ps are mainly concerned with their future; the majority do not wish to return to Poland at the present time.

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APPENDIX 'E'

DISPLACED PERSONS AND PRISONER OF WAR TRANSIT CAMP, HOERSCHING AIR FIELD, NEUBAU, AUSTRIA.

1. GENERAL COMMENTS.

The Hoersching Airfield is operated as a transient center from which French and other Western Europeans are repatriated either by air, train or track. The first movements were by air, but since 2 June 1945 one train daily has moved and will continue to move 1600 west-bound repatriates.

Hoersching Airfield transit camp was visited on 2 June 1945. The information given here was obtained by interview from Lt. Robert T. Cox, a junior officer of D. P. Detachment No. 10, supplemented by inspection of the premises.

The camp is strictly transient in character and the displaced persons and PWs accommodated remain on the premises an average of 3 days. 98% of the transients awaiting repatriation are French.

2. STAFF

The D.P. Military Government Detachment No. 10, consisting of 3 officers and 5 enlisted men, is in charge. Three French liaison officers assist in the identification of French nationals. A total of 100 Wehrmacht PWs are used to perform all menial work at the camp. In addition, 5 French doctors and 10 French nurses operate a first-aid dispensary and an adequate number of Frenchmen (former Marquis) maintain order on the premises.

3. ACCOMMODATIONS AND FEEDING

The accommodations are strictly of a temporary nature. Three large aircraft hangars accommodate 3,000 men, women and children each, who sleep on the floor with or without straw and wait their turn for repatriation. The premises presented an unsightly appearance, but it was obvious they were cleaned daily and large rubbish heaps in the process of being burnt indicated daily cleaning by the 100 Wehrmacht PWs used for this purpose. Those awaiting repatriation at this camp were fed entirely on U. S. Army K rations. Running water and indoor latrines were available, but these had to be supplemented by outdoor trench latrines dug by the PWs. Difficulty was experienced in keeping the water pressure high enough to meet the needs of the 9,000 persons on the premises.

4. HEALTH

The health of the transients appear to be excellent and with the immediate prospect of repatriation, and the

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4. HEALTH

The health of the transients appear to be excellent and with the immediate prospect of repatriation, spirits were high. Routine medical inspections were made of all transients before their departure.

Crowded dispensary rooms where first-aid was being administered were observed. All newly arrived residents were dusted with DDT daily by a large power duster located outdoors on the premises.

5. DISCIPLINE

French Maquis officers were in full charge of the discipline of the camp. The transients were organized into groups of 50 with a group leader. As the Maquis officers were likewise repatriated, they were constantly replaced by new arrivals. Under the circumstances discipline was entirely adequate and demonstrated an excellent spirit of cooperation on the part of the French transients.

6. REPATRIATION.

a. Movements by Plane. The Hoersching Airfield transient center was originally established for the repatriation of PWs, French and other Western Europeans by plane to airfields in the Paris vicinity (C-46s and Flying Forts), or to Nancy and Metz (C-47s), depending upon the type of aircraft used. At present repatriation consists of approximately 80% displaced persons and the proportion of PWs is decreasing daily.

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Repatriation by plane has proved to be highly erratic. Daily repatriation by plane, commencing on 19 May, has been as follows:

May 19	3,224	
20	5,973	
21)		No operations
22)		
23)		
24)		
25	8,540	
26	110	
27	240	
28	620	
29	2,880	
30	372	
31	30	
June 1	2,910	
2	1,500	
	<u>26,399</u>	

Persons repatriated by plane are allowed from 35-40 lbs of baggage. C-47s carry 30 passengers, C-46s, 400 and B-17s (forts) 30 passengers. This does not represent crowding to maximum capacity since as many as 60 soldiers have been frequently accommodated in C-46s.

b. Movements by Train. Arrangements have been made for a daily west-bound train, commencing 1 June. This train will accommodate 1600 persons in each movement. Trains usually are made up of box cars supplemented by a few hospital cars for the sick. There is a railroad siding on the premises from which the movement starts. "Mountain rations" are supplied to the passengers. Trains are destined for Metz and other southern French reception centers.

c. Truck Movements. On 1 June 1945, 1,680 French repatriates were trucked to Metz. This movement was arranged to relieve the overcrowded condition existing at the transit center as a result of several days of curtailed repatriation by air. The transients at this camp are collected from the Linz area by truck and others are trucked direct from Melk located in the Russian zone.

d. Documentation. Nominal rolls are prepared for each group of 30. Inter-view of the repatriates by French liaison officers establishes nationality. The nominal rolls are certified by the liaison officers. All copies of these certified nominal rolls, are prepared in triplicate, are retained by the French authorities. The same procedure is followed for plane, train, and truck repatriation movements. The French authorities primarily depend on screening repatriates in the Reception Centers of the home country.

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APPENDIX 'F'

THE REPATRIATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE LINZ, AUSTRIA AREA

1. GENERAL COMMENTS.

In general, displaced persons in the Linz area are being fed from indigenous resources, supplemented to a minor degree by Army rations. Displaced persons installations throughout the area operate with a minimum of supervision afforded by three special DP Detachments. A few Army Security guards are stationed at the large camps to maintain discipline. A number of small installations have little or no supervision, except that furnished by resident leaders. The general health conditions can be described as good, although there are some cases of typhus and one Russian Camp at Linz is under typhus quarantine.

2. DISPLACED POPULATION IN LINZ AREA.

There are approximately 70,000 displaced persons of 20 or more nationalities in the Linz area. Approximately 60,000 are within the City of Linz or adjacent suburbs, of whom on 1st June 1,877 were in hospitals. Within Linz and its suburbs there are 96 camps, 30 of which have less than 100 residents. The number of residents by nationality of 1 June was as follows:

Albanians	11	Jews - Hungarian	2,004
Austrians	308	Jews - Polish	577
Belgians	327	Yugoslavs	2,221
Bulgarians	122	Lithuanians	26
Czechoslovaks	1,853	Letts	37
Dutch	898	Luxembourgers	3
Estonians	5	Polcs	7,460
French	2,129	Rumanians	832
Germans	1,479	Russians	9,936
Greeks	526	Spaniards	1
Hungarians	5,933	Turks	6
Italians	21,269	Ukrainians	7
		Miscellaneous	943
		TOTAL	58,718

3. ACCOMMODATION AND CARE

Barges and large warehouses along the Danube hold substantial quantities of food. The food stocks are being consolidated in a central warehouse from which controlled distribution is being made by truck. It has been estimated that there are sufficient food stocks in the Linz area to care for the needs of displaced persons until this year's harvest is available. The majority of the displaced

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Food stocks required by the displaced persons installations are delivered by military truck in quantities based usually on no more than a "strength report" made by the resident leader. Some "spot checks" are made to ascertain the accuracy of the numbers reported.

4. REPATRIATION

Since the arrival of the American Forces in the Linz area, a number of unofficial repatriation moves have been made in to the Russian Zone. In addition,

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certain places are functioning as formal Reception-Delivery Points. The Points at which deliveries have been made are:

The Praegarten Point

At this Point, prior to 3 June 1945, 5,000 Russians had been returned to the Russian Zone, in addition to 1,000 Yugoslavs, 300 Slovaks, 100 Hungarians, 50 Greeks and a miscellaneous number of 100 or more. Personnel of DP Detachment No. 8 made the arrangements with the local Russian Commander. As a result of these exchanges there are less than 1,000 Russians in the Linz area, north of the Danube River.

The Fricstadt Point

Two to three thousand Russians and Hungarians and approximately 3,000 Prisoners of War have been returned to the Russian Zone at this Point. The arrangement with the Russians was of a strictly informal character.

The Burdweis Point

A Committee of Czechoslovaks, formed from residents of the concentration camp at Mauthausen, went to Prague and made arrangements for the establishment of this Reception-Delivery Point. 2,300 Czechoslovaks from Mauthausen and 800 from the Linz area were collected in trucks by the Czechoslovaks and repatriated to Burdweis. Arrangements likewise have been made with a movement started on 3 June 1945 for the transfer from Mauthausen to Burdweis of approximately 1,200 Poles, (at the rate of 250 per day), who are in favour of the Lublin Government.

The Enns Point

This Point is located just south of the Danube river on the main road from Linz and Vienna. Exchanges at this point have taken place since 28 May and are on a formalized basis between the local Russian Commanders and the Commanding Officer of the 65th Infantry Division stationed at Linz. The numbers exchanged at this Point are as follows:

Date	Eastbound	Westbound
28 May	1800	3150
29 May	4324	1893
30 May	2168	897
31 May	4092	993
1 June	3242	1105
2 June	1259	-
	21,885	8,038

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2 June	<u>1259</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>21,885</u>	<u>8,038</u>

Western Europeans received at this Point are either trucked or taken by train to the Horsching Airfield at Neubau, south west of Linz, a journey of 3 hours. Little difficulty should be experienced in evacuating the 10,000 Russians who remain in the immediate Linz area. The Russians express a willingness to accept non-Russian Eastern Europeans. It is fully understood by the military authorities in the area that Eastern Europeans will not be required to return to the Russian zone against their will.

Arrangements are in progress to utilize boats on the Danube river to effect mass repatriation of Russians, Czechoslovaks, Yugoslavs, Rumanians, Hungarians and Poles.

Czechoslovak-Danube River Repatriation.

On 17 May a Captain Martin Kollar, former prisoner of war held by the Germans in Linz, organized a repatriation movement using Czechoslovak boats on the Danube. The movement organized by Captain Kollar resulted in the repatriation of 50 Czechoslovaks from the Mauthausen concentration camp and a total of 4,400 from the Linz area.

11th Armoured Division Danube Repatriation.

On 11 May 1945 military government officers of the 11th Armoured Division, used an Austrian gunboat, a tug and three barges and repatriated 1,500 Russians,

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800 Serbs and 200 Poles from the Linz area. The boats flew the American flag experienced no difficulty with the Russians. The displaced persons were discharged at Munk. It is interesting to note that out of 200 Poles, 30 changed their minds and were returned.

Open Field Exchange

It is interesting to record that in a large open field just over the line of the Russian Zone at an unspecified place, a strictly informal procedure prevailed for several days during the first two weeks after the arrival of the American Forces. Arrangements were made between subordinate commanders of the 11th Armoured Division and subordinate Soviet commanders. The procedure consisted of the Americans trucking several hundred Russians to a field, unloading same, departing and then making another trip the next day. On their return, the field was always empty. No figures are available as to how many Russians were evacuated in this manner, but it is estimated that a total of 1,000 were handled.

5. PROBLEMS

The major displaced persons problems in the Linz area are:

- (1) To provide for the repatriation of Italians who in the Linz area number more than 21,000.
- (2) Delay in the repatriation of non-Russian Eastern Europeans has resulted from SHAEF Directives which indicate no priority whatsoever for the repatriation of ex-enemy nationals. However, since the Soviet Authorities are willing to accept displaced persons of these Eastern countries, there should be little difficulty experienced in their repatriation. It is considered necessary to first evacuate all the Russians from the area and make arrangements for using the Danube river as a means of transport.
- (3) The question of providing suitable accommodation for Poles and other nationals who do not wish to return to their home countries. A survey is being conducted in the Linz area to determine those installations suitable for semi-permanent use. The hope was expressed that Poles and other nationals not wishing to be repatriated might be moved westward to clear the Linz area.
- (4) Some 2,000 hospitalized displaced persons in the Linz area represent a long term problem.

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