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COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

SOVIET AND SATELLITE REPATRIATION ACTIVITY IN THE
NATO COUNTRIES

Memorandum by the Head of the Security Bureau

Following discussion by the Council on 5th October, 1956 of the document* prepared by the Special Committee on the above subject, the Committee on Information and Cultural Relations, at its meeting on 11th October, 1956 invited the Secretary of the Special Committee to make available such factual and statistical information as had been contributed in the Special Committee indicating the degree of success achieved by Soviet and Satellite agencies to persuade their nationals in the NATO bloc to return to their countries of origin.

2. It is clear that the information most likely to serve the purposes of the Committee on Information and Cultural Relations is that relating to:

- (a) The size of individual Soviet Bloc minorities in each NATO country.
- (b) The number of persons having been repatriated from each NATO country since the present campaign of intensified repatriation activity was begun (Spring 1955).

3. An attempt has been made to provide the required information in tabular form on a common basis for each Soviet Bloc minority in each NATO country. This has proved impossible principally because the information supplied in the Special Committee was not furnished with a view to its being used in the manner now proposed; it was not, therefore drawn up on a common statistical basis. Indeed, it is doubtful if a common statistical basis could have been found since it is clear that countries employ slightly differing methods in recording data about aliens e.g. stateless persons or UNO refugees may either be recorded separately or classed according to country of origin; figures for repatriates may in certain cases include persons of ex-NATO nationality who have obtained Soviet Bloc nationality by marriage. Again, some NATO countries have not furnished complete statistics but have only given sufficient information to indicate that the results of the repatriation campaign have not been significant. For these reasons, no figures relating to the NATO bloc as a whole are at present possible.

* C-M(56)105

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4. In these circumstances, it has only proved possible to provide a series of individual figures in relation to certain NATO countries. It is felt, however, that these amply justify the statement made in C-M(56)105, that the repatriation campaign has not met with unqualified success.

	<u>Size of Soviet bloc minority</u>	<u>Date of information</u>	<u>Repatriates since 1955</u>
<u>BELGIUM</u>			
Bulgarians	203	Nov. 1954	nil
Czechoslovaks	3,649	Nov. 1954	5
Hungarians	3,435	Nov. 1954	3
Poles	39,927	Nov. 1954	59
Roumanians	914	Nov. 1954	5
<u>DENMARK</u>			
Czechoslovaks	?	-	nil
Hungarians	?	-	nil
Poles	?	-	1
Roumanians	?	-	nil
Russians	?	-	3
<u>GERMANY</u>			
Bulgarians	1,800	Aug. 1956	10
Czechoslovaks	9,900	Aug. 1956	250
Hungarians	11,200	Aug. 1956	50
Poles	66,500	Aug. 1956	140
Roumanians	4,000	Aug. 1956	500
Russians	13,300	Aug. 1956	350
<u>GREECE</u>			
Bulgarians	1,504	July 1956	60
<u>ITALY</u>			
Bulgarians	?	-	43 see note
Czechoslovaks	?	-	21 (a)
Hungarians	?	-	77
Poles	?	-	24
Roumanians	?	-	16
Russians	?	-	71

(a) Figures of repatriated persons cover the period 1950-date.

NETHERLANDS

Bulgarians	50	July 1956	nil
Czechoslovaks	1,000	July 1956	10
Hungarians	1,500	July 1956	6
Poles	5,500	July 1956	10
Roumanians	200	July 1956	nil
Russians	1,800	July 1956	131

NORWAY

Czechoslovaks	272	Sept. 1956	19
Poles	826	Sept. 1956	5
Russians	312	Sept. 1956	6

UNITED KINGDOM

Bulgarians	106	June 1956	nil
Czechoslovaks	2,941	June 1956	13
Hungarians	2,582	June 1956	1
Poles	112,164	June 1956	207
Roumanians	1,950	June 1956	14
Russians	43,522	June 1956	70
Balts and uncertain			

(Signed) D.L. STEWART

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