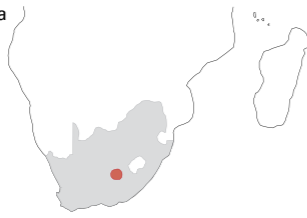


NORVALS PONT

1901 established in South Africa for Boers
conflict: Boer War II
by British Army
maximum population: 3'215



1901 the first tents were erected
The war between the British army and the Boer people transformed into a guerilla-war, where the ground has been burned down. The civil population has been put in concentration camps constructed by the British army. The conditions in the camps were disastrous. No proper provision had been made for their housing. Most of them had to live in tents. Even though there has also been a tent which served as a hospital, the help from the British authorities was very little.

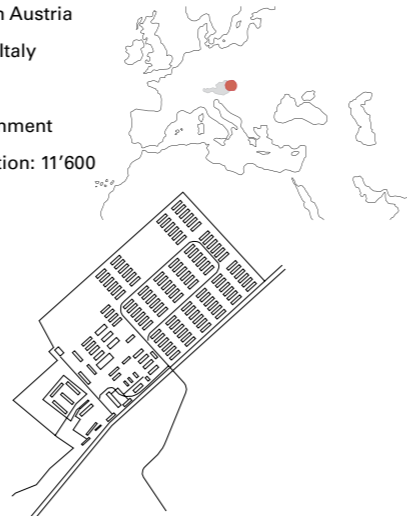


Today Norvals Pont is a village
The concentration camp is gone. There is still existing a small village. Due to its untouched countryside it attracts a lot of tourists.



MITTERNDORF

1915 established in Austria for refugees from Italy
conflict: WW I
by Austrian government
maximum population: 11'600



1915 the first solid camp was established
The kaiserlich königliche Barackenlager in Mitterndorf has been built in the year 1915 in Austria as a temporary home to refugees from Italy. The camp was built on private ground. It consisted of over 441 wooden barracks on a ground of 675'000 squaremeters. Additionally to livingbarracks, there were also 4 hospitals, 3 schools, a church, a pharmacy, an open swimmingpool, theatre and cinema, a post office, a fire department and administrative buildings.

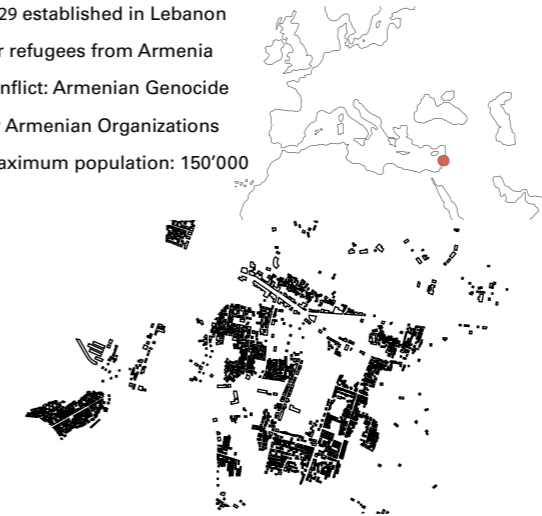


Today some objects are still existing
At the end of the war the refugees were send home. Some of them stayed, so 30 barracks were left standing. Today are just a few buildings left: the post office, the fire department and the pharmacy. All have a different function today. The name of the street is still Lagerstrasse and there are two Memorials, that remind of the camps.



BOURJ HAMMOUD

1929 established in Lebanon for refugees from Armenia
conflict: Armenian Genocide
by Armenian Organizations
maximum population: 150'000



1929 a self-organized camp
Armenian organizations from Beirut, America and Europe started to collect money to buy land for the refugees living in the camps of Saint-Michel and Qarantina to distribute it to them. The area was planned and parcelled by an Armenian architect. Nansen office loaned materials to the refugees. Due to that the refugees own plots of land and can construct their new homes. Bourj Hammoud starts to grow enormously and the same model is used for many more quarters.



Today the camp is an important part of the city
Bourj Hammoud kept growing in population, becoming very dense and lively with the emerging of commerces and crafts. Also other ethnic groups start to migrate to it. During the civil war it stayed mostly save, what made more Armenians moving into Bourj Hammoud. It's economy is flourishing, especially in the commercial sector.



WESTERBORK

1939 established in Netherlands for Jews from Germany
conflict: WW II
by Dutch government
maximum population: 2'500



1939 a place planned for Jews
The refugee camp was ment to be the most amply camp. They looked at already existing camps from other countries to study what should be done. It was built for a long term solution with a timeplan of 15 years. The camp had no boarders and had an open plaza. The concept was to built an open camp, but it was situated in the middle of a forest with a long walking distance to the next village.

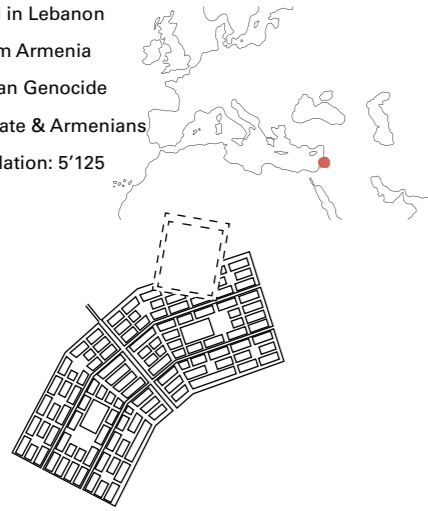


A refugee camp was changed into a transit camp
In 1940 the Germans invaded Holland. The refugee camp has been converted into a transit camp in 1942, because of the Jewish deportation. They built a frontier around the camp and destroyed the original concept. After the war it had a few other functions until it was put down.



ANJAR

1939 established in Lebanon
for refugees from Armenia
conflict: Armenian Genocide
by French Mandate & Armenians
maximum population: 5'125



1939 the ground plan is established
In the beginning the refugees had to live in tents. An armenian civil engineer planned the camp on land bought by the French Mandate, who later donated the it to the displaced Moussadaghians. The camp was planned as a long term solution, because the Armenians had no possibility to go back to their homeland. The village is divided into six different sections in a form of an eagle. In 1940 a part of the inhabitants left the camp.



Today Anjar is a town
Today Anjar still exists in the same form as it was planned. The village is located along the side of the important road between Beirut and Damascus. Additionally to that there are ruins from the 8. century of an umayyadic town. Most of the inhabitants are still armenians and want to live from the touristic impact of the ancient town. Between 1976-2005 the village has been the headquarters of the Syrian secret service.



FÖHRENWALD

1945 established in Germany
for Displaced Persons
conflict: WW II
by US Army
maximum population: 5'300



1945 a military side becomes a camp
The camp Föhrenwald functioned as a Displaced Persons Camp. After WW II it became a temporary home to Jews, but also some Non-Jewish persons. The camp consisted of solid houses wich belonged to Germans before the war. They abandoned them, so the US Army installed the DP camp. The living conditions have been superior to other camps. Due to that it was overpopulated,so Eisenhower decided to make it a Jewish camp only.

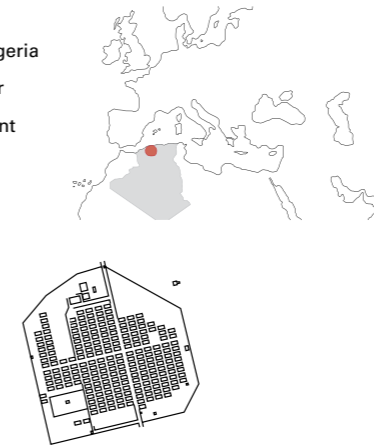


Today the houses are integrated in the city
After the founding of Israel many emigrated in the year 1950. The camp was supposed to close by then. But the old, the sick and the families remained. In 1951 the camp was taken over by the German administration. It stayed a camp till the year of 1957. After that the houses have been renovated and sold cheaply to expellee and local people. Today it is part of the town Wolfratshausen.



DJEBABRA

1954 built in Algeria
for refugees from Algeria
conflict: Algerian War
by French government



1954 Algeria starts to fight for its independence
After the WW II Algeria wanted to become independent from France. Till 1962 France fought against the FLN in order to keep their oldest colony. The war transformed into a Guerilla war. The FLN used the villages, especially those in the mountains as support point. Due to that the French put the poeple from the mountains into camps in the plaines. So they were easier to control. The relocation had a disastrous impact on the displaced persons. The camp was planned on the ground form of a roman 'Castrum'. With an absolutly geometric princip, they tried to 'discipline' the Algerian farmers. The refugees were treated like prisoners.



Algeria after the War
The war was not only so disastrous because of the fighting against France, but also because the Algerians were splitted in two halves. One part didn't want to become independent, what made them fight against each other aswel. After the independence most of the highly educated persons have left the country. The ones who remained were in no stage to construct a new Algeria. After the French left, there was no help for the displaced persons.



COOPERS CAMP

1950 established in India
for refugees from Pakistan
conflict: Partition of India & Pakistan
by West Bengal Government
maximum population: 17'750



1960 the refugees try to erect shelter
The Cooper's Camp has been established to be a transit-camp. Because of different migrationwaves it was flooded by refugees and the number of people ranged enormous. Most of them have been brought to other places. Established on the ground of a former military base, there were some facilities like medical care. Due to all the refugees it hasn't been sufficient. The people lived in bad conditions.



Today the camp remains the same
Today the camp still exists mostly in the same way as 60 years back. The living conditions haven't really improved. The refugees have fought with hunger strike etc. to get some rights. That led among other things to an own municipality. The camp counts several schools. Young refugees have an Indian permit today, but that doesn't give them the right to work in India. A lot of people have been living for 60 years without a nationality.

