

the German population have been so heavy that without adequate provision for tracing them it will be well nigh impossible for persons outside Germany to obtain information about their German friends or relatives. Likewise, as displaced persons lose the privilege of their present status, as many are bound to do, the present clear demarcation between German and displaced persons will become increasingly less distinct.

There is no doubt among those closest to the German problem, that the tracing of German nationals is of primary importance for the Occupying Powers. Thousands, many not aware of the names of their next of kin, are wandering from place to place and creating added difficulties in the economic life of the country. No real program of social or industrial re-organization can be carried through until the population is definitely settled. An effective tracing service for the German population is essential for obtaining this objective. None but the most short-sighted can deny that the problem of tracing German nationals is closely connected with that of tracing in general, and as such is of major concern for the Occupying Powers.

C. The Extent of the Tracing Problem

During the recent war, the mass movements of population on a hitherto unprecedented scale were effected in all the countries overrun by the German armies as well as within Germany itself during its invasion. Since the termination of hostilities most of these persons have returned to their homes or have been reunited with their families. There remain, however, a vast number whose fate remains unknown either to the governments or to their closest relatives. As of 30 May 1946 there are more than 3,585,000 Allied nationals still missing, distributed among the United Nations as follows :-

Belgium	21,000
Czechoslovakia	200,000
France	200,000
Greece	100,000
Luxembourg	4,000

The German population have been so long that without adequate
 provision for training them it will be difficult to maintain the
 system outside Germany in the various countries where their
 friends or relatives, following an emigration practice have the
 advantage of employment there, as well as being able to
 secure their own maintenance in their own countries.

There is no doubt that the German population in the United
 States, that the training of German engineers is of great
 importance for the development of the country. It is well known
 of the want of their kind in the United States, and the
 fact that the United States is the only country in the
 world where the total number of engineers is increasing
 we are entitled to expect that the number of engineers
 in the United States will increase in the future. It is
 well known that the number of engineers in the United States
 is increasing rapidly, and that the number of engineers
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2. The extent of the German population

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1900	10,000
1910	15,000
1920	20,000
1930	25,000
1940	30,000

The Netherlands 60,000

Poland 3,000,000

This estimate does not include a large number of Italians, many Scandinavians, and a few South Americans. Nor does it include the vast number of relations and families, who, although not strictly speaking missing persons, have become the object of search of citizens of the United Nations, particularly of the United Kingdom and the United States.

The bulk of these missing persons fall into a number of categories, each of which presents special tracing problems.

1. Forced or Voluntary Laborers. By far the greater number of this group have been repatriated or their whereabouts are known. Those who have not returned either (a) have died in Germany through natural causes, brutal treatment in labour camps, or Allied bombings, or (b) do not wish to return home for political or personal reasons.
2. Compulsory Conscription into the German Army. The greater number of these were killed in action and no notification of their deaths reached their families; others are still prisoners of war in Allied, principally Russian, hands.
3. Allied Prisoners of War. The missing within this category have mostly died whilst in German hands and their deaths have not been notified to their country of origin.
4. Political Prisoners. Practically all political deportees were confined in prisons or concentration camps. Except some eastern nationals, nearly all have now returned. Practically all those who are still missing have died as a result of execution or ill treatment. Their fate can be established only through an extensive exploitation of the records of concentration camps, cemeteries, prisons, and a thorough examination of various Marches de la Mort.
5. Jews and Racial Deportees. Jews and various categories of racial deportees were exterminated in such large numbers, often without record, that it will be possible to establish their fate only through a most careful sm examination of all available documents.

This estimate does not include a large number of prisoners, many Dutchmen, and a few British soldiers. The report also includes the vast number of prisoners and soldiers who, although not actively fighting, were held in the hands of the enemy in various parts of the Netherlands, including the islands of the East Indies and the Dutch East Indies.

The bulk of these missing persons, who are a subject of continuing concern, are of Dutch nationality. The report also includes a list of names of missing persons, including those who were held in the hands of the enemy in various parts of the Netherlands, including the islands of the East Indies and the Dutch East Indies.

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6. Unaccompanied Children. In addition to thousands of unaccompanied children in UNRRA Assembly Centers, an indeterminate number of non-German children have been absorbed into German homes and institutions. Special arrangements are necessary for their training, screening, care and repatriation.

7. Other Groups. Other classes, which cannot properly be called missing persons, are being sought by "anxious" relatives and friends. They include relatives and friends well established, for the most part outside Germany, who are being sought after by displaced persons in Germany, and German nationals, both persecuted and not, who are being sought by their relatives who are United Nations' nationals.

6. Unaccompanied Children. In the case of children of unaccompanied children in the United States, as distinguished from those who are admitted into the United States from other countries, special provisions are necessary for their custody, maintenance, care and protection.

7. Other Classes. Other classes, which should be defined as alien persons, are those who are "relatives and friends." They include relatives and friends who are admitted for the most part under special provisions after the admission of the alien and German nationals, both permanent and temporary, and who are being sought by their relatives and are being admitted.