STATISTI

ON JEWISH CASUALTIES DURING AXIS OCCUPATION

Institute of Jewish Affairs
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New York 36, N. Y.
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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 80% 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 80%, 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 10% 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 1

#### Number of Jews before Axis Occupation, Total of Extermination, Total Loss

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number Before Axis Occupation</th>
<th>Total of Extermination</th>
<th>Total Loss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>5,125,000</td>
<td>2,225,000</td>
<td>7,375,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>6,500,000</td>
<td>5,500,000</td>
<td>12,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Notes

- Finland, the only German satellite that did not practice mass deportation or annihilation, is not included in this table.
- Numbers are estimated and based on historical records.

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**Legend**

- **Number Before Axis Occupation**: Estimated population before Axis occupation.
- **Total of Extermination**: Number of Jews who were directly exterminated.
- **Total Loss**: Total number of Jews who died, including those who were deported and later exterminated.

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**Sources**

- Various historical records and archives.

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**Methodology**

- Data compiled from multiple sources including government records, historical archives, and academic research.
- Estimates are based on the best available sources and may not be 100% accurate due to the nature of the historical events.

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**Dates**

- Approximate dates of Axis occupation and extermination events.
Footnotes to Table I

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. 293, and the American Jewish Yearbook, 1939-1940, give the figure of 300,000. A lower figure is accepted since the numbers are based on estimates only.

g) The figure in the American Jewish Yearbook is 280,000 in 1936, and in the Jewish Year Book, 275,000. The mean is accepted.

h) The figure in the American Jewish Yearbook is 60,405 in 1931.

i) The figure in the American Jewish Yearbook is 72,731 in 1936; 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 47,425 in 1931.

k) The figure in the American Jewish Yearbook is 46,965 in 1934; in the Jewish Year Book it is 50,000.
<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>473,000–585,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>350,000–480,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>435,000</td>
<td>395,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>275,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>265,000</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>50,000–70,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>30,000–40,000</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>92,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>Insufficient</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>95,000</td>
<td>95,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>13,000–15,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>3,000–5,000</td>
<td>3,000–4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>12,000–15,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>2,000–3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>1,400–1,500</td>
<td>1,400–1,500</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,000–2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total without USSR: 2,087,000–2,237,000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USSR</th>
<th>2,087,000–2,237,000</th>
</tr>
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</table>

GRAND TOTAL: 3,823,000–4,067,000

Note:
- a) in Poland under the Russian regime.
- b) in former Polish parts of USSR.
- c) in USSR, Germany, Sweden, and Switzerland.
- d) in present Romania, including Northern Transylvania, in Bessarabia, and Bucovina.
- e) 35,000 Jews from Bessarabia and Bucovina in Russia: the rest in different camps.
- f) Plus an unknown number.
- g) 3,000 in USSR and 2,000 in Germany.
- h) in the process of returning.
EXPLANATIONS

I. General

All figures are approximate. Even in regions that have been liberated for quite some time, the exact numbers are unknown since no official census of surviving Jews seems to have been made anywhere. It is possible, therefore, that the actual numbers are somewhat larger or smaller than those given in the above tables; 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., declared their Jewishness in census returns or otherwise; mostly only "religious" Jews are included. The figure on survivors does not always take into account Jews living on "temporary" identification papers, nor could all orphans be accounted for (e.g., Russian official sources claim that 30,000 Jewish orphans from Poland, Russia, 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 is accepted even today, that there were 30,000 Jews in liberated Poland. (Jewish News, March 20, 1945, from Moscow, based on figures furnished by Mr. Mais, 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
...in the USSR gave the number at 20,000 (JTA, May 23, 1945). Since then more Polish Jews have been repatriated from German camps, especially in the recently-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 10,000 must be considered foreign Jews, as about all Jews found in Lods (5,000-6,000) were foreigners: Czechoslovak, French, Belgian, etc. (Jewish Journal, January 20, 1946); in Riga and Rumm 1,000 men from Hungary and Lithuania were reported to have been found (Independent Jewish Press Service, March 13, 1946). Thus the number of repatriated 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 constitude. The Organizational Committee of Polish Jews in Moscow reports that 250,000 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-Jewish Committee reported that 750,000-800,000 Jews from Poland were evacuated to Russia; Dr. Shapiro accepted the lower figure of 700,000 (Forward, November 13, 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, in Soviet territory, about 250,000 Jews, originally Polish nationals. The same over-all figure of 250,000 was given by Stockholm sources (The Jewish Swedish Review, January 5, 1945) and News from Europe, April 28, 1945). Since not all Polish Jews in the USSR may have been accounted for, their number is put at 300,000-350,000. In addition, some are still alive in Germany, for instance, in Gursheim (PRA, June 12, 1945); Nantes (1944, June 10, 1945); 1,500 have been found in Amsterdam, and some are in neighboring camps (PRA, June 12, 1945). Moscow reports that a
large number of the 80,000 Jews liberated by the Red Army are from Poland. A
part of the 10,000 Jews found in Prague are Polish (JTA, June 2, 1945); 4,000
were reported in Theresienstadt (JTA, June 3, 1945); 2,000 were found in Buchen-
wald (JTA, April 21, 1945), 1,500 were brought from Buchenwald, and
Sheltered in Sweden. There are also a few thousand prisoners of war (Congress
Society, June 8, 1945). The over-all figure is accepted at 90,000.

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 1,000 were reported alive out of the
original 400,000 (JTA, February 8, 1945) and in the 18 larger cities of Poland,
Lithuania, and Latvia, less than 1% of the original Jewish population was found
alive (JTA, February 28, 1945). Since the Jewish population in the Polish
parts incorporated in Russia was about 1,000,000 (Wirtschaft und Statistik, 1941,
No. 5, 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 1, 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 some more may have been repatriated from there by the Russians. JTA, April
8, 1945, reports that trainsloads are still arriving, and the total number in
April (JTA, April 13th) is expected to amount to 17,000. However, large parts
of Romania (Moldavia, Northern Bessarabia) are incorporated in Russia and others
(Transylvania) were for some time annexed by Hungary. The figure on Jews from
Bessarabia evacuated to Russia varies from 40,000 (estimate by the Bessarabian
Judical Federation in Palestine — Morning Post, December 1, 1944) to 98,000
from Romania alone (JTA dispatch from Moscow, March 7, 1945). We may safely
accept the lower figure. There are almost no data on Bucovina, but it can hardly 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 15,000 of them were liberated in Cuciuc (I.A., March 26, 1945) and others followed (see I.A., June 10, 1945, on deportations from Polish camps). It must be assumed that a part of the Romanian Jews still alive on German soil came from this part of Romania; we accept the figure of 30,000-40,000. In Transylvania only 6,000 out of a total of 150,000 are reported to have been found (Mr. Morton, head of an International Red Cross mission there, quoted by I.A., November 25, 1940); this figure is included in the number of Jews present in their homeland. News from Europe, April 24, 1945, gives the number of surviving Jews in Romania as 350,000.

3. GERMANY The census of May 17, 1933 revealed 207,664 Jews in Greater Germany (Wirtschaft und Statistik, 1941, No. 9, Sondersgelagen). Of this number, 22,677 were in Vienna and 1,676 in the Netherlands, thus leaving some 284,000 for Germany proper and allowing 300,000 for emigration and natural deaths. We add some 20,000 for subsequent emigration and subtract 100,000 who emigrated to France, Belgium, Holland, and Denmark—countries labor overtaxed 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 30,000 for those who escaped to Switzerland, Spain, and Portugal after the war broke out. All these figures are given as referring to emigration. As this report 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 500,000 Jews (I.A., March 19, 1945) or over 700,000 Jews (I.A., February 20, 1945) of News from Europe, March 20, 1945) under German control, and other reports putting the number of Jews
4. EXISTIT. 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 150,000 Jews, and similar statements, refer (with reservations as to their exactitude) to the whole of Hungary after 1939, i.e., including certain regions of Slovakia, Carpatho-Russian, 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 120,000 Jews in Budapest and 40,000 more outside that city (a certain number of Jews from formerly annexed territories are among them). Earlier the Swedish Red Cross reported that about 150,000 Jews from Budapest had been saved and that 50,000 might still be in German labor camps (Jewish News, March 20, 1945). 35,000-40,000 were reported to have been found in Minsk (JWA, May 15, 1945) and 2,000 in the Ukraine (JWA, June 1, 1945). Of this number, 30,000 are reckoned as repatriated. Less known are the figures on the numbers of Hungarian Jews still alive outside the country. The figure of 80,000 deportees is based on the belief that some 100,000 more are alive (JWA, May 21, 1945).

5. CZECHOSLOVAKIA. The number of Jews in the territories formerly comprising the Czechoslovak Republic cannot be stated correctly. It is reported (JWA, March 8, 1945) that in Carpatho-Russia only 3,000 out of a former Jewish community of 110,000 were found alive. In Slovakia (total Jewish popula-
tion in 1939: 135,000; few Jews were encountered in Kostice only 300 out of 15,000; in Pressov some 30 out of 7,000. [Czechoslovak Newsletter, February 23, 1945].

The total was set at 5,000 [TWA, 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. Rosenzweig (in charge of Jewish affairs), only about 15,000 of the 395,000 Czechoslovak Jews are now alive [TWA, June 5, 1945]. Dr. Eric Holm estimated that less than one-tenth of the 115,000 Jews who lived in Bohemia-Moravia before the German occupation have survived [TWA, June 26, 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 12,000 Gypsy-Jewish Jews were found in Hungary [TWA, February 1, 1945]; 1,000 Czechoslovak Jewish survivors from Germany have arrived in Kostice [TWA, April 4, 1945], and some are in Theresienstadt (2,300 are reported to have been there — TWA, June 1, 1945) and in various German camps. It was reported, for instance, that 130 Jewish women brought from Czechoslovakia were found in Theresienstadt [Czechoslovak News, February 26, 1945]. In view of the fact that part of them have already been repatriated, the number of displaced is accepted at 10,000.

5. FRANCE The number of Jews in France is estimated at about 170,000 [Forward, February 15, 1945]. [Note from Europe, April 24, 1945]: put this figure at 180,000. But a not inconsiderable part consists of refugees from Germany, Austria and other countries. German refugees alone probably number 4,000 [Congress Weekly, April 17, 1945]. We assume that not more than 150,000 belong to the category of permanent residents of France. The number of Jewish deportees from France was put at 100,000 by the Government [Independent Jewish Press Service, February 5, 1945]; the Franc-Tireur put the number at 110,000 [News from Europe, February 15, 1945]; La Jeunesse at over 120,000 [Jdi, November 21, 1944]; the Ministry of Prisons, at 108,000 [Information in TWA, May 2, 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 20, 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. **AUSCHWITZ** There are hardly any Jews left in Austria. Mr. Schears of the VSO
has estimated their number at 200 (New York Times, February 17, 1945).
Later reports put the number of Jews in Vienna at 3,000 (PA, May 22, 1945), but a
large part of them were Hungarians. Mr. Rosnik (of the VSO) reported that Vienna
now has about 17,000 Jews (New York Times, June 10, 1945), but the greater part
of them apparently are refugees. Some Jews are reported to have been found in
Lodz (Jewish Journal, January 28, 1945). Others may still be alive in Theresien-
sstadt or Bergen-Belsen. 1,000 Austrian Jews were reported to be in Theresienstadt
(PA, June 1, 1945). The survivors in Eastern Europe are included in the number
of emigrants.

8. **AUSCHWITZ** 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 15, 1945. The number of deportees and evascues
to Russia is estimated at 3,000, since the higher figures given (7,000-8,000) in-
clude, in all probability, the Jews from Milan. Some Lithuanian Jews are reported
to have been found in Ukraine, Rumania and Theresienstadt (Independent Jewish Press
Service, March 20, 1945 and Jewish Journal, February 26, 1945), some in Buchenwald
and other camps, but they hardly number more than 2,000.

9. **HOLLAND** The number of survivors in Holland was put at 3,000 by Dutch under-
ground and similar sources (The Day, January 20, 1945; New York Post,
January 26, 1945); others set the total at 10,000-15,000 (PA, 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 Moos (Dutch News Agency) [New York Times, December 28, 1944], some
of the deported have been repatriated. 2,500 were reported to be in Belgium
(JTA, February 13, 1945), 300 were found in Theresienstadt (Yiddish Journal, February 28,
1945), 600 were released from Theresienstadt and brought to Switzerland (Swiss
Weekly, January 16, 1945), and about 8,500 were found at Theresienstadt upon its
liberation (World Zionist Congress, Geneva office report — Yiddish Journal, June 7,
1945). Others were found in the newly liberated parts. A report from Warsaw
set the over-all figure of Jewish survivors in Holland at about 25,000 (NYJ,
May 25, 1945), but a large part of these are foreigners. A cable from Brussels
(May 31, 1945) gives 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. LUTTJE: The figures are self-explanatory.

11. TUNGOATZA: At first the number of survivors within Yugoslavia was estima-
ted at about 1,000 (New York Times, November 28, 1944) and 1,500
(The Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, cited in From Yon Europe, December
13, 1944), but later figures naming Jews rescued by Yugoslavia
here at the figure of 7,000 (NYM, March 6, 1945). The same figure of 7,000 is
reported in From Yon Europe, April 28, 1945. Mr. Rea of the Joint Distribu-
tion Committee, estimated the number of Jews in Yugoslavia at 5,000-6,000
(News Times, June 13, 1945). A certain number of Yugoslav Jews escaped to
Italy; the number was put by the JDC at 5,000 (Yiddish Journal Observer, December
22, 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 (23 were found in
Brueelzand camp — Reuters, February 27, 1945). Finally more than 1,000-5,000
now, 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 Salonika set the figure at 7,000 (Jewish Journal, February 18, 1945); according to Palestine reports (Forward, December 1, 1944) some 7,000-8,000 were found in Greece. The latest figures quoted of 5,000-5,500 (IPA, April 1, 1945) and 4,000 (News from Europe, April 24, 1945). These are also higher figures, viz., 15,000 (Forward, February 18, 1945), 15,000 (The Day, February 21, 1945), but they are hardly reliable, since Athens broadcasts put the number of deported at 70,000 (Independent Jewish Press Service, March 23, 1945), and in Salonika, 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 (IPA, April 3, 1945) and then again at 1,000 (Jewish Journal, May 27, 1945). A cable from Athens, dated June 15, 1945, put the number of survivors at 8,500, or only about 4,000 alive in Athens. The number of Jews at present in Greece is put at 10,000 — rather a liberal figure. It is reported (Jewish Journal, February 18, 1945) that most of numbers of Salonika Jews have been found in Holland, 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 100 of Spanish origin) released to Spain — Jewish Observer, January 26, 1945) at some 7,000-9,000. The 1,000 Jews who escaped to Turkey (1944) are included in the number of emigrants.

13. BELGIUM Since then the figure of Jews present in Belgium was given at 20,000, but 5,000 of them are refugees from Germany and Austria (IPA, February 13, 1945). News from Europe, April 24, 1945, set the figure at 18,000; Le Malin reported that in the five largest cities of Belgium only 15,950 Jews remained of the pre-war 24,350 (IPA, May 31, 1945). Now it is reported that a census just taken revealed 15,490 local Jews and 5,000 refugees (Independent
Jewish Press Service, June 3, 1946). Mention has already been made that 1,500
Dutch Jews were found there; some of the 6,000-8,000 Polish Jews found in
Brussels (News from Belgium, November 19, 1944) may also belong to the category
of refugees. We, therefore, assume the number of Belgian resident Jews present
in their homeland, including those already repatriated, to be 20,000. 1,400 Jews
from Belgium were reported to have been found in Leu (Jewish Journal, January 25,
1945). 300 in Meerijn (1944, February 28, 1945), while none must be in France.
Official Belgian sources have estimated the number of Belgian Jews in Belgium at
26,000 (Tony Boulard in News from Europe, March 6, 1945), but there is hardly any
hope that any large part of them besides those already returned are really alive.

10. ITALY. The number of Jews in liberated Southern Italy was reported as 23,000
including 5,000 non-Italian Jews (Jewish Observer, February 9, 1945).
Others (News from Europe, April 28, 1945) set it at 25,000. The accepted figure
of 30,000 is based on the report that 5,000 were found in Northern Italy (Inde-
pendent Jewish Press Service, May 2, 1945). Mr. Boulard of the JJS reported that
approximately 35,000 Italian Jews have been located (New York Times, June 15,
1945). According to the report, 5,500 Italian Jews escaped into Switzerland.

15. BULGARIA. According to an unpublished census taken recently, there are
35,000 Jews in Bulgaria (Independent Jewish Press Service, March
3, 1945). Other reports speak of 30,000 (Forward, February 13, 1945); News from
Europe, April 26, 1945, gave the figure of 25,000. The figure in the table is the
arithmetical mean of the total 35,000 are reported to live in Sofia
(FTA, May 28, 1945). The Sofia radio reported that 10,000 Bulgarian Jews had
lost their lives (FTA, November 25, 1944).

16. RUMANIA. There are no reliable reports on the fate of the deported Jews who
were believed to have been held in Theresienstadt.

17. ROMANIA. No precise figures are available. Both numbers are estimates.
15. NORMANDY So far only 400 Jews have been reported to be in Luxembourg (Morning Post, June 6, 1944). According to the British, 1,500 Jews from Luxembourg were deported by the Germans, but others believe that practically no Jews were found there by the Germans.

16. NORMAN 325 Norwegian Jews are reported to have escaped to Sweden (Daily Mail in TSI, June 7, 1944). Of the deported only 12 are alive (ibid.).

20. SUDDEN 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 Polish and Estonian 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 2,500,000, and in the incorporated regions, 1,600,000 (Wirtschaft und Statistik, 1939). Together, 3,700,000 Jews. This would leave 700,000-800,000 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 30, 1945). The number of over one million for the Ukraine was given in the Minsk (Moscow) in 1944. 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 overall portion of persons evacuated from urban places in these territories as given by German sources (Sachstandsbericht, March 9, 1942). Since the number of Jews left in all Russian territories formerly under German occupation in reported to amount to about 30,000, we may assume that some 1,000,000 Jews from the original Russian regions have perished. Thus, some 1,800,000 Jews within the original frontiers of the Soviet Union may be presumed to be alive.