

Appendix 1

Reception centres for war refugees: nationalities and admissions to 29 October 1940

Algerian	1	Latvian	5
American	19	Lithuanian	8
Arabian	2	Luxembourger	7
Argentinian	4	Moroccan	46
Armenian	3	Norwegian	53
Austrian	9	Palestinian	50
Belgian	5,852	Panamayan	1
British	2,861	Persian	4
Chinese	1	Polish	3,243
Cuban	7	Portuguese	5
Czech	653	Roumanian	36
Danish	12	Russian	24
Dutch	1,209	Slovak	1
Egyptian	5	Spanish	277
French	2,905	Stateless	163
German	21	Swedish	6
Greek	9	Swiss	8
Hungarian	23	Turkish	37
Iraqnian	1	Uruguayan	1
Irish	12	Yugoslav	5
Italian	12		

Source: LCC We/M (1) Box 9

Appendix 2

Statistics for the year ended 31 December 1941 Immigration Office, Royal Victoria Patriotic School, London, SW18

Code	Belg.	Czech.	Da.	Dutch	Fr.	Greek	Norw.	Pol.	Yug.	Various	Total
1A							2,416				2,416
1B	5			66	52						123
1C	2		2	6	9						19
1D							147				147
2A	203	37	13	49	204	5	39	302	8		860
2B	15	21	35	6	48	76	124	66	3		394
2C	2				118						120
2D	1		3		842			49			895
2E					3		264	2			269
2F	2	1	1	42			81	14			141
3A										1,565	1,565
Total	230	59	54	169	1,276	81	3,071	433	11	1,565	6,949

Direct from enemy occupied territory to the UK: 1A By small boats to the Shetlands & east of Scotland ports; 1B By small boats from France to south coast ports or by small boats from Holland and Belgium to east & south-east ports; 1C By stolen planes from occupied countries to landing grounds in east & south England; 1D From raids on occupied countries – rescued by British forces.

Through neutral countries or British territory abroad: 2A From, France, Belgium and Holland via Spain and Portugal and thence by sea from Lisbon to UK ports, or by air from Lisbon to Bristol airport or Poole airport, or via Spain and Gibraltar to UK ports; 2B From Vichy-controlled North Africa in small boats or stolen planes to Gibraltar and thence to UK ports or from Dakar in small boats to Bathurst, Gambia and Freetown and thence to UK ports; 2C From Vichy-controlled territory in North and South America and the East to nearest British territory; 2D From France in Vichy-controlled ships to neutral ports in America and the East and thence with the help of the nearest British

consul, to UK ports and members of crews of captured Vichy ships who have volunteered to serve in Free French Forces; 2E From Norway and Sweden and thence via Russia, Turkey and the Middle East to India or Africa for embarkation to British ports; 2F From Norway on foot to Sweden or from Holland or Germany as seamen to Swedish ports (where the ship is deserted) and thence from Stockholm airport to Leuchars airport, Fifeshire; 3A Non-escapees, volunteers for allied forces, seamen arriving in the UK for time since outbreak of war; evacuees from Gibraltar, stow-aways, volunteers for war industry, general cases etc.

Appendix 3

Note from Robertson, HO, B3, to L. W. Clayton, HO, February 1941
List of all detainees who have been at RPS for more than a week
Weekly return of refugees

	Nationality	Arrived from	Date of arr.	Destination
B—, B. T.	Moroccan	Dover	15.1.41	Discharged FFF, disciplinary grounds
C— J.	French	Liverpool	15.1.41	Discharged FFF, medically unfit
F—, E.	French	Plymouth	11.1.41	Waiting for a ship
G—, A.	Polish	Oratory School	11.1.41	In hospital, wishes to join FFF
L— R—, P.-M.	French	Southampton	28.1.41	MI5 case pending
M-G, L. J.	French	Weymouth	22.1.41	MI5 case pending
Z—, S.	Algerian	Dover	15.1.41	Discharged FFF, disciplinary grounds

Source: PRO HO 213 1978 203/2/107

20 names on list: 4 Poles; 4 'ex-Austrians'; 1 Belgian; 4 French; 1 Moroccan; 1 Czech; 1 Hungarian; 1 Norwegian; 1 Dane; 1 Dutch; 1 Algerian.

Appendix 4

Extracts from the Diary of C— F— L— G—

(Senior naval officer belonging to one of the sailors' camps in the Liverpool area. This diary had been seized and translated by the British.)

23 June: Sad Sunday. In the evening we learn of the Armistice conditions, much harder than 11.11.18 and dishonouring two countries, and which does not even put an end to the war and is subject to the laying down of arms and the acceptance of the Armistice imposed by Italy who has no military success even when, with all her forces, she attacked a country already beaten.

The English hope that like the Poles, Dutch and Norwegians, we will continue to fight. They show themselves full of strength.

24 June: The proclamation of Gen de Gaulle is widely discussed. Some who desire at all costs to finish with the whole business treat it offhandedly. Others, who place no reliance on German promises, ask themselves where their duty lies towards France. This dilemma boils itself down to an appreciation more or less exact of British chances. What about Russia and the USA?

5 July: Some of our officers still believe in maintaining friendly relations with the English, in spite of the assassination at Oran.

8 July: The English are having typed a *Journal du Camp* full of lies and false news, just like their 'VICTORY' over unarmed ships.

9 July: Commandant G— refutes the declaration of Gen de Gaulle that the English were right in destroying our fleet, and doubtlessly to kill our comrades.

10 July: Capitaine de Vaisseau L— told us after lunch that an honourable solution was on the point of being arranged between Admiral Cayol and Admiral Dunbar Nesmith by leaving small French parties aboard the ships to guard them, when the incident of the *Surcoeuf* occurred.

14 July: We receive some hogheads of our own wine with the compliments of

- the Admiralty. Lunch so insufficient that I have to complete it with purchases at the canteen.
- 17 July: The propaganda of de Gaulle grows. They offer our men cigarettes, women, and wine, 45/- per week for seamen.
- 18 July: Two lieutenants of Gen de Gaulle's legion came to the camp to invite us to go to Liverpool to listen to Gen de Gaulle. As one of their colleagues had previously said that those of us who did not join them were 'cunts', they were very badly received. Commandant S... took them by their coat lapels and gave them the order to 'fuck off' if they did not want their faces bashed. Thereupon Commandant L— C— intervened and led them quietly away. He negotiated with them the return of young R— and young O—, who allowed themselves to be enrolled.
- 19 July: I go to de Gaulle's recruiting centre to enquire who are the officers, I am well received by the sailors and we chat for about a quarter of an hour in a friendly manner, when a Lieutenant arrives who asks me to get out. I follow him out but ask the seamen to witness and pitying them. Two hours later a representative of the Legion and a seaman come and beg me to return in order to receive the excuses of the Lieutenant.
- 26 July: The English informed the French government that repatriation was beginning, but without notifying the hour or the route of the ship. Torpedoing took place at 10 pm. The Germans had moreover said that owing to the use of our flag by General de Gaulle they would torpedo any ship flying the French flag.
- 27 July: The English decide to intern at Oxford the two Admirals. They send into the camp a car with loudspeakers and an armed guard to protect it. An officer photographs it. They try in vain to seize the camera. Finally, more than 100 armed men surround the car, which beats a retreat to the tune of the Marseillaise. Muselier informed of the state of mind postpones his recruiting tour.
- 28 July: Commandant G— is also taken away to Oxford. Gen Spears makes a very able speech, but it seems that the officers will be separated from their men in the hope of converting them to Gen de Gaulle, or at least so as not to make an admission before the British public of the errors of Churchill's politics.
- 31 July: The English have decided that we will not be given our pay. Only those who join de Gaulle will be paid. At the Aintree camp all remain faithful to the French Gov. In other camps sentiment is divided and defections must be foreseen.
- 7 August: At Doddington the starving men have had to kill and eat the swans. A crime of lèse majesté ...
- 9 August: The Gaullists attempt to debauch our men by standing the drinks and offering to get women for them.
- 12 August: This afternoon I discussed with the camp commandant and the naval Liaison officer the internment of de T—. Great pressure is being

- brought to bear on us and the sailors to join de Gaulle. This evening they decided that we must get back to camp an hour earlier and we will no longer be supplied with drink. What undignified meanness on the part of a strong people.
- 15 *August*: Two Gaullist sailors bring me an order from Admiral Watkins authorising their entry into the camp without me giving permission to contradict their propaganda. The German attack seems to intensify. Numerous special boats gathered in Norway and Holland. Numerous aerial attacks on the Channel Coast. Gun fire in the Dover region. Parachutes found in Scotland.
- 16 *August*: Numerous aerial attacks. New Gaullist effort. Admiral Watkins has repeated through the camp commandant the order to allow Gaullist propaganda in the camp. As I do not give it any importance I expect to be kidnapped.
- 20 *August*: I learn that as a result of a provocative speech by Gen Spears the officers protested, and as a punishment L. V. B— has been interned in a barracks until the end of the war. At Oulton when this same general showed himself the colours were lowered half mast.
- 21 *August*: Today I have been worrying about M— (wife). Have she and the children got enough to eat. The bombardments of Brest etc with all the British lack of precision which we discovered at Dunkirk and Calais, must worry her terribly. How happy we would be without this war, which I foresaw coming with anguish. What will be the physical state of the children after this inhuman blockade. The adventure of de Gaulle is full of uncertainty. What a utopia to believe one can serve one's country in receiving orders from a stranger who annoys the race!
- 23 *August*: A Gaullist Lieutenant, who like many other Gaullist officers, has never fought, confirms to me that they have asked the English to shut up a number of French officers, because they advised their men to remain in the path of duty. Also they hoped shortly to land in Morocco and start a civil war, to which the German would put a quick ending.
- 26 *August*: The bombardments of Ramsgate, Dover, London and Birmingham become serious. The English multiply their bombardments of our coasts and aerodromes from Boulogne to Vannes. At Cherbourg the sea front has suffered a great deal.
- 28 *August*: I learn that six officers of Oulton Camp, including D— B— and de B—, who were on the repatriation list with me, have been kidnapped. Every day they come with lorries to the camps to take away the men who lower themselves by joining de Gaulle.

Source: PRO FO 371 24353 C10327/7407/17

Appendix 5

List of officers, officials and staff of French missions in UK

Air Mission A	22
Air Mission B	21
Allied Military Committee Personnel	15
Anglo-French Coordinating Committee	11
Armaments Mission	22
Civil Air Mission	6
Coal Mission	39
Delegation to the Shipping Executive	6
Economic Warfare Mission	14
Food Mission	9 (plus staff of 12)
French Military Mission	13 (not complete)
Naval Mission	59
Oil Mission	6
Scientific Mission	1
Sea Transport Mission	62 (mainly British)
Textiles Mission	17
Timber Mission	2

Source: CCC SPRS 1/134

Appendix 6

French in London (1933), consulate figures

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Coiffeurs	167	15	182
Cuisiniers, hôteliers, chefs, garçons	879	—	879
Divers, artistes	121	198	319
Domestiques	37	558	595
Employés banque, commerce, industrie, mode	977	850	1,827
Enfants de moins de 15 ans	518	392	910
Etudiants, Etudiantes	376	673	1,049
Gouvernantes, dames de compagnie	—	616	616
Industriels, directeurs de compagnies, de banques	95	14	109
Négoçiants, commerçants, agents	388	160	548
Ouvriers, ouvrières	244	390	634
Professeurs, institutrices	131	482	613
Religieux, religieuses	183	613	796
Sans profession	20	1,389	1,409
Totals	4,136	6,350	10,486

Source: H. Goiran, *Les Français à Londres* (Pornic, Editons de la Vagne 1933), p. 220. Figures are missing for approximately one-third of French-based Londoners.

Appendix 7

Census of French subjects over the age of 16 registered in the UK and NI on 6 February 1941

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Metropolitan Police District	3,252	3,224	6,476
England and Wales (provinces)	1,697	3,087	4,784
Scotland	113	160	273
Northern Ireland	17	26	43
War refugees	352	607	959
Totals	5,431	7,104	12,535

Source: PRO FO 371 28365 Z1753/123/17

Appendix 8

Detailed figures of French residents in districts having 50 or more residents (6 February 1941)

<i>District</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>England and Wales</i>			
Berks	85	69	154
Bucks	42	99	141
Cardiganshire	38	30	68
Cheshire	22	35	57
Devonshire	45	172	217
Dorset	15	73	88
Glamorgan	29	22	51
Gloucestershire	12	60	72
Hants	61	120	181
Herts	41	102	143
Kent	25	109	134
Lancs	63	64	127
Monmouthshire	17	74	91
Somerset	17	128	145
Surrey	67	117	184
E. Sussex	17	65	82
W. Sussex	25	67	92
Isle of Wight	29	29	58
Yorkshire – West Riding	38	37	75
Birmingham	36	54	90
Brighton	15	80	95
Bristol	11	41	52
Dover	48	4	52
Hove	13	37	50
Liverpool	15	52	67

<i>District</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Manchester	33	35	68
Reading	17	33	50
Southampton	23	31	54
Wolverhampton	17	38	55
<i>Scotland</i>			
Glasgow	32	32	64

Source: PRO FO 371 28365 Z1753/123/17