

admirable efforts of the British, Swedish and International Red Cross, the Vatican and friendly countries could not change things much. The distress in the Rheinisch Westphalian industrial district might well produce a real catastrophe in the form of an epidemic although Public Health and Welfare Branch had taken precautions by reserving hospitals with food and medical supplies, which could be put in operation complete with personnel on 24 hours notice. Mortality among adults on account of tuberculosis, pneumonia, and other diseases, was largely caused by continued poor nourishment. The Germans calorie intake had been very low in the two last years of the war, especially during air raids when they often missed regular food and sleep. They were short of medicines and remedies especially sulfonamid, medicines for the heart and circulation, insulin and vitamin preparations such as Cod Liver Oil.

159. Rationing had prevented waste and abuses but the distribution in calories was still below living standard, especially with regard to fats and eggs. While the German officials realized the world food situation, many citizens thought that we wanted them to die of starvation.

160. Existing stores of manufacturing works had been almost completely destroyed, and since the towns which did the knitting were in the Russian Zone, it was virtually impossible to get fabrics. The Germans thought that there was enough wool in England for export to Germany. It was curious that they could not realize the world situation on food, clothing and other commodities; they could not believe that Canadians were rationed for food, or that the English needed coupons for clothes. They expected help instead of the misery the war had brought.*. Even in the Ruhr where bomb damage was probably the worst German welfare organizations reported that their scheme for mass evacuation to the rural districts had been refused by the urban population of the destroyed towns. Consequently the expellees from Poland were sent to the small towns and villages.

EXPELLEES FROM POLAND

161. British Military Government had agreed with Poland that the German expellees could bring with them 25 kilograms of their belongings - clothing, cooking utensils, etc - but reports to our branch every day stated that they were arriving without even baggage. The representative of Evangelical Hilfswerk reported that many had lost all their possessions even having their luggage looted on the train. This matter was reported by our branch to Major-General G.W.R. Templer (Director of Military Government and Control Commission Germany). It was found that the Poles often had not allowed the Expellees to bring their cooking utensils, bedding, etc, and finally guards were put on trains to protect the Germans from being looted. It is feared that individual Poles did not respect the Governments' agreement not to molest the refugees.

* There was no civil disorder during the winter of 1946 in Westphalia but Mil Gov had prepared precautionary instructions which appear as Appx "N"

PROBLEMS OF CLOTHING

162. In the summer of 1945, 1st Corps ordered a clothing levy amongst the German population in the Province of Westphalia and the British Zone. This was supervised by the German Provincial Welfare. Teams were organized to make a house to house collection and also a clothing centre set up in each ward where the people could bring their old clothes. From these collecting points the garments were taken by lorries to a central depot where they were sorted in different categories. The levy was made for the Displaced Persons spending the winter in Germany, the Expellees from Poland, evacuees and the local indigent. A quota set by Military Government was never reached. Most of the Displaced Persons who had been in Germany for years were in rags so we had to dress them warmly for the coming winter even at the expense of the Germans. Only five per cent of the clothing levy was allocated to the German population, and the situation was further complicated by the arrival of the 1,500,000 German Expellees from Poland. Welfare Branch Headquarters at Bunde reported that stores of clothing from the levy had all been allocated, and that there was no central bank on which provinces could draw. Provinces could only use their own assets and such clothing as they could persuade outside sources to send them. Many times at welfare meetings German organizations protested indirectly against the clothing levy. My answer always was that they brought the Displaced Persons here to work for them and they must care for them. The German Clergy often replied that the Nazis had brought them to Germany more for political motives than labour, most of them never worked during their stay and the German citizens had had to take care of them.

163. As the stores of the Wehrmacht had been impounded by the Allied Control Commission nothing could be released until inventory was complete. At the beginning of the release of the Wehrmacht it was impossible to dress the Ps.O.W., but later each releasee was given a double outfit. The worst shortage of clothes was in the Ruhr District where Displaced Persons, Russians and Poles had completely looted the district before our arrival. During the crossing of the Rhine by the Allied Forces the population of the Ruhr District had been evacuated to small villages and towns in the East and South. As raw materials for clothing had been destroyed by air raids and railway communications were badly damaged, it was impossible, for the present, to manufacture goods even in the factories which were intact. There were a few big textile factories in the town of Wuppertal and a few in the small towns of the Munster area. All the main textile factories were located in the Russian Zone.

164. Late in the fall of 1945, the textile factories re-opened their doors under the supervision of Military Government and began to produce. In February 1946, Military Government began the release of clothing through the Landeswirthschaftsamt at Warendorf for the Province of Westphalia. Requests for the release of fabrics were

made at the local Military Government of the town or country in which the applicant lived. Many small German factories had been caught making ladies silk dresses, underwear and slips for the Black Market and some items had been traced to ladies' wear stores in Brussels.

165. Our branch had asked America to find all the needles and thread they could lay their hands on and forward them to our Headquarters for there was an acute shortage of material for mending clothing. The British Red Cross offered to help in securing sewing materials from England. After the distribution the German welfare organizations thanked us but said it was not enough to handle the situation. Welfare organizations requested Military Government that all production be earmarked for refugees, expellees, young children and householders who took refugees. There was a big demand for shoes for the released soldiers from the Wehrmacht. Growing children, children's homes and orphanages were in the greatest need. There was no proper range of sizes and lack of leather for repairs kept the shoe-makers and cobblers idle. In the city of Paderborn, Caritas Verband established an exchange store for barter of clothing and footwear. If you wanted a pair of shoes you brought a hat in exchange. This store did wonders in the town but not enough to relieve the situation. Many willing social workers were without shoes and in a few cases we had shoes released to them so they could help. Requests by the welfare organizations for the release of the Wehrmacht stores were refused because the soldiers were judged to have a priority there.

ASSISTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

166. The first stores from abroad came from Sweden, Switzerland and Ireland. The Swedish items were earmarked specifically for the relief of Berlin but the Swiss and Irish gifts were handed over to Mr Burckhardt and Lt-Col Agnew of International and British Red Cross respectively, for the Ruhr, Hamburg, etc. The first boat from America did not arrive till May 1946. The Portugese Red Cross arranged to ship supplies to Germany and the Icelandic Red Cross was sending large quantities of cod liver oil through the Swedish Red Cross. The Friends Relief Service in America were buying and sending large amounts of medicines and meat in soup form to Germany, also via Sweden.

167. In view of the diverse sources of supply and possible large quantities involved, a central office was needed to which requisitions for assistance could be sent and from which allocations could be made according to available supply. Such an organization was the more necessary because only districts that were well known abroad were receiving gifts while there were badly damaged districts not so well known and receiving nothing. Moreover, rural areas by now were also getting crowded with refugees. We notified the welfare organizations that all sources of supply should be reported to Military Government and that no more gifts would be accepted for specific places but distributed on the basis of need and need

only. A central organization was formed to deal with all incoming gifts. This body would try to send gifts to the selected areas but would make sure that there was no duplication. All interested organizations were to inform potential sources of assistance that the gifts must be consigned to the British Red Cross, Headquarters 5, Vlotho or Public Health and Welfare Branch, Bunde, Province of Westphalia, British Zone, Germany, with a notice of despatch to the addressees and a copy to the secretary of the distribution committee, so that arrangements could be made with the port authorities. Evangelische Hilfswerke was put in charge of all the incoming stores for all welfare organizations. At first there seems to have been a little suspicion on the part of other organizations but it was clearly explained by Military Government that the incoming stores, food, clothes, etc were for every one who was in need no matter what his religion, creed, race or colour. Eventually they were satisfied with this arrangement and co-operated fully.

SOME NOTES ON THE SITUATION

168. At the beginning of March 1946 the situation had improved somewhat, thanks to the work of the Red Cross teams and the German Welfare organizations in collaboration with Military Government. Much to the surprise of the Germans, there had been no epidemics of any serious nature during the winter. What we feared most was influenza, because it would have affected so large a proportion of the population but precautions had been taken to meet it. Public Health and Welfare had requisitioned hospitals in every district which in case of emergency could have been in operation on a few hours alert and serums, vaccines, drugs, etc, had been requisitioned or imported from England to provide against any eventuality.

169. Different branches of Military Government had already begun to manufacture clothing, stoves, cooking apparatus, etc - even Volkswagen had re-opened their works and were manufacturing cars for Military Government. Slowly but surely things were coming back to normal. Only those, who had seen the dreadful conditions of the Ruhr district upon our arrival, could tell you the value of the work done by Military Government and Control Commission for Germany. Most of the public utilities had been restored to normal in the Ruhr district, and street cars were running normally although the copper wire for street car trolley had been removed by the Nazi Government to make fuse caps for bombs and new wires had to be installed by Military Government.

170. In the farming districts food was in sufficient quantity to feed the local people, but not enough to send to the big centres. People living in cities and towns located in rural districts, such as Minden, Bielefeld, Paderborn, Detmold and Munster did not have great difficulty in obtaining food from the farmers in the surrounding district, but those in the Ruhr areas who were miles away from any farmer, had to rely entirely on rations and welfare sources.

171. British, Swedish and Don Suisse Red Cross teams had brought clothes to be distributed amongst the Ruhr population and a certain amount was reserved for the Expellees from Poland. These people arrived in our Zone

denude of their personal belongings by the Poles and the Russians. I saw and heard many pitiful cases. This welfare work was not very merry - all day long trying to find solutions, sometimes possible, other times impossible, to relieve those unfortunates of their miseries. To our office came all the nationalities in the world, one day a Chilean and a Venezuelan woman, both of whom had been in a concentration camp for the duration of the war. Both were repatriated to their countries through the Foreign Office in London. I helped to arrange the family affairs of many Frenchmen, who had been living with German women during their exile. A typical case was a Frenchman from Limoges, who had four children by a German girl and wanted to marry her. It was arranged through Military Government for the mother and children to go to France for the legal and religious wedding. We had many similar cases among Belgian and Dutch Displaced Persons.

172. Our Welfare Branch cared for both Germans and Displaced Persons. When the latter were unable to get satisfaction from U.N.R.R.A. they usually came to our branch to get help. The Red Cross teams worked day and night, always with a smile and a good word for every one, often donating their sweets and cigarettes to the unfortunates. I worked in very close collaboration with all the Red Cross teams in our province so I know their devotion to their work. German welfare organizations co-operated 100% with the Red Cross teams. When we saw them at work you could never believe there had been a war.

NOTE

The remaining paragraphs of this report present the personal activities and opinions of Capt La Brosse. It was felt that they might be more accurately expressed in French.

RAPATRIEMENT AU CANADA

173. Au mois de Janvier 1946, une lettre circulaire des Quartiers-Généraux de l'Armée canadienne nous avertissait que tous les officiers, sous-officiers et soldats canadiens, détachés au gouvernement militaire britannique, seraient rappelés dans un bref délai et que, le 30 Juin 1946, tout le personnel canadien devrait être rentré en Angleterre pour rapatriement au Canada. Ceux, qui désireraient s'engager à la Commission de Contrôle Britannique d'Allemagne, devraient être licenciés en Angleterre avant le 30 Juin 1946. Dans la lettre circulaire, il était bien entendu que même ceux qui avaient demandé de prolonger leur appointment auprès du gouvernement militaire jusqu'au 30 Juin 1946, pourraient être rappelés à quelques heures d'avance. See Appx "O"

174 Mercredi le 3 Avril 1946, l'officier en charge du personnel de notre détachement m'annonçait que j'étais rappelé à l'Armée canadienne et que je devais me présenter à ses Quartiers-Généraux de Londres le 10 Avril 1946. La date du départ fut fixée au 9 Avril 1946; ceci me donna très peu de

temps pour mettre ordre aux affaires urgentes de notre service ainsi que pour emballer et expédier mes malles au Canada par l'intermédiaire de l'officier expéditeur britannique détaché à Munster. Mardi le 9 Avril 1946, je quittais Munster pour le Hook, Hollande, d'où je m'embarquais le soir, à bord d'un bateau de permissionnaires pour Harwich, Angleterre. Mercredi le 10 Avril, nous entrions en gare, à Londres, tôt dans la matinée; dès mon arrivée, je me présentais aux Quartiers-Généraux de l'Armée canadienne pour ré-affectation, où l'on m'enjoignait de me présenter au bureau militaire des archives canadiennes, situé à Acton. Le major Hunt, officier de permutation en charge de la liste "Q" (officiers, sous-officiers et soldats canadiens, prêt Canada, détachés pour toutes fins utiles, sauf la solde, aux armées alliées) fut très surpris de mon arrivée, car d'après la correspondance, j'aurais dû être permuté de Munster à Bunde. On m'accorda une permission de quinze jours et un mandat de transport pour un séjour en Ecosse. Dès mon retour le Major Hunt m'offrit de rentrer en Allemagne jusqu'à la fin de Juin 1946; je refusai du fait que mes malles avaient été expédiées et que la période de séjour était trop restreinte.

175. Pendant ma permission, je fis la connaissance du Major C.A. Brisette d'Edmonton, détaché à la Section Historique de l'Armée canadienne out-mer, et je lui fis part de mes intentions d'écrire un exposé de la situation telle que je l'avais vue en France, en Belgique et en Allemagne. Il me dit que je devrais communiquer avec le Colonel Stacey, Directeur de la Section Historique de l'Armée canadienne à Ottawa dès mon arrivée au Canada. Après quelques semaines d'attente au camp-étape no 4, (Huron), nous nous embarquons sur le paquebot Isle de France, qui quittait Southampton le 7 Mai 1946 pour amarrer à Halifax le 13 Mai 1946. Dès mon retour au pays, on m'accorda une permission de trente jours après laquelle il fallait me présenter de nouveau au dépôt du district militaire no 4 pour affectation future. Durant ma permission, j'avais écrit à la Section Historique, leur faisant part de mes intentions d'écrire pour le Département, un exposé de la situation en France, en Belgique et en Allemagne, durant mon séjour aux Armées Américaines et Britanniques. Dès ma première visite à Ottawa, j'exposai mon projet au Lt. Col. Lynn-Grant, officier d'administration de la Section Historique, qui parut très intéressé. Quelques jours plus tard, je recevais l'ordre de me présenter à la Section Historique pour accomplir mon travail sur cet exposé, avec documentation à l'appui.

176. L'expérience et les connaissances acquises, en qualité d'officier d'administration civile et du gouvernement militaire, me firent constater, avec regret, le manque de connaissances qu'avaient les forces combattantes alliées, sur la Convention de Genève et sur la convention internationale régissant les lois et coutumes de guerre, sur terre, en pays libérés et en pays conquis. L'ingérance erronée de certains jeunes officiers supérieurs des forces combattantes alliées dans l'administration civile et le gouvernement militaire, aurait pu créer des situations très fâcheuses et embarrassantes. Chaque officier d'administration civile et du gouvernement militaire était un spécialiste dans son attribution, ayant suivi des cours d'état-major spécialisés en cette matière soit à Wimbledon, Charlottesville, ou Kingston. Les officiers canadiens, spécialisés au cours d'état-major du Collège militaire royal de Kingston, avaient acquis des connaissances plus approfondies sur les questions européennes, en particulier sur la question allemande qui était primordiale, en comparaison

des officiers combattants des Nations Alliées et même des officiers anglais et américains en cette matière. A maintes reprises, j'eus l'occasion de vérifier, durant mon séjour en pays libérés et conquis, la supériorité des cours d'état-major du Collège militaire royal de Kingston avec ceux des autres Nations Alliées.

177. Au gouvernement militaire provincial de Westphalie, sept services sur douze furent attribués à des officiers canadiens; de plus plusieurs officiers canadiens furent désignés pour remplir les fonctions de commandant de détachements de districts très importants. Les officiers canadiens, qui occupèrent des postes d'état-major remplirent leurs attributions à la grande satisfaction des autorités du gouvernement militaire britannique. Cependant, chaque fois qu'il y avait une nomination à un grade supérieur, on se gardait bien d'appointer un canadien. Plusieurs d'entre nous ont occupé la fonction d'un grade supérieur sans promotion ni rémunération. Après le rappel des officiers canadiens, nous étions remplacés par des officiers britanniques qui étaient promus au grade requis par le service.

178. La conduite, la négligence de la tenue, le langage vulgaire, et la discipline des troupes combattantes alliées laissaient parfois beaucoup à désirer en pays libérés et conquis; ils croyaient que tout leur était permis dans les cabarets, cafés et même dans la rue. Le trafic du marché noir par les troupes et les civils avait créé une inflation non-justifiée des prix et rendait la tâche de l'administration civile et du gouvernement militaire encore plus ambiguë. Maintes plaintes furent portées par la population civile qui nous faisait remarquer que l'armée d'occupation allemande était mieux disciplinée et plus respectueuse des droits civils que les forces combattantes alliées, ce qui était des plus regrettable, mais, parfois, malheureusement trop vrai. Les maladies vénériennes disséminaient les troupes, causant plus de victimes que les V-1 et l'ennemi au front. Une campagne d'éducation et de prévention avait été entreprise par les Corps médicaux des armées alliées pour enrayer le ravage causé par la prostitution et en prendre le contrôle. La coopération apportée en cette matière par les autorités civiles en pays libérés était des plus négligeable. La conduite répréhensible des armées de certains pays continentaux laissait beaucoup à désirer dans leur pays et encore plus en pays d'occupation où l'on se croyait roi et maître et où l'on ne respectait aucune convention militaire et internationale.

179. L'indiscipline de certaines troupes alliées en pays d'occupation a été bien néfaste à la cause alliée car l'allemand, connaissant notre faiblesse pour le beau sexe, se disait que ceci amoindrirait la sévérité de l'occupation. Plusieurs officiers britanniques, qui avaient fait l'occupation de l'Allemagne après la guerre de 1914-18, disaient que c'était la même histoire qui se répétait. L'éloge doit être fait des troupes britanniques et canadiennes ainsi que du gouvernement militaire en Zone britannique de l'Allemagne.

180. En France, la population civile ainsi que les autorités françaises semblaient ignorer les sacrifices que

s'étaient imposés les Nations Alliées, pour envahir le continent et libérer les pays conquis. Quelques temps après notre séjour en pays libéré nous avons constaté avec regret le mécontentement de la population civile qui croyait que, dès notre arrivée, elle serait ravitaillée en vivres, vêtements et autres commodités de tout genre. On ne semblait guère croire au rationnement des Etats Unis et du Canada, ni particulièrement à celui de l'Angleterre. Ce fut avec tact et patience que l'administration civile réfuta cette propagande anti-britannique de non-rationnement en Angleterre, lancée par les armées allemandes d'occupation lors de leur retraite.

181.- La position des officiers alliés d'administration civile en pays libéré était des plus délicate; chaque fois que nous avions l'occasion de causer avec la population civile, on terminait toujours la conversation par la politique française, qui était, au temps de la libération des plus épineuse pour nous à discuter. La population était toujours mécontente. Chaque fois que l'on affichait une proclamation, on entendait des murmures et parfois des commentaires fort désobligeants et même blessants envers les forces alliées et leurs gouvernements. On s'imaginait que dès la libération, tout leur serait permis: pillage du butin de l'armée allemande qui avait été laissé en France, vengeance politique et personnelle, enfin, que l'on ne travaillerait plus parce que l'on avait trop travaillé pour les allemands. A peine libérés, les Français critiquaient déjà le gouvernement provisoire de France qui faisait tout en son pouvoir pour libérer le pays; ils parlaient de la semaine de 36 heures et de l'élection d'un nouveau gouvernement. La cinquième colonne disséminait la discorde parmi la population par toute sorte d'histoires et de racontars sans fondement, qui rendaient la tâche des autorités civiles françaises plus difficile. L'individualisme français se montra sous son vrai jour, ne voulant accepter aucune discipline dans ces heures graves de libération.

182. Les observations tirées de mon séjour en pays libérés, (France et Belgique), et en pays d'occupation (l'Allemagne), me firent constater le manque de collectivisme dans la nation canadienne. Les deux seuls pays Européens où l'esprit de collectivisme et de discipline existe sont l'Angleterre, d'une façon modérée, et l'Allemagne, d'une façon extrême. Le manque de connaissances du peuple canadien sur la question internationale, devrait être remédié dans les écoles primaires et secondaires du pays. Si les peuples connaissaient mieux les besoins des différents pays et se visitaient davantage pour se comprendre, les guerres deviendraient moins nombreuses. L'individualisme qui existe parmi les différentes nationalités habitant le Canada, devrait disparaître et faire place à un esprit de collectivisme canadien, sans question de race, de nationalité, de religion ou de croyances. Le manque de collaboration entre les gouvernements provinciaux et le gouvernement fédéral et vice-versa, crée toujours une certaine animosité. Tout en respectant l'Acte Britannique de L'Amérique du Nord, tout canadien devrait travailler à l'unité canadienne. Outre-mer, ce que l'on entendait parmi nos troupes était "Canada ici, Canada là": malheureusement, depuis le retour de nos troupes, tout semble être oublié.

183. Il est inconcevable de constater dans un pays comme le nôtre, que les différents partis politiques semblent s'ingérer à diviser le pays pour régner; ceci nous conduira tôt ou tard à des conséquences terribles et fâcheuses. Le collectivisme devrait primer l'individualisme. Devant l'instabilité de la politique internationale présente, le Canada devrait être prêt à faire face à toute éventualité. Les luttes intestines telles que les grèves et la lutte des classes, etc, avaient affaibli les Puissances de l'Ouest du continent européen. L'Allemagne en profita pour semer la discorde et se renforcer à leur dépens. La propagande allemande, qui était des mieux organisée, avait créé un esprit de défaitisme qui existait au moment de la déclaration de la guerre de 1939-45, et qui aida fort à la reddition et à la chute de ces pays. L'Allemagne savait que pour régner, il fallait diviser et c'est ce qu'elle fit en France, en Belgique et en Hollande. Il ne faut pas oublier que nous n'aurons pas toujours quatre ans pour nous préparer et pour repousser l'ennemi chez lui. Si nous ne sommes pas prêts les conséquences et les suites seront terribles et désastreuses pour les peuples et les pays. Dans un pays comme le nôtre où le climat varie considérablement, nous devons être préparés à faire face à toute éventualité.

184. Les quelques observations que je me suis permis de faire, ne sont pas dans le but de critiquer mais bien de construire et de parer aux malheurs qui pourraient nous arriver si nous n'étions pas prêts. Le Canada, étant devenu une puissance internationale, doit garder et améliorer sa position au prix de n'importe quel sacrifice.

(J.E.G. LaBrosse) Capt.
for Colonel,
Director Historical Section

HQ/2684 (Sec P)
22 Nov 1945

Zon/PI (45)

Main H.Q. Control Commission for Germany (British Element)

Zone Policy Instruction No 12

22 November 1945

Reactivation and Control of Private German Welfare Societies
(Die Freie Wohlfahrtspflege)

1. General

The "Battle of the Winter" and the influx of an unpredictable number of refugees into the British Zone has made the resuscitation of German Welfare Societies a matter of first importance. It has therefore been decided that the following private societies shall be resuscitated at the earliest moment:

- (1) Deutsches Rotes Kreuz
- (2) Caritas Verband
- (3) Innere Mission
- (4) Hauptausschuss f. Arbeitwohlfahrt

2. German Welfare Societies

- (a) Deutsches Rotes Kreuz (DRK). This Society had been greatly used by the Nazis during the present war and became for all purposes a para-military organization. All holders of offices, even to the level of Platoon Leader, were ipso facto Party members, and as such will require careful screening. Therefore, it is to be early understood that there is to be no compromise on the denazification of the DRK. Higher ranks must be removed and be replaced by approved personnel, and great care is to be taken even over leaders of lower rank before they are approved.

During the war DRK's chief function was the transport of casual ties, civilian and military, throughout the Reich and the Society should be used to assist in the distribution of refugees to Kreis from the Dispersal Camps in various RBs.

They also possess a competent nursing service and may be used to provide staffs for assisting German M.O.'s at all stages during the handling of the refugees.

British Red Cross teams will also be working in the British Zone and where feasible DRK might well be employed under British Red Cross supervision.

Welfare of Jews will be the special care of the DRK until it is possible to form a Jewish Welfare Organization.

- (b) Caritas Verband and Innere Mission. These Societies, the former of the Roman Catholic Church and the latter of the Evangelical Church, are to a great extent in working order, their activities embracing every sphere of welfare-social, religious and scholastic, medical and catering for all ages from the cradle to the grave.

Their elaborate organization down to Gemeinde level is such that these two great Church organizations may well prove to be the keystones to the whole problem of relief communal feeding and refugees, during the coming winter.

Owing to their strong church attachments they have resisted the influence of Nazi ideology to a greater extent than any other welfare society in Germany, and should therefore receive every assistance from the Military Government so as to increase their efficiency before the winter sets in. They should also prove a strong bulwark against Nazi underground activity among the working classes and refugees.

- (c) Hauptausschuss Fur Arbeitwohlfahrt. This was originally founded by the Socialist Party in 1919 and through the period 1919-1933 built up a nation-wide organization (in 1931 there were 35 district committees with 2,600 local committees).

The Society was dissolved by the Nazis in Oct 1933 and its property and funds confiscated, most of these finding their way into the coffers of the Nazi Party Welfare Organization. (NSV).

3. Policy

The policy which will be put into effect by P Det and L/R Det commanders is as follows:

- (a) To revitalize those Private Welfare Societies which have a sound democratic or religious basis, e.g. where well established before 1928.
- (b) To afford maximum assistance to such societies during the ensuing winter.
- (c) To eradicate all taint of Nazi ideology from these societies and to ensure that they are run in accordance with the principle of Military Government.
- (d) To ensure that no differentiation of treatment is made due to race, colour, religion or creed in the activities of these Societies.
- (e) To form at Provinz, Land and Regierungbezirk levels, Welfare Committees comprising the following Societies:

Wohlfahrtsamt
Caritas Verband
Innere Mission
Deutsches Rotes Kreuz
Arbeiterwohlfahrt

and such other Welfare Societies and their branches as have a Provincial standing.

4. Formation of Welfare Committees

In forming welfare committees, Military Government Detachment Commanders will observe the following points:

- (a) The Provincial Committee will include one member of the Jewish Faith who will represent his co-religionists who have not yet got a central organization. All the committees recommendations will be submitted for approval to the specially appointed officers, pending the appointment of welfare officers at P and L/R Dets (see para 7 below).
- (b) Committees at Kreis and Gemeinde levels will follow the pattern of the one described in sub-para 3(e) above.
- (c) All members of committees at each level will be submitted to Counter Intelligence staffs of appropriate formations for vetting.
- (d) Any society applying for reactivation and membership of the Welfare Committee will be submitted to CI at P Det level for investigation.
- (e) The names of any former NSV officials whose employment is considered essential in any society must be submitted to CI at appropriate level but every endeavour will be made to avoid the employment of ex-NSV members.

5. Function of the Committees

- (a) The function of these committees will be to co-ordinate private welfare activities within their appropriate sphere, and to submit through Military Government channels such proposals and recommendations as they may agree to be for the good of the German people in conformity with Military Government policy.
- (b) The committees besides dealing with what might be termed routine matters, will automatically provide a most useful body for the co-ordination of relief etc. measures amongst refugees.

6. Co-ordination

Owing to the wide sphere covered by these four societies it is obvious that their activities will impinge on many different functions of Military Government Welfare Officers (or until these are appointed the specially designated officer, see para 7 below) should therefore act as liaison and co-ordinating officers between the various functions.

7. Supervision

The supervision of these societies is vital to the success of many plans made to combat famine and disease, and pending the posting to P and L/R Dets of Welfare Officers, P and L/R Commanders will designate an officer to be responsible for the activities of these societies.

Signed: J. Templer
Major-General
Director of Military Government

Distribution

For Action

1 Corps District (Mil Gov)
8 " " (" ")
HQ British Troops Berlin
For information HQ, 30 Corps District

229/30 P Det Hannover
307/08 P Det Munster
312/806 P Det Kiel
714/719 P Det Dusseldorf
609/L/R Det Hamburg

CONTROL COMMISSION FOR GERMANY (BRITISH ELEMENT)

I.A. & C. Division MIL GOV Instruction No 27Functions and Status of Welfare Officers

In view of the forthcoming increase of Establishment of P. H. Branches and the inclusion of a Welfare Section, it is considered desirable that a definition should be given of Welfare activities, and of the Status of the Section within the P. H. set up.

STATUS(a) H.Q. Level

Welfare Section is an independent Section of Public Health Branch in I.A. & C. Division.

S.O. 1 Welfare is responsible for technical matters to Director General of Public Health Branch and through him to Chief I.A. & C. Division.

(b) The Provincial Welfare Officer

S.O. 11 Welfare is responsible for the efficiency and general supervision of all German welfare within his province, except Youth Welfare which is the responsibility of Education Branch, and Social Insurance which is the responsibility of Man Power Division. To assist him in his work he will have on S.O. 111 at Provincial H.Q. and one S.O. 111 at each L/R Detachment.

S.O.'s Welfare are under command of, and are the technical advisor to the 'P' Detachment Commanders, whom they will keep informed of all Welfare Matters.

On technical matters Staff Officer III at L/R Detachment will report through S.O. 11 P. Detachment who in turn will report direct to S.O. 1 Welfare at H.Q., Public Health Branch.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF PROVINCIAL WELFARE OFFICER

1. He will see that all Military Government Instructions to Welfare Authorities and/or Societies are carried out.
2. He will be responsible for the supervision of the Wohlfahrtsamt at his level, and will recommend to the appropriate authority on removal officials if found to be inefficient and non-cooperative.
3. He will see that all Welfare Committees authorized by Military Government are formed and functioning efficiently and will whenever possible attend such Committee meetings and satisfy himself that Military Government policy is being put in force.
4. He will collect and forward all returns called for by Headquarters for Control Commission for Germany and see that the German Authorities furnish information correctly and up to date.
5. He will exercise overall supervision of these Private Welfare Societies who are members of the P. and L/R Welfare Committee and ensure that they render such returns each month as may be required by Military Government.
6. He will maintain the closest possible liaison with all Divs/Branches on whose field Welfare activities may impinge.

INTR/62038/1/PH

To: Distribution as below:

Subject: I.A. & C. Div Mil Gov Instruction No 27

The following remarks are sent in the hope that they may assist temporary Welfare Officers in what is admittedly a task for those with little or no previous experience of this work.

It is particularly stressed that Welfare Officers should look on Headquarters as a source of help and should refer any matter of difficulty to us, so that every help can be given.

We are making every effort to secure a Special U.S. Army publication on this subject, which is without doubt the best book ever published in German Welfare.

These will be sent around to all officers as soon as they are received at Headquarters. Visits to Headquarters by P Detachments W.Os. will always be most welcome.

Para 3 of Responsibilities of Provincial Welfare Officers enjoin the attendance of Welfare Officers at the Welfare Committee meeting at their appropriate level.

In this connection the following points are stressed.

1. The German Committee should be ordered to submit a copy of the agenda for your approval at least 4 days before the meeting.
2. Two copies of the minutes should also be forwarded to you (both in German and English) after the meeting, one of these for onward transmission to Public Health Branch, Control Commission for Germany (BE). Further a copy should also be sent to the local Regierungsamt in the case of L/R Committees or to the Praesidium in the case of Provincial Committees.
3. Any points arising from these minutes which have more than a Provincial interest will be extracted by S.O. 1 Welfare at Headquarters, C.C.G. for inclusion in the Zonal Agenda.
4. Periodic and unannounced visits should be paid to Kreis to see how the special committees for ex-inmates of concentration camps are functioning. Considerable opportunity exists in these committees for favoritism and for Black Market activities, so that they will need careful watching. Welfare Officers are responsible for the supervision of the Wohlfahrtsamt i.e. the office responsible for the payment of Public Assistance to those unable to work.

At the moment rates of P.A. are frozen throughout the British Zone pending the issue of new scales. This matter is being pressed forward but work is of necessity slow since many factors have to be considered, viz. cost of living, amount of damage suffered locally, income exemptions of participants, method of raising P.A. funds contribution from Reich budget etc.

The absence of Zonal rate may be causing some local hardship but this is unavoidable.

The following documents should be in possession of every Welfare Officer and steps should be taken to secure personal copies for constant reference:

Zone Political Instruction No 12
Zone Political Instruction No 13
Zone Political Instruction No 20

I.A. & C. Division Military Government Instruction No 27
with Appendix "A"

I.A. & C. Division Military Government Instruction No 14
Technical Manual Public Welfare (Military Government).

British Red Cross have received permission to work with the German civil population and will now be able to send experts to assist in organizing local German Welfare. B.R.C. Liaison Officer will be attached to P Detachments and application for teams should be made to them. The B.R.C. officers can be of immense assistance in many un-official ways and Welfare Officers are strongly advised as they are all trained Welfare Workers and possess wide experience of work in N.W. Europe.

The closest liaison must be maintained with all other functions as Welfare possesses so many ramifications that there are few functions of Military Government which do not come into the picture at some time. The more obvious have been listed on the Appendix to Instruction No 27 but it will be found that other functions will crop up from time to time.

Great care must be taken not to put it on the preserves of other functions-e.g. Child Welfare - this is an Educational Branch responsibility whilst the Wohlfahrtsamt may have something to say on the non-educational aspects, the responsible office is now the Jugendsamt. Any points which may require action should therefore be referred to Education and Welfare and should not take action on these now.

D. Wolfe-Murray
Lieut. Colonel
S.O.1 Welfare
Public Health Branch

DISTRIBUTION

WELFARE OFFICERS (PH)

307	P MIL GOV Det	Munster
714	"	DUSSELDORF
312	"	KIEL
229	"	HANNOVER
609	L/R	HAMBURG
808	"	KOLN
318	"	DUSSELDORF
227	"	AACHEN
507	"	MINDEN
121	"	DETMOLD
917	"	ARNSBERG
110	"	WARENDORF
616	R.B.	SCHLESWIG
613	"	AURICH
604	"	OSNABRUCK
611	"	STADE
504	"	HANNOVER
914	"	HILDESHEIM
120	Land	BRAUNSCHWEIG
821	"	OLDENBURG

Subject: EVACUEES AND REFUGEES

To: Oberprasident

From: 307 P Military Government Detachment

1. Six copies of Control Commission for Germany (BE) Zonal Policy Instruction No. 10 of 26 Nov 45 are forwarded for your personal attention. This instruction deals with the machinery to be provided by the German local administration for the handling of Refugee movement.
2.
 - (a) The number of German evacuees and refugees who must ultimately be received in Westfalen is not at present precisely known.
 - (b) An interzonal Exchange of Evacuees is now in progress. Under this scheme, it is estimated that Westfalen will receive 450,000 Evacuees some 100,000 of them have already arrived. It is very doubtful whether more than an insignificant number of persons will be repatriated out of Westfalen under this scheme.
 - (c) Plans for acceptance into the British Zone of 1,500,000 German refugees from Poland are in course of preparation. Under this plan, it is estimated that approximately 500,000 must be accepted in Westfalen. This plan is due to begin in December 1945 and to be completed in July 1946.
 - (d) In addition to the above planned intakes, Westfalen will be required to accept a proportionate quota of the following classes.
 - (i) Evacuees from the US/FR Zone not included in the head for Interzonal Exchange.
 - (ii) Discharged members of the Wehrmacht.
 - (iii) German Subjects from Austria.
 - (iv) German subjects from Territories of the United Nations.

Movement of population as set up in para 2 above will be effected on an organized basis. Sudden variations in the number of Evacuees and refugees to be received will require quick decisions. The formation of executive Refugee Branches at all levels of German Civil Administration is therefore necessary; this information should be proceeded with at once. All other branches of your administration will be affected and will require to be kept constantly in the picture so that refugees and evacuees may be received in the most orderly and humane manner, and that the burden of their reception may be borne equally by the whole population.

3. A Refugee Branch has been formed at this Headquarters and specialist officer will shortly be appointed at LR/RB Military Government level. It is essential that the closest liaison be established between your branches and these officers at the appropriate level.
4. (a) You will therefore give this matter your immediate and personal attention.
- (b) You will bring this organization into being at all administration level in the Province and the Lander Lippe and Schaumburg Lippe, in consultation with the Landesprasident, at the earliest date and report when this has been completed.
- (c) You will submit by (16 Dec 45) a detailed plan showing the lines on which this organization is being developed.
- (d) You will arrange that a notification of all Refugee Committees at Province, Land, Regierung-bezirk and Kreis level be sent early to the Relevant Military Government Detachment Commander in order that he may arrange, if considered advisable for a British representative to be present.
5. Financial instruction regarding the formation of Refugee Branches and Committees have been forwarded to you and of 307 P Military Government Detachment No ; 307/Fin/1849 of 5 Dec 45.

(Sgd) Col Chadwick
Brigadier
DDMG 307 P Mil Gov Det.

MUNSTER

Local Ext 535

FCD/IM

CONTROL COMMISSION FOR GERNAMY (BE)

I.A. & C. DIVISION MIL. GOV. INSTRUCTION NO. 14

Subject: FURSORGE (Public Assistance Relief)

1. It is necessary to collect certain information as a basis for formulating a new scheme for the administration of the Fursorge (Public Assistance Relief), including revision of the present rates of cash benefits.
2. Pending the introduction of the new scheme it has been decided to freeze all cash benefit payments at the Allgemeine and Gehobene rates in force on the 1st October 1945. You will by now have received a Finance Division Technical Instruction dealing with this subject and with the treatment of refugees.
3. The attached questionnaire should be completed by the local German Authorities or Department concerned; it is not intended or required that 'P' Detachments or lower military government formation should burden themselves with any avoidable labour on this account. Their part may be confined to a general scrutiny of the returns rendered by the German Authorities or Departments to ensure that all questions have been answered.
4. It is asked that the questionnaire may be completed and returned not later than the 30th November, 1945.

I.A. & C. Division

Bochum 5, Feb 46

To: 307 P. Military Government
Captain LaBrosse

From: Central Committee for the Victims of Facism, Westfalen

Subject: Relief for ex-inmates of concentration camp.

The central committee for the Victims of Facism in the Province of Westfalen greatly appreciate the order of Military Government that for certain groups of former political detainees special compensation and relief shall be granted, we appreciate this plan especially because it shall be the aim of this scheme to help on the grounds of humanity those persons who had suffered in concentration camps, jails, etc, and in order to show the public that the opponents of National Socialism shall be fully acknowledged.

Therefore we agree with the establishments of the special committees which are to receive the applications of the victims and to decide if a person can be acknowledged as a victim of Facism and how their reparation shall be made on the injustice done to them.

But we think, that besides these special committees, existing for months shall be the advisory councils desirable and necessary which are functioning well and were elected by the victims of Facism on a democratic basis. They consist only of former political detainees who really experienced what detention means and therefore are the most suitable persons to advise the applicants and to give any information to the special committees if they desire so. The work of the special committee will not in the least prejudice that of the special committees. The advisory councils are working honorarily and will do their part that unjustified applications will be avoided and justified applications will be submitted in due form with the required records.

But it seems more essential that the central committee of Westfalen Province for the victims of Facism will exist in the future. In the light of the multitude of desires and of the enormous injuries many victims had to suffer from there will be surely applicants who are not satisfied by the decisions reached by the committee. That would result in a flood of petitions, protest notes, and many will intend hints coming into the offices of Military Government and the Civil Administration. At this stage we consider it the best that all these matters would be handled at first by the central committee of Westfalen Province. And it is the duty of this central committee to try to settle this matter with the complainant and only if they do not succeed in doing so they have to pass the protest note to the appropriate British or German Authorities as far as this is admissible at all.

The variety of the problems and the required individual treatment will bring about many doubts so that even the special committees will be doubtful sometimes how to act principally. It will be desirable that decisions are based on the same principles throughout the Province of Westfalen. In order to meet such dubious cases and the above mention there must be an office which will deal with such dubious cases. For this purpose the central committee will be quite suitable because of their experiences and of their co-operation with the authorities of Military Government. The assistance of the special committee would not only be for the best of the victims of Facism but would mean also a support of the British and German authorities in performing their tasks.

Therefore we suppose that there will be no objections made against the continuance of the central committee which is existing already for half a year.

Signed: Josel Giboni
Siegfried Heimbürg
Kaufmann Klara

HQ/1835/1/Sec P.

ZON/PI/(45)10

MAIN HQ CONTROL COMMISSION FOR GERMANY (BE)ZONAL POLICY INSTRUCTION NO 10 OF 21 NOVEMBER 1945MACHINERY TO BE PROVIDED BY THE GERMAN LOCAL ADMINISTRATIONFOR THE HANDLING OF REFUGEE MOVEMENT1. General

Up to the present time the burden of work involved in the movement of German refugees has been borne by Military Government Officers. In many cases local committees consisting of German officials and members of voluntary societies, have already been set up to cope with the problem. The object of this instruction is to regularise the present situation and to lay down the broad lines on which the German local administration should be instructed to organize the handling of refugee movement which might assume large proportions at short notice.

2. Refugee Committee

Refugee Committees will be formed by the Germans at all levels from inclusive Provinz downwards and will work under the general direction of the German Provincial, L/R and K administrations. Much work will have to be carried out by these committees and a number if not all should be full-time occupations, before large scale movement can be commenced.

It is suggested that a suitable composition of these committees should include representatives of the:-

Finance Department;
 Food " ;
 Housing " ;
 Labour " ;
 German Police;
 Social Welfare Department;
 Youth Department;
 R.C., Protestant and Jewish Churches;
 Public Health Department;
 German Voluntary Organizations;
 Refugees themselves.

It will probably be found that representatives of some or all of these Departments will be unnecessary at the Kreis level, and that the majority of the functions can be preformed by the Burgermeister with his staff. Whenever possible the Oberburgermeister, Burgermeister or Landrat should organize and supervise the working of these committees.

3. Responsibilities of Refugee Committees.

The duties which should eventually be laid on Refugee Committees are set out below.

(1) At Gemeinde and/or Kreis

The Oberburgermeister, Burgermeister or Landrat, will be made responsible for:

- (a) the provision of the staff required;
- (b) the collection of information regarding the number of refugees to be evacuated and the number of incoming refugees which can be absorbed;

- (c) the dissemination to refugees of such orders regarding movement or standfast as may be given by British Military Government authorities for the care and control of refugees.
- (d) the establishment of reception centres or transit camps and information offices, for Germans who have been returned to their home areas and for whom no dwellings exist or who are in transit to their permanent homes;
- (e) the collection and despatch of outgoing refugees as directed by Land, RB or Kreis and the reception and dispersal of incoming refugees;
- (f) the provision of the means necessary for the care, shelter maintenance and medical attention required for refugees including medical inspection of out going and incoming persons.
- (g) the release of food, sanitary, medical and clothing stores as authorized by British Military Government for the care and administration of refugees;
- (h) the provision and payment for all goods and services required for refugees.

(11) At Provinz, Land, Regierungbezirk.

The head of the German authorities concerned will be responsible for:

- (a) the provision and payment of the staff required;
- (b) the passing of orders regarding refugees issued by Military Government and the checking and supervision of the execution of such order by the subordinate German authorities;
- (c) the maintenance of statistics and the rendering of information in connection with refugees and existing population required by Military Government;
- (d) the establishment of transit centres for the reception and despatch of refugees and the provision of staff for sorting and documentation of incoming persons.

4. Financial Responsibility

(1) Gemeinden and/or Kreis are responsible for meeting the cost of:-

- (a) Staff required for the duties laid on them.
- (b) Reception arrangements for refugees, including billeting, relief and the provision of clothing.
- (c) Medical inspection of refugees, on evacuation or reception.

(11) Gemeinden will receive a grant of 85% of the costs incurred by them in respect of refugees whom they receive, excluding these normally resident or dependents of residents in the British Zone.

(111) Lander and Provinzen are responsible for meeting the cost of:

- (a) Movement of refugees.
- (b) Establishment of transient camps.
- (c) Billeting, maintenance and medical care of refugees in transit.
- (d) Staff required for the duties laid on them.
- (e) Grants to Gemeinden of 85% of the costs incurred by Gemeinde in respect of refugees whom they receive excluding those normally resident or dependents of residents in the British Zone.

(IV) Lander and Provinzen will receive the following grants from Reich Funds:-

- (a) In respect of grants to Gemeinde under (111) (e) above, 75% of the amount paid by the Gemeinde as relief.
- (b) In respect of payments, excepting those under (111)(d) and (e) above, 75% of the cost falling on the Lander or Provinzen.

These payments will be chargeable against Einzelplan XII (Relief) in the Reich Budget.

5. Supervision and Assistance

- (1) Military Government authorities will render the maximum assistance to these Refugees Committees at all levels, but care must be taken not to endanger their early assumption of the utmost possible responsibility.
- (11) Members of these Refugees Committees, whether permanent or temporarily co-opted, will be screened beforehand.

6. Welfare Committees

Instructions are being issued separately for the establishment at Provinz, L/R and R/B levels of Welfare Committees comprising the following organizations:-

Wohlfahrtsamt
Innere Mission
Caritas Verband
Deutsches Rotes Kreuz (after de-nazification)
Arbeiter Wohlfahrt
and such other Welfare Societies
as have a provincial Standing.

The Refugees Committees will obtain the maximum amount of help from these Welfare Committees as they come in operation.

Signed J. Templer
Major-General
Director of Military Government

Extract 2343
2369

APPENDIX "F"

Public Health Branch
I.A. & C. Division
C.C.G. (BE)
Bunde. B.A.O.R.

Intr/62038/6/PH

11 Feb 46

To Welfare P.H.
Westfalen Region

Subject Formation of Welfare Societies

1. Reference your 307/Wel/PH/379/46 of 7 Feb 46 on above mentioned subject.

Before a society is formed Military Government should be consulted and the following information be submitted.

(a) The name of the society and the composition.

(b) Object and scope.

(c) Names of proposed officials paid and voluntary.

2. Copies of the fragebogens of all officials must be supplied for submission to C.I.B.

3. Other branches concerned should be contacted if warranted, such as Public Relations, etc.

(Sgnd)

Director General.

To 307/P. Military Government Detachment Welfare

Subject; Your inquiry regarding the Restitution Committee,
Giboni, Dortmund.

In reply to my inquiry I have been informed that Herr Giboni had kept contact with the KPD already before 1933 and at the time is again in touch with same. He is told to have been in the concentration camp. The chief committee that has been established by him, is a branch committee of the Union of the Victims of Facism, Berlin. Giboni had submitted to the oberpräsident an application for being employed, that has been forwarded to the Military Government. Giboni does not appeal for a position in the Provincial Administration, but for the position of a trustee of the Oberpräsident in Bochum. In the opinion of Herr Regierungsrat Loppuch, Giboni hopes to obtain the recognition of his committee, when Giboni himself is considered as acceptable to Military Government.

By proxy

(Sgnd) Landeshauptmann Salzmann

13/2/46.

APPENDIX "H"

To: 307 P. Military Government Detachment
(Capt. LaBrosse)
From: Provincial Civil Administration
Westfalen

Munster, 14 Feb 46
DOP/1 C 4/15

Subject: Central Committee for the victims of Facism.

1. A central committee for the victims of Facism has been formed for the Province of Westfalen. Its members have been elected by the victims of Facism. Thus the committee is formed on a democratic basis.

2. I have no objections to raise against the establishment of this central committee. It will be able to do a lot of work for the English and German authorities and to help and advise the victims of Facism in certain major matters. My co-operation with the central committee has proved a boon so far.

3. The tasks of this central committee are shown in the enclosure.

(Sgnd)

Mr. Menzel
for the Oberprasident.

Regierungsrat Dr. Loppuch.

Munster 15 Feb 46

Subject Giboni

To-day I had a conversation with Mr. Giboni. He communicated that on Sunday, 17 Feb 46 in Hamburg will be a meeting of the deputies of the organization "Victims of Facism". When I asked Mr. Giboni whether Military Government had allowed this meeting he told me merely the following:

If our committee would be forbidden there will be uproar in Hamburg and in the Ruhr district. And if Military Government will forbid our Conference in Hamburg on Sunday, we shall have our meeting in the cellar.

(Signed) Loppuch.

Regierungarat Loppuch

Munster 15 Feb 46

Subject; Herr Dickmann

Mr. Dickmann told me not long ago that Military Government had shut the Restitution Committee in Munster. But it was intended to form an association for the "Victims of Facism". The list had already been laid out.

The new organization now established in Munster some days ago had invited for a meeting. This meeting however had been forbidden by order of Military Government which progresses in the formation of the association for Victims of Facism now are reached. I could not yet fix it because I did not see Mr. Dickmann in the last days.

(Sgnd)

Loppuch.

HQ/2900/SecZON/PI(45)20MAIN HQ CONTROL COMMISSION FOR GERMANY (BE)ZONE POLICY INSTRUCTION NO, 20 OF 4 DEC, 1945SPECIAL ASSISTANCE FOR EX-INMATES OF CONCENTRATION CAMPSOBJECT

1. To ensure that special benefits and assistance are granted to certain classes of ex-inmates of German concentration camps and other victims of oppression in Germany.

This scheme is intended not only to help on humanitarian grounds those who have suffered, but also for political reasons, to show the Germans clearly that those who suffered in their opposition to Nazism will be reasonably rewarded.

SCOPE OF THIS INSTRUCTION

2. The object of this instruction is to lay down:
 - (a) who shall be eligible for benefits under this scheme and the method of qualifying for and providing these benefits;
 - (b) the administrative machinery by which the scheme will operate.

ELIGIBILITY FOR SPECIAL ASSISTANCE

3. The following persons, provided that they are not living in a D.Ps camp, will be eligible for special assistance:-

Any ex-inmate of a German concentration camp, who:-

- (a) is a displaced person of undetermined nationality;
- (b) is a displaced person of a state which remained neutral during the war;
- (c) is an enemy or ex-enemy national and was detained for any or more of the following reasons:-
 - (i) because he offended against the Nazi laws or racial doctrine;
 - (ii) because he had religious convictions or belonged to organization which conflicted with Nazi law or policy;
 - (iii) because he belonged to a political party actively opposed to the Nazis or resisted joining the Nazi party.

Provided that the above categories (a) to (c) shall not be deemed to include any person:-

- (d) who was at any time a member of the Nazi Party, unless he is approved by Mil Gov. as eligible for relief;
- (e) who was confined in a concentration camp solely because he was a mutinous member of the Wehrmacht;