



## DP camps

After the liberation, between 50,000 and 75,000 Jews were living in the western regions of Germany. DP camps were set up in these areas in former labour camps, military camps, hotels, monasteries, hospitals, etc. During the first weeks after liberation, the western occupying forces did not recognize the Jews as having a special status, but in August 1945 the Harrison Report was presented to the American army authorities; it described the difficult situation of the Jews in the DP camps, and led to the setting up of Jewish camps with better conditions. At the same time, i.e. in August 1945, about 50,000 Jews were living in DP camps in Germany, Austria and southern Italy.

At the end of 1945, there were about 1,000 DP camps and kibbutzim in Germany and Austria; by the end of 1946, in the wake of mass emigration from Poland after the Kielce pogrom, about 15,000 Jews were living in the British zone of occupation, about 140,000 were in the American zone (most of them in Bavaria), and about 1,500 were living in the French zone. About 700 Jewish DP camps were in operation at this time. The special status of the Jews was not recognized in the Soviet zone and no Jewish DP camps were set up there.