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3. **Breakdown of the Polish population in France and its percentage relationship to the total foreign population in each department.** 7/

Department	Number	Percentage
Ain	497	6.1
Aisne	10,553	49.2
Allier	3,076	36.4
Alpes (Basses)	109	2.1
Alpes (Hautes)	78	2.8
Alpes (Maritimes)	1,074	1.5
Ardeche	179	4.2
Ardennes	3,932	25.8
Ariege	101	0.9
Aube	2,852	34.2
Aude	275	1.1
Aveyron	1,566	18.5
Belfort (Territoire)	309	6.9
Bouches du Rhone	1,356	1.2
Calvados	2,941	30.4
Cantal	329	15.9
Charente	834	21.2
Charente (Inferieure)	442	11.4
Cher	2,214	35.1
Correze	325	9.3
Corse	62	0.5
Cote d'Or	2,498	20.5
Cotes du Nord	33	3.7
Creuse	803	29.1
Dordogne	1,233	15.4
Doubs	1,652	11.9
Drome	259	3.7
Eure	2,187	23.1
Eure & Loir	832	21.7
Finistere	43	3.1
Gard	2,304	9.8
Garonne (Haute)	1,340	2.9
Gers	803	3.5
Gironde	1,189	2.7
Herault	404	1.2
Ille & Vilaine	116	5.2
Indre	1,450	37.4
Indre & Loire	983	19.1
Isere	2,077	4.9
Jura	269	6.3
Landes	129	2.4
Loir & Cher	628	23.0
Loire	5,725	21.5
Loire (Haute)	219	13.1

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Department	Number	Percentage
Loire (Inferieure)	608	13.8
Loiret	2,725	28.8
Lot	258	6.2
Lot & Garonne	1,503	5.3
Lozere	98	7.8
Maine & Loire	325	14.5
Manche	235	9.1
Marne	4,179	37.5
Marne (Haute)	1,300	19.8
Mayenne	77	10.4
Meurthe & Moselle	10,869	25.3
Meuse	2,161	27.8
Morbihan	25	2.6
Moselle	17,727	21.9
Nievre	1,722	32.0
Nord	46,390	39.6
Oise	8,588	42.4
Orne	300	10.2
Pas de Calais	68,960	74.1
Puy de Dome	3,006	25.1
Pyrenees (Basses)	329	1.8
Pyrenees (Hautes)	236	1.8
Pyrenees (Orientales)	48	0.1
Rhin (Bas)	1,364	10.3
Rhin (Haut)	5,490	21.5
Rhone	3,658	7.2
Saone (Haute)	615	13.3
Saone & Loire	7,197	38.5
Sarthe	163	9.6
Savoie	482	2.4
Savoie (Haute)	227	1.4
Seine	44,189	12.7
Seine (Inferieure)	1,452	10.3
Seine & Marne	11,314	41.6
Seine & Oise	13,282	21.6
Sevres (Deux)	460	
Somme	4,484	39.5
Tarn	2,894	12.0
Tarn & Garonne	490	3.3
Var	201	0.9
Vaucluse	324	2.1
Vendee	126	16.4
Vienne	916	27.1
Vienne (Haute)	608	21.2
Vosges	366	5.5
Yonne	2,981	31.3

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C. Composition

1. Waves of Polish Emigration *

Polish emigres, composed chiefly of Polish settlers after World War I and their descendants, may be divided into three distinct groups:

a. The first homogeneous group came to France after World War I from Westphalia, Germany. Because of poor post-war living conditions in Germany and lacking the opportunity to re-emigrate to war-ruined Poland, they accepted the invitation of the French Government to migrate to France, which needed man-power.

b. The second influx to France occurred during the first decade of Poland's independence and was caused by economic depression and growing unemployment. A reverse influx to Poland occurred in the early thirties when deteriorating economic conditions in France causing layoffs resulted in a wave of re-emigration.

c. The third migratory movement of Poles to France was political in character as the result of World War II and included demobilized soldiers of the Polish Army, former political prisoners, escapees from Poland, former prisoners of war in Germany, forced labor deported by

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* A chart indicating the number of aliens in France as of August 1953 is given at the end of Section C 1.

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the Nazis and other civilian refugees. Intellectuals
and semi-intellectuals constitute a large part of the
last emigre movement. 8/

Those emigrating in the third group as a result of World
War II and referred to as "new emigrants," work in various
light industries while the "old emigrants" are employed mostly
in coal mines and in the coal and textile industries. The
number in this third group, which comprises about 10 per
cent of the "old emigration," includes some 30,000 political
refugees, although of the Poles in France, only five per cent
can be considered political refugees from Communist oppression.
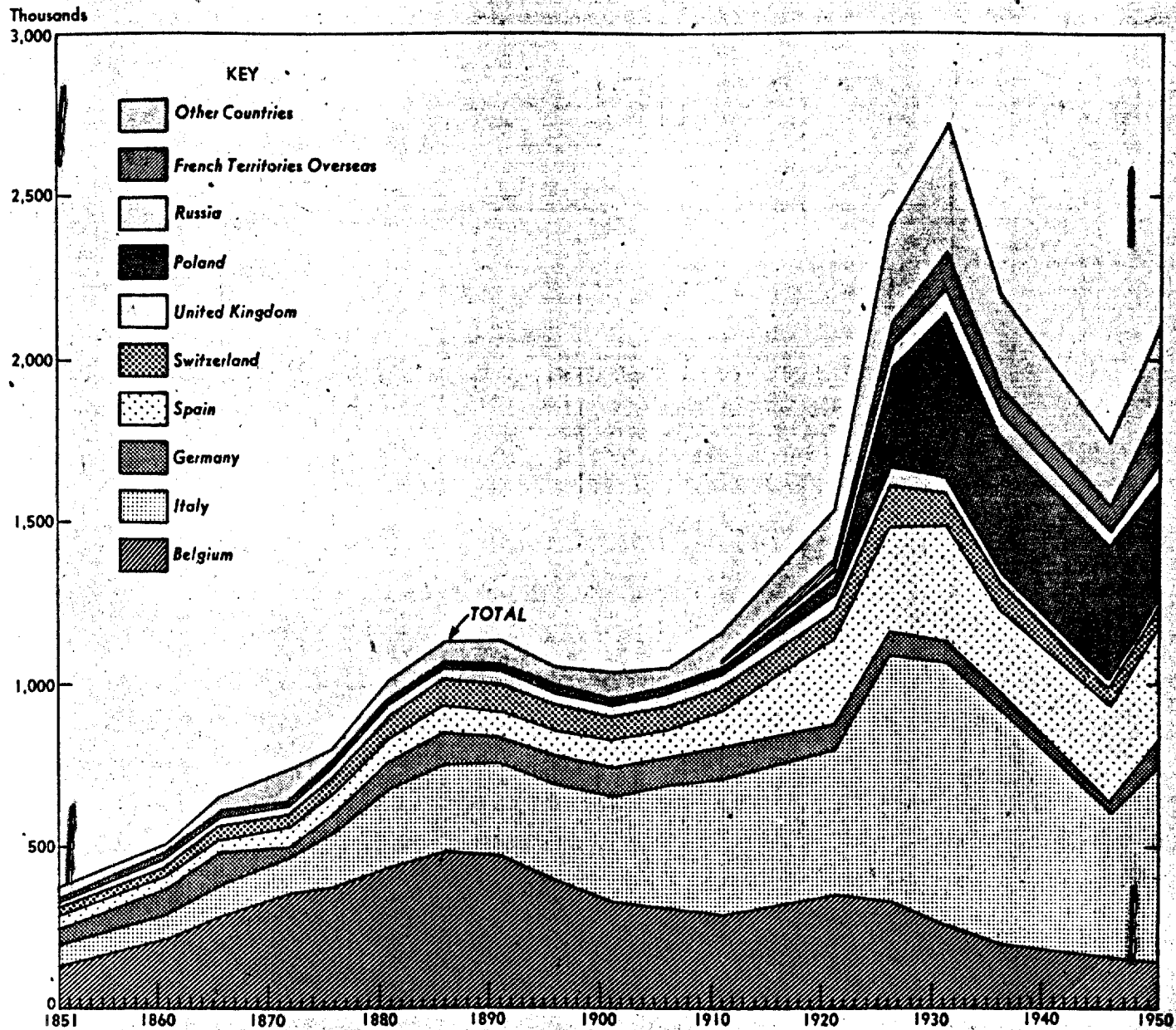The third group is considered particularly active and dynamic.

The division between the "old" and "new" emigration is
not only limited to time of arrival and settlement in Polish
communities but is also reflected in the mentality, attitudes
and social composition of the two groups. The "old" emigrants
were by profession mostly miners. They were homogeneous,
stable, highly conservative, and retained their traditions,
religion and customs. New emigrants, however, form a hetero-
geneous social group, composed to a large extent of unmarried
persons not yet stabilized in their profession and often dis-
contented with their situation and prospects in France. It
is in this latter group that the danger of Communist subversion
is greatest. 9/

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An indication of the composition of the Polish labor breakdown including both "old" and "new" emigration, is reflected in the 269,000 adult Poles in France reported working professionally in the following fields: 10/

Farmers and agricultural workers	91,000
Miners	79,000
Processing industry	58,000
Domestic servants	17,000
Transport	11,000
Trade	8,000
Professional people	5,000
	269,000

ALIENS IN FRANCE INCLUDING PERSONS
FROM FRENCH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES 11/

Thousands

KEY

- Other Countries
- French Territories Overseas
- Russia
- Poland
- United Kingdom
- Switzerland
- Spain
- Germany
- Italy
- Belgium

TOTAL

1851 1860 1870 1880 1890 1900 1910 1920 1930 1940 1950

2. Citizenship and Naturalization

In the absence of exact statistics, it is estimated that 275,000-300,000 Poles have become French citizens through naturalization and birth in French territory. About 450,000, however, have retained Polish citizenship, which permits this group a freedom of choice in deciding whether to accept Polish Communist consular jurisdiction. 12/ It should be noted that the most active and effective Communist operatives in 1952 were those Poles who are French citizens by naturalization and thus immune to expulsion. 13/

Naturalization appears to be increasing. While formerly the assumption of French citizenship was undertaken with reluctance, naturalization by Polish emigres is now regarded as a prudent measure compatible with devotion to Poland.

Irrespective of citizenship and a high degree of assimilation, the Poles in France are reported to form a distinct cultural group, conscious of origin and extraordinarily faithful to its mother tongue, national and religious traditions. 14/

D. Political Influence and Orientation

National and naturalized Poles, who constitute about 1.7 per cent of the French population, and Frenchmen of Polish descent, who comprise about 0.7 per cent of the French population, appear on the surface to exert little influence on French life. Because, however, Poles living in France are grouped in certain regions (in some towns and cities they

constitute 40-50 per cent of the inhabitants) their influence is in fact considerable. Twenty Poles hold municipal posts, ten are factory worker council leaders and a son of a Polish immigrant is highly situated in the Ministry of Interior. 15/ Gaston Palewski, of Polish ancestry, was formerly Minister Delegate to the President of the Conseil in the cabinet of Edgar Faure. Furthermore, certain political and intellectual members of Polish emigres represent an important sector in French labor and have succeeded in establishing close ties with influential French in intellectual, social and political circles.

From the standpoint of labor impact and potential in France, Polish emigres are employed in strategic and sensitive industries such as mining and metallurgy. Their influence is also felt in French agriculture.

The existence of Polish emigres in France is evidence of their opposition to the present Warsaw regime. Other than an estimated 5-10 per cent Communists or fellow travelers, most of the Poles are vigorously patriotic and resolutely anti-Communist. Nevertheless, they represent a fertile target for Communist propaganda and subversion, especially those disillusioned with their present status who have little hope for the future.