

Information on the protocols

Introduction:

In October 1943 the majority of the Danish Jews and their families fled for Sweden. At arrival they were registered by the Swedish authorities, which created rapports and protocols containing the Danish refugee's personal information. They recorded name, birth place, residence, occupation and spouse with children. In that way the Swedish authorities assured themselves a complete picture of the composition of the Danish Jewish refugees. This was later used when assessing which jobs the refugees could undertake and if the Swedish state should provide any financial support.

Today we have an almost complete mass of protocols. This gives us a unique opportunity to create an overview of the composition of the Danish Jews in and around the time of World War II. Simultaneously the material serves as a tool for historical researchers and genealogist who wants to know more about October 1943.

Archive information:

You can find the protocols in Riksarkivet in Stockholm, Sweden, in Statens Utlänningskommissions Kaslibyrås archive. The eager researcher can find the protocols in the series down below.

The refugee's dossiers are located in the following archive series:

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| ○ Nordiska medborgare i alfabetisk ordning | seriesignum: F 1 ABA |
| ○ Nordiska medborgare i nummerordning | seriesignum: F 1 ABB |
| ○ Utresta baltiska medborgare | seriesignum: F 1 ABC |
| ○ Utresta icke-nordiska medborgare i övrigt | seriesignum: F 1 AC |
| ○ Svenska medborgare eller avlidna | seriesignum: F 1 B |

Limitations:

The rapports and protocols contains many separate limitations depending on the type of protocol. They can be seen in *Protocol instructions*. Simultaneously the protocols contain some general limitations.

A number of the protocols have been lost in the hands of the Swedish authorities. This means that the material is incomplete. There is no way to determine why a protocol has been lost. Therefore, some instances where descendants cannot find their ancestor's protocol might occur.

The majority of children who arrived with their parents did not get a separate protocol if they were under the age of 16. Still, it is possible to find them through their parent's protocols, though this is not a given. So a complete picture of all arriving children in the period around October 1943 is not achievable.

Discarded protocols:

- **Time of arrival:**

If a person arrived to Sweden before 1943 or after 1945, their protocol has been discarded, because it does not live up to the criteria of refugee status in the period around October 1943.

- **Date of birth:**

If a person was born in 1930 and onwards, their protocol has been discarded to avoid the publication of living refugee's personal information.

- **Lack of information:**

If a protocol lacks information, it has been discarded since it is not possible to create a satisfactory record.

- **Resistance:**

If a person is an obvious member of the Danish resistance, their protocol has been discarded since the primary goal of the database is to cover the flight of the Danish Jews and their families.

- **Incriminating information:**

If a protocol contains incriminating information for example prior sentences and punishments, the protocol has been discarded in respect of the descendants.

- **Theresienstadt:**

If a person has been in Theresienstadt concentration camp, their protocol has been discarded since the majority of these prisoners arrived in Sweden by the end of the war. Simultaneously their journey to Sweden is not categorized as flight, but more likely as an organized transport of former prisoners.