

39. On 1 January 1948, there were 48 persons (5 international); in 1949, 108 (17 international) and on 1 July 1950, 78 (3 international) engaged in this activity.

40. For those "desperate" cases, where all other tracing action had failed to produce positive results, the last resort was mass tracing, which consists of publicising by means of newspapers, radio, cinema slides and search lists the names and data concerning missing persons. From 1948 until its cessation in March 1950, this branch publicised 560,000 names through the media of 154 different language newspapers in Germany and other countries; radio stations in Germany and elsewhere; cinema slides; and the distribution of approximately 1,000 weekly search lists sent out to IRO camps, agencies in Germany, Austria, Italy and to NTS and other tracing agencies elsewhere. A total of 7,000 positive locations resulted from these activities.

41. In 1949 there was a total of 20 persons (1 international). This activity ceased in March 1950.

42. Total personnel engaged in the various activities described above increased and then decreased, as the following figures indicate:

On 1.1.48	267	(36 international)
On 1.1.49	1,135	(108 international)
On 1.1.50	1,789	(141 international)
On 1.1.51	1,037	(29 international)

#### E. CHILD SEARCH.

43. The search for unaccompanied children first began in 1945 under the aegis of UNRRA. At that time this activity comprised a search for displaced children (conducted independently in each zone) on a mass basis without previous identification of individuals. This was carried out by teams which, district by district,

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visited children's institutions, child welfare agencies, schools, hospitals, etc.

Child Tracing on the other hand, carried out by the UNRRA CTB, denoted the individual efforts made to find identified children for whom individual tracing requests had been received; and also to trace the relatives of children located by the Child Search teams.

44. As the problem unfolded itself through search and tracing, there were revealed five main categories of unaccompanied children:

- (1) Those kidnapped by the Nazis for Germanization,
- (2) Those born in Germany to forced labourers and forcibly separated from their mothers,
- (3) Those separated from their relatives and country of origin as the result of hostilities,
- (4) "Non-Aryan" children declared racially undesirable by the Nazis, and
- (5) Children born to displaced persons during and after the war and abandoned.

45. Through UNRRA Child Search/Tracing activities many hundreds of children were discovered. In view of the unprecedented fluctuation of population, however, and since the children were frequently intentionally moved in order to avoid detection, the methods up to 1947 were not considered the most accurate nor the most efficient.

46. When PCIRO decided in 1948 to sponsor Child Search, it was on a centralized basis with the objective of finding the maximum number of children in the minimum amount of time. Accordingly, Child Search and Child Tracing activities were merged.

47. The system finally adopted in 1948 which went into operation in 1949, was the

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Limited Registration Plan carried out in the three zones of Western Germany and Western sectors of Berlin. This Plan involved an investigation of the principal sources from which the missing children were likely to be found, i.e., records of institutions, foster families and adoptions. The total number of children's cases reported amounted to 343,057 (191,199 in institutions, 130,682 in foster homes, 21,176 adopted).

48. The next step was to register those children likely to be eligible for IRO services, establish their identity and nationality if possible, and initiate tracing for their relatives if no enquiry was held on file in the children's master index. Upon further investigation many children were found to be German, while the nationality of others was not determinable.

49. The "germanized" children were difficult to discover as their names, birth-dates and nationalities had usually been completely obliterated. They had been subjected to intensive German doctrinization and, in the case of smaller children, no longer remembered their rightful parents nor the country of their origin. Such children could only be found by detective search for documents which might reveal the identity and subsequent disposal made of these children during the Nazi regime. After further investigation and screening, a total of 4,000 children were finally registered by Child Search, their cases being passed to IRO field offices for determination of eligibility. When accepted by IRO the children became the responsibility of IRO child welfare officers, who initiated social investigations preparatory to making final plans for their future permanent establishment.

50. At the same time as the Limited Registration Plan was being carried out, individual enquiries were still being received. These amounted to 5,576, comprising 46 nationalities and emanating from 27 different countries, from

