STATISTIQUES
ON JEWISH CASUALTIES DURING AXIS OCCUPATION

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General Remarks on the Statistical Data

Attached are two statistical tables. Table I gives the over-all figures on Jews before the country in question fell under Axis domination, the probable number of Jews now alive, and the total casualties. All these data are given for each country separately, for the total for all countries exclusive of the USSR, and, finally, for the over-all total, including the USSR. Absolute figures and the percentage of the original figure are listed. Table II shows the three components making up together the total of survivors.

The net result of the study is that about 60% of all Jews who formerly lived in the countries (except the USSR) enumerated in the tables are neither residents in their home country, nor immigrants in other countries, nor displaced persons. Inasmuch as only a small part of them could have died of natural causes within the short period of five years, all of those 60%, or about 4,500,000 Jews, must be regarded as having perished at the hands of Axis, mainly German, murderers. If we add to this figure the number of Jews believed to be alive in the original USSR regions, we arrive at the conclusion that only 40% of the total can be found alive anywhere, and that consequently all but a few of the over-all figure of about 6,700,000 missing in Europe must be considered as Axis casualties.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>Number before Axis occupation</th>
<th>Total of deported</th>
<th>Total loss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>3,522,000</td>
<td>6,920,000</td>
<td>2,175,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>2,050,000</td>
<td>3,269,000</td>
<td>1,692,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total</td>
<td>5,582,000</td>
<td>10,189,000</td>
<td>3,867,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Finland, the only German satellite which did not practice mass deportation or annihilation, is not included in this table.
Footnotes to Table 1

a) The difference between 1931 and 1933 is explained by the natural increase of 310,000 to 320,000 and the emigration of about 135,000 Jews during this period.
b) The census was taken in May, 1933. It is assumed that about 25,000 Jews left Germany in the first five months of 1933.
c) The smaller figure is explained by natural decrease and emigration.
d) The smaller figure is explained mainly by extensive emigration.
e) The difference is due to the natural increase of the Jewish population.

f) Both the Jewish Year Book, London, 1939, p. 343, and the American Jewish Yearbook, 1939/1940, give the figure of 320,000. A lower figure is accepted since the numbers are based on estimates only.
g) The figure in the American Jewish Yearbook is 310,000 in 1936, and in the Jewish Year Book, 275,000. The mean is accepted.
h) The figure in the Jewish Year Book is 56,955 in 1931.
i) The figure in the American Jewish Yearbook is 72,791 in 1928; the Jewish Year Book gives the figure of 80,000.
j) The figure in the American Jewish Yearbook is 57,425 in 1936; the corresponding figure in the Jewish Year Book is 47,485 in 1931.
k) The figure in the American Jewish Yearbook is 48,505 in 1934; in the Jewish Year Book it is 50,000.
## TABLE II

### Jewish Survivors in European Countries under Axis Occupation According to Their Present Residence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total of Survivors</th>
<th>In their Home Country</th>
<th>Emigrants</th>
<th>Displaced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>875,000-955,000</td>
<td>80,000†</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>395,000-400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>475,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>275,000†</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>265,000</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>55,000-70,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>30,000-50,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>180,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>92,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>5,000†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>15,000-15,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>3,000-5,000</td>
<td>3,000-4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>15,000-15,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>1,000-3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>1,000-2,000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1,000-2,000</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total

- Without USSR: 2,025,000-3,087,000
- With USSR: 2,325,000

**BRAND TOTAL:** 3,825,000-5,877,000

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a) Includes the Ukrainian republics.

b) In former Polish parts of USSR.

c) In USSR, Germany, Sweden, and Switzerland.

d) In pro-nazi Romania, including Banat Transylvania, in Bejerness and Rumania.

e) 15,000 Jews from Bejerness andburg in Russia; the rest in different camps.

f) In unknown number.

g) 1,000 in USSR and 2,000 in Germany.

h) In the process of returning.
EXPLANATIONS

I. General

All figures are approximate. From regions that have been liberated for quite some time, the exact numbers are unknown since no official accounts of surviving Jews seem to have been made anywhere. It is possible, therefore, that the actual numbers are somewhat larger or smaller than those given in the above table; however, the difference will be minimal in relation to the total loss.

The numbers of Jews who died of natural causes, or were born after the year indicated in the table, or killed in action are not taken into account. All figures refer to the territory of the state concerned as it was before the boundaries were changed. Usually, the numbers given refer to residents, i.e., refugees from other countries are not included, and to such Jews who considered themselves Jews, i.e., enrolled their properties in census returns or otherwise; mostly only "religious" Jews are included. The figure on survivors does not always take into account Jews living on "Jewish" identification papers, nor could all orphans be accounted for (e.g., Russian official sources claim that 30,000 Jewish orphans from Poland, Rumania, Hungary, and other countries have found refuge there), but both figures together cannot change the picture to any appreciable extent. The exact breakdown of Jews in German camps according to nationalities is still unknown, but generally the figures are already taken into consideration.

For more detailed accounts, see below.

II. Observations on the Various Countries

1. POLAND It was accepted some time ago that there were 30,000 Jews in liberated Poland (621 dispatch, March 26, 1945, from Moscow, based on figures furnished by Yehiel Mark, member of the Central Committee of Jewish Organizations in Poland); the same figure was given by the Polish ambassador in Moscow (New York Times, January 27, 1945). Later, the Association of Polish
Jews in the USSR gave the number at 50,000 (JWA, May 23, 1945). Since then more Polish Jews have been repatriated from German camps, especially in the Russian-occupied parts. The exact numbers are not known, but the over-all figure is in all probability not higher than 50,000. Of these, at least some 20,000 must be considered foreign Jews, as almost all Jews found in Lodz (5,000-6,000) were foreigners: Czechoslovak, French, Belgian, etc. (Jewish Journal, January 29, 1946); in Riga and Lwow 1,000 women from Hungary and Lithuania were reported to have been found (Independent Jewish Press Service, March 25, 1945). Thus hardly more than 30,000 Polish Jews remained alive in their homeland. The latest figure for Polish Jews in Poland given in the News from Europe (April 26, 1945) is 50,000.

The number of former Polish Jews in Russia cannot be stated with any exactitude. The Organizational Committee of Polish Jews in Moscow reports that 200,000 Polish Jews escaped into Soviet territory. Some believe that this number refers only to Jews from those parts of Poland which were not incorporated in the Soviet Union in 1939. This contention is probably based on the fact that the Moscow Anti-Comintern Committee reported that 750,000-800,000 Jews from Poland were evacuated to Russia. Dr. Benserrahiel accepted the lower figure of 500,000 (Forward, November 18, 1944). But all these data have not proven reliable in the past. According to a confidential report from Moscow by an official of a Third power, dated December 17, 1944, there are, on Soviet territory, about 200,000 Jews, originally Polish nationals. The same over-all figure of 250,000 was given by Stockholm sources (The Polish Jewish Observer, January 5, 1945) and News from Europe (April 26, 1945). Since not all Polish Jews in the USSR have been accounted for, their number is put at 300,000-350,000. In addition, some are still alive in Germany, for instance, in Nuremberg-Obenhofen (CNA, June 12, 1945); Passenheim (1945, June 16, 1945); 1,500 have been found in Lombardia, and some more are in neighboring camps (CNA, June 18, 1945). Moscow reports that a
A large number of the 40,000 Jews liberated by the Red Army are from Poland. A part of the 10,000 Jews found in Prague are Poles. [JTA, June 1, 1945]: 3,000 were reported in Kirovograd [JTA, June 3, 1945]: 1,000 were found in Bucharest [JTA, April 31, 1945]: 1,000 were brought from Black Sea and Volynia and sheltered in the Northern Polish area. There are also a few thousand prisoners of war [Congress Monthly, June 8, 1945]. The overall figure is accepted at 50,000.

To these figures must be added the number of Polish Jews who have survived on what is now Russian territory. Their number may be estimated at no more than 25,000, as in Eastern Galicia less than 2,000 were reported alive out of the original 600,000 ([JTA, February 9, 1945] and in the 38 larger cities of Poland, Lithuania, and Latvia, less than 1% of the original Jewish population was found alive [JTA, February 25, 1945]. Since the Jewish population in the Polish parts incorporated in Russia was about 1,000,000 ([Wirtschaft und Statistik], 1930, No. 9, based on Russian data), the figure of 25,000 must, unfortunately, be considered quite favorable, especially if we consider that the total number of Jews left in Russian territories under German occupation is estimated at 30,000 ([JTA, April 4, 1945]).

2. ROMANIA. The figures for the surviving Jews on the present territory of Romania were given at 200,000-250,000. They already include some 17,000 repatriated from Transnistria ([European News Digest], October 14, 1944), but even more may have been repatriated from there by the Romanians. [JTA, April 8, 1945] reports that transit ships are still arriving, and the total number in April ([JTA, April 13, 1945]) is expected to amount to 27,000. However, large parts of Romania (Maramures, Northern Banat) are incorporated in Russia and others (Transylvania) were for some time occupied by Hungary. The figure on Jews from Romania evacuated to Russia varies from 10,000 (estimate by the Romanian Jewish Federation in Palestine — Morning Postline, December 1, 1944) to 30,000 from Bistritz alone ([JTA] dispatch from Moscow, March 7, 1945). We may safely
accept the lower figure. There are almost no data on Transylvania, but it can barely be expected that the number of Jews evacuated exceeds 10,000 and the number of survivors, 15,000. Almost the whole Jewish population of Northern Transylvania was deported and their fate is unknown; it is reported, however, that 30,000 of them were liberated in Cracow (IAA, March 26, 1945) and others followed (see IAA, June 10, 1945, on deportations from Polish camps). It must be assumed that a part of the Hungarian Jews still alive on German soil came from this part of Romania; we accept the figure of 35,000-40,000. In Transylvania only 6,000 out of a total of 15,000 are reported to have been found (Dr. Morton, head of an International Red Cross mission there, quoted by IAA, November 25, 1944); this figure is included in the number of Jews present in their homeland. Jews from Europe, April 24, 1945, gives the number of surviving Jews in Romania as 160,000.

3. GERMANY. The census of May 17, 1933 revealed 707,634 Jews in Greater Germany (Wirtschaft und Statistik, 1944, No. 9, Sonderheft). Of this number, 82,677 were in Vienna and 1,676 in the Netherlands, thus leaving some 524,000 for Germany proper and allowing 100,000 for emigration and natural deaths. To add some 20,000 for subsequent emigration and subtract 100,000 who emigrated to France, Belgium, Holland, and Denmark—countries labor overran by the Germans. The number of German Jews who have survived in these countries is not known exactly, but it might be put at about 35,000; we have to add some 20,000 for those who escaped to Switzerland, Spain, and Portugal after the war broke out. All these figures are given as referring to emigrants. At this moment the number of German deportees to Poland is unknown; the figure does not seem to be large. Despite the reports by Himmler that there were still 900,000 Jews (IAA, March 18, 1945) or even 700,000 Jews (IAA, February 20, 1945) (cf. Jews from Europe, March 20, 1945) under German control, and other reports putting the number of Jews
Working in Upper Silesia alone at 300,000 (New York Times, March 6, 1945), the number of German Jews in Germany is estimated at only 8,000. Previously, only 5,000 were reported to have been found (JTA, April 6, 1945). The same figure was given by the U.S. (Congress Weekly, April 13, 1945). The reports on to thousands of Jews found in large cities (in Berlin alone about 5,000 — JTA, June 12, 1945) refer mostly to half-Jews and those with non-Jewish spouses who ordinarily did not belong to the category of "religious" Jews.

3. **UKRAINE** Only Jews in the regions which belonged to Hungary in 1939 are considered here. The figures of the Hungarian Provisional Government, which reported the slaughter of 400,000 Jews, are similar to estimates, lower (with reservations as to their exactitude) to the whole of Hungary after 1939, i.e., including certain regions of Slovakia, Carpatho-Ukraine, and Northern Transylvania.

The figure on the number of Jews present in Hungary today is based on the latest reports, according to which there are some 125,000 Jews in Budapest and 40,000 more outside that city (a certain number of Jews from formerly annexed territories are among them). Earlier the Stockholm Tidningen reported that about 150,000 Jews from Budapest had been saved and that 75,000 might still be in German labor camps (New York Times, March 20, 1945). 35,000-40,000 more were reported to have been found in Austria (JTA, May 15, 1945) and 8,000 in Theresienstadt (JTA, June 1, 1945). Of this number, 30,000 are reckoned as repatriated. Less known are the figures on the number of Hungarian Jews still alive outside the country. The figure of 80,000 deportees is based on the belief that some 90,000 more alive (JTA, May 21, 1945).

5. **CZECHOSLOVAKIA** The number of Jews in the territories formerly comprising the Czechoslovak Republic cannot be stated exactly. It is reported (JTA, March 2, 1945) that in Slovakia only 3,000 out of a former Jewish community of 120,000 were found alive. In Silesia (total Jewish popula-
In 1939, 135,000 Jews were encountered; in Kedros only 300 out of 15,000; in Prusov some 30 out of 7,000. (Jewish News, February 23, 1945). The total was set at 5,000 (JTA, April 30, 1945). It is not known how many of the 85,000 Jews formerly in the Protectorate are still there; hardly any will be found in the Sudetenland. According to a report by Mr. Rosenberg (in charge of Jewish affairs), only about 15,000 of the 300,000 Czechoslovak Jews are now alive (JTA, June 5, 1945). Dr. Eric Holzer estimated that less than one-tenth of the 118,000 Jews who lived in Bohemia-Moravia before the German occupation have survived (JTA, June 20, 1945). The figure of 20,000 for the number of Czechoslovak Jews at present in their homeland is, therefore, rather optimistic.

The figure of displaced is taken at some 20,000, since it was reported earlier that 10,000 German Jews were found in Hungary (JTA, February 4, 1945); 1,000 Czechoslovak Jewish survivors from Oswiecim have arrived in Czechoslovakia (JTA, April 6, 1945), and some are in Theresienstadt (2,250 are reported to have been there — JTA, June 1, 1945) and in various German camps. It was reported, for instance, that 150 Jewish women belonging to Czechoslovakia were found in Theresienstadt (Jewish Journal, February 28, 1945). In view of the fact that part of them have already been repatriated, the number of displaced is accepted at 16,000.

5. FRANCE The number of Jews in France is estimated at about 170,000 (Forward, February 16, 1945). Most of them (40,000) are in Paris, and a large part consists of refugees from Germany, Austria and other countries. German refugees alone probably number 8,000 (Congress News, April 17, 1945). We assume that not more than 150,000 belong to the category of permanent residents of France. The number of Jewish refugees from France was put at 100,000 by the Government (Independent Jewish Press Service, February 13, 1945); the French-Jewish put the number at 120,000 (Jewish News, February 13, 1945); La Republique at over 120,000 (JTA, November 21, 1944); the Ministry of Finance, at 108,000 (Jewish News, JTA, May 7, 1945).
A considerable part of this number were refugees. The number of Jews killed in France is estimated at 10,000-15,000 (The Day, January 12, 1945). It is not known whether any of the deportees from France are still alive; they have not been found among the survivors so far.

7. **AUSTRIA** There are hardly any Jews left in Austria. Mr. Schmao of the JOF estimated their number at 200 (New York Times, February 17, 1945). Later reports put the number of Jews in Vienna at 3,000 (JTA, May 22, 1945), but a large part of them were Hungarians. Mr. Reuveni (of the IFO) reported that Vienna now has about 17,000 Jews (New York Times, June 13, 1945), but the greatest part of them apparently are refugees. Some Jews are reported to have been found in Lódz (Jewish Journal, January 29, 1945). Others may still be alive in Theresienstadt or Bergen Belsen. 1,300 Austrian Jews were reported to be in Theresienstadt (JTA, June 1, 1945). The survivors in Eastern Europe are included in the number of emigrants.

8. **LITHUANIA** The exact number of surviving Jews is disputed, but together with those who have returned, hardly exceeds 2,000. This figure was given in the Jewish Observer, March 5, 1945. The number of deportees and evacuees to Russia is estimated at 3,000, since the higher figures given (7,000-8,000) include, in all probability, the Jews from Poland. Jews Lithuanian Jews are reported to have been found in Minsk, Radviliskis and Birzai (Independent Jewish Press Service, March 12, 1945 and Jewish Journal, February 29, 1945), some in Bialystok and other camps, but they hardly number more than 2,000.

9. **Netherlands** The number of survivors in Holland was put at 5,000 by Dutch underground and similar sources (The Day, January 25, 1945, New York Post, January 28, 1945); others set the total at 10,000-15,000 (JTA, January 27, and February 13, 1945). Up to April only some 3,000 had been found in the liberated territory (News from Europe, April 28, 1945). The figure of 7,000 was accepted.
by Arabs (Dutch News Agency) (130 News, October 23, 1942). Some of the deportees were Jews (Jewish Daily News, February 9, 1943). 6,000 were released from Mauthausen and brought to Switzerland (Congress Weekly, January 15, 1945), and about 1,500 were found in Mauthausen upon its liberation (World Jewish Congress, Geneva office report — Jewish Journal, June 7, 1945). Others were found in the newly liberated parts. A report from Wetzlar set the overall figure of Jewish survivors in Holland at about 25,000 (Jewish Journal, May 25, 1945), but a large part of them are foreigners. A cable from Brussels (May 21, 1945) gave the number at 25,000-30,000. The number of surviving Dutch Jews is, therefore, assumed to be about 20,000, with the hope that some 10,000 may still be alive in camps outside Holland.

10. LEUVA. The figures are self-explanatory.

11. YUGOSLAVIA. At first the number of survivors within Yugoslavia was estimated at about 1,000 (New York Times, November 28, 1944) and 1,500 (The Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, cited in New from Europe, December 19, 1944), but later figures naming those Jewish personalities in Yugoslavia have set the figure at 7,000 (NYT, March 6, 1945). The same figure of 7,000 is reported in New from Europe, April 28, 1945. Mr. Reiss of the Joint Distribution Committee estimated the number of Jews in Yugoslavia at 5,000-6,000 (New York Times, June 12, 1945). A certain number of Yugoslav Jews escaped to Italy; the number was put by the JDC at 5,000 (Yugoslav Jewish Observer, December 29, 1944), but only about 2,000 are believed to be safe in liberated territory. The number of Yugoslav Jews found in various camps is minimal (20 were found in Drassanetz camp — Jewish News, February 27, 1945). Nearly twice than 1,000-2,000 Jews, therefore, be regarded as displaced.
12. GREECE. The figures of surviving Jews in Greece are quite conflicting. The *Forward*, March 2, 1945, reported that 9,000-10,000 survived; the chairman of the Jewish Community in Salonica set the figure at 7,000 (*Jewish Journal*, February 15, 1945); according to Palestine reports (tobler, December 1, 1944) some 7,000-8,000 were found in Greece. The latest figures speak of 6,000-7,000 (*JWA*, April 1, 1945) and 18,000 (*News from Europe*, April 28, 1945). There are also higher figures, viz., 15,000 (*Forward*, February 18, 1945), 15,000 (*The Day*, February 21, 1945), but these are hardly reliable, since Athens broadcasts put the number of deported at 70,000 (*Independent Jewish Press Service*, March 21, 1945), and in Salonica, where the majority of all Jews lived, only 4,500 were reported alive (*The Day*, March 6, 1945). This last figure was put later at only 600 (*JWA*, April 3, 1945) and then again at 2,000 (*Jewish Journal*, May 17, 1945). A cable from Athens, dated June 15, 1945, put the number of survivors at 8,200; of whom about 4,000 live in Athens. The number of Jews at present in Greece is put at 12,000 — rather a liberal figure. It is reported (*Jewish Journal*, February 18, 1945) that large numbers of Salonica Jews have been found in Salonica, and that some are expected to be found in Germany and Czechoslovakia, but so far nothing positive is known. We estimate the number of displaced (including the 300 of Spanish origin) released to Spain — *Jewish Observer*, January 26, 1945) at some 7,000-3,000. The 1,000 Jews who escaped to Turkey (ibid.) are included in the number of emigrants.

13. BELGIUM. Since the war the figure of Jews present in Belgium was given at 20,000, but 5,000 of them are refugees from Germany and Austria (*JWA*, February 11, 1945). *News from Europe*, April 24, 1945, set the figure at 22,000; *I l'Hebdo* reported that in the five largest cities of Belgium only 12,290 Jews remained of the pre-war 24,390 (*JWA*, May 31, 1945). Now it is reported that a census just taken revealed 13,190 local Jews and 5,000 refugees (*Independent...
15. **ITALY** The number of Jews in liberated Southern Italy was reported at 20,000, including 5,000 non-Italian Jews (Jewish Observer, February 20, 1945). Others (News from Europe, April 28, 1945) set it at 25,000. The accepted figure of 20,000 is based on the report that 5,000 were found in Northern Italy (Independent Jewish Press Service, May 2, 1945). Mr. Eizen of the JED reported that approximately 25,000 Italian Jews have been located (New York Times, June 16, 1945). According to the report, 5,000 Italian Jews escaped into Switzerland.

16. **BULGARIA** According to an unpublished census taken recently, there are 35,000 Jews in Bulgaria (Independent Jewish Press Service, March 8, 1945). Other reports speak of 30,000 (Forward, February 2, 1945); News from Europe, April 20, 1945, gave the figure of 45,000. The figure in the table is the arithmetical mean of the total some 35,000 are reported to live in Sofia (JTA, May 28, 1945). The Sofia radio reported that 10,000 Bulgarian Jews had lost their lives (JTA, November 26, 1944).

17. **ENGLAND** There are no reliable reports on the fate of the deported Jews who were believed to have been held in Theresienstadt.
15. SUMMARY: So far only 400 Jews have been reported to be in Luxembourg (Morning Post, June 6, 1945). According to the microfilm, 1,500 Jews from Luxembourg were deported by the Germans, but others believe that practically no Jews were found there by the Germans.

16. SUMMARY: 225 Norwegian Jews are reported to have escaped to Sweden (Guln. radio in ZF, June 1, 1945). Of the deported only 12 are alive (ibid).

20. SOVIET RUSSIA: There are no reliable figures on the exact number of surviving or murdered Jews. Some put the number of slain (in all the occupied parts of Russia, including the former Poland and Eastern territories and the Baltic States) at 1,500,000; others, as high as 3,000,000 (forward, November 16, 1944). The number of Jews in the occupied regions of Russia was about 2,200,000, and in the incorporated regions, 1,300,000 (Wirtschaft und Statistik, April); together, 1,700,000 Jews. This would leave 700,000-1,200,000 alive throughout the Soviet Union — figures too widely disparate to be of any help in determining the number of surviving Jews in the original Russian parts. Delegates of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic to the United Nations Conference in San Francisco assure that in the Ukraine alone about one million Jews were slain (Morning Post, June 13, 1945). The number of over one million for the Ukraine was given in the Post, (Moscow) in 1943. Neither are there reliable figures on the numbers of Jews evacuated from the formerly German-occupied regions, but it can hardly be assumed that half the number of Jews in the original Russian parts were evacuated. One half would correspond to the over-all portion of persons evacuated from urban places in these territories as given by German sources (Geschichtsblatt, March 1, 1945). Since the number of Jews left in all Russian territories formerly under German occupation is reported to amount to about 10,000, we must assume that some 1,600,000 Jews from the original Russian regions were killed. Thus, some 1,800,000 Jews within the original frontiers of the Soviet Union may be presumed to be alive.