

1. Housing and accommodation conditions will vary immensely according to districts. Displaced persons may be housed in hotels, schools halls, cinemas, churches, disused factories or any other type of public building; they may occupy blocks of houses or apartments from which Germans have been evicted, or they may occupy workers' camps varying in size from 50 to 5,000 occupants.

2. Cramped accommodation conditions owing to war damage and the needs of the occupying troops will cause difficulties in the initial stages, but United Nations displaced persons will have priority over the German population in matters of accommodation as in all other questions.

3. In selecting a Center site the following factors should be considered:

a. *Location*: Centers should be located on communication routes and close to sources of food supply, preferably near a large town.

b. *Building Space*: Sufficient building space is necessary to provide adequate.

(1) Sleeping quarters. If single-decker bunks are used —36 sq. ft. of floor space per person. If double-decker bunks are used —30 sq. ft. of floor space per person. These are minimum figures and more space should be provided if available.

(2) *Administrative Offices.*

(3) *Warehouse and Storage Space.*

(4) *Admission Control Section.*

(5) *Dining Facilities.*

(6) *Cooking or Kitchen Facilities.*

(7) *Bathing and Latrine Facilities* (See Part II, Sec. 5).

(8) *Dispensary and Hospital* (See Part II, Sec. 5).

(9) *School and Recreational Facilities.*

(10) *Laundry.*

(11) *Prison or Detention Facilities.*

c. *Accommodation for Center Staff*: It is important that suitable accommodation is reserved for the Center Staff, which includes displaced persons with permanent jobs inside the Center.

d. *Water Supply* (See Part II, Sec. 5).

e. *Sewage and Waste Disposal* (See Part II, Sec. 5).

4. **Quality of Accommodation.**—The first two elements of good accommodation are weatherproof roofs and solid floors. The latter are particularly important from the point of view of cleanliness. Ventilation is another factor to be considered. The better the accommodation, the more satisfied will the displaced persons be, and the easier it will be to care for them.

5. Privacy, being one of the most coveted privileges of displaced persons, is an important factor in the problem of accommodation.

Canvas screening hung on wires provides the most primitive form of privacy and may serve to split up family groups in large huts.

6. The allocation of accommodation should as far as possible be left to the displaced persons themselves. The formation of a housing committee, which would be responsible for allocating and considering requests for changes of accommodation may be advisable. One or more representatives of this committee should work in the billeting office and allot accommodation by families and national groups on arrival. Among the national groups themselves it is often worth while grouping together families which come from the same towns or districts.