

230.27 - GERMANY - Ineligibles

Return to A-310

RM

Germany
230.27

I-4+5

23 October 1946 X

R.J. Youdin/cjj
Rm. A-310
Ext. 395

CONFIRMATION

LONDON

15993

Our 15755.

- monthly*
1. Can you furnish data on *monthly* number DP's eliminated from camps by screening and *eligibility investigation* and number infiltrates admitted each month 1946 for Austria, Italy, and each zone of Germany?
 2. If more than one week required please cable date when information will be dispatched.

Clearances

Sverdlow

RECEIVED
OCT 24 4 27 PM '46
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
UNHRA

C.H. Alspach, Acting Director
Repatriation Division

Summary 230.27

1. British Zone

The Screening Boards reviewed the cases of 5,569 persons between March 16 and April 16, who had been referred to them by preliminary eligibility review. Of these, 1,775 were found ineligible for UNRRA care, among whom were 1,447 persons who also failed to qualify for displaced persons' status under C.C.G. rulings.

As a result of the suggestions made by UNRRA with a view to speeding up the process of review by Screening Boards, an amendment was issued by C.C.G. to the technical instruction which had outlined procedures for eligibility review and screening. It was expected that better results would be shown in future by the Screening Boards, and UNRRA headquarters in the British Zone estimated that the review of cases deemed ineligible or doubtful at preliminary examinations would be completed by early June.

A total of 1,058 ineligible persons were evicted from assembly centres between March 16 and April 16, of whom 337 were turned over to the German economy and 721 transferred to C.C.G. care. In the case of a number of ineligible Poles, these were given the option of accepting repatriation rather than eviction, and nearly all chose to return home. They were accordingly transferred to transit centres.

2. U.S. Zone

No new developments in screening or eligibility were reported by UNRRA Headquarters in the U.S. Zone during April. UNRRA's eligibility review programme remained at a complete halt, for the reasons outlined in detail in previous reports.

3. French Zone

A total of 551 cases of ineligible or doubtful persons, including a number of new applicants for admission to centres, were reviewed by the Permanent Screening Commission in the French Zone during April. Of these, 212 were found ineligible for UNRRA care. The Appeals Commission held two sittings during the month.

4. General

Field Order No. 16 was issued by Displaced Persons Headquarters on April 25, summarizing the criteria for determining eligibility for UNRRA assistance.

April 1947 Monthly Report

2. Emigration

1. Emigration for Resettlement

The first train carrying Jewish emigrants from the British Zone to Palestine left on schedule, on April 1. Another group of approximately 260 Jewish displaced persons was to depart on May 2. Groups of Jewish displaced persons from the U.S. Zone also left for Paris, Palestine and the United States. In both the British and U.S. Zones numbers of Jewish emigrants were prepared to depart under the Norwegian resettlement plan and were merely awaiting transport, which was expected to be available early in May. UNRRA Headquarters in the U.S. Zone regarded this as one of the best schemes put forward for resettlement and expressed the hope that an additional quota might be available in future.

A group of 800 displaced persons left a special camp in the British Zone on their way to Brazil under the auspices of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees. They had been collected together from the British and U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria.

Two Canadian resettlement plans were proposed during April, both under the auspices of the I.G.C.R. The first called for the recruitment of certain skilled displaced persons and the second for one hundred single girls, between the ages of 16 and 20, for work in a Canadian textile mill. In the case of the latter, UNRRA in the U.S. Zone gave the requested clearance for representatives to enter camps to carry out recruitment, but expressed strong objections to the scheme on the grounds that it did not provide proper guarantees for the girls.

ii. Emigration for Temporary Employment

The British Ministry of Labour and C.C.G. inaugurated the "Westward Ho" movement in the British Zone, with a total of 1,781 displaced persons sent to the United Kingdom between April 19 and May 2. Shipping arrangements were made for the departure of 500 persons every second day, and applications for emigration under the plan were reported to be as high as 80 or 90% of populations in some camps. UNRRA was requested to feed the emigrants prior to their embarkation at Cuxhaven, and arrangements were duly made. Despite the fact that C.C.G., at UNRRA's request, had agreed to extent this scheme primarily to non-repatriable displaced persons, the Polish groups were hopeful of its eventually being extended to them, and the plan as a whole was considered to have had a discouraging effect on repatriation.

Rumours of various other resettlement and employment plans and the failure of the I.G.C.R. to provide necessary application forms resulted in a smaller response to the Belgian programme for the recruitment of miners than had been anticipated for April. As it was, however, 1807 displaced persons left for Belgium during the month, of whom 840 were Polish and 309 Polish-Ukrainian.

March 1947

Germany 230.27

Monthly Report

C. SCREENING AND ELIGIBILITY

(ineligible)

1. British Zone

With the completion of preliminary eligibility review in UNRRA-operated assembly centres, cumulative figures from October 20, 1946, to March 15, 1947, revealed that a total of 179,112 persons had been examined, of whom 6,222 were found ineligible and referred to Screening Boards, together with 57,037 doubtful cases.

The Screening Boards continued to make slow progress during March, having reviewed only 4,797 cases between February 16 and March 15. Of this figure, 1,235 were determined to be ineligible for UNRRA care, among whom were 632 persons not eligible to displaced persons' status under C.O.G. directives. A total of 11,425 persons had their cases reviewed by the Screening Boards since January 5, when the Boards officially began to function, which left the cases of over 50,000 persons still outstanding.

In order to accelerate the work of the Screening Boards, a number of suggestions were made by UNRRA Headquarters in the British Zone to C.O.G.: that UNRRA members of the Boards examine doubtful cases in camps without reference to the C.O.G. Presidents and only refer to re-examination by the full Boards the cases of those persons whom they found to be ineligible for UNRRA care; and that schedules for case reviews be made out by UNRRA and the P. and D.P. Division together and not by local military government relief detachments.

Some improvement in the weather made it possible for evictions of ineligible persons from UNRRA assembly centres to take place during the month. As a result of a special eligibility review which determined them to be ineligible for UNRRA care, 1,161 Rumanians and 778 Hungarians were transferred to military assembly centres.

2. U.S. Zone

As a result of the administrative decision made in February, fully described in the report for that month, to suspend the UNRRA eligibility review in the U.S. Zone, formal instructions to this effect were issued to all Area Team Directors by UNRRA Headquarters in the Zone. UNRRA eligibility officers were transferred by Area Team Directors to other positions on the Teams, mostly as repatriation officers to be used in connection with the spring repatriation programme or as records and reports officers.

With regard to military screening, UNRRA's participation and cooperation in this operation were gradually withdrawn during March. The admission control centres, at which UNRRA personnel had been collaborating with military screening staffs, were expected to close shortly after the end of the month.

3. French Zone

The Permanent Screening Commission continued its work of reviewing the cases of ineligible or doubtful persons, as determined by preliminary eligibility review. A total of 2058 persons had their cases disposed of by the Commission during March. The Screening Appeals Commission held two sittings during the month, in which the cases of 31 persons were studied. Of these, 4 were judged eligible on their producing new evidence of deportation or persecution, and on the remainder earlier decisions were confirmed.

FORM AD-2

(15 MAR 45)

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ROUTE SLIP

To: *Miss Allyn &
Mr. Jacobs*DATE *3/5*

ROOM NO.

☐ APPROVAL☐ INVESTIGATE☒ COMMENTS URGENT☐ SIGNATURE☐ PREPARE REPLY☐ SEE ME☐ NECESSARY ACTION☐ AS REQUESTED☐ NOTE AND RETURN☐ FOR YOUR INFORMATION☐ NOTE AND FILE☐ PER TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

REMARKS

*By tomorrow?**Sam - commits?*

From:

ROOM NO. *311 A*

ROUTE SLIP

To:

Mr. Burrowski

DATE

4 Mar.

ROOM NO.

4-311

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL | <input type="checkbox"/> INVESTIGATE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY | <input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION | <input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN | <input type="checkbox"/> FOR YOUR INFORMATION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE | <input type="checkbox"/> PER TELEPHONE CONVERSATION |

REMARKS

May I have any comments from the Bureau of Services to include in a reply to this letter from Gen. Halding on Screening. I am sending copies

From: to CRO + Paris.

C. T. Lloyd

ROOM NO.

Germany
230.27

Department of State
Washington

February 26, 1947

Dear Lowell:

I have received your letter of January 24, 1947, concerning the screening of displaced persons in the United States zone of occupation of Germany and am encouraged to note that you believe that substantial progress has been made in this difficult operation. However, you suggest that there is room for further improvement owing to the inadequacy of military personnel on screening teams, the categories of ineligibility which USFET has established, the unevenness in the application of military regulations and the procedures in effect with respect to appeals by displaced persons from decisions of ineligibility.

The progress of screening has recently been the subject of numerous communications between the Department of State, the War Department and USFET. Many of the difficulties growing out of the lack of qualified personnel and suitable replacement of losses sustained by redeployment have frankly been acknowledged by USFET. Unfortunately there does not appear to be too good prospect that these particular difficulties can be overcome in the immediate future.

USFET has also cited difficulties of determining judiciously facts as to voluntary or involuntary displacement into Germany or service in particular military organizations. It has also proven difficult to pass upon the veracity of replies made by displaced persons to questions asked in screening and, as you know, the subject of nationality and citizenship status is, in the present state of uncertainties in Europe, complicated even for those possessing background knowledge and experience in this specialized field.

With respect to the categories of exclusion which USFET has adopted it does not seem to me that the few Western European nationals remaining in the displaced persons centers can meet the

The Honorable
Lowell W. Rooks
Director General
United Nations Relief and
Rehabilitation Administration.

test of valid reasons for refusing repatriation to their home countries. The categories of Soviet citizens subject to involuntary repatriation were determined after most careful consideration at the highest levels and no criticism of these categories has previously come to my attention.

Concerning ineligibility on the grounds of unauthorized entry after August 1, 1945, USFET states that this date was established only after careful study in which all movements into the zone to adjust the zonal boundaries were considered, and that the decision was made necessary by the demands on limited and overtaxed physical facilities. Further, owing to changes of jurisdiction, command and personnel, confirmation of authority allegedly granted to displaced persons for entry thereafter is unavailable. Your office has recently pointed out that United States Military Government Law 161, on which the date 1 August 1945 is based, went into final effect on 1 December 1945, and consequently that this date should be applied in screening. I am requesting further comment from USFET on this point.

You have also cited the procedures of appeal. USFET reports that some 3,058 appeals from evictions have been presented in the United States zone of Germany. In view of the fact that recent communications have not developed all the details of appeal procedure, I shall secure further information on this point also.

I shall welcome your further comments on this subject and arrange for a conference on the matter later if you believe that a discussion would prove useful. A report received today indicates that all but 15,000 displaced persons have been screened in the United States zone of Germany.

Sincerely yours,

s/ J. H. Hilldring
H. H. Hilldring
Assistant Secretary

UNRRA

230.27 Germany
316

INCOMING CABLEGRAM

NUMBER: 1730
FROM: Paris
DATED: 22/3/47
RECEIVED: 22/3/47 - 7:38 a.m.

- 230.27 Germany (eligible)

N 2 3/4

Reur 2273.

1. UNRRA eligibility review US Zone suspended February because of Administrative difficulties and confusion between military screening and determination UNRRA eligibility.
2. All UNRRA participation in joint, Military, screening functions also discontinued with suspension eligibility review military alone US Zone conducts military screening.
3. Military teams average 50 to 80 interviews daily which of necessity means superficial screening zone, feels many ineligible for UNRRA receiving CARE and many eligible denied CARE. Also, obviously military not in position to make determination UNRRA eligibility.
4. Preliminary and post eligibility review by UNRRA (as provided Administrative Order 146) continuous process, but even preliminary review not completed.
5. Implementation UNRRA eligibility originally responsibility each district zone, had planned issue uniform

UNRRA

OUTGOING CABLEGRAM

230.27 Germany

SS

NUMBER: 2273
TO: Paris
REPEATED: London 21766
RECEIVED CABLE SECTION: 17/3/47 - 10:30 a.m.
DISPATCHED: 17/3/47 - 12:00 p.m.

*230.27 Germany
(July 1947)*

Subject: Screening in U.S. Zone, Germany.

1. Your 1650. While military screening and eligibility determination are separate functions, understood performed as single operation by U.S. Army with UNRRA participation in process and in making preliminary and post-screening reviews. U.S. Zone Administrative Order 146 provides eligibility determination not separate operation from military screening. CP2 cable London 2532 Attachment No. 1 November report states military screening covers all points of eligibility. December report estimates military screening completed 15 February.
2. Please inform why new general eligibility determination now necessary, especially considering brief interval before IRC takeover and inconsiderable finding of ineligible indicated by Germany January report. Suggest consideration of specific review projects, if necessary, for particular groups or areas, e.g. Wildflecken.
3. Volume of protests official and otherwise to UNRRA screening program and objections raised in Congress and Canadian House of Commons makes imperative Headquarters have all developments.

4005 January (Per supra.)
(This is in the
well known)

- 2 -

4. Your 1630. Please report military response to zone director's demands at February 6-7 USFET conference for military support and measures taken to dissolve and prevent aggressive anti-repatriation organization and section of ADP...
5. Please inform concerning issuance and content of joint newspaper on screening indicates as in preparation by enclosure Arolsen 164 CHQ February 3 report.

Drafted by:	Authorized by:	Drafted by:
CTLloyd (Asst. General Counsel)	CTLloyd (Asst. General Counsel)	Flynn
11 March 1947		Burishkion
		Stitt
		Weisl

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

DISPATCHED:	211	10:10
STANDARD CREDIT SECTION:	211	10:10
RECEIVED:	100	10:10
ed:db	171046	
tp:mtj	171235	
57c		

CONFIRMATION: Return to
M. Flynn, Room 318-A

CONFIRMATION

Germany
230.2
(inquiry)
Screening - 316
x

27/1/47

x

S. K. Jacobs
Reports Officer
Bureau of Services

LONDON

20009

Please advise soonest facts relevant to news item released by UP Frankfurt
25 January stating UNRRA halted screening this week in American Zone
Germany at request of US Army. If available send copies questionnaires
used by UNRRA screening personnel.

UNRRA
CABLE SECTION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 30 4 19 PM '47

RECEIVED 001

Molly Flynn, Special Assistant to the
Deputy Director General, Bureau of Services

5 February 1947

MEMORANDUM

TO: Phil Stitt, Chief
Office of Public Information

FROM: Molly Flynn, Spec. Asst. to the DDC
Bureau of Services

Following the publication by the New York Herald Tribune and the Washington Post on 26 January of an article stating that the Army had ordered UNRRA to stop its screening program, a cable was sent to London and Arolsen asking for an explanation. The reply states that the newspaper article was so grossly erroneous that Paul Edwards, Director of the American Zone, asked that it be retracted. The cable also stated that a full report was being forwarded by air mail. This has not been received. (Cables #15162 and 20009 attached)

Miss Clark, who is Repatriation and Eligibility Officer in the district to which the news item refers, was in Washington on leave and has given us the attached statement.

We are not informed whether the registration was in fact suspended either by UNRRA or by the Army.

MFlynn/asm
5 Feb. 1947

318-A

5 February 1947

MEMORANDUM

TO: Phil Stitt, Chief
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FROM: Molly Flynn, Spec. Asst. to the DDG
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5 Feb. 1947

FORM AD-2

UNITED NATIONS
(15 MAR 45) RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ROUTE SLIP

To:

DATE

25 Feb

ROOM NO.

318

M. Flynn

☐

APPROVAL

☐

INVESTIGATE

☐

COMMENT

☐

SIGNATURE

☐

PREPARE REPLY

☐

SEE ME

☐

NECESSARY ACTION

☐

AS REQUESTED

☐

NOTE AND RETURN

☐

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

☐

NOTE AND FILE

☒

PER TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

REMARKS

From:

Ad/Bright

ROOM NO.

522

1539

FORM AD-61 (20 AUG 1946) <div style="text-align: center;"> UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION CABLEGRAM (TELEGRAM) </div>				FOR USE OF CABLE SECTION			
DATE 24 February 1947		CLEARED BY A Charlotte T. Lloyd <i>CTL</i>		SERVICE CLASSIFICATION TELEGRAM CABLEGRAM AIRGRAM EDITOR			
SECURITY CLASSIFICATION PLAIN OTHER (Specify)		BLDG. & RM. A-514 A-413 A-520		STRAIGHT N. L. CIRCUIT WC OPERATOR			
B Phil Stitt <i>PHS</i>		EXT. 224		BLDG. & RM. EXT.			
C Frank Weisl <i>FW</i>		F		BLDG. & RM. EXT.			

TO:

UNRRA

London

Repeat: Paris

Re our 20728, ~~Paris 6.~~

1. Report February 3 received. Enclosure Arolsen 164 to London states joint news story in preparation by USFET and UNRRA. Please inform whether this issued and content.
2. Received also Paris 1630 brief report conference US zone Director with USFET. Increasing volume of protests official and otherwise make imperative Headquarters have complete detail all developments and especially reply to inquiries and comments cables 20728 and 20656 London. Objections to screening program raised both in Congress and Canadian House of Commons.

DRAFTED BY		AUTHORIZED FOR TRANSMISSION BY	
NAME AND TITLE Molly Flynn, Spec. Asst.	APPROVED FOR DISPATCH DRAFTER'S INITIALS	SIGNATURE <i>Molly Flynn</i>	
DIVISION OR OFFICE Bureau of Services	EXTENSION 112	TYPED NAME AND TITLE Molly Flynn, Spec. Asst. to the DDG Bureau of Services	
BUILDING AND ROOM Room 318 Dupont			

24 February 1947

Charlotte T. Lloyd A-514

xx

Phil Stitt A-413

Frank Weisl A-520

UNRRA

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Molly Flynn, Spec. Asst.

Bureau of Services

Room 318 Dupont

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Molly Flynn, Spec. Asst. to the DDG
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Bureau of Services

A-318

24 February 1947

Charlotte T. Lloyd A-514

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Phil Stitt A-413

Frank Weisl A-520

UNRRA

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Room 318 Dupont

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24 February 1947

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UNRRA

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Bureau of Services

Room 318 Dupont

112

Molly Flynn, Spec. Asst. to the DDG
Bureau of Services

~~Ref - Jacobs~~
~~A-314~~

CONFIRMATION

14 Feb. 1947

Burinski

A-311 123

Chait

A-510 369

Katzin

A-515 740

*Repeated by
London & Paris - 116*

LONDON

20656

14 Feb.

~~From Rooks.~~

1. Canadian Government has requested information from UNRRA concerning alleged refusal of 3500 Ukrainians at Salzburg Camp, Austria, to go before a screening committee. Alleged grievance relates to claims that Commission contains Soviet or pro-Soviet personnel.

2. Most urgent to have information since matter being raised in Canadian House of Commons.

3. Request soonest any particulars about this situation.

UNRRA
MAIL SECTION
FEB 14 9 22 PM '47

S.K. Jacobs
Reports Officer

Bureau of Services
A-314

559

Molly Flynn,
Special Asst. to D.D.G., Bureau of Services

be subject for discussion on the working party and repatriation committee, but official letter to the War Dept. is necessary.

I don't understand why Mr. Edward did not discuss this with General McNarney.

It seems to me that we have to ask once more for a cable from Mr. Edward about further developments all events and what measures were taken on the spot for the fulfillment of his demands. } 3/25/1

Would be glad to have your comments.

FORM AD-2

(15 MAR 45)

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ROUTE SLIP

To:

Miss Flynn

DATE

2/19

ROOM NO.

318 A

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL | <input type="checkbox"/> INVESTIGATE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY | <input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION | <input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN | <input type="checkbox"/> FOR YOUR INFORMATION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE | <input type="checkbox"/> PER TELEPHONE CONVERSATION |

REMARKS

This cable proves that screening of DPs in American Zone is not satisfactory and such Quasi-Military formation of DPs creates a menace even for UNRRA personnel. It seems to me that it is necessary to write a letter to the War Dept., informing them about this situation and request disbandment this Quasi-Military formation and removal such DP element who create menace to life of liaison officer and UNRRA personnel - and for other appropriate action. I assume that this cable also will

From:

M. Burinski

ROOM NO.

Flynn

34

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

UNRRA

INCOMING MESSAGE



NUMBER: 1630
FROM: Paris to Washington
REPEATED: London 39
DATED: 18/2/47
RECEIVED: 18/2/47 - 2:40 p.m.

Re your cable ERO Polish incident Wildflecken not repeated
Paris, following report received from US Zone HQ after
incident. Incident was reaction to UNRRA Army plan to
identify nationalities other than Polish with ultimate
objective segregation Ukrainian-Byelo population.
Plan originally made with Polish repatriation Mission
October 1946. Action supported by USFET letter 29
September 1946 to 3rd US Army. Plan unsuccessful due
to camp administrative factors until January 1947 when
new agreement reached with Polish repatriation Mission
to furnish 7 Officers for Wildflecken. Directed UNRRA
team to facilitate identification 3rd US Army to
furnish guard.

January 22 nationality determination began after 2 days
use of camp loud speakers and distribution printed
notices explaining necessity for determination to
population. Offices surrounded by 500 to 1000 persons
wearing red and white arm bands. Liaison Officers
roughed up and windows of automobiles broken up.

ACTION COPY

NOTE: RECIPIENT OF THIS COPY SHOULD TAKE ACTION IMMEDIATELY. IF NO ACTION REQUIRED INDICATE ☐ NO ACTION
AND RETURN TO COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. IF THIS ACTION COPY IS MISDIRECTED FORWARD IMMEDIATELY BY HAND TO
PROPER PERSON OR RETURN TO COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

2 / January 23 attempt made to continue determination but again offices were surrounded by the Quasi-Military formation of DPs. Liaison Officers and UNRRA personnel forced out of offices, Liaison officers injured. Constabulary arrived on the scene. Work stopped and military stood by for orders.

January 24 Military Authorities refused continuance of support for program or to provide security. Troops recalled official reason "fear of bloodshed". Polish Liaison Officers left Wildflecken. Leadership Wildflecken notorious for anti-repatriation activity, and resistance organization throughout US Zone.

US Zone Director conferred with G5 USFET on February 6 and 7 at which screening problems of US Zone thoroughly discussed. It pointed out by US Zone Director that unless UNRRA received Military support on program of nationality determination, segregation of nationalities, removal of anti-repatriation leadership and reorganization of camp, the Administration is in untenable position and may have to consider removal of UNRRA personnel for both principle and security reasons. Same Conference also discussed alleged G5 statements on Army screening (see your 20009 to London, and ERO to Washington 15162 repeated Arolsen 290). In view of objections to screening questionnaires it decided to postpone screening throughout US Zone until an agreed upon system of documentation for screening could be worked out.

2 / View of this nationality determination procedure at Wildflecken is also in abeyance. Edwards later paid courtesy call on McNarney but Wildflecken was not (repeat not) discussed .

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

*DDG - Services

ed:ls/b 191146
tp:fmw 191255
6lc

UNRRA

OUTGOING CABLEGRAM

NUMBER: 20728
TO: London
RECEIVED CABLE SECTION: 17/2/47 - 5:36 p.m.
DISPATCHED: 18/2/47 - 2:50 a.m.

Gale from Books.

Re UNRRA eligibility survey, US Zone, Germany, and our 20009.

1. Understand each District has composed own questionnaire and field manual and undertaken independent eligibility survey. I doubt advisability of Districts proceeding independently. Believe any survey should be conducted with uniform questionnaire and procedure approved by ERO. This important where failure reply to questions made grounds for eviction as in present survey.
2. Have seen copy District 5 questionnaire. Am sure you will agree responses to Section I, Family Data, should be voluntarily given with no requirement nor penalty attached, since information irrelevant to eligibility. Please consider scope and appropriateness of Section II on organizations and inform whether subset included at request of military.
3. From press reports survey apparently distrusted by DPs. Have request for investigation of report Chicago Tribune 7 February that association of anti-Nazi Lithuanians at Kirchheim camp, Teck, are informed percentage of evictees fixed in advance and director Dillingen camp ordered military hunt and eviction. Many other protests being received Washington.

UNRRA

230-27 *January*

INCOMING CABLEGRAM

(Indelible)

SS

SAVINGRAM NUMBER: A-3000
FROM: London to UNRRA Paris 129; Tyler
for UNRRA Nations Geneva 35
REPEATED: Washington
DATED: 19/2/47
RECEIVED: 20/3/47 - 3:27 p.m.

Following addressed GALE from ROOKS onforwarded. Paris
direct reply Washington repeated London.

- "1. Understand each District has composed own questionnaire and Field Manual and undertaken independent eligibility survey I doubt advisability of Districts proceeding independently. Believe any survey should be conducted with uniform questionnaire and procedure approved by London. This important where failure reply to questions made grounds for eviction as in present survey.
2. Have seen copy District 5 questionnaire am sure you will agree responses to Section 1. Family data should be voluntarily given with no requirement nor penalty attached since information irrelevant to eligibility. Please consider scope and appropriateness of Section 11 or organizations and inform whether subject included at request of military.
3. From press reports survey apparently distrusted by D.P.S. Have request for investigation of report Chicago Tribune 7 February that association of anti-Nazi Lithuanians at Kirchheim Camp Teck are informed percentage of evictees fixed in advance and Director Dillingen Camp ordered military hunt and eviction. Many other protests being received Washington.

- 2 -

4. Recommend eligibility survey be suspended until Zone adequately instructed and until we know from Preparatory Commission Meeting whether new survey on I.R.O. eligibility basis likely before 30 June but it is necessary to continue expelling from the UNRRA Camps all D.P.s. known as ineligible for UNRRA care.

5. Appreciate your advice on present need for survey and recommendation for handling.

6. Re your 15162 report not yet received."

*Not previously received. Duplicated at request of Cable Section.

*{ i.e. 15162 London to Washington;
filed 230.2 Germany (Ineligibles) - 230.21
Policy - report re last 7 screening the zone; report requested. }*

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

*DDG - Services

ed:ms 201535
tp:mtj 201611
64c

INCOMING SYSTEM

01888

01888

UNRRA

INCOMING CABLEGRAM

230.21 Germany
(Eligible)
SS

NUMBER: 1650
FROM: Paris to Washington
REPEATED: London 72
DATED: 24/2/47
RECEIVED: 25/2/47 - 7:28 a.m.
28/2/47 - CORRECTED COPY.
Please substitute
for copy previously
distributed.
Correction is
underlined.

230.21 Germany
(Eligible)

Subject: London cable 129, (repeat of Washington to London
20728) eligibility US zone.

1. Wish emphasize military screening and determination UNRRA eligibility 2 separate functions. Essential that difference between military responsibility screening and UNRRA responsibility determination eligibility accordance UNRRA resolutions be made clear to press.
2. Regarding UNRRA eligibility determination. US zone developing uniform instructions for application each district in consultation Paris Headquarters locally developed district questionnaires and instructions no longer operative.
3. Reur paragraph 4. Question advisability suspending

determination eligibility, until decision reached re new survey for IRO, regardless action IRO concerning intake policies UNRRA must continue establish eligibility for UNRRA care to ensure care not being extended ineligibles.

4. Your paragraph 3. Referred US zone for specific information, we feel displaced persons alleged concern about interviews may be reflection insecurity accompanying end UNRRA and uncertainty about future care for displaced persons, also persons whose eligibility not previously determined who feel they ineligible UNRRA care may oppose interviews in effort continue receiving care.

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

*DOG - Services

ed:ls 250731
tp:mtj 281425
6lc

UNRRA

OUTGOING CABLEGRAM

230.27 Germany
(Ineligible) RS

NUMBER: 20728
TO: London
RECEIVED CABLE SECTION: 17/2/47 - 5:36 p.m.
DISPATCHED: 18/2/47 - 2:50 a.m.

Gale from Rocks.

Re UNRRA eligibility survey, US Zone, Germany, and our
20009. — 230.27 Germany (Ineligible) — re new item on holding screening us zone.

1. Understand each District has composed own questionnaire and field manual and undertaken independent eligibility survey. I doubt advisability of Districts proceeding independently. Believe any survey should be conducted with uniform questionnaire and procedure approved by ERC. This important where failure reply to questions made grounds for eviction as in present survey.
2. Have seen copy District 5 questionnaire. Am sure you will agree responses to Section I, Family Data, should be voluntarily given with no requirement nor penalty attached, since information irrelevant to eligibility. Please consider scope and appropriateness of Section II on organisations and inform whether subject included at request of military.
3. From press reports survey apparently distrusted by DPs. Have request for investigation of report Chicago Tribune 7 February that association of anti-Nazi Lithuanians at Kirchheim camp, Teck, are informed percentage of evictees fixed in advance and director Dillingen camp ordered military hunt and eviction. Many other protests being received Washington.

4. Recommend eligibility survey be suspended until zone adequately instructed and until we know from Preparatory Commission meeting whether new survey on IRO eligibility basis likely before 30 June. But it is necessary to continue expelling from the UNRRA camps all DPs known as ineligible for UNRRA care.
5. Appreciate your advice on present need for survey and recommendation for handling.
6. Reur 15162 report not yet received.

Drafted by:
CTLloyd (General Counsel)
12 February 1947

Cleared by:
CTLloyd
Chait
Flynn
Burinski
Katsin
Rocks

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION:

ed:gt 171824
tp:lrc 180355
54c

UNRRA

OUTGOING CABLEGRAM

230.27 Germany
("Indelible")
SS

NUMBER: 20009
TO: London
RECEIVED CABLE SECTION: 30/1/47 - 4:15 p.m.
DISPATCHED: 30/1/47 - 4:31 p.m.

Please advise soonest facts relevant to news item released by UP Frankfurt 25 January stating UNRRA halted screening this week in American Zone Germany at request of US Army. If available send copies questionnaires used by UNRRA screening personnel.

Drafted by:
SKJacobs (Bureau of Services)
27 January 1947

Cleared by:
MFlynn
PStitt
CLloyd
MABurinski

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

ed:nar 301619
tp:led 310400
54c

UNRRA

INCOMING CABLEGRAM

230.27 January
(Indelible)

SS

NUMBER: 13750
FROM: London
DATED: 07/12/46
RECEIVED: 07/12/46 - 10:05 a.m.

*Copy & program processing
filed - 230.27 January
(Indelible)*

19/12/46 - CORRECTED COPY.
Please substitute for copy
previously distributed.
Corrections are underlined.

Reur 17622 on present screening and determination eligi-
bility programme following is progress and evaluation based
on reports received from Germany and Austria 5 December.

1. Progress reported by Germany:

(A) US Zone estimate present military screening programme will be completed 31 March, determination eligibility by UNRRA staff is continuous process; British Zone UNRRA determination eligibility will be completed approximately 30 April but no estimate can yet be given on present military re repeat re-screening for collaborators since this process has barely started; French Zone UNRRA review of eligibility has been completed and process is now continuous but no organised military review for collaborators has yet been made.

(B) CHQ Germany considers present military review of eligibility and screening in US Zone ineffective and

inaccurate because of inexperience and inefficiency of military personnel and because of conflicts UNRRA/military policy; in British Zone UNRRA determination eligibility generally effective but too early to gauge military re-screening for collaborators; in French Zone UNRRA determination eligibility considered fairly effective although limited by lack of military participation (low percentage of ineligibles discovered in comparison with other zones Germany and Austria raises questions re adequacy of review).

(C) US Zone, 230,000 or 60% of DP's screened for collaboration and reviewed for eligibility by end November French Zone, 26,639 or 98% of adult population reviewed for eligibility by 31 October. British Zone; 54,411 or 20% of DP's reviewed for eligibility by end November, too early to give statistics on screening for collaboration.

(D) US Zone, 10% of DP's examined found ineligible, British Zone, 3.6%, French Zone, 2.5%.

(E) US Zone, principle reasons disqualification are not given by percent but are primarily ex-enemy or neutral nationality, voluntary entry Germany, movement into US Zone after 1 August 1945, collaboration, British Zone, reasons for disqualification not yet reported, French Zone, ex-enemy nationals 33.5%, pre-war residents 23.1%, Polish Volksdeutsch 17.5%.

2. Problems reported by Germany:

(A) No uniform standard for determination eligibility in US Zone since military interpretations vary in each district.

(B) Differences between military and UNRRA policy particularly regarding movement into zone after 1 August 1945, also interpretation of voluntary entry in- to Germany.

(C) Inexperience and inefficiency of military screening teams.

UNRRA

INCOMING CABLEGRAM

- 3 -

(D) Military reluctance to reveal reasons for rejection to UNRRA or to individuals.

(E) Lack of documentary background information for use by eligibility and screening teams.

(F) Language difficulties and lack of UNRRA personnel with adequate training or background.

(G) In French Zone lack of screening for collaborators by military.

3. Progress reported by Austria:

(A) Austria uses mobile eligibility team composed UNRRA personnel which is reviewing all DP's under care for eligibility based on questionnaire approved by military. Persons suspected of collaborations on basis this interview are referred to military for determination. If present UNRRA eligibility team is retained review of eligibility and military screening for collaborators should be completed by 31 March in all zones.

(B) Present examination particularly effective in discovering post-hostility refugees and persons suspected of collaboration.

(C) US Zone, 7,512 DP's or 30% (53% of non-Jewish population) of total DP population under care have been examined British Zone, 7,921 or 51% (62% of non-Jewish population) French Zone, 1,344 or 34%.

(D) US Zone, 19% of DP's examined by eligibility team and military found ineligible, British Zone, 15% ineligible, French Zone 11% ineligible.

(E) Principle reasons for disqualifications are as follows: US Zone, post-hostility refugees 73%, collaborators 22%, ex-enemy nationals 4%, Volksdeutsch 1%, British Zone, post-hostility refugees 82%, collaborators 12%, Volksdeutsch 6%, French Zone, almost entirely post-hostility refugees.

NOTICE: Information copy only. Action to be taken on Action Copy in hands of persons indicated by (*) asterisk.

4. Problems reported by Austria:

(A) Only UNRRA/military conflict reported is US Zone ruling that persons moving into zone (except persecutees) after 1 November 1945 are ineligible. This policy, however, is interpreted more liberally in Austria and does not seem to cause as much difficulty as in Germany. ERO Representative recently in US Zone Austria learned that questionnaire used by UNRRA eligibility team was based on military definitions so absence of conflict is no proof of similarity between UNRRA and military policy.

(B) Fact there have been extremely few appeals against findings suggests determinations acceptable to Liaison Officers and DP's.

(C) Only in French Zone is there serious lag in removal of ineligibles but Mission thinks this situation will be remedied shortly.

5. Above reports from Germany and Austria indicate screening and determination of eligibility of progressing and procedures are improving, there remain, however, serious problems including:

(A) Conflicts between UNRRA/military policy (Washington has been requested to assist in obtaining amendment in US Zone Germany 1 August policy, ERO negotiating with Control Office re 1 July policy in British Zone Germany).

(B) Inadequacy of present screening programme in US Zone Germany, which apparently cannot be much improved unless military prepared to permit UNRRA to make determination of eligibility as in other zones. This should be impossible as we understand that after present US military screening programme is completed UNRRA staff is assuming responsibility for continuous process determination eligibility on basis of new applicants, policy changes, additional information on DP's etc.

(C) Lack of screening for collaborators in French Zone.

UNRRA

INCOMING CABLEGRAM

- 5 -

6. Cannot stress too strongly need for continued emphasis on determination eligibility in next months which will involve provision in budget for Class I and Class II personnel, training of personnel, in eligibility policies and background information, and preparation of documentary background material.

7. Your para 2(D) re-priorities for removal of ineligible. Consider it inadvisable to establish priorities evictions except for collaborators for following reason:

(A) Problem of removal from UNRRA care has been to large degree solved in both Germany and Austria and military now cooperating on all categories. In fact in US Zone Germany one of present difficulties is that military is summarily evicting DP's screened by military teams without providing adequate notice to UNRRA staff or DP's and without giving them opportunity to appeal.

(B) If we were to retain some technical ineligible and requested removal of others, would be difficult to obtain military cooperation, administratively confusing to staff, and discriminatory against large numbers already removed.

(C) As well as persons technically ineligible under UNRRA resolutions who are apparently eligible under IRO constitution, military in US and British Zones is removing persons eligible (repeat eligible) under UNRRA resolutions but ineligible under military regulations. Would be extremely difficult to accept eviction of latter group while retaining other.

(D) Since we are not reviewing eligibility on basis of IRO draft constitution, new standards of eligibility would have to be given the field and re-examina-

- 6 -

tion of each individual involved would be required.
This would include pre-war residents as well as
post-hostility refugees.

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

*DXI - Services

ed:gt 071055
tp:mk 181244
6/c

UNRRA

OUTGOING CABLEGRAM

230.71 January
("Ineligible")

NUMBER: 17622
TO: London
RECEIVED CABLE SECTION: 29/11/46 - 5:24 p.m.
DISPATCHED: 29/11/46 - 5:41 p.m.

1. Many thanks your excellent cable 13332.

2. Reference para 6(b) would appreciate prior Sixth Council Session your evaluation present screening and determination of eligibility program especially regarding following points:

- (A) Is program progressing well and will it be finished in all zones by 31 March?
- (B) Is it effective particularly in discovery of collaborators etc?
- (C) What are principle reasons for disqualification (i.e. collaborators, Volksdeutsche, post-hostility refugees, etc.) giving approximate percentages by zone.
- (D) Since evictions apparently lagging substantially behind disqualification determinations would you concur in proposal establish eviction priorities commencing with collaborators, war criminals, etc. and finishing with those technically ineligible under UNRRA resolutions but apparently eligible under draft IRO constitution. As to latter possibly no eviction should occur. Appreciate you views.

Drafted by:
RJYoudin (Spec. Ass't to D.D.G.)
27 November 1946

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

Cleared by:
Burinski
Chait
Katzin
Youdin

ed:ls 291738
tp:bp 301116
6lc

NOTICE: Information copy only.

UNRRA

INCOMING CABLEGRAM

230.27 Germany

(Ineligible)

?

SS

MESSAGE NO. A-1999
FROM: London
DATED: 17/9/46
RECEIVED: 20/9/46 - 9:41 a.m.

Re your 8239 repeated Arolsen 389 following reply received from Arolsen.

1. "Nationals referred to are ineligible and specific instructions for their removal have been issued to zones.
2. Now subject para 4 of your 2199 (our London to Washington 7783 refers) action being taken with military authorities in Consular office to aggregate, document, and repatriate small groups of eligibles. Actual movement will be limited and slow because aggregation presents serious accommodation problem and because in some cases military liaison officers or State Department representatives of Government concerned have not been called forward to provide required screening".

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*R & W

ed:gt 200947
tp:ash 201140
57c

INCOMING MESSAGE

23027 Germany
(Ineligible)

NUMBER 11455

FROM London to Arolsen 3341

REPEATED: Athens 2169, Belgrade 2068, Cairo 1432, Vienna 2069,
Warsaw 1691, Rome 2857, Prague 1699, Washington

Dated & Received: 26/9/46

Subject: Eligibility displaced persons who desire to remain in country
of present residence.

1. All displaced persons otherwise eligible forfeit their right to UNRRA care if they elect to remain in country of present residence. Only exception is persecutees.
2. Refusal of repatriation because of spouses and/or dependents who are nationals of the country of present residence (for example in Germany German spouse and/or dependents) to be considered as presumption of desire to remain in country of present residence and on that basis UNRRA care will be withdrawn.

COPY

Germany 230.27

*(original filed
Germany 230.20)*

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

NUMBER: 12651
TO: London
REPEATED: Arolsen 634
RECEIVED CABLE SECTION: 16/8/46 - 11:42 a.m.
DISPATCHED: 16/8/46 - 2:07 p.m.

Urgent we have immediately reply our 11098 London repeated Arolsen 538 July 23. Re paragraph 3 cable immediately whether Kevelear camp UNRRA responsibility and if so why ineligible persons receiving UNRRA services.

Drafted by:
M Flynn (R & W Div.)
15 August 1946

Cleared by:
Robertson

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

230.27 Ger
Ineligibles

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

NUMBER: 11098
TO: London
REPEATED: Arolsen 538
RECEIVED CABLE SECTION: 23/7/46 - 8:33 p.m.
DISPATCHED: 23/7/46 - 10:25 p.m.

1. Re Arolsen 240 to Washington repeated London 1050 please inform us status policy for exit permits for Latin Americans.
2. Have requests from Honduras, Colombia and Costa Rica for assistance repatriation their nationals, many of whom appear to be internees returned to Germany during war and not (repeat not) eligible UNRRA services. Governments state nationals are "in UNRRA camps".
3. Majority resident in Kevelear camp 41/188 D.P. Centre British Zone. Others reported with Team 510 Bremen and in Munich camp. Urgently need full information regarding status these nationals and whether UNRRA or military responsible.

UNRRA

OUTGOING CABLEGRAM

*Germany - 230.27
S.S.*

*Germany -
DPs in - ineligible
special groups*

NUMBER: 7566
TO: London
RECEIVED CABLE SECTION: 4/6/46 - 6:25 p.m.
DISPATCHED: 5/6/46 - 5:00 a.m.

Arolsen report for 30 April still shows Spanish, Swedes, Swiss, also Irish, Siamese and other odd groups in UNRRA camps. Numbers these groups practically unchanged from previous month. These are not United Nations nationals. Please explain why they have not been removed.

Drafted by:
RJYoudin (Welfare)
31 May 1946

Cleared by:
Alspach
Menshikov
Davidson

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ed:gt
tp:bjn
67c

C. SCREENING AND ELIGIBILITY

1. British Zone

January 230.27

Eligibility review in UNRRA-operated assembly centres in the British Zone had been completed at the end of February, with the exception of three teams which had not yet turned in their final results. The total number of displaced persons investigated since the beginning of the operation in October, 1946, rose to 177,763 for both UNRRA and military camps. It was anticipated that preliminary eligibility review would be completed by the middle of March for all centres in the Zone.

The Screening Boards appointed for the purpose of reviewing ineligible or doubtful cases uncovered in the preliminary investigations made slow progress during the month. Only 4,625 cases were examined by these Boards, whereas it was estimated that 50,000 had been referred to them. The work of the Boards was often held up because of the absence of the C.C.G. officer serving as President, who had other duties to perform. Of the 4,625 cases investigated, 1,711 were found ineligible for UNRRA care, and of the latter 600 were ineligible to displaced persons' status under C.C.G. rulings as well.

Because of the inclement weather and the resulting cessation of movements of displaced persons, the removal of persons found ineligible for care was impeded. In Land Niedersachsen arrangements were being made for C.C.G. to take over control of UNRRA camps containing ex-enemy nationals determined not to be persecutees as a result of the eligibility review. In this Region the P.W. and D.P. Division ruled that, where a team director was satisfied that no hardship would be involved, persons found ineligible might be discharged directly into the German economy without spending an interim period in a refugee camp.

2. U.S. Zone

Towards the end of February the administrative decision was made in the U.S. Zone to suspend in its entirety the UNRRA eligibility review programme. This was the culmination of a series of crises and difficulties in clarifying to the military authorities the nature of the review as a procedure distinct from the Army's screening operation, which was in the main a security measure. Several attempts had been made to explain the policy on which the eligibility review programme was based to USFET authorities, but the latter had consistently failed to accept UNRRA's inherent right and duty to determine the eligibility of persons receiving UNRRA care.

During recent months opposition from certain elements among displaced persons in UNRRA camps had found such support in USFET that the authority of UNRRA personnel in the camps would have been seriously jeopardized had the programme been continued. There were instances of Army officers criticizing the eligibility review in the presence of camp populations, and there were statements from USFET to the displaced persons to the effect that the UNRRA programme was not approved by the Army. All this tended to render the UNRRA position untenable with regard to eligibility review.

Feb 1947

GERMANY

FEBRUARY, 1947

- 4 -

It was hoped that the complete suspension of activities in the UNRRA eligibility review programme, and with it the withdrawal of advisors on UNRRA eligibility requirements attached to Army screening teams, would serve to clarify the review programme as an operation entirely distinct from military screening. Similarly, this suspension was regarded by UNRRA in the U.S. Zone as providing a sounder basis than had been available before on which to build any future programmes for eligibility review, whether these should be carried out by UNRRA or by its successor agency.

With regard to military screening, the target date of April 1 was set for the completion of the operation, and it seemed likely that the work would be finished on schedule. As of February 22, 288,503 persons had been screened, of whom 32,735 had been found ineligible and 21,000 evicted. The back-log of ineligibles remaining in camps was due, as in the British Zone, to weather conditions and the fuel shortage.

3. French Zone

The work of the Permanent Screening Commission in the French Zone, where preliminary eligibility review had been completed some time before, continued during February with visits to a number of camps, where the cases of ineligible and doubtful persons were reviewed. The Appeals Commission held three sittings, during which 26 appeals were heard. In 21 cases the decisions of the Permanent Screening Commission were upheld, and in 5 they were reversed on the presentation of new evidence.

Jan 1947.

Germany - 230.23
(incl. Her)

D. SCREENING AND ELIGIBILITY.

1. British Zone.

Up to January 13, a grand total of 157,789 persons had been screened in the British Zone since the official starting date of the operation, October 20. Preliminary screening was completed in Schleswig-Holstein Region and was expected to be finished in North Rhine/Westphalia Region and in UNRRA camps in Land Niedersachsen by February 15. It was estimated that in the latter Region the screening of inhabitants of voluntary agency installations would require approximately another month. All the Screening Boards were operating in the Regions and reviewed the cases of 2003 individuals, of whom 258 were declared ineligible solely on UNRRA grounds and 158 disqualified for both military and UNRRA reasons.

Evictions of ineligible persons were not yet taking place on a large scale, since local military government units had not had the time to act on the reports provided by the Screening Board. Suitable action was expected to begin in February. A detailed procedure was worked out by the military authorities for the absorption of evictees by the German economy.

Under a directive of the P.W. and D.P. Division, former Yugoslav prisoners of war were to be accorded the status of displaced persons with effect on February 7, 1947, and proclamations on this subject were posted in all Yugoslav camps. The question of whether these former prisoners of war were eligible for UNRRA care was presented to Central Headquarters by UNRRA Headquarters in the British Zone.

2. U.S. Zone.

The UNRRA programme for eligibility review met a serious setback in the U.S. Zone during January. Although Zone directives on the subject were cleared and approved by either Third Army or USFET G-5 Sections, lower military echelons began to voice objections to the programme, mostly on the basis of complaints from displaced persons who were not desirous of undergoing the eligibility review. In some instances in various Districts, local military officers ordered UNRRA teams to discontinue their determination of eligibility. Although no written representations had ever been made to UNRRA by Third Army or U.S.F.E.T. against the programme of eligibility review, an interview was published in STARS and STRIPES and subsequently in other newspapers in which an officer of USFET G-5 declared that UNRRA had been ordered to put a stop to the programme. Verbal apologies for this article were then tendered by USFET G-5, but no official retraction was published.

This attitude on the part of the military authorities had the unfortunate effect of encouraging certain groups of displaced persons to display an open antagonism to the programme of eligibility review. Serious trouble developed at Wildflecken, where among the 14,000 registered Poles many were known to be ineligible. Under the leadership of anti-repatriation elements with an established relationship with General Anders' Army Headquarters in Italy, the inhabitants of the camp were stirred to militant protests against a nationality classification being carried out under the auspices of UNRRA with the participation of Polish liaison officers. The demonstrations and threats grew to a point where military security and constabulary troops had to be placed in the camp. As pressure mounted, however, the troops were withdrawn "for fear of bloodshed" by higher military echelons, and UNRRA had no choice but to discontinue all eligibility review and nationality classification and to permit the holding of an election which brought to office in the camp administration some of the most violent anti-repatriation elements.

Jan 1947
con H.
January 230.27

The strongest representations were made by UNRRA on the case of Wildflecken camp, and the position is being taken that UNRRA personnel may be withdrawn from the installation unless military support is assured for the UNRRA programme of eligibility review. As overall policy for the Zone, the UNRRA Director instructed Districts to continue to carry out eligibility review where it has already started and where no contrary orders have been issued by the local military authorities. To settle the question permanently, a policy conference at USFET level was tentatively scheduled for February 7. UNRRA Headquarters in the U.S. Zone informed all military echelons that UNRRA Council Resolutions ordered the carrying out of an eligibility review and that there could be no deviation by that Headquarters from the policy laid down in the Resolutions.

As of the end of January, 60,000 persons in the U.S. Zone had been examined as to their eligibility for UNRRA care. In District 3, some 600 persons were found to be ineligible, who had been cleared by military screening teams.

Military screening figures up to January 25 indicated that 276,835 persons had been examined, of whom, 30,353 had been found ineligible. Only 17,965 of the latter had actually been evicted from camps, and Third Army explained this by referring to the difficulties which military government was encountering in respect to providing suitable accommodations for the evictees in the period between their removal from the camps and their final absorption by the German economy.

3. French Zone.

The Permanent Screening Commission continued its work of visiting installations for the purpose of reviewing the cases of displaced persons considered ineligible or doubtful, as well as carrying out spot-checks on persons accepted as eligible. For the first quarter of 1947, in addition, a special programme was mapped out to provide a more detailed examination of displaced persons not belonging to the Polish, Baltic, or Yugoslav groups. Three special screening commissions were operating, whose main functions were to determine, from all applicants to Polish nationality in the French Zone, which individuals would be acceptable to the Polish government for repatriation.

D. SCREENING AND ELIGIBILITY

1. British Zone

Nearly 90,000 displaced persons underwent preliminary screening in 68 camps in the British Zone during December. It was estimated that over 90% of the initial screening at team level had been completed. 2,224 displaced persons were found to be ineligible pending final determination by the Regional Screening Boards, and 23,919 were considered doubtful cases and held for examination by the Boards.

Very few evictions had been carried out by the end of the month, since the military authorities only began appointing presidents to the Regional Screening Boards in the latter part of December, and only three out of the proposed nine Boards were actually in operation on December 31. Relations with CCG on questions pertaining to screening and eligibility remained cordial. The military accepted UNRRA's offer to brief CCG staffs administering assembly centres as to the eligibility of displaced persons, and UNRRA boards continued to help local staffs in military installations to carry out preliminary screening.

2. U. S. Zone

At the end of December only 40,000 displaced persons remained to be screened in the U. S. Zone, and the Army planned to finish the operation by February 15. Evictions were taking place with sufficient speed to avoid accumulating a backlog of ineligibles, but at the same time it was military policy to delay in removing individuals until a decision should be rendered on their appeals against the original declaration of their ineligibility. Army Appeal Boards continued to function in each District, with an UNRRA adviser attached to every Board. The U. S. Zone reported that the UNRRA representative's job on both the screening teams and Appeal Boards was becoming increasingly difficult, as the Army tended more and more to keep secret the reasons for evictions. This matter was being negotiated with the Army. If UNRRA personnel were better informed by the military authorities, they would not only be able more effectively to advise the Boards, but also they would have at their disposal material which might be highly valuable for the UNRRA eligibility review.

The review for UNRRA eligibility was fully organized in all Districts, with an Eligibility Officer appointed to each Area Team. With the exception of Jewish persecutees, displaced persons were being admitted to camps only after processing through an admission centre, operated jointly by the Army and UNRRA in each District.

UNRRA representatives were in process of conducting an eligibility review of hospital patients, and in District 3 mental patients were being screened by a psychiatrist working in conjunction with the District Eligibility Officer. All the children's centres were being screened by child search teams in collaboration with Eligibility Officers, and the review of Class II personnel throughout the Zone was scheduled to be finished by January 15.

3. French Zone

During December the Permanent Screening Commission in the French Zone visited seven centres and examined carefully 304 persons who had already been declared doubtful cases or who had been proposed for eviction by team screening commissions. Of this number, 47 were found to be ineligible and evicted. Spot checks made by the Permanent Commission in 133 cases of individuals cleared by the team commissions uncovered 6 ineligibles, or 5% of the persons examined.

Between August 6 and December 31, 1946, the Permanent Screening Commission visited 58 centres, administered by 35 teams, with a total population of 36,524 displaced persons. Only 1,030, or 2.8% of the total number examined, were evicted from centres or otherwise excluded from UNRRA care. The Permanent Commission personally interrogated 3,053 persons during its period of activity in 1946.

GERMANY
JULY 1946

U N R R A
US ZONE HEADQUARTERS
PASING-MUNICH
APO 757

Germany 230,27
ATTACHMENT 7
(Incliques)

19 July 1946

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 108

SUBJECT: Screening of Displaced Persons - Eligibility.

Reference (1) Administrative Order No. 82,
"Screening of Displaced Persons"
dated 11 June 1946, and
Directives shown thereon.

1. Attached is copy of TWX from TUSA - Reference "A" and copy of TWX from USFET, Reference "B".

2. Epitomized, these TWX's mean that the military authorities in their current screening program will declare ineligible those persons who arrived in the US Zone of Germany after the 1st August, 1945, and who do not fall within the excepted categories, namely:-

a. Jews.

b. Non-Jews, of persecutee category.

c. Displaced Persons or assimilees brought into the US Zone in organized movements after 1st August 1945.

d. Those persons who came in after 1st August 1945 and who are now in Assembly Centers where their expulsion would involve the break-up of a family.

3. If, in the operation of these rulings, it is the opinion of UNRRA personnel that considerable hardship will be caused to otherwise eligible Displaced Persons, a report should be submitted through UNRRA channels to this headquarters, giving detailed information as possible on specific cases, so that the matter can be further pursued.

4. If persons, otherwise eligible, are ruled ineligible under the TWX's referred to, the question of appeal against the decision will of course be considered, and representation should be made to the Military authorities that the individual concerned should not be ejected from the Center until the appeal is heard. Where persons in this group otherwise eligible for UNRRA assistance are ejected, a roster should be kept showing the names of the persons concerned and their disposition for record and follow-up purposes.

5. For your information, the USFET order is based on Military Government law No. 161, which has been in force since last year, and prohibits the entry of unauthorized persons into the Zone.

6. We should be interested to have reports on this matter from time to time, and in particular to know that a generous interpretation is given to the category of persons coming in under organized movements, as it is appreciated here that nominal rolls and similar documents are unlikely to be in existence at this time.

Sgd: J. H. WHITING.

J. H. WHITING
Zone Director

Distribution "A"

Attachments:
Copies of TWX(2)

GERMANY
JULY 1946.

ATTACHMENT 7

ANNEX A

REFERENCE "A"

The following is extracted from a FAX received this date from CG USMET addressed to this Headquarters Office of Military Government for Germany (US) and UNRWA Director US Zone, Quote:

Effective immediately only persons of the following categories will be admitted to and registered in Displaced Persons Assembly Centers.

A. CATEGORY 1 - Those Displaced Persons uncovered by the Allied Occupation Forces prior to the final establishment of present zonal boundaries (1 June 1945) are admissible and may be registered subject to current screening and terms of reference to SHAW ADMINISTRATIVE MEMO 39 released 16 April 1945.

B. CATEGORY 2 - Those Displaced Persons or those assimilated to them in status who arrived in the US Zone subsequent to the establishment of present zonal boundaries (1 July 1945) are admissible and may be registered only if they are: (1) Jews, or (2) Non-Jews who can present satisfactory evidence that they or members of their immediate family suffered persecution at the hands of the Nazi Regime as evidenced by detention in concentration camps.

C. CATEGORY 3 - Those Displaced Persons and assimilees who are brought into the US Zone in organized movements authorized by this Headquarters. End quote.

In accordance with the above you will cause to be rejected all future applicants for United Nations care and treatment, and in the screening program about to begin you will eliminate from DP status, in accordance with established procedure, all persons found not to meet the provisions of any of the categories quoted.

Signed) REYES.

GERMANY
JULY 1946

ATTACHMENT 7
ANNEX B

REFERENCE "B"

RESTRICTED

PRIORITY

TO : CG, TUSA
CG, BERLIN DISTRICT

INFO : OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY
US FORCES, AUSTRIA AND DP DIVISION
UNTRA ZONE DIRECTOR

FROM : UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER SGD MCNAMEE

REFERENCE S-7343
CITE ETGEC TOO 131345B
REFERENCE OUR S-5239 OF 7 JUNE 1946 AND S-5442 OF 10 JUNE 1946

SUBJECT IS THE ADITTANCE AND REGISTRATION OF UNITED NATIONS DISPLACED PERSONS AND THOSE ASSILIATED TO THEM IN STATUS. PROVISIONS OF SUBJECT CABLE ARE APPLICABLE TO PERSONS REGISTERED AND BEING MAINTAINED IN APPROVED ASSEMBLY CENTERS AS WELL AS TO THOSE PERSONS CURRENTLY PRESENTING THEMSELVES FOR ADITTANCE AND REGISTRATION WITH THE FOLLOWING EXCEPTIONS;

- A. THE DATE 1 AUGUST 45 IS HEREBY SUBSTITUTED FOR THE DATE 1 JULY 46;
- B. PERSECUTERS, AS DEFINED IN S-5239 PARA 2BI AND II SHALL BE EXCEPTED FROM ANY PROVISION OF THIS INSTRUCTION LIKELY TO RESULT IN THEIR EXPULSION FROM OR DENIAL TO UNITED NATIONS DISPLACED PERSONS CARE AND TREATMENT;
- C. NO DISPLACED PERSONS UNLESS ILLIUMATED UNDER PROVISION OF CURRENTLY OPERATIVE SCREENING DIRECTIVES SHALL BE EXPELLED FROM ASSEMBLY CENTERS OR DENIED UNITED NATIONS DISPLACED PERSONS CARE AND TREATMENT, WHERE SUCH DEPRIVATION OR DENIAL RESULT IN THE SEPARATION OF MEMBERS OF IMMEDIATE FAMILIES. FOR PURPOSES OF INSTRUCTION MEMBERS OF IMMEDIATE FAMILIES FOLLOW LITERALLY I.E. GRANDPARENTS, PARENTS, CHILDREN. THEREFORE WHEN ONE MEMBER OF A FAMILY GROUP IS ENTITLED TO UNITED NATIONS DISPLACED PERSONS CARE AND TREATMENT SUCH CARE AND TREATMENT SHALL BE ACCOTED ALL MEMBERS OF THE IMMEDIATE FAMILY. APPROVAL OF YOUR INTERPRETATION THAT IT IS NOT NECESSARY FOR A DISPLACED PERSON TO HAVE THEM REGISTERED IN AN ASSEMBLY CENTER AT THE TIME ZONAL BOUNDARIES WERE ESTABLISHED TO BECOME ELIGIBLE FOR UNITED NATIONS DISPLACED PERSONS CARE AND TREATMENT IS HEREBY CONFIRMED AS IT IS THE INTENT OF THIS CABLE TO REQUIRE ONLY PHYSICAL PRESENCE IN THE US ZONE OF GERMANY AS OF 1 AUGUST 45 EXCEPT FOR THOSE PERSONS SPECIFICALLY EXCEPTED. END OF CABLE.

7. Persons Losing DP Status - Disposition. (No. 85. 12 June 1946) *Germany - 230.27*

In Bavaria the German operated "Refugee Centers", where refugees expelled from other countries into Germany are received, have been designated by Military Government to receive from assembly centers those persons denied status as United Nations displaced persons. *(including those)*

Persons receive temporary care at these ^{refugee} centers. Employables and their families are sent to the Kreis requiring the particular skill of the wage-earner, and unemployables and their families may be sent to institutions opened for such refugees.

TMX from Office of Military Government for Bavaria to Third Army quotes the refugee expellee centers to which persons in question should be sent.

OMG for Bavaria Welfare Memorandum No. 1, Maintenance of Public Welfare Services, dated 29 March 1946, copy of which is attached, lists the services such non-Germans may expect to receive.

SECTION IV - UNRRA ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES AND ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES.

UNRRA ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES.

1. Organizational Chart.

Field Organization Chart of UNRRA DP Operations in Germany is attached as Appendix I.

2. British Zone.

Sir Raphael Cilento, UNRRA Director of the British Zone resigned from his position at the end of May. Major General E.D. Fanshawe, C.B., C.B.E., is now Acting Zone Director.

UNRRA British Zone Headquarters moved from Bunde to Lemgo at the beginning of June. Owing to insufficient accommodation at Lemgo a Rear Headquarters has been established at Spenge, which will deal with certain administrative services. The section at Lemgo will be known as Main Headquarters.

230,279 Germ.

GERMANY - SCREENING OF INELIGIBLE DP'S

UNITED STATES ZONE

Cumulative figures	Screened	Found ineligible	Evicted	Source of information.
<u>31 Sept.</u>	198,260	14,203 18,700	10,772 10,500	#12537 from London
<u>31 Oct.</u>	230,000	18,700	11,500	October Report

FRENCH ZONE

The Consulting Commissions finished the screening Operations for which they were responsible in all camps. 45,262 DP's in the zone have undergone preliminary screening. During Sept, the Permanent Screening Commission .. held 24 sessions in 14 centers with a total DP population of 7,800. 662 DPs were interviewed personally, and the cases of 1,281 settled. (Sept 1946 Narrative Report)

Since its establishment early in August the Permanent Screening Co has examined 26,639 dps in 38 centers. Of this number 1682 were individually interrofated, and 2,971 doubtful cases were settled. As a result of the screening 654, or 2 1/2% of the population were evicted from UNRRA centers (Oct. 1946 Narrative Report)

	<u>Examined</u>	<u>Interviewed personally</u>	<u>Settled</u>	<u>Evicted</u>
<u>Aug</u>		501	952	253.
<u>Sept</u>		662	1,281	-
<u>Oct</u>		1,682	2,971	654

BRITISH ZONE

Month by month figures	Month	Number Screened	Found ineligible	Number evicted	Source
	May	4,050		521	DP report #13
	June	1,762		1,022	
	July	5,634		240	
	15 August	4,464		611	
	17 August to 21 Sept.	20,000	600	434	Cable #12537
		<u>35,910</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>2,828</u>	

GERMANY
NOVEMBER, 1946

January 230,27
(ineligibles)

D. SCREENING AND ELIGIBILITY

1. British Zone

Screening at team level was progressing at an accelerated rate in the British Zone, with some 43,000 persons investigated by UNRRA screening teams during November. This was accomplished despite a number of handicaps, including the shortage of UNRRA personnel, the lack of trained DPs qualified to assist in the screening of their own compatriots, and the constant interruptions caused by movements of displaced persons after the closure of assembly centres.

At the end of November, C.C.G. representatives were in process of being appointed to preside over the Regional Screening Boards, but the delay in the selection of these representatives had already slowed down the total screening programme in the Zone.

A conference was held on November 22 between British Zone eligibility staff and representatives from Central Headquarters, the PW and DP Division, and I.G.C.R., during which clarification was given to many questions relevant to screening at team and regional board levels. The necessity for an accelerated screening and eligibility review was stressed. It was decided at the conference that persons found ineligible by preliminary screening at assembly centre level would have to appear before the Regional Screening Boards, so that the findings could be corroborated before they were evicted. Since the Regional Screening Boards were just beginning to function, the number of evictions in the Zone was very small during November.

The Field Inspector from Central Headquarters found also that in some cases the local military government authorities had not given permission for the removal of ineligible persons from UNRRA camps because of the lack of alternative accommodations. The problem was brought to the attention of higher military echelons and was being disposed of. Attachment 1 submitted herewith outlines briefly the screening situation in the British Zone.

2. U.S. Zone

Military screening continued at about the same rate and with the same difficulties as set out in previous reports and in the cable despatched to E.R.O., submitted herewith as Attachment No. 1. The Army was doing its utmost to brief military personnel on screening teams as well as conditions permitted, but the maximum time which could be given to each interview was so small that it became extremely difficult, even for a well-trained person, to uncover collaborators. UNRRA, in turn, was making every effort to brief UNRRA officers acting as advisors to screening teams in an attempt to strengthen the military screening operation.

A careful UNRRA review of the eligibility of Class II personnel was inaugurated during November. While several Class II employees were found to be ineligible as a result of the current strict review, the percentage on the whole was low.

Eligibility Appeal Boards were set up in all Districts, but in some areas a clarification of the existing appeal procedure was urgently needed. Evictions of persons found ineligible for DP status by UNRRA standards and Army regulations were being effected by the Army without any great difficulty and, in general, on schedule. Persons evicted, but not coming under any arrest category, were transferred to German camps until they could be absorbed into the German economy.

3. French Zone

The initial review of DPs for UNRRA eligibility was completed in the French Zone during November. It was planned that, as soon as the Permanent Screening Commission should have completed its first round of all installations in the Zone, it would embark on a second tour.

The eligibility programme in the French Zone is to consist of a continuous review of those persons who are in UNRRA assembly centres. As of the end of November, no military screening had as yet been carried out in the Zone, but whenever collaborators were uncovered by UNRRA commissions they were turned over to the military authorities. The number of such cases was quite small, however.

E. SERVICES TO DISPLACED PERSONS

1. Health

In view of prevailing epidemiological conditions, an all-out immunization drive was put into effect in the US Zone, with special emphasis on anti-typhoid and anti-diphtheria measures. At the end of November, the typhoid epidemic among the German population had not spread to the displaced persons, but the situation was still considered serious. The British Zone reported that immunization had been excellent, and as a result it was not anticipated that sporadic cases of diphtheria occurring among DP children would constitute a menace. There was, however, a request for whooping-cough vaccine in the British Zone.

Upper respiratory diseases, particularly pneumonia and influenza, showed a 20% increase in the US Zone, but this was made up of isolated cases, with no evidence of epidemics observed up to the end of the month. Several hundred cases of malaria in different stages were found among the infiltrees recently arrived in District 3, and prompt measures were taken for the provision of adequate treatment. A mild epidemic of whooping-cough occurred in Detmold, in the British Zone, with no deaths reported to the end of November. A similar increase to that noted in the US Zone took place with regard to upper respiratory diseases, but this was not considered excessive in view of the time of the year and the changeable, inclement weather.

The notifications of tuberculosis cases were increasing in the British Zone during November, but it was not possible to obtain an accurate estimate of the situation until a complete check could be made, as it was considered that the present increase shown might be partly due to inaccurate reporting of old cases by Class II doctors new to this work. There was also a possibility that the fact that tuberculosis patients received extra rations might be acting as an inducement for persons unwarrantedly to claim that they had the disease. Technical difficulties with one of the mass radiography sets delayed the mass radiography programme, which should start early in December; it was expected that mass radiography of all camps might produce a slight increase in the notification of tuberculosis. In the US Zone, the joint tuberculosis survey conducted by UNRRA and the Swiss Red Cross was nearly complete, and it was expected that a well-defined, rearranged plan for tuberculosis prevention and care establishment would result.

A general bulletin was issued in the US Zone designed to serve as a guide for more efficient food distribution and utilization. The feeding of DPs in general was under very close observation in the Zone. It was felt that the present Army ration, although adequate insofar as calories were concerned, was not satisfactory with regard to the foods actually supplied.

A conference of Zone medical officers was held in Arolsen on November 12, attended by the Acting Chief of Operations, the Director of Field Operations, and the Chief Medical Officer. Much useful work was done in planning for repatriation, tuberculosis problems, reporting, health education for the DPs, and training of Class II doctors. A similar conference of Zone Nursing Advisors was held on the following day, attended also by the Chief Nurse, E.R.O., and the Chief Nurse, Austria.

January 230, 27
(Surrender)GERMANY,
NOVEMBER, 1946.

ATTACHMENT 1

FROM : UNRRA CHQ AROISEN

ACTION OF : UNRRA LONDON NO. 2532

TIME SENT: 061720
DEC.

TEXT :

REUR 3962 FOLLOWING INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM ZONES:

BRITISH ZONE

- (A) Estimate screening for UNRRA eligibility completed by 30 April, no estimate on military screening.
- (B) Screening effective; so far mainly carried out by UNRRA; just beginning joint screening with military.
- (C) 51,411 persons screened between September 21 and October 16 represent 20.7 percent of DPs in UNRRA centres.
- (D) 1844 declared ineligible represent 3.6 percent of persons screened.
- (E) No reasons given for ineligibility as cases have not been reviewed by regional screening boards.
- (F) Composition of screening teams at centres is at least two members of UNRRA assembly centre team, composition of regional screening boards is one member of CCG presiding with rank of major or over and two UNRRA officers.

FRENCH ZONE

- (A) UNRRA eligibility review completed last month, now being maintained as continuous process of review.
- (B) Screening effective but none done by military so far.
- (C) As at October 31, 26,639 persons screened represented 98.6 percent of total population 18 years and over; of those 2,971 or 11 percent were reviewed by permanent screening commission.
- (D) Number of ineligibles 654 or 2.5 percent of persons screened.
- (E) Main reasons for ineligibility 33.5 percent ex-enemy nationals, 23.2 percent DPs normally resident in Germany, 17.5 percent Volksdeutsch on lists one and two.
- (F) Composition of screening teams see Chief of Operations monthly report for August page 8 section C.

U. S. ZONE

- (A) Screening for UNRRA eligibility continuous process, estimate military screening which covers all points of eligibility, completed by March 31.
- (B) Main reason for ineffectiveness of screening inexperience and inefficiency of military personnel on screening teams.
- (C) 230,000 DPs already screened represent about 60 percent of total population.
- (D) 23,000 ineligibles represent 10 percent of persons screened.

GERMANY,
NOVEMBER, 1946.

ATTACHMENT 2

- 2 -

- (E) Main reasons for ineligibility are ex-enemy or neutral status, voluntary entry into Germany, entry into U.S. Zone after August 1, 1945, collaborators.
- (F) Screening teams made up of one commissioned officer, three enlisted men, and one non-voting UNRRA representative; appeal boards made up of three officers and one non-voting UNRRA official.

Following difficulties or special problems were listed by Zones generally as affecting screening:

- (A) Shortage of Class I personnel;
- (B) Lack of documentary background information for use by screening teams;
- (C) Language difficulties;
- (D) Time involved in interviews;
- (E) Lack of trained personnel;
- (F) Knotty problems involved in determination of nationalities or voluntary entry into Germany;
- (G) Poorly qualified military personnel, and
- (H) Conflicting military and UNRRA policies.

U.S. Zone specifically listed:

- (A) 1 August 1945 ruling;
- (B) Difficulty in defining what constitutes "Organized Movement", and
- (C) Army reluctance to reveal reasons for ejection.

Your attention called to complexity of eligibility requirements contained UNRRA resolutions with interpretations and rulings. Application of necessary implementing orders further complicated by need for qualitative judgments and criteria concerning dates and reasons for entry Germany. Previous experience demonstrates cursory review records and DP2 cards ineffective. Also re-organization with changed staff assignments and military movement of DPs means present limited staff unfamiliar with background DPs under care, consequently complete new interview required. This general situation, considered with specific difficulties listed paragraph preceding accounts for present position.

January 230.29
(ineligible)

British Zone Screening Operations

<u>Month</u>	<u>Number Screened</u>	<u>Found Ineligible</u>	<u>Number evicted</u>
May	4,050		521
June	1,762		1,022
July	5,634		290
1-15 August	4,464		611
17 August - 21 Sept	20,000	600	2,394

DP Monthly Report #13, 31 Aug. 46
Source # 12537 from London 29/10/46

D. SCREENING AND ELIGIBILITY

1. British Zone

An UNRRA Zone directive was issued on 14 October setting forth the screening policy in the British Zone, and restating the eligibility requirements for UNRRA care. The directive provides for the determination of eligibility for UNRRA assistance to be carried out in cooperation with CCG(BE). This will be effected by specially appointed UNRRA team personnel and by nine screening boards on which UNRRA and CCG will be represented. The screening of war criminals, collaborators or traitors will be undertaken by CCG.

GERMANY

OCTOBER 1946

Individual repatriation showed considerable progress during October. A number of Western Europeans were repatriated from the U.S. Zone and all the Czechs in the Zone were collected for repatriation before 9 November. Thereafter all Czechs in the U.S. Zone will be either those who are too sick to move, or persecutees. The Yugoslavs are showing signs of a revived interest in repatriation, perhaps in connection with the screening programmes, but the U.S. Zone feels that Baltic, Yugoslav and Ukrainian repatriation would show better progress if some regular and rapid channel could be established for mail to and from these countries. The lack of personal news from home is the most serious of deterrents to repatriation in any national group, and particu-

Eligibility officers in the three Regions have organized the preliminary screening at team levels, and the new programme is progressing slowly but carefully. In North Rhine/Westphalia Region, the screening boards are directly reviewing all patients in hospitals. As yet no statistical results of this latest screening effort have reached headquarters.

CCG, in conjunction with UNRRA, is planning to rescreen all PWX/DPs in the British Zone to determine the individual's correct nationality and whether or not each one is eligible for UNRRA or Military Government care and assistance.

2. U.S. Zone

The total number of persons screened by military screening teams in the U.S. Zone reached about 230,000 by the end of October, an increase of almost 32,000 over last month's figures. Of the total number, about 18,700 were declared ineligible and about 11,500 were evicted. There are still about thirty-five military screening teams at work, each accompanied by a specially qualified UNRRA officer. As this process continues, many of the difficulties experienced previously are being reconciled and it is generally felt that the screening programme is being carried out as effectively as possible in view of the many difficulties involved, such as poorly qualified military personnel and the lack of definite instructions.

The outstanding problem connected with screening is that of a Review and Appeal Board procedure. The plans for review boards to be established at each Division and each District Headquarters level have not been implemented by the military authorities and it is generally felt that the system established does not qualify as an adequate review and appeal procedure.

There continues to be a disparity of standards of eligibility between UNRRA and the military in the case of the 1 August 1945 dead-line for entrance into the Zone. In connection with this ruling, Third Army has amended its provision, (discussed in the July report, p.11), to include husbands and wives as members of the immediate family who are not to be separated by eviction, if at least one member was in the U.S. Zone prior to 1 August 1945.

The programme for the UNRRA review of eligibility is developing rapidly in the Districts. Most Master Teams have designated one person to act as eligibility officer, and although complete statistical reports are not yet available on the results of the review, it is being conducted by team personnel who are now well informed of UNRRA eligibility standards.

UNRRA has also established control centers in the four Districts through which all applicants for admission to camps are processed. This is resulting in more rigid control over eligibility.

3. French Zone

The Permanent Screening Commission continued its systematic review of all doubtful cases and all eviction cases brought up by the consulting commissions in the teams. Screening was completed in the northern region of the Zone during October, and there now remain only six teams to be checked in the former Southern District. During November the preliminary screening of the whole Zone will be completed.

Since its establishment early in August, the Commission has examined 26,639 displaced persons in 38 centers. Of this number, 1682 were individually interrogated and 2,971 doubtful cases were settled. As a result of the screening 654, or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % of the population were evicted from UNRRA centers. Among those evicted, 56 lodged an appeal and 12 of the original decisions were amended by the Appeal Board, while 44 were upheld.

E. SERVICES TO DISPLACED PERSONS

1. Health

The state of epidemic diseases among displaced persons in Germany was eminently satisfactory during October. The British Zone reported marked increases among the German population in the incidence of enteric fever and diphtheria, but this had no effect on the DPs. In the U.S. Zone the number of typhoid fever cases among the Germans in District No. 3 rose considerably, but only two cases of infected DPs were reported.

The completed reports of Dr. Daniels and Dr. Gottlieb (J.R.U.) on the general tuberculosis situation in Germany were received. The Zone Medical Officer, British Zone, felt that these reports were slightly over-optimistic and considered that the rate of over 2% of active tuberculosis, shown by radiological evidence in his Zone, was a more accurate estimate than the figure of 1% suggested in the two specialists' reports. 31 Jewish tuberculosis patients were moved from Glyn Hughes Hospital to Switzerland, under the auspices of J.R.U. and accompanied by an UNRRA medical officer and nurse. A similar move of 102 additional Jews was contemplated for the near future.

A new DP ration scale was introduced in the U.S. Zone. This scale provided for fresh foods rather than C.A./M.G. stocks. Less calories are allotted, and the quality of food is also different. In order to eliminate supplements for special categories, seven different categories have been established. It was felt that certain aspects of the new ration scale might prove unsatisfactory, and the Zone Medical Officer and Zone Nutritionist began a detailed study of the plan. The average number of calories served per day per person for all categories in the U.S. Zone was 2,075. While the weights of most DPs remained substantially the same, the 10-19 years group dropped 3% below the normal standard, both for males and for females.

A detailed analysis by the Zone Medical Officer of the effects of the ration scale in the British Zone led to the preliminary conclusion that there was no reliable evidence of a decrease in the nutritional state of the DP population of the Zone during October, although the food situation gave rise to continued anxiety. One important factor, however, is that DPs generally are not obliged to live on the official ration scale, their diets being supplemented with contributions from voluntary societies or with purchases from the black market. The situation would undoubtedly be grave if the official ration scale were rigidly adhered to. The 0-2 age group constitutes a problem, in that the ration scale for this group is considered unsuitable. The Zone Medical Officer took up this matter with the Food and Agriculture Section of C.C.G. and submitted a proposed ration scale for the 0-2 group, which was being considered at the end of the month.

Material for the training course for DP medical personnel in the U.S. Zone was prepared, and the course was scheduled to begin on November 3, with 30 physicians attending. A refresher course was held at Göttingen University in the British Zone for 18 DP doctors, and a day of lectures and clinical demonstrations was held at Glyn Hughes Hospital and attended by 17 DP doctors. Courses for DP nurses and nursing aides progressed satisfactorily in all zones with suitable appointments being found for each trainee at her successful completion of the course.

2. Child Welfare

A number of sessions were held in Berlin, with the Child Search and Repatriation Consultant for the Displaced Persons Operation in attendance, to discuss the directive on unaccompanied children which the POW and DP Directorate has had under consideration since last March. This directive affects the determination of nationality and the removal of children from German homes and institutions. UNRRA Central Headquarters prepared and sent to the Allied Control Authority a statement presenting objections to two provisions in the proposed directive and recommending revisions. The directive has already been

D. SCREENING AND ELIGIBILITY

1. BRITISH ZONE

A number of conferences between UNRRA and C.C.G. officials served to clarify the position with regard to screening in the British Zone. Under a directive issued on September 19, the P.W. and D.P. Division agreed to the proposal that preliminary screening of all displaced persons be carried out by especially selected UNRRA personnel at team level. All doubtful cases were to be referred to the nine Regional Screening Boards. It was also agreed that C.C.G. would attach a military government officer to each of these Boards. On September 10, Zone Policy Directive 1001/1002 had been issued, fully setting out the procedure to be adopted in screening both at team level and by the Boards.

Courses on screening were held at Zone Headquarters for the three Regional Eligibility Officers and the nine senior members of the UNRRA Regional Boards.

Actual screening continued as heretofore, with teams notifying Relief Detachments of DPs whom they consider ineligible and therefore to be removed from assembly centres. Between August 17 and September 21, approximately 20,000 DPs were screened. Nearly 600 of these were found ineligible, and 430 were actually evicted from assembly centres.

The difference in policy between UNRRA and the British Government on allowing liaison officers to determine nationalities continued to be an outstanding problem in the implementation of UNRRA's eligibility policies.

2. U.S. ZONE

As of the end of September, 198,260 persons had been screened in the U.S. Zone by military screening teams. Of this number, 14,203 were found ineligible and 10,772 were actually evicted.

The lack of suitable and numerically adequate military personnel to carry out the screening programme continued to be a handicap. Interpretation by military officers of the provisions of the directive which establishes that DPs entering the U.S. Zone after August 1, 1945, were not eligible for care, but which made provision for certain exceptions, is often at variance with the spirit of the directive. This results in protests by UNRRA personnel on individual cases, which, in turn, brings about a reluctance on the part of the military at lower echelons to reveal the reasons why they have deemed certain DPs to be ineligible. In some instances, officers are only convinced that they had misinterpreted the directive after the DPs in question have already been evicted.

The use of UNRRA officers with screening teams has greatly improved the situation, but in order to ensure maximum efficiency it would be necessary to secure more and better qualified military personnel.

3. French Zone

The Consulting Commissions finished the screening operations for which they were responsible in all camps. 45,262 DPs in the Zone have undergone preliminary screening. During September, the Permanent Screening Commission sat for 12 days and held 24 sessions in 14 different centers operated by 9 teams, with a total DP population of 7,800. 662 DPs were interviewed personally, and the cases of 1,281 settled.

Sep 1946, Narrative Report p 5 ff

that the scope of the program will expand within the coming months.

Emigration to the U.S. has been opened to eligible children in the British Sector of Berlin. It is not known how many children may be involved, but it is the opinion of persons in Berlin that there are very few unaccompanied children in that Sector.

C. INFILTRATION AND ACCOMMODATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

1. BRITISH ZONE

The conflict of policy between UNRRA and the British Army with respect to infiltrtees still exists. Consequently, there has been no change in the infiltrtee situation as explained in last month's report.

Although the problem of housing displaced persons remains difficult the position has become much more favourable on account of the creation on 6 September of the Zonal Standing Accommodation Committee, composed of representatives of all interested bodies, BAOR and various divisions of the Control Commission. UNRRA is represented at the meetings of the Committee.

Schleswig-Holstein Region reports that consolidation of displaced persons and repatriation have eased the over-crowding difficulties but that loss of accommodation has partly counteracted this favourable development. The use of displaced persons for construction work in Hamburg has increased the DP population in that city considerably at present, but there are possibilities of moving other people out of the area which will ease the situation.

2. U.S. ZONE

The rate of infiltration into the U.S. Zone decreased by approximately 25% during September from the previous month. During the last half of September only 3,000 instead of the scheduled 10,000 infiltrtees entered the Zone. The full significance of this reduction cannot be understood at this time because we have no knowledge of the various factors involved at the point of origin of the infiltrtee movements. However, there are indications that the present rate will not be increased for the time being, and this will enable the military to absorb continued infiltration in prepared accommodations which will not be too far below set standards. During the first half of October military commitments are to receive 3 - 5,000 instead of the 12 - 15,000 infiltrtees originally scheduled.

In spite of the temporary relief in the accommodation problem as a result of Polish repatriation and the decrease in infiltration, it is still far from being solved. Last month, when infiltration was at its peak, Third Army established three tent camps for reception centers, because neither UNRRA nor the Army could receive the people at established camps. The Army continues to administer two of these tent camps at Landhut and Cham. Heilbronn was closed. The movement from these camps to established UNRRA camps has been fairly rapid, the people generally staying less than two weeks in the tent reception centers. The Army hopes to close the other two as soon as possible. The experience in the tent camps is, however, the background for several extremely difficult administrative problems and incidents which have arisen in UNRRA camps. In addition, many regular Jewish camps have been quite overcome by the unofficial infiltration into them of persons who leave tent camps without authorization. The numbers of such persons received are in the thousands. Since there are no other suitable accommodations and because of the resistance of the people themselves, it is almost

GERMANY

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SEPTEMBER, 1946

The Permanent Screening Commission, whose main function is to study doubtful cases, found that on an average one out of three DPs whose cases were brought to its attention was ineligible. It was contemplated that the first complete check of all doubtful and ineligible cases would be finished by the end of October.

The Commission of Appeal held two sessions in Haslach on September 6 and 30, reviewing 14 cases. In eight of these, the decision of the Permanent Commission was upheld, and in six, following the presentation of new supporting documents, pleas for readmission were allowed.

in Germany. Preliminary steps, in the drafting of a possible order, were also taken on the proposed UNRRA policy whereby DPs will either accept suitable work offered by UNRRA or the military or become ineligible for care, if their refusal of such work is deemed to be unwarranted.

A review was made of the expenditures and procurements made by the Employment Branch at Central Headquarters. The balance remaining from the total of \$1,000,000 originally allotted to the employment programme is approximately \$680,000. Of this amount, \$180,000 are to remain as a credit at SURPROP, to cover back transactions and pending commitments, which leaves a balance of \$500,000 freely expendable upon new items.

The U.S. Zone reported increased co-operation on the part of the military authorities in the placement of DPs in employment. Similarly, placement was satisfactory in both the British and French Zones.

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PART IV.

SCREENING AND ELIGIBILITY

A. U. S. ZONE

1. Screening has been in progress in the US Zone for approximately six weeks under the new Third Army screening directive but so far, no detailed reports of the operation have been received by UNRRA. It is apparent, nevertheless, that the briefing given to Army screening teams, together with the presence of an authorized UNRRA representative on each team, has made the screening more effective than the first attempt. The statistical report on screening to date which shows 90,795 displaced persons screened, 6,805 declared ineligible, 19 arrested and 797 evicted, does not present a complete picture of the decisions made and action taken, as not all the team reports had been received by the end of July.

2. Under current instructions, persons are not removed until a whole center is completely screened, when their removal to Military Government Refugee Camps is effected by the military. These camps are organized primarily for the reception of German refugees in the Zone from neighboring countries, and provide temporary food and shelter until the persons concerned either find accommodation for themselves or are provided for by the responsible Bürgermeister. Theoretically, this system appears to be most satisfactory, for it insures that the rejected displaced persons are put into the German administrative machine, that they receive identity and ration cards at the refugee camp, and thereby avoid the possibility of roaming the countryside as security threats. Despite this system of control for removing ineligibles from camps, difficulties have, nevertheless, been encountered in a few camps. For example, when the Ninth Division was pressed to remove those declared ineligible from the Hindenburg Kaserne in Augsburg, it was necessary to use a show of force, and of the 250 to be removed, some 150 "took to the woods". In order to avert the possibility of persons ejected from one camp seeking admission to other camps, Zone HJ has negotiated with the Ninth Division for copies of lists of ejected persons for circulation to the admission and reception centers in each District. The suggestion has also been made that the lists of ejectees be exchanged among the Zones.

3. Although the US Zone screening program is much further advanced than in either of the other Zones, it still will not prove 100% effective, due mainly to the gigantic task to be done in a relatively short space of time, and to the lack of trained and experienced personnel who are sufficiently aware of European history, political and racial differences and developments, geographical boundaries, etc. UNRRA personnel are giving every assistance possible to the military authorities, and it is expected that up to forty Class I employees will continue to give their full time to Army screening teams until the operation is completed. Nevertheless, to be really satisfactory, the screening program would necessitate an individual review of the personal history of every DP by a competent panel of experts. The present military screening program is likely to last for another six to eight weeks. The review by a panel as suggested, would probably last for twelve months or more. Therefore, the current program must be considered as the best half-measure that can be operated in Germany at this time. With the continuous review by UNRRA officials of the cases now receiving UNRRA care, it is hoped that the great majority of imposters will be discovered and rejected.

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2. In spite of this situation, the British Zone reports increased infiltrations during the month. For example, at Belsen alone there were 2,600 Jewish infiltrators who applied for rations in the last two weeks of July. Representations were made to the local military authorities on behalf of these people, and it was decided that only a small number who had actually gained access to certain camps should be issued with rations. No action was taken on the remainder. As a result of the British policy with regard to infiltrators, the majority who enter the British Zone from the East try to make their way into the U.S. Zone, often arriving unexpectedly in unorganized movements and creating crises in assembly centers near the border.

3. The accommodation problem is growing in intensity in the British Zone also, due to the continued arrival of German refugees from the East and the lag in the repatriation program. In addition, certain assembly centers not hitherto required by the Army, are now being evacuated for military occupation. In some cases movements of displaced persons have had to be effected without time for planning, thereby causing minor hardships in specific cases of women and children. No additional installations are available due to the concentration of the German population, so that evacuated displaced persons must be accommodated in the remaining assembly centers. The degree of over-crowding in these centers has grown considerably as a result and has created a health menace in certain camps.

4. The military authorities are fully aware of the situation and of their responsibilities. However, a recently issued accommodation scale forecasts a very serious deterioration in D.P. accommodation standards if adopted. This scale, while retaining the 40 square feet standard for sleeping accommodation for adults, permits children under one year to be ignored and children between 1 and 14 to be counted as half. In view of the further overcrowding of displaced persons which would result from the application of this scale, USZIC has made strong protests at both Regional and Zone levels.

4. The present screening operation cannot be regarded by UNRRA to be an altogether satisfactory solution to the problem of determining eligibility. Eligibility is now being determined in accordance with CHQ Order No. 52, as modified by military regulations. Except for certain groups awaiting repatriation, ineligible by UNRRA standards are also ineligible by military standards. The reverse is not always true, as military policy is more restrictive than that of UNRRA, notably as applied to Western Europeans and unsuccessful repatriates other than persecutees who have returned to Germany. The most serious discrepancy is the military ruling that displaced persons (other than persecutees) who entered the Zone subsequent to 1 August 1945 are to be evicted and lose displaced persons' status. (See Attachment 7, US Zone Administrative Order No. 108 on Screening). The situation is slightly improved over last month when the deadline in force was 1 July 1945. Provision has also been made that family members, lineally connected, i.e. grandparents, parents, children, are not to be separated by eviction if at least one member was in the Zone prior to 1 August 1945, and that persons brought into the Zone through organized movement subsequent to 1 August 1945 will not be evicted. Even taking into account these excepted categories, the effect of the deadline as applied is to deny displaced persons' status to thousands of persons who, by UNRRA standards, have every claim to care. For example, of the first groups screened in the Zone, when the 1 July 1945 deadline was in force, approximately 60% could be deemed ineligible if the pertinent army directive were interpreted strictly.

5. A US Zone Administrative Order issued this month clarifies UNRRA's policy with respect to ex-Wehrmacht DPs. They are considered ineligible for UNRRA assistance, provided each individual is certified as not having been a war criminal, collaborator, traitor, Volksdeutscher, nor a member of the Waffen SS.

6. Other problems connected with screening and eligibility which are being worked out at Zone level are: the procedure of appeal by displaced persons concerning their eligibility after having been screened, central reception centers in each District, and uniform procedures for the issuance and validation of displaced persons identity cards.

B. BRITISH ZONE (See also Part I)

1. The screening program has been gaining momentum in the British Zone over the past month. During July 5,634 displaced persons were investigated and 240 were evicted as ineligible. The first two weeks of August show an increase in screening activity, with 4,464 persons investigated and 611 evicted. Since the first of May approximately 16,000 DPs have been screened throughout the Zone, and of this number 2,394 have been evicted.

2. The lack of qualified personnel presents the greatest handicap to the screening program in the British Zone, but it is hoped that this problem will be met partially, at least, when the representatives from each Region will have finished the screening course which UNRRA has arranged, and can in turn advise and instruct others in the correct procedure to be followed in the determination of eligibility for UNRRA assistance.

3. British Military Government authorities have pointed out the conflicts between the British policy regarding the eligibility of persons for DP status and that of UNRRA as laid down in CHQ Order No. 52. British policy refuses DP status to those persons who have been unsuccessfully repatriated, and to those persons who apply for UNRRA assistance after 1 July 1946, when all registration of displaced persons in the British Zone came to an end. Furthermore, the British authorities object to the statement in Order No. 52 to the effect that Liaison Officers shall determine questionable cases of nationality. In the British Zone the

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question of nationality determination is governed by decisions of the British Government. These points have been brought up in correspondence and the British authorities have requested that UNRRA amend its eligibility order to bring it into line with military policy in that Zone. Since these conflicting policies cannot be resolved at Central Headquarters level, the matter has been referred to ERO for such action as may be deemed appropriate.

C. FRENCH ZONE.

1. Screening of displaced persons in the French Zone is being conducted according to the terms of a General Bulletin issued 11 July, which implements CHQ Order No. 52. This General Bulletin, besides defining the eligibility requirements for UNRRA care and the procedure for investigating the displaced persons, also insures them against unjust treatment by providing for : (1) consultation boards for screening teams; (2) a permanent board for screening and admission to assembly centers which would be responsible for decisions on difficult or doubtful cases, and (3) a board of appeal. These last two boards will be established to service the whole Zone. The consultation boards are already at work in the field, and the permanent board will start its tours during the first ten days of August.

2. No statistics on the numbers screened and evicted from centers are as yet available from the French Zone, so that it is impossible at present to determine how soon the screening of displaced persons will be completed. According to a schedule laid down at Zone HQ, the screening teams are due to complete their assignments between the 12th August, (for teams dealing with less than 1000 DPs) and 23rd September, (for teams dealing with more than 2000 DPs). If progress is slow, however, a second permanent board may have to be established to complete the operation, which will eventually determine the regrouping of DPs in the Zone.

3. Meanwhile, screening for collaborators and war criminals, which started last month, is continuing in the province of Baden. A lack of documentary background information, necessary for a qualitative screening job, is found to be one of the chief handicaps to the work of these screening teams.

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SCREENING AND ELIGIBILITY

Germany 230.27
inquiry

A. GENERAL.

With the slowing down of the repatriation programme during the month, more emphasis has been centred on the problem of screening displaced persons both by army and UNRRA officials. The discussions on eligibility problems and preparations for conducting an effective process of screening collaborators and persons technically ineligible for care, which characterized last month's activities, have shown some definite and, in many cases, satisfying results during June. In all Zones some form of screening programme is being pursued in connection with the military authorities and is meeting with various degrees of success. The issuance of CHQ Order 52, 24 June 1946, (see Attachment 4) has clarified for screening teams UNRRA's position with respect to eligibility requirements. There is, however, still an urgent need for resolving the conflicts in eligibility policies laid down by UNRRA and the military authorities and for tying in the provisions of the new UNRRA Order with the current screening programmes, as well as for co-ordinating the independent screening operations, the methods of eviction from camps in the three zones of occupation, and the exchange of information uncovered by the teams.

B. BRITISH ZONE.

1. The British Zone reports that it has been difficult in the past to carry on an extensive screening operation in the absence of any explicit instructions and adequate military personnel to do the job. CHQ order No. 52 provides the instructions but the military is still not able to assign sufficient teams for a comprehensive screening programme. During the month of June screening has been progressing very slowly and on a limited basis. A report has been received from one centre where two thousand people were screened. Fifty-five of them were determined to be technically ineligible for care under UNRRA resolutions, and 967 (all Lithuanians) were found to be collaborators. It is not known whether or not this high percentage found to be collaborators will be typical of the screening results in other centres in the Zone. In the Westfalen Region, the British military authorities are continuing to screen South American nationals, and a number have already been evicted from centres. In almost all cases the persons removed from UNRRA camps were sent to Refugee Collecting Centres by the military authorities, but there have been reports of a few scattered DPs evicted from centres filtering into the U.S. Zone and applying for UNRRA assistance. In view of this problem attention is being given to the need for co-ordinating screening operations among the Zones and for establishing a system of controlled admissions to assembly centres.

2. Constructive steps are now being taken to implement the provisions of Order No. 52 throughout the Zone. It will be used as a policy guide in the screening course to be conducted at Zone Headquarters for a group of representatives from each Region in the Zone. It is planned that these people will become instructors in their respective Regions at the end of the course and will train others in the correct procedure to be followed in the determination of eligibility for UNRRA care.

C. FRENCH ZONE

1. A screening operation has also been undertaken in the French Zone. It was at first set up as a joint UNRRA-Military operation following discussions with the PDR early in June. As a result of these discussions, it was agreed to form a screening team for each assembly centre, each team to be composed of one UNRRA member, one PDR member and one DP. In addition, plans were made for a Zone commission, composed of two UNRRA and two PDR officers, which would be responsible for decisions on difficult or doubtful cases. Since then, however, UNRRA authorities have received the new eligibility Order No. 52 and, prompted to a certain extent by the strained relations with the PDR, have decided that the screening of displaced persons should be undertaken exclusively by UNRRA personnel within the limit of their authority outlined in the aforementioned order.

To date only the plans for R/B Stade are complete, but alternative accommodation has not yet been found for the DPs in L/K Diepholz.

19. In the North Rhine and Westfalen regions of the British Zone barrack type assembly centers have been placed on military priority list for use by troops in 1 Corps. It was hoped that repatriation would proceed at such a rate as to obviate the necessity for increasing the population in assembly centers but this has not happened. So there is no alternative but to cut the number of sq.ft. per person to 35. By so doing many of the assembly centers have been able to accommodate considerably more DPs without unnecessary overcrowding.

In the moves from one assembly center to another, regard is paid to the aggregation of persons of like nationality. The Balts are congregating in the North East and North West corners of the District and those claiming to be Ukrainians will be established as far as possible in separate assembly centers.

20. In the French Zone regrouping of DPs now living in areas depleted by repatriation is being carried on wherever possible. The chief problem is the "displacing" of many of the DPs who are working and are, therefore, reluctant to leave their present site. It is proposed, therefore, by French Zone HQ to create mobile teams to visit isolated DPs periodically.

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2. So far, no tabulated results of the French Zone screening programme are available in CHQ, but the Zone estimates that the screening teams will have finished their work by the end of July. In view of the large numbers of free-living DPs in the Southern District, it is considered doubtful whether the teams will be able to contact all of these people in that short space of time.

D. U.S. ZONE

1. The most comprehensive and energetic screening programme is being pursued in the U.S. Zone in all Division areas under the Third Army screening directive of 31 May 1946. (See Attachment 13). The accompanying U.S. Zone Administrative Order No. 82, 11 June 1946 is shown at Attachment 14. It is clear that UNRRA and, more important, the army, learned a good deal from the abortive attempt last April. At both Zone and District levels, UNRRA was brought into the closest collaboration with the army in developing procedures and the questionnaire. The latter is a marked improvement over the previous version and, combined with a more thorough evaluation form, would appear to make it difficult for all but the shrewdest of DPs to submit false answers without being trapped.

2. During the month representatives of UNRRA District offices and Army Division personnel held conferences and, in some cases, screening classes prior to initiating the operation, with a view to ensuring that the screening teams were conversant with the complex problems confronting them. In practically every District, highly qualified UNRRA personnel from assembly centre teams have been nominated to serve on the screening teams which are composed of one army officer, acting as head, one UNRRA official and two enlisted men. It is gratifying to note the very real spirit of co-operation at all levels between UNRRA and Army in this operation.

3. A survey of two screening teams observed in action in the 3rd and 5th Districts indicated that they are doing a careful, qualitative job of interrogation in conjunction with the questionnaires. If this report can be considered to be representative of screening activities throughout these areas, it is evident that the present programme will be carried out much more successfully than the previous attempt last April. Unfortunately, the operation of the screening programme by the 3rd Division in 2nd District has proved to be unsatisfactory so far. It is being done with too great speed, without individual interrogation and without the close working relationship with UNRRA that appears to exist in other Division areas. This apparent failure to comply with procedures laid down by Third Army is attributed to the impending phasing out of the Third Division. As a result, the Division is anxious to complete its job and speed, rather than care, has become the main factor in conducting the screening.

4. According to Army instructions, decisions on cases are not published until the centre being dealt with is completely screened. Definite figures on the results of screening are, therefore, not yet available but it is estimated that approximately 10% of the DPs will be evicted from assembly centres.

5. One of the outstanding problems with regard to the screening operation is the conflict between various eligibility policies laid down by the Army and UNRRA. For example, the different policies with respect to Western Europeans and certain other nationals, discussed in last month's report are still existing. The latest USFET directive outlining Army policy on this subject, together with the accompanying U.S. Zone Administrative Order, is shown at Attachment 15. Another USFET policy which conflicts with UNRRA Resolutions denies DP status to those DPs, except persecutees, who were not resident in the U.S. Zone as of 1 July 1946. Since that date a number of legitimate DPs have moved in from the French Zone in search of more favourable food rations, while others have come from all the Zones in an attempt to reunite their scattered families. UNRRA considers this ruling to be unjust and has vigorously protested its application.

RELATIONS WITH MILITARY AUTHORITIES

A. U.S. ZONE

1. Relationships with the Third Army continue to be generally very satisfactory, both at Headquarters and lower echelon levels. This is evinced in the close co-operation between UNRRA and Army units in the repatriation, screening, and lately, the employment programmes. Unfortunately, this same attitude does not prevail within the G-5 section at USFET. Over the last several months there seems to have been a definite failure on the part of G-5 USFET to acquaint itself with field problems and to correlate its bulletins with those operational activities being carried out by Third Army and UNRRA. The Zone Director reports that there have been recent instances wherein USFET directives which are impossible to implement have been issued in the field without prior consultation with either Army or UNRRA in the preparation of the directives. It is hoped that a clear definition of function and responsibility between the two G-5 sections will result from a proposed discussion between the Army Commander and the Commanding General, USFET.
2. Recent developments with relation to Army organization for the care of displaced persons has necessitated a re-examination on the part of UNRRA of its own administrative structure. A request was received this month from the CG, Third Army, for UNRRA to move its Zone Headquarters to Heidelberg. However, it is considered impractical to transfer the entire Zone Headquarters at this time. Plans are now under way, therefore, for the early establishment of a forward HQ at Heidelberg, consisting mainly of Field Operations. This small unit will be incorporated as a part of the G-5 section of Third Army. A proposal which is now under consideration by Third Army makes provision for the establishment of a G-5 section including Army, UNRRA, and staff officers from the G-5 section of USFET, to be attached on a permanent basis to Third Army Unit. This proposal, if concurred in, would result for the first time in complete integration of USFET, Third Army and UNRRA at the point of operations, and should bring about a better understanding on the part of USFET of the actual problems encountered in Field Operations which have a distinct bearing on policy statements. A further advantage would be that such an integrated unit could be transferred overnight to the control of USFET should there be a phasing out of Third Army Headquarters.
3. In District 2, the Third Infantry Division is being returned to the States early next month. As a result, it is preoccupied with its own problems, and is rapidly losing interest in other things, including its responsibility for the careful screening of displaced persons and the establishment of procedures for partial care of DPs living outside assembly centres. The Third Division will be replaced by a small element of the Ninth Division which will, of necessity, have to be scattered over a very wide territory. This move will tend to disrupt temporarily the working relationships developed over a period of time by UNRRA and the military.
4. Beginning 1 July, the U.S. Constabulary will assume responsibility for general military and civil security of the Third U.S. Army area.
5. Considerable difficulties are being encountered by UNRRA teams in some sectors as a result of the accelerated influx of infiltrees and the failure of Army to maintain a schedule of available accommodations and to allow UNRRA to have on hand sufficient supplies required to care for these infiltrees. This problem is discussed more fully under Part III - Infiltration and Accommodation of Displaced Persons.

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PART III

SCREENING AND ELIGIBILITY

A. GENERAL

1. There is little question but that passage of the UNRRA Council Resolution 92 and action taken by UNRRA staff to implement the Resolution has generated a considerable amount of significant discussion and activity in all Zones on the problem of screening of collaborators and persons technically ineligible for UNRRA assistance. Generally speaking, there have been little or no developments in the French and British Zones, although both the UNRRA Zone Directors and the military authorities are carrying on continuous discussions to determine the procedure for an effective screening process. In the US Zone, following the failure described in the April report, more careful preparations have been made for a renewed screening process.

2. It would be a counsel of optimism to state that these recent developments may meet with great success in detecting collaborators and similar groups. The fundamental difficulties in conducting an effective program - namely, the absence of skilled personnel and the grave problem of unravelling the technical questions of European nationality and the motives of individuals during the war period - are hardly being met. So long as these difficulties remain, the best that can be expected will be a second or third rate job.

3. So far as persons technically ineligible for UNRRA assistance are concerned, there is reason to believe that a greater degree of success may be achieved. In this connection, Central Headquarters, after considerable discussion, will issue in June a comprehensive eligibility directive, the principal values of which will be that it is as specific as possible and prescribes a definite procedure for examining UNRRA's current population, and for removal of technically ineligible persons.

B. British Zone.

1. The position remains distinctly unsatisfactory, the more so because of the nature of the communication received from the Deputy Military Governor, referred to in Part I. UNRRA Zone staff is carrying out continuous discussions with the PW & DP Division, CCG (BE), although the military authorities express the belief that the lack of qualified intelligence personnel is the one serious factor mitigating against an effective program. Consideration has been given to applying a procedure whereby the operation might be conducted by Screening Boards composed of reliable DP's under Army and UNRRA supervision, but the difficulties in adopting this procedure are obvious.

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PART II

"Jews have been confined in concentration camps for the past seven years or longer. Their intelligentsia has been deliberately killed off. They have not been exposed to the refining influences of education or decent society; but on the other hand have had before their eyes during these years examples of terrible atrocity and barbarism committed by SS and Wehrmacht troops. To this is added the frustration and humiliation of the fact that more than a year after their liberation they are still herded together in camps. This camp life, according to the recently published findings of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry into Palestine, is extremely undesirable. 'In their interests and in the interests of Europe the centers should be closed and their camp life ended,' the Committee stated.

Within this larger picture outbreaks similar to that which occurred at Landsberg might conceivably take place at any of the D.P. camps. M.G. detachments report that a tense situation exists both in Mindelheim and Wasserburg. However, the recently announced findings of the Anglo-American Commission may do much to ease the situation, for under the policy that the commission urges approximately 30,000 of the 60,000 Jewish D.P.'s in Bavaria would receive certificates authorizing their admission into Palestine. If, however, the findings of the commission are not accepted, then it is the prediction of Dr. Aumer, the Land Commissioner for Jewish Welfare, that further outbreaks of violence will occur because 'the future looks so hopeless and black for them and because the findings of this commission are the one thing upon which they have pinned their hopes.'

Aside from any humane considerations, the emigration of these Jews should take place as rapidly as possible; for their continued presence in Germany and the continuous threat of violence that they offer, present grave dangers to our occupation policy."

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2. Isolated reports indicate, however, that spasmodic screening activity is taking place. For example, following an investigation by the Yugoslav Liaison Officer of the center at Augustdorf, 268 Yugoslavs were determined by him to be Volksdeutsche and were expelled on 7 May 1946. Similarly, the Military Government detachment at Hanover found 207 Yugoslav Volksdeutsche who were immediately removed from the center. On the recommendation of the Latvian Committee at Herrnwyk camp, Lubeck, the local Military Government detachment screened 700 Latvians, 46 of whom were found to be ineligible for care and were expelled from the camp. The total number of persons screened in these three camps was 4,050.

3. Military authorities have decided in the British Zone that after July 1, no further assistance will be given to DP's outside of camps, and that by that time those desiring DP care and privileges must move into camps. After July 1st all DP's will be provided with a new identification card to take the place of D.P. 1.

4. A minor operation is taking place under the supervision of two representatives of the IGCR who are attempting to register persons of so-called Undetermined nationalities with a view to reducing this category. The operation, however, is proceeding at an extremely slow pace.

5. A number of PWX still remain in UNRRA camps, although the number is diminishing considerably as the military have taken over responsibility for some of these installations.

C. French Zone.

1. A comprehensive directive was issued by the Zone Director on 26 April on problems relating to the determination of nationalities. The directive was based on existing UNRRA instructions and utilized many features of US Army instructions and directives issued by SHAEF and CDPX which were still in force. The directive is far from satisfactory in its present state, however, and will require modification to bring it into line with the new CHQ Eligibility directive.

2. As stated in the April report, responsibility for eviction of ineligibles rests entirely with the military authorities.

D. US Zone.

1. The greatest activity is to be noted in the US Zone, despite the general difficulties described above. In this connection there is quoted below an extract from a report made by the Commanding General of the US Forces in Austria, which effectively summarizes the problem. The comments are more to the point since General Clark is speaking about 18,000 DP's

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May 1946.

in USFA camps, a problem which is relatively easy compared to screening some 700,000 in UNRRA camps in Germany.

" I desire to draw your attention to the effort required and difficulties experienced in connection with the screening program. United States Officers who can speak language must supervise liaison officers to avoid their screening and repatriation activity being used to cloak intelligence work. United States Officers used to screen independently must have fluent command of language as well as the ability to detect and evaluate discrepancies in testimony and documents. Such officers are rarely available, CIC has less than 50% of authorized strength and cannot increase participation in screening program. Committees of displaced persons to certify others of their nationality have been used on a limited scale but must be employed with caution in view of antagonistic political factions among displaced persons. I shall continue efforts to eliminate undesirable elements from among United Nations displaced persons but do not believe that the program will result in elimination of large numbers, nor can it be completed for many months."

2. UNRRA staff in the US Zone have had an opportunity during the month to review the deficiencies of the screening operation which began at the end of April and were suspended on 3 May. It has become increasingly obvious that the program was not operating fairly, that it was producing varying results according to the disposition of the screening team, and that the questionnaire in use was incapable of producing the desired results. A considerable number of assembly centers had been screened. Incomplete reports from some 51 teams with a population of 134,000 show that approximately 80,000 persons were screened of whom 297 were found to be Nazi sympathizers and pro-German, and 7,322 were found to be ineligible for other reasons. Curiously enough, 1,036 persons were reported to have refused screening and disappeared immediately from the camps. These figures must be regarded with the greatest of scepticism since they were based on a questionnaire which was poorly conceived. For example, two of the questions asked on the questionnaire were: "Were you ever a member of a race, religious or political group persecuted by the Germans" and "Were you ever persecuted personally for belonging to such a group." The key given to the screening teams was that if the answers to these questions were "No", the individual was not a displaced person.

3. In one sense, criticism of this earlier attempt would be unjust since the effort was made in good faith, and since Army authorities have shown the greatest willingness to accept UNRRA criticism and advice. The result has been the development of a new procedure which is more adequate, a questionnaire which

GERMANY

MAY 1946.

is being printed in nine languages and is more mature in composition, and an evaluation guide which makes more sense. Moreover, the Army authorities have recognized that while priority must be given to the operation, undue haste can only have an entirely negative effect. Therefore, no time limit is being set for completion of the operation.

4. Another improvement in the new procedure is that the process of screening has finally been linked with a process for control and disposition of ineligibles. Control is being exercised through the issuance of a new DP identification card which can only be finally validated after the individual has been determined to be eligible. (Attachment 14 contains a copy of the USFET directive establishing the procedure for issuance of the new DP identification card.) A further measure of control may be the establishment of two or three control points in each district in the Zone following issuance of the new identification cards; it has been suggested that DP's be admitted to centers only after clearance through these control points.

5. So far as disposition of ineligibles is concerned, the Third US Army has directed that security threats will immediately be placed in arrest status and confined in prisoner-of-war or counter-intelligence enclosures. Others will be evicted from the DP camps, following clearance with military government authorities.

6. Division Commanders have also been instructed to establish review boards in each area to hear appeals and examine the work of the screening teams.

7. Both ERO and Washington HQ are thoroughly familiar with the action of the US authorities in removing Western Europeans, Czechs and Greeks from the camps. It is not generally known that this instruction does not apply to persons awaiting repatriation, persecuted persons, orphan or unaccompanied children, persons hospitalized or too ill to be moved, UNRRA Class II employees, or persons entering the Western Zones from the East on their way to their homelands. However, these exceptions are not fundamental. It is true that the US policy affects only a small group of persons -- approximately 1,300. However, the objections of this Operation to the principle involved still stands. UNRRA cannot be party to a decision which, in effect, makes the political determination that certain countries are stable and that others are not, and that only nationals of the latter group are entitled to assistance and to recognition of their political objections to returning to their countries of origin. There are a few DP's who do consider that the political situation in the Western European countries, Czechoslovakia and Greece is such as to prevent them from returning home.

GERMANY.
MAY, 1946.

- 16 -

PART IV.

RELATIONS WITH MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

A. U.S. ZONE.

1. There is evidence of increased understanding and co-operation between all echelons of the military and UNRRA. This development is largely the out-growth of a memorandum issued 22nd April by Third U.S. Army emphasising the need for better relations among Military Government officials, tactical troops and UNRRA.

2. The U.S. Zone Director points out, however, that there are growing indications that the U.S. Army as a direct result of redeployment, is finding itself unable to handle some of its responsibilities in the D.P. programme as outlined in the UNRRA-USFET Agreement. This particularly relates to the fields of supply and transport. The Zone Director states that an official request may shortly be submitted to UNRRA to take over operation of the basic food and clothing supply depots throughout the Zone.

3. There is definite evidence of closer attention being paid to protection of the civil rights of Displaced Persons by both U.S. Army and Military Government Authorities. Mil. Gov. has instructed its court officers to expedite the arraignment and trial of all persons held in order to obviate recent protests resulting from unwarranted arrest and long periods of incarceration without the preferment of charges. Moreover, both USFET and Third Army have reiterated the provisions of various security directives emphasising the importance of a strict observance of the various safeguards specified to protect Displaced Persons. In particular, German police are not permitted to enter Jewish Centres and they may enter Centres holding non-Jewish persons only with the express permission of Division Commanders and under the supervision of U.S. military personnel.

4. Plans are in motion to expand the UNRRA office at Third Army Headquarters in Heidelberg. This development relates to the organisation of a special D.P. staff division at Third Army. Previously UNRRA dealt with a special Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army.

B. BRITISH ZONE.

1. The main body of UNRRA British Zone Headquarters move to Lemgo during the second week of June following a transfer of the P.W. & D.P. Division to Lemgo from Bunde. A rear echelon consisting of the finance, travel and personnel sections, as well as the transit and staging centre, will remain at Spengo.

2. Relations with British Military Authorities remain on an excellent basis. As described in other sections of this report, some difficulty is being encountered with respect to problems of screening and the aggregation of D.Ps in specified areas.

C. FRENCH ZONE.

1. Relations with higher Military Authorities and with most officials in the Northern District remain excellent. Difficulty persists in the Southern District where there has been some hostility on the part of lower ranking officers resulting not only from resentment of UNRRA's presence but from disagreements over certain of UNRRA's procedures, particularly in the field of accounting.

send head of UNRRA here and ask why this
has to be done

318.

Fill
" Screening

Dr. T. GRÜNBERGS

Latvijas Ev.-Lut. Baznīcas Archibīskāps.
Archbishop of the Latvian Ev.-Lutheran
Church.

December 22nd, 1946.
(144) Esslingen, Württemberg.

TO: General G. KEYES, Commanding TUSA, Heidelberg,
Copies: General J. T. MACNARNEY, Commanding USPET, Frankfurt
" Mrs. F. D. ROOSEVELT, Washington,
" General Dwight EISENHOWER, Washington.
FROM: Dr. T. GRÜNBERGS, Archbishop.
SUBJECT: Screening of Baltic DPs.

Since the second half of this year the Baltic Displaced persons in the American zone have been systematically and repeatedly screened either by the UNRRA or by the Army Screening Boards in order to establish the DP status of persons in question. In the biggest Latvian Assembly Center in the American zone, in Esslingen, DPs have had already one political screening carried out by the local CIC, one UNRRA and two Army screenings. The Identification Cards of persons found eligible for UNRRA care have been marked with stamps "Screened" or "DP status established" or even both. So in all other camps.

Now we are informed that a new screening action will be started by UNRRA in the next days.

The history of endless screening actions shows by itself how rightless have become Baltic DPs. They are kept under a continuous pressure of nerves. They are in fact anew to be regarded as persecutees because the existing legal definition of a DP is no longer observed with regard to them. The overwhelming majority of persons deprived of their DP status were neither collaborators nor impostors, but their exclusion was due to some unknown formal reasons. And these reasons were not told to them even after the exclusion which makes the right of appeal to the respective Review board, as proved by practice, of no practical value. The general opinion of Baltic DPs is that all these screening actions have the aim to solve the DP problem by other means but not by relief and rehabilitation. Speaking frankly such an action with regard to the remnants of three helpless small cultural and industrious nations whose destiny is one of the most tragic in the present history is not worthy of a big democracy on which all oppressed nations have put their confidence and hopes. Up to present Baltic nationals have accepted all these hard and heavy blows in a stoic calm. But some day the founded indignation and despair may lead them to open demonstrations or suicide epidemics.

In the name of the Almighty I beg you sincerely to take anew us, Baltic DPs, as in the days of General Eisenhower under the protection of the American Army and to stop urgently this unworthy practice of endless screenings which for the third time during these few last years makes us feel as innocently persecuted.

T. Grünberg
/Dr. T. Grünbergs/
Archbishop of the Latvian
Ev.-Lutheran Church

K. Kalniņš
/K. Kalniņš/
Councillor of the Latvian
Ev.-Lutheran Church for external matters.



Telephone:
LANGham 3090

1080
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION,
EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE,
11, PORTLAND PLACE,
LONDON, W.1.

3rd February 1947

DS
My dear Director General.

I am attaching for your information a report
received from Mr. Myer Cohen with respect to
the recent press releases bearing on
screening activities in the U.S. Zone.

This report is a follow up of London to
Washington cable 15162.

Yours sincerely
Lowell Rooks

Major-General Lowell Rooks,
Director General,
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration,
1344 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, 25, D.C. U.S.A.

no action I think.

- 7/12*
- ① Mr. Burinski.
 - ② File.

Mr. Cohen's
agree but let
Mr. Burinski see.
Rooks

Telephone:
LANGham 3090

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION,
EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE,

11, PORTLAND PLACE,

LONDON, W.1.

To: P.R.D.G.

From: Myer Cohen - Acting Chief of Operations Germany

Myer Cohen

This memo makes further reference to cable 15162 (London to Washington) advising that a report on the "screening story" in the U.S. Zone Germany would be mailed as soon as received.

When the story broke in the Stars and Stripes and over the U.P. wires my first re-action was to cable the Director-General pointing out that this was the second time within a month that the Army had attacked UNRRA in the Stars and Stripes and that, regardless of the merit of the situation, I felt that it was quite improper for the Army to use the press for this type of thing. After all, adequate opportunities for consultation between UNRRA and Army officials exist at all levels from the Commander in Chief down. In that cable I proposed that the Director-General take this matter up with the Secretary for War as it seems to me that clear directives should be issued by the Army to its personnel instructing them not to use the press as a sounding board for difficulties which easily could be settled otherwise. However before that cable left London I received a cable from Arolsen which indicated that the Army officials at Frankfurt realised that they had erred in permitting this story to be released (see cable 15162 - London to Washington).

I am attaching a copy of a cable 248 from Arolsen which throws more light on the entire incident. The important thing to note in this cable is that, overall consultations on the question of eligibility of screening are under way at Frankfurt between UNRRA and USFET officials. These meetings are long overdue and, when Mr. Edwards assumed the post of U.S. Zone Director, I advised him that this was one of the things to which he should give immediate attention.

Solved. | I believe that this problem can now be worked out at the Field level and, if any aspects of it cannot be solved there, they will be referred to London and to Washington for appropriate handling.

MC/LLL

3. 2. 1947

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11 55 PM '47

COPY

1947 Jan 31 PM 10 51

CR 3232 AROlsen 164 254 31 1820

UNRRA LONDON FOR COHEN

Priority Arolsen No 248 to London reour 253 Following
report and conclusions received from Conference of Deputy US
Zone Director Ralph Collins with Col Mickleson and Lt. Col
Frost G 5 USFET - 1 Mickleson in presence of Squadrille
apologized for news release and stated he had verbally requested
Stars and Stripes to retract story but they refused. No order
has been received this Headquarters nor written by G5 USFET
requesting discontinuance of eligibility review stop Zone
Director previously promised G5 USFET Conference on eligibility
review stop This tentatively scheduled week of three
February stop Purpose to present our position and request
full support of G5 USFET for UNRRA eligibility review

Local Military Officers in District have during past ten days gone
into several camps and ordered UNRRA to discontinue eligibility review
stop

Apparently some verbal instructions have gone to local Military
echelons on the matter and have been variously interpreted by lower
Military echelons stop This is original reason for conference

Deputy Zone Director Collins proposed to USFET that a news story be
jointly prepared by USFET and UNRRA Zone Headquarters on UNRRA
eligibility review program stop Story to be fully supported by
Military and given to the press stop USFET concurred in proposal

-2-

and promised immediate implementation stop Story in
7, preparation stop U.S. Zone has requested that E.R.O. and
Washington be informed of situation but requested not to make
consultations or protests to Military until negotiations at
USFET prove unsatisfactory to UNRRA Directives and Council
Resolutions

SIGNED (GREENSLADE)

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JAN 11 11 52 AM '43
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
ARMY
HEADQUARTERS

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FEB 7 11 23 AM '47
COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH
POSTAL SECTION
UNRRA

SIGNED (GREENGLIDE)

Resolutions

USERS have manifested to UNRRA directives and Council
consultations on protests to Military and negotiations at
Washington be informed of situation and requested not to make
protestation stop U.S. Zone has requested that E.R.O. and
and promised immediate implementation stop story in

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL

R. Wright.

Miss Collins
Room 503

Uda. I have some
references for D. S. P. 120,
especially London to
Washington No. 15162

11 Feb

Sheila -
Reference cables
attached. Aubrey

UNRRA

INCOMING CABLEGRAM

NUMBER: 15162
FROM: London to Washington
REPEATED: Arolsen 290
DATED: 31/1/47
RECEIVED: 31/1/47 - 1:19 p.m.

Reference your 20009. From Cohen.

1. Have called for full report of facts and will airmail to you when received.
2. The press statement was so completely erroneous that U.S. Zone Director demanded that it be retracted.
3. Colonel Mickleson G.5 USFET expressed regret and a new release retracting erroneous statement is being prepared.

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tp:ash 311359
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UNRRA

OUTGOING CABLEGRAM

NUMBER: 20009
TO: London
RECEIVED CABLE SECTION: 30/1/47 - 4:15 p.m.
DISPATCHED: 30/1/47 - 4:31 p.m.

Please advise soonest facts relevant to news item released by UP Frankfort 25 January stating UNRRA halted screening this week in American Zone Germany at request of US Army. If available send copies questionnaires used by UNRRA screening personnel.

Drafted by:
SKJacobs (Bureau of Services)
27 January 1947

Cleared by:
MFlynn
PStitt
GLloyd
MABurinski

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

ed:mnr 301619
tp:led 310400
54c

To: Mr. M. Burinski

From: Charlotte T. Lloyd

Subject: Eligibility Questionnaire of UNRRA District 5,
U.S. Zone, Germany

7 February 1947



After reviewing the copy of this questionnaire submitted by Carnzu Clark, Repatriation and Eligibility Officer, Area Team 1068, in connection with the news item on UNRRA political surveys of DPs, I should like to make the following comment.

1. Section I of that questionnaire entitled "Family Data" is evidently included only for the purpose of assisting in possible eventual resettlement or emigration. Since that is obviously its only purpose, the DPs should not be required to provide the information called for. I think we should instruct CHQ that answers to this Section should be voluntary and not compulsory, since the questions have no relevancy to eligibility. I am surprised that a District Headquarters should be able to create such an eligibility requirement as their requirement of response to all the questions in this questionnaire simply after clearance with the Zone Headquarters. I should think eligibility requirements which involve loss of DP status could be created only on clearance with ERO. Certainly they should be uniform throughout the Districts and Zones.

2. Section II on organizations also contains information not relevant to determination of UNRRA eligibility. This is obviously true of a requirement of reporting all labor unions to which the person belonged since 1933. Collaborators are not likely to disclose the Nazi organizations to which they may have belonged and in any case this is a proper subject of inquiry by the Army. I think we should instruct CHQ that this Section should be omitted.

3. It appears from Miss Clark's explanation of this questionnaire that each District has created its own eligibility questionnaire. This cannot be desirable as a matter of administration and would permit divergent tests of eligibility, which is the very thing that we have complained to the State Department as being unsatisfactory in the screening operations carried on by the U.S. Army. If an eligibility questionnaire is necessary, I recommend that a standard questionnaire be devised in the field, in consultation with the ERO.

I understand that a report is due from Arolsen on this subject and I should like an opportunity to see it when it arrives.

cc: AEDavidson

Message dated February 13th, 1947.

Copy

~~Extract from a~~ teletype from The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Ottawa, to The Canadian Ambassador to the United States.

Following from Pearson, Begins:

Please transmit following message from T. J. Keenan of UNRRA to Director-General of UNRRA, Begins:

The Canadian Government have requested information from UNRRA concerning the following cable of January 10th from the Ukrainian-Canadian Relief Mission in London to the Ukrainian-Canadian Committee:

"Thirty-five Hundred Ukrainians at Salzburg Camp, Austria, refused to go before a screening committee because of Soviet or pro-Soviet personnel on Commission and the type of questions asked. People went into silent mourning with religious services and hence are prepared for martyrdom and will resist with force. Willing to accept any commission strictly American or British but not Soviet. Crisis now five days and most serious."

The Ukrainian-Canadian Committee has requested the Canadian Government to intervene in this matter in order to stop "such UNRRA officials' violation of elementary human rights". Secretary of State for External Affairs has been asked to inquire into this situation and wishes to reply in the House of Commons, tomorrow, February 14th.

I have explained to Canadian officials the routine of the care and eligibility screening ~~that security screening is the~~ normally carried out by UNRRA in its D.P. operations. I have also explained that security screening is the responsibility of the military authorities in the particular zone concerned. The Canadian Government would now like to obtain any information concerning the alleged events at Salzburg Camp referred to in the above cable and also concerning the composition of this particular screening committee. In view of the urgency of this matter, would appreciate an immediate reply. Ends.



EMBASSY OF THE FEDERAL PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL ATTACHE

1818 TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON

318

February 7, 1947

United Nations Relief And
Rehabilitation Administration
1344 Connecticut Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Mikhail A. Burinski
Deputy Director General
Bureau of Services



Dear Mr. Burinski:

I have received your letter of February 6th in answer to my inquiry concerning the contents of an article published in the Washington Post.

I am very much obliged for your kind information and am looking forward with great interest to further news and explanations in this regard.

Sincerely yours,

M. Habjanic
Beno Habjanic,
Commercial Attache

BH/dk

RECEIVED
FEB 10 10 22 AM '47

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
POSTAL SECTION
INRSEA

Mr. Burinski

Mr. Beno Habjanic
Commercial Attache
Yugoslav Embassy
1918 Twenty-fourth Street N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Habjanic:

In reply to your letter of 29 January, regarding the article in the Washington Post of 26 January entitled "Army Ends DP Check by UNRRA", I am happy to advise you that a cable has been received from our London Office, stating that a full report of the facts has been requested, which will be forwarded to Headquarters when received. The cable said also that the press statement was so erroneous that the U. S. Zone Director demanded that it be retracted and the USFET officer expressed regret and informed London that a new release retracting the erroneous statement was being prepared.

We shall reply further to your inquiry when the whole picture is clear.

Very sincerely yours,

Mikhail A. Burinski
Deputy Director General
Bureau of Services

6 February 1947

CLEARANCE: CTLloyd



EMBASSY OF THE FEDERAL PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL ATTACHÉ

1818 TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON

29 January 1947

B.S.

Mikhail A. Burinski
Deputy Director General
Bureau of Services
UNRRA
1344 Connecticut Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Burinski:

I read, in the Washington Post of
Sunday January 26, 1947, the article entitled,
"Army Ends D.P. Check by UNRRA".

My Explanations regarding this article
would be much appreciated by this office. I feel sure
that you are, at least to a certain extent, informed
with regard to this matter and I am thanking you
in advance for the explanation which will be given
me.

Thanking you in anticipation of
your kind cooperation, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Zeno Habjanic
Zeno Habjanic
Commercial Attache

BH/mr

ROCKLEDGE BOND

BOOKLET 9040

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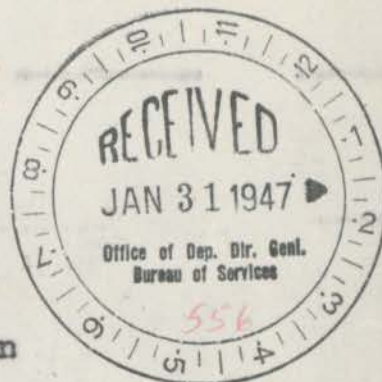
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UNRRA

UNRRA

311
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

INCOMING MESSAGE



NUMBER:

15162

FROM:

London to Washington

REPEATED:

Arolsen 290

DATED:

31/1/47

RECEIVED:

31/1/47 - 1:19 p.m.

Reference your 20009 from Cohen.

1. Have called for full report of facts and will airmail to you when received.
2. The press statement was so completely erroneous that U.S. Zone Director demanded that it be retracted.
3. Colonel Mickleson G.5 USFET expressed regret and a new release retracting erroneous statement is being prepared.

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UNRRA

OUTGOING CABLEGRAM

NUMBER: 20009
TO: London
RECEIVED CABLE SECTION: 30/1/47 - 4:15 p.m.
DISPATCHED: 30/1/47 - 4:31 p.m.

Please advise soonest facts relevant to news item released by UP Frankfort 25 January stating UNRRA halted screening this week in American Zone Germany at request of US Army. If available send copies questionnaires used by UNRRA screening personnel.

Drafted by:
SKJacobs (Bureau of Services)
27 January 1947

Cleared by:
MFlynn
PStitt
CLloyd
MABurinski

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