



P.432.1

(Re 99)

copy #2

MINUTES OF

CONSULTATIVE MEETING CONCERNING RESOLUTIONS 92 AND 99

27 FEBRUARY 1947

I. PRESENT

Chairman - Deputy Director General
Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia
France
Poland

U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom

United States

Representatives of the Director General

Staff of the Director General

M. Burinski
B. Habjanic
H. Claudel
F. Kalinowska
L. Rajchman
J. E. Stawinski
J. I. Krasiuk
R. W. Jackling
A. F. Maddocks
D. Persinger
G. Warren
A. E. Davidson
C. T. Lloyd
M. Flynn
S. K. Jacobs
E. Wolf

P/210.

II. RESUME OF PROCEEDINGS

The Chairman welcomed the representatives and called attention to the documents provided, which included a list of recommendations from the UNRRA field missions for implementing repatriation and a statement to Polish displaced persons from the Polish Government regarding the guarantee of basic rights and freedom to all Polish citizens.

The Chairman urged the representatives of Governments concerned to give the Administration an early reply to the Administration's request for resumption and extension of the 60-day ration plan. The Chairman introduced the Representative of the Director General, (Mr. Davidson), to report to the representatives on the Geneva conference of the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization.

The Representative of the Director General stated that the meeting of the Preparatory Commission, which began 11 February 1947 at Geneva, was attended by 9 of the 11 signatory governments. The resolutions passed by the Commission could be broken down into six categories, as follows:

1. Directives to the Executive Secretary to prepare a plan regarding anticipated expenditures of IRO;
2. Directives to the Executive Secretary regarding a group of special studies requested to be prepared for the next meeting of the Commission;

3. Directives relevant to the assembling of various types of information concerning IGC and UNRRA for the next meeting of the Commission;
4. Directives to the Executive Secretary to prepare drafts of various procedures and agreements for the operation of IRO;
5. Directives dealing with efforts to obtain additional signatories to the Constitution;
6. Directives relating to administrative arrangements necessary to the work of the Preparatory Commission.

The Representative of the Director General mentioned some of the topics under discussion at the Geneva conference, such as the difference of standards of care in various countries, procurement of indigenous supplies, the future of the Tracing Bureau, personnel policy of IRO, status of various refugees not cared for by UNRRA, and other problems. On all these points the Executive Secretary was authorized to conduct the necessary consultation and investigation, and report back to the Preparatory Commission at its next meeting in April.

One particular problem brought to the attention of the representatives was the desirability of increasing the 60-day ration plan now proposed by UNRRA to 90 days, since the IRO's constitution provides for a 90-day ration for every repatriate. Unless steps were taken to amend the IRO constitution or to increase the present ration provided by UNRRA, it is obvious that many displaced persons would delay their return in order to benefit from the additional 30 days ration. The Representative of the Director General urged, however, that an immediate decision be taken on the proposed 60-day ration plan.

In the ensuing discussion of the plan, the Chairman pointed out that the Administration had not yet had replies from the Governments concerned, but expected them shortly. The plan's previous success was noted, particularly in view of the fact that the repatriation of Polish displaced persons from Germany averaged more than 30,000 per month for the 3 months the plan was ~~not~~ in effect, as contrasted to the month of January, when the plan was not in effect, and during which only slightly more than 1000 Polish displaced persons returned home.

The Representatives of the United Kingdom, France and the United States indicated that they would press for early decision concerning their Government's attitude on the reestablishment of the 60-day plan.

The Representative of Poland inquired whether it would be advisable to request the assistance of the Central Committee in implementing the 60-day plan, but the Representative of the Director General felt this would not be necessary, as the negotiations indicated the probability of a favorable response. However, he agreed to go to the Central Committee should such support be needed.

The Representative of Poland asked if the subject of the employment of large numbers of displaced persons outside of their place of residence was discussed at the Preparatory Committee conference, to which the Representative of the Director General replied that the Preparatory Commission was unanimous in its opinion that resettlement should not be the primary objective of IRO at present, but that all implementation should be given to repatriation.

Further questions were raised by the Representatives of Poland and of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia concerning the 60-day ration plan, and the Administration made it clear that if its proposal were accepted by the Governments concerned, the plan would be extended to all nationalities. Such a proposal would be a positive attraction, since rations had been somewhat reduced in Germany. The Administration recommended that no publicity be given at the present time to the contrast between the Administration's proposal of a 60-day ration and that provided by the IRO constitution of 90 days ration.

The Representative of Poland expressed doubt as to whether consultative meetings in Washington were any longer effective in view of the establishment of the Paris displaced persons headquarters. His views were seconded by the Representative of the United Kingdom who felt that the matters under discussion were largely of an operational nature, and therefore were matters of consideration in the field.

The Chairman pointed out that some of the suggestions forwarded by the missions for implementing Resolutions 92 and 99 involved questions of policy which were rightly the concern of the headquarters administration.

The Representative of the Director General replied that one purpose of the consultation machinery was to establish with the occupying powers through discussion the policies to be carried out, and that a consultative meeting can serve as a link between the occupying authorities, the governments of origin and UNRRA for agreement on policy. He further pointed out that the primary purpose of continuing meetings in Washington was to discuss matters which might involve the Central Committee, since as long as the Central Committee existed there would be major policy questions concerning which preliminary consultation among the present group would be helpful.

The Representative of the United States agreed that it would be practical to continue this discussion at policy level.

The Representative of Poland mentioned that he was unfamiliar with the background of many of the recommendations made by the field missions, and requested that further information and sufficient notice of consultative meetings be given in the future.

The Representative of the Director General (Mrs. Lloyd) agreed that some of the recommendations dealt with operational matters, but added that the Administration was not expecting detailed discussion on all the points, but was merely presenting these matters for the attention of the representatives, since it would be of interest to them in the light of the spring repatriation drive which would shortly get under way. It was hoped that these matters would be brought to the attention of the Governments concerned with a request for their assistance on such points as might be appropriate. It was further pointed out that Headquarters did not agree with the field recommendation to the effect that an international commission should be appointed to proceed to the countries concerned to investigate conditions and report to displaced persons, and that the recommendation to extend the Austrian labor law to cover women wasn't correctly stated, since the ~~Austrian labor law~~ law already covered women between the ages of 16 to 40, with certain exceptions. The precise recommendation was for extension of the law to certain categories of women not now included in it.

The Representative of the United States asked whether it would be practical for the Administration to prepare a statement to the Governments calling for their assistance in the Administration's renewed repatriation drive in the spring, and asking the Governments to comment on recommendations already made. The Representative of Poland questioned some of the recommendations, and a short discussion of these recommendations ensued. The Chairman pointed out that the main task of the Administration was to leave no stone unturned in its effort to encourage the repatriation of the remaining displaced persons, and that the recommendations have been put before the representatives without comment since they were at liberty to discuss them in detail, to request more detailed information from the Administration, and to note any omissions in the recommendations, or to make any other suggestions or proposals which they cared to put forward.

The Representative of the U.S.S.R., in discussing the recommendations, said that with reference to the request for additional information from the Governments concerned his Government had provided such information, but from information he had received from the Chief Liaison Officer in Germany, General Davidow, Soviet films and newspapers had not been distributed to the camps. With regard to a recommendation that liaison officers be recruited

from the civilian governmental staff, and not the military, he pointed out, as had the Representative of Poland, that it was necessary for the work of the liaison officers that they be in uniform. He approved the idea of displaced persons returning to the camps to give information on their home countries, but requested that the occupation authorities give some guarantee for the protection of repatriates who return to give information to their fellow-nationals.

The Representative of the U.S.S.R. supported the proposal of the Representative of the United States to have a statement prepared by the Administration on those recommendations which Headquarters endorsed and which were matters of policy. His statement was further supported by the Representative of France.

The Chairman thanked the representatives for their suggestions and emphasized again the urgency of approval of the 60-day ration plan. He promised to provide the Governments concerned with information regarding such recommendations on policy matters as were in the province of the representatives to bring to the attention of their home Governments.

With reference to a question raised by the Representative of Poland concerning the designation of Government representatives to the new Paris Headquarters, the Chairman replied that as yet they had only had the name of one representative ~~from~~ (France).

In conclusion the Chairman paid tribute to the military authorities for their cooperation with UNRRA on the repatriation drive highlighted by the 60-day ration plan. He expressed his confidence that the good results in the past would be continued in the future. Finally, the Chairman stated that he would request investigation of any specific complaints supported by documentary evidence which might be provided by the representatives at the meeting, and thanked the representatives for their courtesy in attending the meeting and for aiding the Administration in seeking a solution to the problems that still remain with regard to UNRRA's displaced persons operations.

UNRRA

INCOMING CABLEGRAM

P4321

(P4321)

NUMBER: 13332

FROM: London

DATED: 23/11/46

RECEIVED: 23/11/36 - 10:59 a.m.

Reur 16803.

Special developments any unsolved problems include:

1. Dissemination of information

(A) In Austria censorship of all mail from countries of origin being lifted.

(B) ACA Germany has agreed to permit mail written in Polish free entry for DP's and all repatriates arriving Poland can send postcards to friends still in DP camps.

(C) Joint Publicity Committee set up in Poland including Polish Government officials and UNRRA to develop desired and accurate information for DP's. Similar committees established Germany, Austria with Polish repatriation missions.

(D) Main problem has been obtaining information from Yugoslavia; full letter explaining system adopted for Poland sent Yugoslavia early October but no reply received to date.

2. Encouragement of repatriation:

(A) Austria in midst of concerted repatriation drive and has issued Administrative Order 240 outlining steps to be taken including inter alia provision of home newspapers, posters and photographic exhibitions in assembly centres; formation discussion groups in assembly centres with UNRRA personnel participating; provision to DP's of lists of questions and answers concerning home land; radio programmes arranged by official Polish Red Cross.

(B) Germany developed group repatriation plan in collaboration Polish Government and two agricultural groups already returned Poland under this plan as self-contained communities.

(C) ERO and Germany child welfare specialists visited Poland to plan repatriation of Polish children and develop information on Poland suitable for children and adolescents.

(D) Allied Commanders Germany and Austria and UNRRA chiefs together with Polish Ministers have issued statements urging DP's return home.

(E) Success of 60 day ration scheme coupled with these repatriation drives indicated by increase repatriation of Poles from Germany totalling 58,281 July and August as compared 71,665 September and October; Austria repatriation drive more recently inaugurated but by end October number of Poles returning already increasing.

3. Removal of impediments to repatriation:

(A) Both Germany and Austria report enforcing ERO directives to remove personnel discouraging repatriation and attempting segregate dissident elements in camps.

(B) Main problem re unaccompanied children because in Austria British element has issued directive stating no unaccompanied children will be returned to country of origin unless it is proven they have close relatives in home country able and willing receive them. Same directive confers Austrian citizenship on all unaccompanied children of undetermined nationality. In Germany see cur cable London to Washington 13186 re proposed directive by ACA.

UNRRA

INCOMING CABLEGRAM

- 3 -

4. Consultation with government representatives:

(A) Austria - conferences held with Polish and Yugoslav representatives on general repatriation problems; several conferences also held with Soviet Liaison Officer Vienna on problems in research and return of unaccompanied children.

(B) Germany - meeting held by CHQ and all three zones with Chief Soviet Liaison Officer to discuss repatriation problems; special meeting with Soviet Representative French zone where agreement on all points reached except two requests for nominal rolls; continuous Liaison between CHQ, Polish Minister of repatriation and Chief of Polish Repatriation Mission Berlin on 60 day ration scheme.

(C) Italy - mission approached Yugoslav Delegation, Allied Commission and Polish Consular Representative re assignment Liaison Officers to DP camps.

5. Cooperation Liaison Officers:

(A) Austria - main problem in relation to entry Yugoslav Repatriation Mission now in process solution.

(B) Germany - 25 percent increase Polish Liaison Officers in British zone and active cooperation Polish, Yugoslav, Soviet Liaison Officers in US zone.

(C) Italy - arrangements completed for 2 Yugoslav Liaison Officers to be stationed in DP camps; Polish Repatriation Officers already in close contact with DP's.

(D) Middle East - Polish Government representatives working closely with mission clearing Poles for repatriation.

6. Determination of eligibility for UNRRA care and screening:

(A) Austria - completed in majority of camps.

(B) Germany - in US zone approximately 60 percent of camps reinterviewed and screened and 35 military screening teams with

UNRRA member now operating. Main problem conflict UNRRA/US military policy on eligibility of persons entering zone after 1st August 1945 (see London to Washington 13103). In British zone revised UNRRA directive issued 14 October on screening policy; determination eligibility to be carried out in cooperation CCG and 9 screening boards with UNRRA and CCG representatives now operating. In French zone preliminary screening completed, 2 1/2 percent DP's found ineligible and evicted.

7. Agreements:

Germany - US Army has suggested agreement to be reviewed and additional points to be incorporated in addendum; negotiations proceeding. Final decision held pending clarification in Washington on financial responsibility; in French zone exchange of letters contemplated by correspondence at Geneva with French authorities now in process.

8. Resettlement:

IGC is working with Brazilian Government on resettlement scheme for proposed 35,000 DP's during year December 1946 to 1947. Plans being developed by IGC with UNRRA in Germany Austria for this scheme to be carried out with minimum interference repatriation.

New subject:

1. Statistical reports cabled direct to Washington from the field.
2. Luten due Washington 25 November is bringing draft of final report on occupational registration including detailed tabulations Austria, Germany, Italy.
3. Additional ERO action will follow in our reply your 16830.

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

* Div of Repat.

od:ms 231335

tp:mt 250044

04c

UNRRA

314

INCOMING CABLEGRAM

P.432.1

NUMBER: 12192
FROM: London
DATED: 17/10/46
RECEIVED: 17/10/46 - 2:06 p.m.

Pazmi (Res. 92)

Your 14870. (*Quinn's implementation Res. 99*)

Following answers to your questions received from Arulsen. Paragraph 1-yes. Paragraph 2-it does but UNHCR letter of 3rd August states that UNHCR and Army screening is to proceed simultaneously with no separate general screening by UNHCR. The US Army are slow in ejection from camps of persons declared ineligible by UNHCR. Paragraph 3 in US British and French zones ineligible are refused admission now; we are excluding present ineligible as fast as military provides other accommodation. Army authorities have very little accommodation available. In the US zone we are referring ineligible found in continuous review to military authorities for removal. Slowness as in paragraph 2. Para 4 at the field level UNHCR must follow military regulations but conflicts are being referred by CHQ to London for Government action. Paragraph 5 we think that with the revisions of order No. 52 and our new eligibility control officer this should be met. Paragraph 6 as adequate as possible with quality and quantity of staff available particularly as we now have field inspectors. Paragraph 7 yes. See paragraph 6. Paragraph 8 screening should be finished in 6 months on present eligibilities, but screening will always continue to some extent. It is doubtful if such a joint effort would speed up screening; Approval for such a plan must come from occupying authorities not UNHCR. Para 9 volagencies - yes. Other groups are military responsibility, our only concern is with people working with UNHCR. A few removals have taken

place. Paragraph 10 yes. Para 11 yes. Para 12 the situation is all right. Personnel are under USMRA command, this also applies to American zone. Para 13 I think all questions are answered except numbers under paragraph 9. Para 14 this conflict invalidates USMRA policy regarding infiltrates in the British zone, -an undetermined number of individuals eligible for USMRA care may not receive it."

2. ERO comments follow in immediately following telegram.

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

Wmv. Repat.

edms 171430

tp:ash 171540

67c

UNRRA

P. 4321

INCOMING CABLEGRAM

NUMBER: 12193
FROM: London
DATED: 17/10/46
RECEIVED: 17/10/46 - 2:06 p.m.

Your 14870.

Following are our comments on your questions and Arolsen's replies.

1. We are in general agreement with Arolsen's views.
2. Military agreements themselves do not cause difficulties in UNRRA's discharging its responsibilities and we do not consider it necessary to undertake revision of these agreements at present.
3. Arolsen's paras 2 and 3. Policy of British military is to permit no fresh DP's in to UNRRA camps and UNRRA is accepting this policy in the British zone with result that some eligibles may be excluded.
4. Arolsen's para 4 we agree that at team levels UNRRA must follow military regulations but it is function of zones and CEQ to ensure as far as possible that there is no conflict in policy referring when necessary to London for assistance.

- 2 -

5. Reference paras 5 and 6 we hope that with new measures instituted by Arelson position will be satisfactory but it appears that in the past adequate instructions did not reach team personnel and there was no adequate supervision at team level to ensure application of UNHRA policy.

6. Reference para 8 we do not consider it desirable that UNHRA should become involved in screening for collaborators even on joint basis suggested. If Governments concerned wish to take more active part they should approach occupying authorities independently.

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

*Div. Repat.

edims 171439

tp:ash 171600

67c

UNRRA

OUTGOING CABLEGRAM

R.92

NUMBER: 14870
TO: London
RECEIVED CABLE SECTION: 30/9/46 - 1:58 p.m.
DISPATCHED: 30/9/46 - 4:12 p.m.

For Gale from Rocks.

We are sending separately instructions implementing Resolution 99. Suggestions will be welcomed as to what assistance is needed from Headquarters. Please pass the following questions to Cohen for him personal opinions and give us your comments in addition:

1. Can you discharge effectively UNRRA responsibility for determining eligibility in accordance with the British and French agreements?
2. Does the American Army recognize similar UNRRA responsibility? If not shall we propose alteration of agreement?
3. Are you excluding at once and turning over to Military all found or known ineligible and refusing admission to UNRRA camps of known ineligible? If not, what is the difficulty?
4. Is there conflict among Military regulations, decisions local commanding officers, and UNRRA personnel in matters eligibility which result in UNRRA having to accept Military policy when it conflicts with UNRRA policy?
5. Are instructions and interpretations adequate regarding eligibility status of various groups and categories?
6. Do you have adequate supervision to see that eligibility instructions and interpretations are carried out?
7. Is your staff sufficient and will it be adequate to perform UNRRA functions set out above?

8. What measures being taken to accelerate screening and when will it be finished? Would it improve or accelerate processes of screening of collaborators if this became a joint responsibility of Military, UNRRA, and governments concerned? If so, how should this be arranged?
9. Where volagencies or other groups employ former liaison officers or other persons hostile to repatriation do you have authority to exclude such persons from UNRRA operations and do you have sufficient zones? How many volagency and UNRRA staff so removed?
10. Has UNRRA sufficient authority vis a vis the military to discharge obligation of encouraging repatriation as a joint Military UNRRA responsibility?
11. Do you have effective consultation with representatives of governments concerned about screening and repatriation?
12. Is it clearly recognized that UNRRA personnel at all levels are under UNRRA and not military command as provided in British and French agreements. Is modification American agreement this respect desirable?
13. If you cannot give answers to all these questions at once please give now what answers are possible and indicate how soon others will follow.
14. Since drafting above have received Arolsen to London 1996 repeated Washington 634. Please pass questions to Cohen nevertheless with suitable acknowledgment his cable and let us have your proposals on problem raised therein.

Drafted by:
Alspach/Robertson (Repatriation Div.)
26 September 1946

Cleared by:
Robertson
Burinsk
Rocks

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

ed:db 301538
tp:lcd 302105
56c

DRAFT LETTER

18 November 1946

TO:

Governments of:
Yugoslavia
France
Poland
Ukrainian S.S.R.
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States

Res. 99

P. 432.1

316

My dear _____:

I am transmitting herewith three copies of the minutes of the consultative meeting which was held on 21 October 1946.

You will note from these minutes that it was suggested that the Governments themselves should obtain information from their field representatives for use in future meetings. I would appreciate it if you would inform me during November whether you would like to have a meeting prior to the Sixth Session of the UNRRA Council which is scheduled to convene on 10 December. If so, will you please indicate the points you wish to discuss.

Sincerely yours,

M. A. Burinski
Deputy Director General
Bureau of Services

Enclosure

MINUTES OFCONSULTATIVE MEETING CONCERNING COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 92 AND 99
21 OCTOBER 1946I. PRESENT

Chairman
F.P.R. Yugoslavia

France
Poland

Ukrainian S. S. R.

U.S.S.R.

United Kingdom

United States

Secretary
Representative of Director
General
• Staff of the Director General

M. Burinski
L. Mattes
B. Habjanic
P. Siraud
L. Rajchman
J. E. Stawinski
L. Medved
V. N. Lasarenko
I. P. Kramarenko
V. Volyuskaia
V. M. Hammer
P. Dwyer
N. M. Becker
H. A. Fierst
R. J. Youdin

A. E. Davidson
C. H. Alspach
P. Palmer

II. RESUME OF PROCEEDINGS

The Chairman opened the meeting with a review of the two previous similar meetings, the decisions taken therein, and the implementation of those decisions. He then called upon the Secretary to give a brief review of the present situation of UNRRA's displaced persons operations. The Secretary expressed the gratitude of the Administration to the occupying authorities in Germany for their excellent cooperation in connection with the 60 day ration plan and the apparent success of this plan. He indicated that there is still considerable difficulty regarding investigations as to eligibility and screening for collaborators, war criminals, and traitors. He further reported that in general, the problem of the receipt of information from home countries has improved, particularly with respect to information on conditions in Poland. He referred to a suggestion which had been made that a group of Estonians, Latvians, and Lithuanians, who would be drawn from the academic, artistic, and professional walks of life, should visit the

Baltic displaced persons camps in Germany in order to describe conditions in their countries and to answer any questions which the displaced persons might have. It was thought that such a group would be more successful as repatriation propagandists than military officers. He stated that the Administration would be in favor of such a proposal, but felt that the U.S.S.R. should make the initial decision and if favorable, should make the necessary approach to the occupying authorities.

With respect to anti-repatriation propaganda, the Secretary reported on an administrative order which had been issued in the U. S. Zone of Germany forbidding UNRRA staff to indicate in any way that camp publications are issued with the approval of the Administration. He also reported on the improvement in consultations between the Chief of UNRRA Operations in Germany and the chief representatives of the Governments concerned.

The Representative of Poland raised a question regarding the slowness of screening and inquired whether the cooperative effort which was proposed meant cooperation between UNRRA and the military authorities. The Representative of the Director General replied that it meant cooperation with the Governments concerned. The Representative of Poland reported that when he was last in Germany he had seen a camp newspaper in the Latvian language which had an UNRRA seal of authorization on it. The Representative of the Director General replied that this was contrary to instructions and that remedial action would be taken.

The Representative of France asked for information regarding the infiltration of displaced persons. The Secretary read an extract of a report from Germany indicating that during August 23,000 infiltrates had arrived and that it was estimated by the Advisor to the Commanding General on Jewish Affairs that approximately 60,000 Jews were likely to migrate from Poland during August, September, and October, and it was further estimated that approximately 100,000 would arrive by 31 December.

of France

The ~~French~~ Representative stated that his Government would appreciate immediate clarification of the number of displaced persons who are reported to be of undetermined nationality. The Representative of the Director General replied that this had been the subject of considerable discussion at a Central Committee meeting ~~a few days previous~~, and repeated the point which he had made at that meeting to the effect that the Administration cannot make a legal determination of citizenship. He stated that with a view to throwing further light on this problem, the Administration was endeavoring to prepare information about the places of last previous residence of these undetermined nationals and that when the information had been gathered it would be made available to the Central Committee.

The Representative of France raised the problem of persons missing because of the war and inquired whether UNRRA is now supporting the Central Tracing Bureau. The Chairman replied that for the time being UNRRA was operating the Central Tracing Bureau and the Representative of the Director General added that as the budget of the International Refugee Organization now stood there was a sum set aside for the operation of tracing services, although it was not clear whether the sum itself was adequate.

The Representative of Yugoslavia inquired as to the future of the program in Italy, particularly after the withdrawal of the allied armies. The Representative of the Director General replied that as regards to the supply program other arrangements would have to be made following the conclusion of the UNRRA supply program and indicated that the Administration had directed communications to the military authorities in those areas raising the question of supplies for displaced persons. The Representative of Yugoslavia asked whether there were any replies to these letters. The Representative of the Director General reported that no replies had as yet been received. The Representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States indicated that this matter was under active consideration by their Governments.

The Representative of Yugoslavia asked whether any information was available on the repatriation of unaccompanied children and whether any steps were being taken to determine who these children were. The Representative of the Director General indicated that this question had also been discussed at the ^{recent} ~~previous~~ Central Committee meeting and that the Administration was gathering material for a report on the subject.

The Representative of the United Kingdom asked whether any action had been taken on a previous request for information regarding the position of UNRRA with respect to the recent Yugoslav denationalization decree. The Representative of the Director General stated that to the best of his knowledge the Director General had been in communication with the Yugoslav Government directly in regard to this matter, but that he knew of no developments.

The Representative of the U.S.S.R. asked why the Administration was rendering assistance to displaced persons outside of UNRRA camps, for example in Italy. The Secretary replied that in Italy there were two groups receiving assistance outside of UNRRA camps. One group lives in Jewish vocational training centers which are operated by the American Jewish Distribution Committee. These people are eligible for UNRRA assistance, but it represents a considerable saving to the Administration to be able to assist them in their present location where they are supervised by a voluntary agency rather than to force them into UNRRA camps where the entire expense would have to be borne by the Administration. As regards the group who live in towns, the Secretary indicated that in addition to being eligible for assistance in a center, the displaced persons must also meet certain additional criteria in order to be eligible for assistance outside of centers. The primary consideration in this respect is the likelihood of the displaced person becoming assimilated into the Italian economy and becoming self-supporting. The Secretary stated that in no case was assistance outside of camps granted on a

scale in excess of that granted inside of camps and that in fact it was usually on a lower scale.

The Representative of the U.S.S.R. raised the question of the possibility of UNRRA assisting members of the Polish Army in Italy. The Representative of the Director General stated that at the moment the Administration was not caring for this group. The Representative of the United Kingdom indicated that they might be eligible under the draft constitution of the International Refugee Organization, which the Administration was authorized to follow. The Representative of the Director General replied that although Resolution 99 had granted the Administration permissive authority to follow the provisions of the draft constitution of the International Refugee Organization ~~that~~ ^{in all cases} it would not be possible to do so ~~entirely~~ particularly for reasons of limitation of funds.

The Representative of Yugoslavia asked whether the 60 day ration plan was limited to Polish displaced persons. He was informed that it was. He then indicated that this ration plan should be extended to include other nationalities as an aid to repatriation. The Representative of the United States stated that this was an open question; that the project was undertaken in the first instance with respect to Polish displaced persons on the assumption that it would be in the nature of an experiment for a limited period. He indicated that his Government would certainly be disposed to consider very seriously extending the plan to cover other displaced persons but only after the results of this trial period were known.

The Chairman stated that a letter had been addressed to the representatives of the American, British, and French Governments which dealt in part with the problem of screening, and contained the suggestion that liaison officers of the countries of origin should be included on screening teams. The Representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States reported that the letter had not yet been

received, but that when it was it would receive immediate consideration. The Representative of Yugoslavia suggested that perhaps there was a wrong approach to screening. He indicated that screening should start with groups who might logically be expected to have the largest number of collaborators. He felt that the UNRRA staff in Germany would certainly know who among the camp population were most active in campaigning against repatriation and in vilifying the new Governments in their home countries, and he felt that close cooperation between UNRRA and the military was essential. He indicated that representatives of the countries of origin could render great assistance in this matter. The Representative of the Director General stated that there was only very limited information available in Washington on the exact procedures of screening and asked whether it would not be possible for the representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States to report at the next consultative meeting regarding the whole question of screening with particular reference to the methods followed. The Representative of the United States indicated that that information could be obtained within a month. The Representative of the United Kingdom indicated that in the British Zone of Germany there was a priority of screening which was followed by the screening teams.

The Representative of the U.S.S.R. stated that the Soviet liaison officers in Germany did not have sufficient facilities to screen the Estonians, Latvians, and Lithuanian groups. The Representative of the United States reported that instructions were in effect in the United States Zone granting Soviet liaison officers access to Baltic displaced persons camps for the purpose of attempting to persuade Baltic displaced persons to return to their countries of origin. He asked the representative of the U.S.S.R. whether any incidents are known when such access had been denied. The Representative of the U.S.S.R. reported that he knew of no incidents but had had a report from the chief Soviet liaison officer indicating

that he did not have facilities to check the people in the UNRRA camps. This information was now several months old. The Representative of the United States indicated that perhaps conditions had now changed especially ^{in view of} ~~with~~ the Administration's ^{that} ~~having reported~~ many conferences between the chief Soviet liaison officer and the UNRRA Acting Chief of Operations in Germany, *have taken place*

In closing the meeting the Chairman suggested that both the Administration and the Governments represented might obtain fresh information from Germany, Austria, and Italy concerning the present situation in those areas. He was particularly concerned with obtaining full information on those questions which are impossible of solution at the field level in order that such problems might be discussed at future consultative meetings.

Jacobs
Reiff
3/6
20 November 1946

MINUTES OF
CONSULTATIVE MEETING CONCERNING COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 92 AND 99

21 OCTOBER 1946

I. PRESENT

Chairman	M. Burinski
Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia	L. Mattes
	B. Habjanic
France	F. Siraud
Poland	L. Rajchman
	J. E. Stawinski
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	L. Medved
	V. N. Lasarenko
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	I. P. Kramarenko
	V. Volynskaia
United Kingdom	V. M. Hammer
	P. Dwyer
United States	N. M. Becker
	H. A. Fierst
Secretary	R. J. Youdin
Representative of the Director General	A. E. Davidson
Staff of the Director General	C. H. Alspach
	P. Falmer

II. RESUME OF PROCEEDINGS

The Chairman opened the meeting with a review of the two previous similar meetings, the decisions taken therein, and the implementation of those decisions. He then called upon the Secretary to give a brief review of the present situation of UNRRA's displaced persons operations.

The Secretary expressed the gratitude of the Administration to the occupying authorities in Germany for their excellent cooperation in connection with the 60-day ration plan and the apparent success of this plan. He indicated that there is still considerable difficulty regarding investigations as to eligibility and screening for collaborators, war criminals, and traitors. He further reported that in general, the problem of the receipt of information from home countries has improved, particularly with respect to information on conditions in Poland. He referred to a suggestion which had been made that a group of Estonians, Latvians, and Lithuanians, who would be drawn from the academic, artistic, and professional walks of life, should visit the Baltic displaced persons camps in Germany in order to describe conditions in their countries and to answer any questions which the displaced persons might have. It was thought that such a group would be more successful as repatriation propagandists than military officers. He stated that the Administration would be in favor of such a proposal, but felt that the U.S.S.R. should make the initial decision and if favorable, should make the necessary approach to the occupying authorities.

With respect to anti-repatriation propaganda, the Secretary reported on an administrative order which had been issued in the U. S. Zone of Germany forbidding UNRRA staff to indicate in any way that camp publications are issued with the approval of the Administration. He also reported on the improvement in consultations between the Chief of UNRRA Operations in Germany and the chief representatives of the governments concerned.

The Representative of Poland raised a question regarding the slowness of screening and inquired whether the cooperative effort which was proposed meant cooperation between UNRRA and the military authorities. The Representative of the Director General replied that it meant cooperation with the governments concerned. The Representative of Poland reported that when he was last in Germany he had seen a camp newspaper in the Latvian language which had an UNRRA seal of authorization on it. The Representative of the Director General replied that this was contrary to instructions and that remedial action would be taken.

The Representative of France asked for information regarding the infiltration of displaced persons. The Secretary read an extract of a report from Germany indicating that during August 23,000 infiltrates had arrived and that it was estimated by the Advisor on Jewish Affairs to the Commanding General that approximately 60,000 Jews were likely to migrate from Poland during August, September, and October, and it was further estimated that approximately 100,000 would arrive by 31 December.

The Representative of France stated that his Government would appreciate immediate clarification of the number of displaced persons who are reported to be of undetermined nationality. The Representative of the Director General replied that this had been the subject of considerable discussion at a Central Committee meeting, and repeated the point which he had made at that meeting to the effect that the Administration cannot make a legal determination of citizenship. He stated that with a view to throwing further light on this problem, the Administration was endeavoring to prepare information about the places of last previous residence of these undetermined nationals and that when the information had been gathered it would be made available to the Central Committee.

The Representative of France raised the problem of persons missing because of the war and inquired whether UNRRA is now supporting the Central Tracing Bureau. The Chairman replied that for the time being UNRRA was operating the Central Tracing Bureau and the Representative of the Director General added that as the budget of the International Refugee Organization now stood there was a sum set aside for the operation of tracing services, although it was not clear whether the sum itself was adequate.

The Representative of Yugoslavia inquired as to the future of the program in Italy, particularly after the withdrawal of the allied armies. The Representative of the Director General replied that with regard to the supply program other arrangements would have to be made following the conclusion of the UNRRA supply program and indicated that the Administration had directed communications to the military authorities in those areas raising the question of supplies for displaced persons. The Representative of Yugoslavia asked whether there were any replies to these letters. The

Representative of the Director General reported that no replies had as yet been received. The Representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States indicated that this matter was under active consideration by their Governments.

The Representative of Yugoslavia asked whether any information was available on the repatriation of unaccompanied children and whether any steps were being taken to determine who these children were. The Representative of the Director General indicated that this question had also been discussed at the recent Central Committee meeting and that the Administration was gathering material for a report on the subject.

The Representative of the United Kingdom asked whether any action had been taken on a previous request for information regarding the position of UNRRA with respect to the recent Yugoslav denationalization decree. The Representative of the Director General stated that to the best of his knowledge the Director General had been in communication with the Yugoslav Government directly in regard to this matter, but that he knew of no developments.

The Representative of the U.S.S.R. asked why the Administration was rendering assistance to displaced persons outside of UNRRA camps, for example in Italy. The Secretary replied that in Italy there were two groups receiving assistance outside of UNRRA camps. One group lives in Jewish vocational training centers which are operated by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee. These people are eligible for UNRRA assistance, but it represents a considerable saving to the Administration to be able to assist them in their present location where they are supervised by a voluntary agency rather than to force them into UNRRA camps where the entire expense would have to be borne by the Administration. As regards the group who live in towns, the Secretary indicated that in addition to being eligible for assistance in a center, the displaced persons must also meet certain additional criteria in order to be eligible for assistance outside of centers. The primary consideration in this respect is the likelihood of the displaced person becoming assimilated into the Italian economy and becoming self-supporting. The Secretary stated that in no case was assistance outside of camps granted on a scale in excess of that granted inside of camps and that in fact it was usually on a lower scale.

The Representative of the U.S.S.R. raised the question of the possibility of UNRRA assisting members of the Polish Army in Italy. The Representative of the Director General stated that at the moment the Administration was not caring for this group. The Representative of the United Kingdom indicated that they might be eligible under the draft constitution of the International Refugee Organization, which the Administration was authorized to follow. The Representative of the Director General replied that Resolution 99 had granted the Administration permissive authority to follow the provisions of the draft constitution of the International Refugee Organization but that it would not be possible to apply all of the principles of the draft constitution for reasons of limitation of funds.

The Representative of Yugoslavia asked whether the 60-day ration plan was limited to Polish displaced persons. He was informed that it was. He then indicated that this ration plan should be extended to include other nationalities as an aid to repatriation. The Representative of the United States stated that this was an open question, that the project was undertaken in

the first instance with respect to Polish displaced persons on the assumption that it would be in the nature of an experiment for a limited period. He indicated that his Government would certainly be disposed to consider very seriously extending the plan to cover other displaced persons but only after the results of this trial period were known.

The Chairman said a question arose as to the possibility of including on screening teams liaison officers of the countries of origin. The Representative of the U.S. reported that while screening had been slow, satisfactory results had been achieved since the Geneva Council Session. The Representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States said that UNRRA's letter reported to be coming to their Governments and to that of France on cooperation in screening had not yet been received, but that when it was it would receive immediate consideration. The Representative of Yugoslavia suggested that perhaps there was a wrong approach to screening. He indicated that screening should start with groups who might logically be expected to have the largest number of collaborators. He felt that the UNRRA staff in Germany would certainly know who among the camp population were most active in campaigning against repatriation and in vilifying the new Governments in their home countries, and such persons should be segregated for screening. He felt that close cooperation between UNRRA and the military was essential. He indicated that representatives of the countries of origin could render great assistance in this matter. The Representative of the United Kingdom considered the proposal impractical and indicated that in the British Zone of Germany there was a priority of screening which was followed by the screening teams. The Representative of the Director General stated that there was only very limited information available in Washington on the exact procedures of screening and asked whether it would not be possible for the representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States to report at the next consultative meeting regarding the whole question of screening with particular reference to the methods followed. The Representative of the United States indicated that that information could be obtained within a month.

The Representative of the U.S.S.R. stated that the Soviet liaison officers in Germany did not have sufficient facilities to screen the Estonians, Latvians, and Lithuanian groups. The Representative of the United States reported that instructions were in effect in the United States Zone granting Soviet liaison officers access to Baltic displaced persons camps for the purpose of attempting to persuade Baltic displaced persons to return to their countries of origin. He asked the representative of the U.S.S.R. whether any incidents are known when such access had been denied. The Representative of the U.S.S.R. reported that he knew of no incidents but had had a report from the chief Soviet liaison officer indicating that he did not have facilities to check the people in the UNRRA camps. This information was now several months old. The Representative of the United States indicated that perhaps conditions had now changed especially in view of the Administration's report that many conferences between the chief Soviet liaison officer and the UNRRA Acting Chief of Operations in Germany have taken place.

In closing the meeting the Chairman suggested that both the Administration and the governments represented might obtain fresh information from Germany,

Austria, and Italy concerning the present situation in those areas. He was particularly concerned with obtaining full information on those questions which are impossible of solution at the field level in order that such problems might be discussed at future consultative meetings.

UNRRA

INCOMING CABLEGRAM

P. 432.1

NUMBER: 13430
FROM: London
DATED: 27/11/46
RECEIVED: 27/11/46 - 11:17 a.m.

- file 6432.1
- P. 432.1

01/11/46

Your 16830, and A-139.

In general since the sections of Resolution 99 which it was agreed to implement at present time primarily reinforced Resolution 92 our cable to Arolsen 1354, repeated Washington 5246, 1st May 1946 and our directives issued prior passage Resolution 99 cover most points. Following specific action taken.

1. ERO directive 40L on removal UNRRA and Volagency personnel discouraging repatriation issued 18 July-continuous follow up being made by ERO through reports, field visits, etc.
2. ERO directive 40E re removal of DP leaders impeding repatriation issued 12 September 1946-check is kept on efforts to implement in field.
3. ERO active in developing sources of information on conditions in country of origin-conferred with UNRRA Mission in Poland on detailed plans for providing information to DP operations, developed with UNRRA Polish Mission representative proposed plan for group repatriation and have coordinated information received from Poland so that all DP operations could be informed.
4. On 4th October sent despatch to Yugoslavia suggesting

Black

measures that the Yugoslav Government might take to promote repatriation of displaced Yugoslavs including method found successful with Polish DP's (copy being airmailed). Although follow up request was made of Yugoslav Mission 5 November no information has been received from them to date.

5. Policy statement further defining UNRRA responsibilities in re resettlement in process. Policy in re Brazilian resettlement plan sent to Germany and Austria dated 23 and 26 October respectively.

6. This office has kept in touch with field on position of liaison officers and has requested regular and special reports.

7. Policy statement in process preparation further defining methods of consultation with Government representatives and liaison officers in the field.

8. Policy statement issued 26 October on limitations of UNRRA responsibility for provision of higher education for DP's.

9. Copies of all directives issued by ERO have already been sent Washington. We are sending by air mail copies of other policy statements issued to field referred above.

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

*DIV OF REPAT

ed:gt 271205

tp:ah 271336

64c

UNRRA

OUTGOING CABLEGRAM (P. 432.1) SS

NUMBER: 16801
TO: London
RECEIVED CABLE SECTION: 13/11/46 - 3:25 p.m.
DISPATCHED: 13/11/46 - 4:26 p.m.

Ward from Davidson (P. 432.1)

Recur Savings A-139 and yourlet 29 October correct text of first and third unnumbered paras following para 9 as follows:

First "Representatives of governments concerned when visiting camps shall be given every assistance and all information which they appropriately require."

Third "Camp leaders should be persons wishing repatriation but willing to remain pending completion repatriation. Representatives of Governments concerned should be consulted about them".

Drafted by:
CTLloyd (General Counsel Office)
13 November 1946

Cleared by:
CTLloyd

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

ed:db 131534
tp:led 131834
6lc

NOTICE: Information copy only.

UNRRA

OUTGOING CABLEGRAM

P. 432-1

(Re. 99)

98

NUMBER: 16830
TO: London
RECEIVED CABLE SECTION: 13/11/46 - 5:54 p.m.
DISPATCHED: 13/11/46 - 6:40 p.m.

Reour A-139.

1. Please send copies of instructions you have sent to field re implementation Resolution 99.
2. Please submit progress report.

Drafted by:
RJYoudin (Repat. Div.)
8 November 1946

Cleared by:
Burinski
Davidson
RJYoudin

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

ed:bge 131826
tp:lcd 132208
60c

UNRRA

INCOMING CABLEGRAM

P. 432.1
(Re. 99)

NUMBER: 12193
FROM: London
DATED: 17/10/46
RECEIVED: 17/10/46 - 2:06 p.m.

Your 14870.

Following are our comments on your questions and Arolsen's replies.

1. We are in general agreement with Arolsen's views.
2. Military agreements themselves do not cause difficulties in UNRRA's discharging its responsibilities and we do not consider it necessary to undertake revision of these agreements at present.
3. Arolsen's paras 2 and 3. Policy of British military is to permit no fresh DP's in to UNRRA camps and UNRRA is accepting this policy in the British zone with result that some eligibles may be excluded.
4. Arolsen's para 4 we agree that at team levels UNRRA must follow military regulations but it is function of zones and CHQ to ensure as far as possible that there is no conflict in policy referring when necessary to London for assistance.

- 2 -

5. Reference paras 5 and 6 we hope that with new measures instituted by Arolsen position will be satisfactory but it appears that in the past adequate instructions did not reach team personnel and there was no adequate supervision at team level to ensure application of UNRRA policy.

6. Reference para 8 we do not consider it desirable that UNRRA should become involved in screening for collaborators even on joint basis suggested. If Governments concerned wish to take more active part they should approach occupying authorities independently.

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

*Div. Repat.

edms 171439

typmah 171600

67c

UNRRA

INCOMING CABLEGRAM

P.432.1

(Re-ff)

NUMBER: 12192
FROM: London
DATED: 17/10/46
RECEIVED: 17/10/46 - 2:06 p.m.

Your 14870.

Following answers to your questions received from Arolsen. Paragraph 1 yes. Paragraph 2 it does but UNRRA letter of 3rd August states that UNRRA and Army screening is to proceed simultaneously with no separate general screening by UNRRA. The US Army are also in ejection from camps of persons declared ineligible by UNRRA. Paragraph 3 in US British and French zones ineligibles are refused admission now; we are excluding present ineligibles as fast as military provides other accommodation. Army authorities have very little accommodation available. In the US zone we are referring ineligibles found in continuous review to military authorities for removal. Slowness as in paragraph 2. Para 4 at the field level UNRRA must follow military regulations but conflicts are being referred by CEN to London for Government action. Paragraph 5 we think that with the revisions of order No. 32 and our new eligibility control officer this should be met. Paragraph 6 as adequate as possible with quality and quantity of staff available particularly as we now have field inspectors. Paragraph 7 yes. See paragraph 6. Paragraph 8 screening should be finished in 6 months on present eligibilities, but screening will always continue to some extent. It is doubtful if such a joint effort would speed up screening; Approval for such a plan must come from occupying authorities not UNRRA. Para 9 volagencies - yes. Other groups are military responsibility, our only concern is with people working with UNRRA. A few removals have taken

place. Paragraph 10 yes. Para 11 yes. Para 12 the situation is all right. Personnel are under UNHRA command, this also applies to American zone. Para 13 I think all questions are answered except numbers under paragraph 9. Para 14 this conflict invalidates UNHRA policy regarding infiltrates in the British zone, -an undetermined number of individuals eligible for UNHRA care may not receive it."

2. ERO comments follow in immediately following telegram.

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

*Div. Repat.

edms 171430

tpash 171540

67c

*Return to
Room 314*

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH
CABLE SECTION

UNRRA

P. 432.1
SS

OUTGOING CABLEGRAM

SAVINGRAM NO: A-139
TO: London
RECEIVED CABLE SECTION: 7/10/46 - 11:08 a.m.
DISPATCHED: 7/10/46 - 11:30 a.m.

Following action required in implementation of Resolution 99. ✓

Para. 1. Continuation of operations as authorized by Resolution. All instructions implementing Resolution 92 remain in force.

Para. 2. Financial arrangements being made by Headquarters.

Para. 3. Action will be taken by Headquarters.

Para. 4. (a) and (b). Headquarters studying adjustment to comply with constitution of IRO. Suggestions from ERO will be welcomed.

Para. 4. (c). For financial reasons it is not contemplated that UNRRA will undertake resettlement but UNRRA will assist other agencies particularly voluntary agencies engaged in this work. ERO to instruct missions accordingly.

Para. 5. Headquarters has addressed letters to Central Committee members for France, U.K., U.S. inquiring whether they will provide or arrange provision of basic supplies in Germany, Austria and Italy. Copies airmailed. ERO already handling question of extension or revision of agreements for Germany.

Para. 6. General principle of encouraging repatriation which is the main task of UMRRA personnel to be implemented as set out below.

Para. 7. (a) Arrangements for 60-day ration program already in hand. ERO to remind missions of duty to encourage repatriation.

Para. 7. (b) ERO to renew instructions to missions to facilitate dissemination of information, to encourage free access of liaison officers and facilitate free and uncensored communications. Missions administering DP programs should seek cooperation of military authorities, and missions in countries of origin should urge governments to supply information, appoint suitable liaison officers in sufficient numbers and facilitate free and uncensored communication.

Para. 7. (c) ERO to instruct missions to remove UMRRA and voluntary personnel who discourage repatriation. Undertakings should be obtained from volagencies not to discourage repatriation.

Under the spirit and terms of UMRRA resolutions volagencies that discourage repatriation should be excluded from functioning in UMRRA establishments. In doubtful cases consultation with representatives of governments of origin of DPs with whom agencies wish to work should take place about continuing their work.

Para. 7 (d) Consultation to be held in London and the field with representatives of countries of origin about:

(1) Adequacy of liaison officers in numbers and qualifications and opportunity to discharge their functions.

(2) Supply of information.

(3) Free and uncensored communication.

(4) Segregation of anti-repatriationists.

(5) Arrangements for reception and provision of pertinent information to DPs.

UNRRA

OUTGOING CABLEGRAM

- 3 -

(6) Transportation for repatriation.

(7) Cultural, educational, sport youth, etc., organizations which shall not have activities discouraging repatriation. Reports shall be made immediately to the military authorities of any such organization adopting Nazi or Fascist programs. When appropriate, representatives of control authorities should be invited to participate in such consultations. If necessary, ERO should instruct missions in countries of origin to take up with governments action needed on their part. Headquarters addressing letters to Central Committee members for France, U.K. and U.S. requesting their governments to instruct their military authorities to consult and collaborate with Administration and representatives of countries of origin in implementing resolution including suggestion that such representatives should participate in process of screening collaborators etc. Copies will be airmailed.

Para. 8. See para. 4.

Para. 9. Action is for governments.

Representatives of governments concerned when visiting camps shall be given every assistance and all information which they appropriately require.

We consider that ex-prisoners of war and Germans must not be used as guards for UNRRA DP establishments. Advise military, and if discussions and results unsatisfactory, advise at once.

Camp leaders should be persons wishing repatriation but willing to remain pending completion repatriation. Representatives of Governments concerned should be consulted about them.

Consultation should continue in London and the field with representatives of countries of origin to discuss frankly implementation of this resolution and any difficulties they may have in connection with DPs.

- 4 -

In this airgram the word "Missions" includes Central Headquarters in Germany.

Drafted by:
CHalspach (Repatriation Div.)
7 October 1946

Cleared by:
Robertson
Kurinski
Rooks

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

ed:db
tp:mk 071324
56c

UNRRA

OUTGOING CABLEGRAM P.432.1

(Res 99)

NUMBER: 14870
TO: London
RECEIVED CABLE SECTION: 30/9/46 - 1:58 p.m.
DISPATCHED: 30/9/46 - 4:12 p.m.

For Gale from Hooks.

We are sending separately instructions implementing Resolution 99. Suggestions will be welcomed as to what assistance is needed from Headquarters. Please pass the following questions to Cohen for him personal opinions and give us your comments in addition:

1. Can you discharge effectively UNRRA responsibility for determining eligibility in accordance with the British and French agreements?
2. Does the American Army recognize similar UNRRA responsibility? If not shall we propose alteration of agreement?
3. Are you excluding at once and turning over to Military all found or known ineligible and refusing admission to UNRRA camps of known ineligible? If not, what is the difficulty?
4. Is there conflict among Military regulations, decisions local commanding officers, and UNRRA personnel in matters eligibility which result in UNRRA having to accept Military policy when it conflicts with UNRRA policy?
5. Are instructions and interpretations adequate regarding eligibility status of various groups and categories?
6. Do you have adequate supervision to see that eligibility instructions and interpretations are carried out?
7. Is your staff sufficient and will it be adequate to perform UNRRA functions set out above?

8. What measures being taken to accelerate screening and when will it be finished? Would it improve or accelerate processes of screening of collaborators if this became a joint responsibility of Military, UNRRA, and governments concerned? If so, how should this be arranged?
9. Where volagencies or other groups employ former liaison officers or other persons hostile to repatriation do you have authority to exclude such persons from UNRRA operations and do you have sufficient zones? How many volagency and UNRRA staff so removed?
10. Has UNRRA sufficient authority vis a vis the military to discharge obligation of encouraging repatriation as a joint Military UNRRA responsibility?
11. Do you have effective consultation with representatives of governments concerned about screening and repatriation?
12. Is it clearly recognized that UNRRA personnel at all levels are under UNRRA and not military command as provided in British and French agreements. Is modification American agreement this respect desirable?
13. If you cannot give answers to all these questions at once please give now what answers are possible and indicate how soon others will follow.
14. Since drafting above have received Arolsen to London 1996 repeated Washington 634. Please pass questions to Cohen nevertheless with suitable acknowledgment his cable and let us have your proposals on problem raised therein.

Drafted by:
Alapach/Robertson (Repatriation Div.)
26 September 1946

Cleared by:
Robertson
Burinsk
Rocks

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

ed:db 301538
tp:lcd 302105
56c

UNRRA

OUTGOING CABLEGRAM

P.432.1

(Res. 99)

NUMBER: 14425
TO: London
RECEIVED CABLE SECTION: 20/9/46 - 5:55 p.m.
DISPATCHED: 21/9/46 - 5:10 a.m.

In implementation of Resolution 99 we propose addressing American and British Members of Central Committee inquiring whether their Governments wish UNRRA to continue during first half 1947 DP operations in Germany, Austria and Italy and if so, whether they are prepared to provide basic supplies, accommodation and transportation. We propose addressing similar letter as regards Germany and Austria to French Member.

2. Reference to continuation in Germany would be to continuation of present arrangements or such modifications as might be agreed thus leaving to ERO or Arolsen negotiations for modification of existing agreements referred to in paragraph 1, your 10913.

3. Will keep you informed.

Drafted by:
Robertson(GC)
17 September 1946

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

Cleared by:
Alspach
Palmer
Borders
Rooks

ed:db 202246
tp:tw 231347
53c

A. I. (encourage and assist early return)

- ① Oct. report, p.4. - "Repatriation:"The far-reaching publicity campaign and the increased flow of official publications from Poland is having a desirable effect. The enthusiasm of field staff in encourageing repatriation is an important factor in the total campaign and ...instructions.... have helped to guide UNRRA and Army personnel in the US Zone." British Zone reports that the 60 day ration plan has "provided additional information on conditions in Poland and has served as a rallying point for the repatriation campaign as a whole."

- ③ Nov. report, p.6. - "....The arrival of 8000 sets of basic clothing allowance for distribution to repatriates ..."
"....The establishment of centers in which livestock and poultry might be cared for and ultimately loaded on to repatriation trains similarly had a beneficial effect."

- ② Oct. report, p. 4 - "US Zone, chief deterrents to repat. - uncertainty about conditions at home, lack of personal news from Poland, overcrowding of box cars, shortage of winter clothing and heavy boots. "
(ruling of 20 persons per car now being discussed.)

Actions Promoting Repatriation, in addition to 60-day rations
(Notes taken from reports from Germany)

(Headings - the requirements set forth in Resolution 99)

P 432.1
(Res 99)

A. Administration required to

I. Encourage and assist early return to country of origin

Sept. report, page 3, 4. - (Planning and arrangements for 60-day ration plan)

- "Early in September the US Zone issued General Bulletin No. 112, "Anti-Repatriation Activity", and since that time dissident elements among the displaced person population are being uncovered and removed to areas where they will no longer have as wide an influence in preventing repatriation. "

Oct. report, Part I.

"On 30 Oct. Miss R. Radin from ERO accompanied by Brigadier M. Lush, I.G.C., visited CHQ to discuss the resettlement plan of the Brazilian Government....After discussions it was agreed that the announcement of the plan should if possible be delayed until the end of December by which time it would not affect the Polish repatriation scheme....it was considered that....no firm scheme would be ready for issue before January 1st."

(A special mission, consisting of Air Commodore Warburton and Miss Frances Kernohan, was sent to CHQ to help with the implementation of R's. 99)

Part II. (p.3) "....a system of group resettlement was adopted by the Polish repatriation authorities, which may facilitate such schemes if the groups involved are not too large; (p.4.) ..."following the successful repatriation of two groups of agricultural workers who have returned to Poland as self-contained communities, procedures were worked out with the UNRRA Polish Mission and the Polish Repatriation Mission for future return of similar groups desiring resettlement in Poland."

(p.3) "Such problems as the possible exchange of German marks for Polish zloty, the need for greater information on education in Poland, and the citizenship of persons from east of the Curzon Line were also raised and discussed."

① ② Nov. report.

"Trip of Eileen Blackey, Child Search and Repatriation consultant to Poland November 19-27 for the purpose of working out policies and plans for the repatriation of children to Poland. First trip made by Miss Blackey in August; at that time UNRRA presented all the accumulated evidence from Germany on the abduction of Polish children during the Nazi regime, and lists of children and institutions which might serve as clues to Polish authorities in searching for documentary evidence in Poland....First efforts of Poles, in response to UNRRA's information, has been the turning up of 5000 records of individual children ...sent to Germany."

③ A. I. 1. facilitate dissemination of information (press, post, ...)

Sept. report, page.4. "All Zones are making a renewed effort to search out the barriers to repatriation and, in co-operation with the military authorities, have imposed a strict control over all newspapers distributed in the camps....Examination of all publications in the French Zone is being conducted in cooperation with the Polish Repatriation Mission. In conjunction with the Protection Officers, the British Zone is paying close attention to anti-repatriation propaganda, the majority emanating from the Polish Armed Forces....However, much positive information is being made available to the Repatriation Office and is receiving the widest publicity."

page 9. Rel. w/Mil.-Br. Zone - "The Allied Liaison Branch of CCG agreed to distribute newspapers which the Soviet Mission wishes to make available to displaced persons. They also agreed to censor those papers which are printed in Russian, and suggested that papers printed in the Ukrainian and Baltic languages be censored by camps authorities."

Oct. report. Part II. (p.3) "~~the following questions were satisfactorily discussed and settled (in meetings);~~ "36 questions on various points about life in Poland, frequently asked by DPs, were answered at one of the Berlin conferences and the answers published and distributed to camps."

facilitate dissemination of information (contd.)

Oct. report, contd.. "...and considerable inter-change of publicity with the Polish mission has been made possible".

(p.4) - "A great deal of literature from Poland has been received and distributed; ~~Polish~~ **

Nov. Report "Large quantities of newspapers from Poland, posters and bulletins prepared in Germany, ...combined with the arrival of UNRRA's Polish repatriation film, all served to keep the topic of repatriation in the minds of DPs and UNRRA personnel. (US) Zone Headquarters continued to publish a weekly, Repatriation News bulletin containing information on conditions in Poland, and other countries to which repatriation might be desired. Repatriation week from Nov. 4-11 gave an opportunity for special programs, musical events, lectures, etc., all designed to supply information on Poland, and create an interest in repatriation. The UNRRA repatriation film Return to the Homeland, produced in Poland by UNRRA photographers from Germany, was available to camps during the second half of November and all copies were put in use on a wide programme destined to cover the Polish repatriation centers. (p.6.)

A. I. 2. establish close contact between displaced persons and liaison officers.

Oct. report, Part II, p3. ".....the number of liaison officers in the British Zone has been increased by 25%"

A. I. 3. facilitate free and uncensored communications between displaced persons and relatives and friends in countries of origin.

Oct. report, Part II, p.3., ".....mail between Germany and Poland has been facilitated by the permission of the Allied Control Authority for letters now to be written in Polish; .. "

p.5. - "....the Yugoslavs are showing signs of a revived interest in repatriation, perhaps in connection with the screening programmes, but the US 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~~ of deterrents to repatriation in any national group and particularly in those cases where a far reaching governmental change has taken place in the homeland during the DP's absence. Preliminary steps to establish postal channels are now being taken by the liaison officers concerned and USFET in consultation with UNRRA."

Nov. report, - - - (p.5) "The use of postcards distributed to repatriants for the purpose of sending messages to friends remaining in DP camps, was approved by the PW and DP Division of CCG in November. Postcards were accordingly sent to reception centers in Poland but none were allowed to be released from Poland to the Br. Zone until the censorship question which was being negotiated should be settled.

UNRRA and military authorities in Germany have made official proclamations urging displaced persons to return home; Polish repatriation committees were organized and ration exhibits were scheduled to be set up in every assembly center. In addition, posters, notices and all literature likely to encourage repatriation have been distributed to the Polish centers and valuable use has been made of radio, newspaper and motion picture facilities to contact displaced persons."

A. I. 4. remove all UNRRA personnel who discourage repatriation

5. admit only such vol. agency personnel as undertake not to discourage repatriation and remove any such personnel who do discourage repatriation.

Oct. report, p.4. - "The Field Inspectors have not reported any decided anti-repatriation feeling among UNRRA personnel in the Polish centers. " "

Nov. report, p.6. - "...All possible action was being taken to check anti-repatriation activity within and outside centers by UNRRA and the Military."

A. I. 6. cooperate and consult with govts. and Control Authorities re - adequate no. of liaison officers, supply of information, facilitating communications, segregating those actively opposed to repatriation.

Sept. report. p.3. Consultations: "Arrangements for liaison and consultation with government representatives in connection with the implementation of Resolutions 71, 92, and 99, were actively pursued during the month of September. Zone Directors were advised that the Chief of Operations proposed to consult periodically with representatives of the governments concerned in questions arising out of repatriation or the DP Operation as a whole, and that they were expected to be similarly available for consultation with the same representatives or their officially designated deputies."

Two successful meetings were held by the A/Chief of O., one with Polish rep. and one with USSR rep.

Oct. report. Part I., p.1. - "On Oct. 8 at the request of Maj. Gen. A.M. Davidov, Head of the USSR Liaison Mission, a meeting was held at CHQ Arolsen with Zone Directors to discuss matters concerning the repatriation of Soviet citizens....; the USSR Liaison Officers and the US, Br. and Fr. Military Occupational Authorities attended. The favourable results of the efforts made by UNRRA personnel to encourage repatriation and the removal of those who show anti-repatriation tendencies, as well as the closer contacts maintained with the accredited Liaison Officers, were communicated to Gen. Davidov, as was also the necessity for additional pro-repatriation propaganda from the USSR, the distribution of which would have full UNRRA support."

Part II, Operations: p.3. - "Conferences were also held in addition to the meeting with Gen. Davidov/ in the French Zone with the Polish Repatriation Mission and Italian and Peruvian Representatives, on the subject of repatriation of the nationals of the 3 countries.."

Y.....meetings at CHQ first week in October, 17,26,28 Oct., with various members of Polish Repatriation Mission, with head of Polish Military Mission to Germany on Oct.28 in Berlin, and also by visit to CHQ.

Nov. report: Part II, p.4. - "The 60 day ration plan continued to afford opportunities for discussions and close cooperation with the Polish Repatriation Mission in Berlin and in the Zones...may be that .. close liaison effectedhas established a pattern for similar negotiations with other national representatives on the repatriation of groups of their citizens.. " A conference .. Arolsen on Nov. 8 ...Chief of Pol. Repatriation MissionPlans ..discussed..to bring about a closer contact between Polish liaison officers and UNRRA staffs and teams in the Zones, and special emphasis was laid on a renewed repatriation program in the spring. Other general topics included the approach towards youth and educational organizations, opportunities for group resettlement, the influence of the Church on repatriation and the need for additional motion picture material from Poland.

"On Nov. 1 and 2, in Heidelberg, a meeting attended by

GRIPES

attended by Gen. Davidov, Soviet Liaison Officer, USFET, and his staff; Brig. Gen. E.R. Duff and other officers from G-5, Third US Army; Mr. J.H. Whiting, UNRRA Director, US Zone, and senior members of this staff; the UNRRA District Director, US Zone. Twelve points raised by Gen. Davidov in connection with the repatriation and screening of Soviet displaced persons in Germany were discussed in detail. A summary memorandum covering the main points was subsequently reviewed by CHQ with Zons, and a communication was sent to the Soviet Liaison Officer affirming agreement on all items in line with UNRRA resolutions and again emphasizing the need for positive pro-repatriation information for dissemination to displaced persons.

A. I. 7. ensure that no person disqualified under IRO receives int'l assistance

Oct. report, p. 1. - "Screening is continuing in all Zones. "

Nov. report. - screening in all zones; report given in cable, attachment 1.

C. Governments required: 1. a. make arrangements for reception and resettlement
b. ensure that dp's adequately informed of such arrangements.

Nov. report, p.6. - "...together with the assurance of warm transport, and adequate housing in Poland should aid in dispelling some of the worries of repatriants."

4. request representatives in Control Authorities to cooperate actively.

Oct. report. Part. 1, p. 1 - "...."The wholehearted cooperation of the Military Occupational Authorities and Polish Govt. with UNRRA personnel at all levels including the Polish Mission and teams operating at the distributing points in Pol. all of whom have worked with great keenness, has been a marked feature of the operation."

A. I. (encourage and assist early return)

1 Oct. report, p.4. - "Repatriation:"The far-reaching publicity campaign and the increased flow of official publications from Poland is having a desirable effect. The enthusiasm of field staff in encourageing repatriation is an important factor in the total campaign and ...instructions.... have helped to guide UNRRA and Army personnel in the US Zone." British Zone reports that the 60 day ration plan has "provided additional information on conditions in Poland and has served as a rallying point for the repatriation campaign as a whole."

3 Nov. report, p.6. - "....The arrival of 8000 sets of basic clothing allowance for distribution to repatriates" "....The establishment of centers in which livestock and poultry might be cared for and ultimately loaded on to repatriation trains similarly had a beneficial effect."

2 Oct. report, p. 4 - "US Zone, chief deterrents to repat. - uncertainty about conditions at home, lack of personal news from Poland, overcrowding of box cars, shortage of winter clothing and heavy boots. " (ruling of 20 persons per car now being discussed.)

Actions Promoting Repatriation, in addition to 60-day rations
(Notes taken from reports from Germany)

(Headings - the requirements set forth in Resolution 99)

A. Administration required to

I. Encourage and assist early return to country of origin

Sept. report, page 3, 4. - (Planning and arrangements for 60-day ration plan)

- "Early in September the US Zone issued General Bulletin No. 112, "Anti-Repatriation Activity", and since that time dissident elements among the displaced person population are being uncovered and removed to areas where they will no longer have as wide an influence in preventing repatriation. "

Oct. report, Part I.

"On 30 Oct. Miss R. Radin from ERO accompanied by Brigadier M. Lush, I.G.C., visited CHQ to discuss the resettlement plan of the Brazilian Government....After discussions it was agreed that the announcement of the plan should if possible be delayed until the end of December by which time it would not affect the Polish repatriation scheme....it was considered that....no firm scheme would be ready for issue before January 1st."

(A special mission, consisting of Air Commodore Warburton and Miss Frances Kernohan, was sent to CHQ to help with the implementation of R's. 99)

Part II. (p.3) "....a system of group resettlement was adopted by the Polish repatriation authorities, which may facilitate such schemes if the groups involved are not too large; (p.4.) ..."following the successful repatriation of two groups of agricultural workers who have returned to Poland as self-contained communities, procedures were worked out with the UNRRA Polish Mission and the Polish Repatriation Mission for future return of similar groups desiring resettlement in Poland."

(p.3) "Such problems as the possible exchange of German marks for Polish zloty, the need for greater information on education in Poland, and the citizenship of persons from east of the Curzon Line were also raised and discussed."

Nov. report.

"Trip of Eileen Blackey, Child Search and Repatriation consultant to Poland November 19-27 for the purpose of working out policies and plans for the repatriation of children to Poland. First trip made by Miss Blackey in August ; at that time UNRRA presented all the accumulated evidence from Germany on the abduction of Polish children during the Nazi regime, and lists of children and institutions which might serve as clues to Polish authorities in searching for documentary evidence in Poland....First efforts of Poles, in response to UNRRA's information, has been the turning up of 5000 records of individual children ...sent to Germany."

A. I. 1. facilitate dissemination of information (press, post, ...)

Sept. report, page.4. "All Zones are making a renewed effort to search out the barriers to repatriation and, in co-operation with the military authorities, have imposed a strict control over all newspapers distributed in the camps....Examination of all publications in the French Zone is being conducted in cooperation with the Polish Repatriation Mission. In conjunction with the Protection Officers, the British Zone is paying close attention to anti-repatriation propaganda, the majority emanating from the Polish Armed Forces....However, much positive information is being made available to the Repatriation Office and is receiving the widest publicity."

page 9. Rel. w/Mil.-Br. Zone - "The Allied Liaison Branch of CCG agreed to distribute newspapers which the Soviet Mission wishes to make available to displaced persons. They also agreed to censor those papers which are printed in Russian, and suggested that papers printed in the Ukrainian and Baltic languages be censored by camps authorities."

Oct. report. Part II. (p.3) "the following questions were satisfactorily discussed and settled (in meetings); 36 questions on various points about life in Poland, frequently asked by DPs, were answered at one of the Berlin conferences and the answers published and distributed to camps."

facilitate dissemination of information (contd.)

Oct. report, contd..

"...and considerable inter-change of publicity with the Polish mission has been made possible".
(p.4) - "A great deal of literature from Poland has been received and distributed; Polish**

Nov. Report

"Large quantities of newspapers from Poland, posters and bulletins prepared in Germany,...combined with the arrival of UNRRA's Polish repatriation film, all served to keep the topic of repatriation in the minds of DPs and UNRRA personnel. (US) Zone Headquarters continued to publish a weekly, Repatriation News bulletin containing information on conditions in Poland, and other countries to which repatriation might be desired. Repatriation week from Nov. 4-11 gave an opportunity for special programs, musical events, lectures, etc., all designed to supply information on Poland, and create an interest in repatriation. The UNRRA repatriation film Return to the Homeland, produced in Poland by UNRRA photographers from Germany, was available to camps during the second half of November and all copies were put in use on a wide programme destined to cover the Polish repatriation centers. (p.6.)

A. I. 2. establish close contact between displaced persons and liaison officers.

Oct. report, Part II, p3. ".....the number of liaison officers in the British Zone has been increased by 25%"

A. I. 3. facilitate free and uncensored communications between displaced persons and relatives and friends in countries of origin.

Oct. report, Part II, p.3., ".....mail between Germany and Poland has been facilitated by the permission of the Allied Control Authority for letters now to be written in Polish; .. "

p.5. - ".....the Yugoslavs are showing signs of a revived interest in repatriation, perhaps in connection with the screening programmes, but the US 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 particularly in those cases where a far reaching governmental change has taken place in the homeland during the DP's absence. Preliminary steps to establish postal channels are now being taken by the liaison officers concerned and USFET in consultation with UNRRA."

Nov. report, - - - (p.5) "The use of postcards distributed to repatriants for the purpose of sending messages to friends remaining in DP camps, was approved by the PW and DP Division of CCG in November. Postcards were accordingly sent to reception centers in Poland but none were allowed to be released from Poland to the Br. Zone until the censorship question which was being negotiated should be settled.

** UNRRA and military authorities in Germany have made official proclamations urging displaced persons to return home; Polish repatriation committees were organized and ration exhibits were scheduled to be set up in every assembly center. In addition, posters, notes and all literature likely to encourage repatriation have been distributed to the Polish centers and valuable use has been made of radio, newspaper and motion picture facilities to contact displaced persons."

A. I. 4. remove all UNRRA personnel who discourage repatriation

5. admit only such vol. agency personnel as undertake not to discourage repatriation and remove any such personnel who do discourage repatriation.

Oct. report, p.4. - "The Field Inspectors have not reported any decided anti-repatriation feeling among UNRRA personnel in the Polish centers. " "

Nov. report, p.6. - .."All possible action was being taken to check anti-repatriation activity within and outside centers by UNRRA and the Military."

A. I. 6. cooperate and consult with govts. and Control Authorities re - adequate no. of liaison officers, supply of information, facilitating communications, segregating those actively opposed to repatriation.

Sept. report. p.3. Consultations: "Arrangements for liaison and consultation with government representatives in connection with the implementation of Resolutions 71, 92, and 99, were actively pursued during the month of September. Zone Directors were advised that the Chief of Operations proposed to consult periodically with representatives of the governments concerned in questions arising out of repatriation or the DP Operation as a whole, and that they were expected to be similarly available for consultation with the same representatives or their officially designated deputies."

Two successful meetings were held by the A/Chief of O., one with Polish rep. and one with USSR rep.

Oct. report. Part I., p.1. - "On Oct. 8 at the request of Maj. Gen. A.M. Davidov, Head of the USSR Liaison Mission, a meeting was held at CHQ Arolsen with Zone Directors to discuss matters concerning the repatriation of Soviet citizens....; the USSR Liaison Officers and the US, Br. and Fr. Military Occupational Authorities attended. The favourable results of the efforts made by UNRRA personnel to encourage repatriation and the removal of those who show anti-repatriation tendencies, as well as the closer contacts maintained with the accredited Liaison Officers, were communicated to Gen. Davidov, as was also the necessity for additional pro-repatriation propaganda from the USSR, the distribution of which would have full UNRRA support."

Part II, Operations: p.3. - "Conferences were also held ^{in addition} to the meeting with Gen. Davidov/ in the French Zone with the Polish Repatriation Mission and Italian and Peruvian Representatives, on the subject of repatriation of the nationals of the 3 countries..

.....meetings at CHQ first week in October, 17,26,28 Oct., with various members of Polish Repatriation Mission, with head of Polish Military Mission to Germany on Oct.28 in Berlin, and also by visit to CHQ.

Nov. report: Part II, p.4. - "The 60 day ration plan continued to afford opportunities for discussions and close cooperation with the Polish Repatriation Mission in Berlin and in the Zones...may be that .. close liaison effectedhas established a pattern for similar negotiations with other national representatives on the repatriation of groups of their citizens. " A conference .. Arolsen on Nov. 8 ...Chief of Pol. Repatriation MissionPlans ..discussed..to bring about a closer contact between Polish liaison officers and UNRRA staffs and teams in the Zones, and special emphasis was laid on a renewed repatriation program in the spring. Other general topics included the approach towards youth and educational organizations, opportunities for group resettlement, the influence of the Church on repatriation and the need for additional motion picture material from Poland.

"On Nov. 1 and 2, in Heidelberg, a meeting attended by

attended by Gen. Davidov, Soviet Liaison Officer, USFET, and his staff; Brig. Gen. E.R. Duff and other officers from G-5, Third US Army; Mr. J.H. Whiting, UNRRA Director, US Zone, and senior members of this staff; the UNRRA District Directors, US Zone. Twelve points raised by Gen. Davidov in connection with the repatriation and screening of Soviet displaced persons in Germany were discussed in detail. A summary memorandum covering the main points was subsequently reviewed by CHQ with Zon s, and a communication was sent to the Soviet Liaison Officer affirming agreement on all items in line with UNRRA resolutions and again emphasizing the need for positive pro-repatriation information for dissemination to displaced persons.

A. I. 7. ensure that no person disqualified under IRO receives int'l assistance

Oct. report, p. 1. - "Screening is continuing in all Zones. "

Nov. report. - screening in all zones; report given in cable, attachment 1.

C. Governments required: 1. a. make arrangements for reception and resettlement
b. ensure that dp's adequately informed of such arran.

Nov. report, p.6. - "...together with the assurance of warm transport, and adequate housing in Poland should aid in dispelling some of the worries of repatriants."

4. request representatives in Control Authorities to cooperate actively.

Oct. report. Part. 1, p. 1 - "...."The wholehearted cooperation of the Military Occupational Authorities and Polish Govt. with UNRRA personnel at all levels including the Polish Mission and teams operating at the distributing points in Pol. all of whom have worked with great keenness, has been a marked feature of the operation."

Requirements under Resolution 99:

UNRRA Admin. - ~~ry~~ Encourage and assist early return to country of origin

1. facilitate dissemination of information (press, post, ..)
2. establish close contact between displaced persons and liaison officers
3. facilitate free and uncensored communications between displaced persons and relatives and friends in countries of origin.
4. remove all UNRRA personnel who discourage repatriation
5. admit only such vol. agency personnel as undertake not to discourage repatriation and remove any such personnel who do discourage repat.
6. cooperate and consult with govts. and Contr ol Authorities re -
adequate no. of liaison offic ers, supply of information,
facilitating communications, segregating those actively
opposed to repat.
7. ensure that no person disqualified under IRO receives int'l. assist.

Requirement under Resolution 99 (continued)

Central
Committee -

1. may request field trips by representatives of govts. concerned to centr

Governments

1. a. make arrangements for reception and resettlement

b. ensure that d.p.'s adequately informed of such arrangements.

2. make best transportation arrangements possible

3. consider bi-lateral agreements for mutual assistance in repat.

(Control
Authorities)

4. request representatives in Control Authorities to cooperate actively.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

SIXTH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

Report of Special Ad Hoc Committee on the
Implementation of Resolution 99

The special committee met at 3:00 p.m. and at 5:50 p.m. on 12 December 1946 and gave consideration to item 9 of the Agenda relating to implementation of Resolution 99.

The committee after deliberation was of the view that the question of encouraging repatriation could best be considered by the Central Committee after a report from the Administration, and accordingly recommends that the Council adopt the following resolution:

RESOLVED that

1. The Administration is requested to prepare and submit to the Central Committee within one month a report on the measures taken by the Administration to encourage repatriation in accordance with the resolutions of the Council.
2. The Central Committee is authorized to make such policy decisions in connection with the report received under paragraph 1 as it deems appropriate to expedite the carrying out of Council resolutions relating to the encouragement of repatriation.

[English Translation of Original Typewritten French Letter
Designated as

No. 2624]

318

Handwritten notes:
3/4
3 Jan 47

EMBASSY OF FRANCE
IN THE UNITED STATES

Washington, December 17, 1946.

PS/JYB

NO 265

Handwritten: P432.1 (Res 99)

Handwritten note in bracket:
{This was once received as
an attachment to a note
from Chlyd to Yorden. ?}

Dear Mr. Director General:

Through your letter dated October 21, 1946, you called the attention of the French Government to the putting into effect of Resolution No. 99 of the UNRRA Council, in the French Zone of Occupation in Germany and in Austria.

The French Government has requested me to inform you that from the time of the adoption of Resolution No. 99, it has taken pains to put into effective application the principles established by that Resolution. Such an application was rendered all the more easy by the fact that the French authorities had scrupulously respected the previous UNRRA resolutions pertaining to the administration of "displaced persons". In fact, they had themselves aided in the administration [this is a free translation - the original is stilted in English] of the UNRRA camps through repatriation missions sent from the countries of origin of the "displaced persons", and had placed at the disposal of these missions all the material means necessary to facilitate the repatriation of those of their compatriots who expressed their desire to return to their countries of origin.

During the period between the month of July 1945 and the month of August 1946, of the 62,000 "displaced persons" of Polish nationality in the French Zone of Occupation in Germany at the time the latter was established, 37,679 have been repatriated. For the French Zone of Occupation in Austria, the number of Poles repatriated to Poland is 2,684.

After the adoption of Resolution No. 99, the French Government accepted UNRRA's request of placing a 60-day food supply at the disposal of "displaced persons" of Polish nationality who were requesting repatriation. Furthermore, stocks [of relief supplies], the various items of which were decided upon in agreement with the UNRRA Administration in the French Zone of Occupation, were gotten together and sent to Poland to be distributed there to displaced persons returning to their country.

This measure, whose adoption was proposed by the French Government itself, has had an especially happy effect since, between the time of the adoption of Resolution No. 99 and November 25, 1946, 2,496 displaced Poles in the French

Zone of Occupation of Germany, and 450 Poles in the Austrian Zone of Occupation, have requested their repatriation.

At the end of November there were ^{remaining} only 22,524 "displaced persons" of Polish nationality in the "displaced persons" camps controlled by UNRRA in the French Zone of Occupation of Germany, and 8,268 in the "displaced persons" camps controlled by UNRRA in the French Zone of Occupation in Austria.

In the same way, the French Government has exerted every effort to facilitate the repatriation to Yugoslavia of "displaced persons" of Yugoslav nationality desirous of such repatriation. At the end of November, the number of displaced persons of Yugoslav nationality in the French Zone of Occupation in Germany was only 1,698; and in the French Zone of Occupation in Austria, only approximately 1,500 persons.

The French Government has been most happy to contribute in this way to the achievement of a great humanitarian task.

Please accept, Mr. Director General, the assurance of my high consideration.

For the Ambassador of France
Minister Plenipotentiary
Counselor to the Embassy

[Signed]

Francis Lacoste [sp. dubious]

LIAISON OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO DISPLACED PERSONS OPERATIONS

BY NATIONALITY AND BY COUNTRY OF LOCATION

30 NOVEMBER 1946

316

P432.1 (Rev 7)

NATIONALITY	A U S T R I A					G E R M A N Y ^{a/}		I T A L Y
	TOTAL AUSTRIA	VIENNA HQ	U.S. ZONE	BRITISH ZONE	FRENCH ZONE	CHQ ^{b/}	FRENCH ZONE ^{c/}	TOTAL
TOTAL	76	7	49	10	10	5	41 ^{d/}	83
American								4
Austrian								2
Belgian/Lux.						2	3	2
British	4		4					4
Central Amer.								5
Chinese								4
Czechoslovak	10	1	9				2	1
Danish								1
Dutch	2	1		1		1		6
French	13	1	12			1		6
Greek								3
Hungarian	1	1					13	1
Italian	2	1		1			1	12
Polish	21	1	16	3	1	^{e/}	16 ^{d/}	6
Roumanian								1
So. African								1
So. American								14
Swedish								1
Swiss								1
USSR	12	^{f/}		5	7	^{e/}	4	3
Yugoslav	11	1	8		2	1	2	5

^{a/} Data from U.S. and British zones not available.^{b/} Represents liaison officers attached to Central Tracing Bureau.^{c/} Includes all liaison officers; breakdown to those assigned to DP Operations not available.^{d/} Includes 3 members of Polish Education Mission.^{e/} CHQ Germany holds meetings with Polish and Soviet Government representatives.^{f/} CHQ Vienna holds regular meetings with Soviet element of Allied Control Authority.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FIFTH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

A Resolution Relating to Displaced Persons Operations ✓

(As adopted by the Council at the Eleventh
Plenary Meeting on 16 August 1946)

WHEREAS

1. It is necessary under the provisions of Resolution 92 that the authority of the Administration with respect to displaced persons under Resolutions 71 and 92 be reviewed by the Council at this Session;

2. As a result of the negotiations and discussions which followed the Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on February 12th, 1946, it has been proposed that a new International Refugee Organization should be created in accordance with the principles of that Resolution, and a draft Constitution for that body was adopted by the Economic and Social Council on June 21st, 1946, for submission to the member governments of the United Nations;

3. It is not known at what date the International Refugee Organization can begin operations concerning displaced persons;

4. It is desirable that the work of UNRRA in regard to displaced persons should not cease until the time when the International Refugee Organization, or some appropriate interim organization, is able to take over this work;

5. It is desirable, particularly in view of the objectives set forth in paragraph 7 of Resolution 92, that the work of UNRRA in regard to displaced persons should be carried out in such a manner as to bring it into harmony with the eventual work of the International Refugee Organization;

6. The Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees is already undertaking part of the work which will eventually be carried out by the International Refugee Organization;

7. It is possible that the General Assembly of the United Nations, at its next session, may make provision, by means of an interim commission or otherwise, for carrying out a part or all of the work of the International Refugee Organization in anticipation of the creation of that body, or that some other international body or commission may be created to carry on this work until the International Refugee Organization begins operations;

- 2 -

8. It is the policy of the Administration, as it is that proposed for the International Refugee Organization under its draft Constitution to encourage and assist in every way possible the early return of displaced persons to their respective countries of origin, subject to the conditions laid down in the Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on February 12th, 1946, and in the draft Constitution of the International Refugee Organization;

9. Since the conclusion of special agreements between the Control Authorities and UNRRA, agreements have also been concluded in conformity with the draft Constitution of the International Refugee Organization, between the governments participating in the Control Authorities and the governments of countries of origin of displaced persons; it is therefore

RESOLVED

1. That the Administration be authorized to continue its various operations with respect to displaced persons until such time, or times, as they are undertaken by the International Refugee Organization, or by any appropriate interim commission, or by any other appropriate body, provided that none of these operations shall be continued by the Administration after June 30th, 1947.

2. That a fund shall be set aside from the resources of the Administration sufficient for the continuation of these operations until June 30th, 1947, on a scale of cost not exceeding that of its present operations. It is contemplated that such a fund may be made available without interfering with the fulfilment of the Administration's programs of operations, the financing of which programs shall not be affected by this paragraph without the approval of the Central Committee.

3. That the Administration, with the approval of the Central Committee, may transfer to any of the above organizations or bodies the whole or part of this fund, or the whole or part of its records, files, equipment or other property relating to its operations with respect to displaced persons, and may arrange for the transfer of any of its personnel to any of these organizations or bodies. The Council expresses the hope that such transfer or transfers may take place as soon as possible and that the International Refugee Organization will begin operations at the earliest possible date.

4. That, in order to bring its work into closer harmony with that of the International Refugee Organization, the Administration may, in future, in consultation with any of the organizations or bodies referred to in paragraph 1 above and within the limits of the financial resources available, notwithstanding any resolution to the contrary,

- (a) apply the principles embodied in the draft Constitution of the International Refugee Organization;
- (b) extend or adjust its work to cover any of the categories of persons defined in the draft Constitution of the International Refugee Organization; and

- 3 -

- (c) enter into agreements, or cooperate in whatever way seems most appropriate, with governments, voluntary agencies, individuals and such bodies as the Inter-governmental Committee on Refugees, with a view to assisting in the work of resettlement.

5. That the Council recommends that the governments members of the Control Council for Germany continue to provide such basic supplies, accommodation, transportation and other services as may be required for displaced persons under existing or revised arrangements between them and the Administration. Further, that the Council recommends that the governments members of the Allied Commission for Austria take note of the fact that on the completion of its present supply program for Austria the Administration will be unable to provide the basic supplies for displaced persons in that country.

6. That the Council stresses the importance of repatriating and restoring to useful and productive lives in their homelands as many displaced persons as possible, and to that end recommends that the Administration, the Control Authorities and the governments of the countries of origin, should cooperate in facilitating and expediting the repatriation of the greatest possible number of displaced persons in accordance with the relevant principles of UNRRA, with the Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on February 12th, 1946, and with the draft Constitution of the International Refugee Organization.

7. With a view to giving effect to the foregoing, the Council in particular recommends the following measures:

- (a) That the Administration in the course of the performance of its functions in respect of displaced persons should bear in mind that the main task to be performed is to encourage and assist in every way possible their early return to their country of origin, having regard to the principles laid down in paragraph (c) (ii) of the Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on February 12th 1946.
- (b) That the Administration should facilitate the dissemination to displaced persons of information supplied by the governments of their respective countries of origin concerning conditions in those countries and the desirability of their return, through the distribution of printed matter and other appropriate means, and the establishment so far as possible of close contact between the displaced persons and liaison officers appointed by the governments of their respective countries in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 92, and facilitate free and uncensored communications between displaced persons and their relatives and friends in their countries of origin.

- 4 -

- (c) (i) That the Administration shall remove all UNRRA personnel who discourage repatriation.
- (ii) That the Administration shall admit to displaced persons camps only such voluntary agency personnel as undertake not to discourage repatriation and shall remove any such personnel if they are found to discourage repatriation.
- (iii) That the Central Committee in order to keep itself informed of the progress of the Administration's displaced persons operations may in its discretion request the Administration to organize field trips by representatives of the governments concerned to such assembly centers as the Central Committee deems appropriate.
- (d) That close cooperation and consultation should be established between the governments of the countries of origin and the Control Authorities or the Administration and any organization or body which may undertake any of the functions of UNRRA, with a view to furnishing an adequate number of liaison officers, appointed as contemplated in Resolution 92, qualified to present the fullest information to displaced persons for the purpose of encouraging their repatriation. This cooperation should further aim at:
- (i) increasing and expediting the supply of such information through other appropriate channels including the press and the post,
- (ii) facilitating free and uncensored communications between displaced persons and their relatives and friends and appropriate agencies in their countries of origin, and
- (iii) providing advice and information which may assist the Administration and the Control Authorities in segregating those who actively, by means of propaganda or pressure, attempt to prevent the repatriation of displaced persons.
- (e) That the governments of the countries of origin should bear in mind the continuing necessity for making such arrangements for the reception and settlement of returning displaced persons as may expedite, encourage and further repatriation, and take such steps as may be open to them in consultation with the various bodies and authorities referred to above, to ensure that the displaced persons concerned are adequately informed as to the nature of these arrangements.

- 5 -

- (f) That the Control Authorities should be requested through the governments of their respective countries, to cooperate actively with the Administration and the governments of the countries of origin so as to enable the fullest possible effect to be given to the principles and recommendations contained in the provisions of sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) above.
- (g) That the governmental and intergovernmental authorities concerned make the best transportation arrangements possible for the movement of displaced persons to their countries of origin.

8. That the Council recommends to the Administration and to the governments participating in the Control Authorities that they shall continue to make every effort to ensure that no person obtains international assistance who is disqualified from obtaining such assistance under the terms of the draft Constitution of the International Refugee Organization.

9. That the Council recommends to the governments members of the Control Authorities and to the governments of countries of origin of displaced persons that they should give favorable consideration to the conclusion of bilateral arrangements for mutual assistance in the repatriation of displaced persons, having regard to the principles laid down in paragraph (c) (ii) of the Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on February 12th, 1946.

10. That where this resolution refers to "the draft Constitution of the International Refugee Organization" it shall be read as referring to the draft Constitution of the International Refugee Organization as adopted by the Economic and Social Council on June 21st, 1946, for submission to the member governments of the United Nations, or as subsequently amended by the Economic and Social Council or by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

P432.1

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FIFTH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

file - Res 59

Report of the Subcommittee of the Ad Hoc Committee on
Policy on Displaced Persons

The Subcommittee of the Ad Hoc Committee on Policy, set up to consider the displaced persons items on the Committee's Agenda, is able to report a substantial measure of agreement, but it was unable to reach unanimity on all points.

The Subcommittee considered the various drafts and suggestions and has prepared a draft resolution which is attached to this report. This draft resolution was, however, not unanimously agreed upon and express reservations were made with regard to the following points:

1. Paragraphs 4 and 6 were adopted by majority, the members for the U.S.S.R., the Ukrainian S.S.R., Poland and Yugoslavia being unable to accept those paragraphs.

2. The members who opposed the adoption of paragraphs 4 and 6 also opposed the adoption of paragraphs 4, 5 and 7 of the preamble and regarded paragraph 7 of the preamble as unnecessary. They also proposed certain amendments in paragraph 8 of the preamble.

3. A further paragraph in the following terms was also considered by the Subcommittee, but was rejected by the majority, the members of the Committee set out in paragraph 1 being in favor of its inclusion while the remaining members were opposed to it:

"To make registration of all displaced persons in assembly centers with the participation of the representatives of the governments concerned and to provide these data to their governments."

/S/ L. B. PEARSON

Chairman

Draft Resolution on Items 3 and 4 of the Council Agenda
Submitted by the Drafting Subcommittee

WHEREAS

(1) It is necessary under the provisions of Resolution 92 that the authority of the Administration with respect to displaced persons under Resolutions 71 and 92 be reviewed by the Council at this Session;

(2) As a result of the negotiations and discussions which followed the Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on February 12th, 1946, it has been proposed that a new International Refugee Organization should be created in accordance with the principles of that resolution, and a draft Constitution for that body was adopted by the Economic and Social Council on June 21st, 1946, for submission to the member governments of the United Nations;

(3) It is not known at what date the International Refugee Organization can begin operations concerning displaced persons;

(4) It is desirable that the work of UNRRA in regard to displaced persons should not cease until the time when the International Refugee Organization, or some appropriate interim organization, is able to take over this work;

(5) It is desirable, particularly in view of the objectives set forth in paragraph 7 of Resolution 92, that the work of UNRRA in regard to displaced persons should be carried out in such a manner as to bring it into harmony with the eventual work of the International Refugee Organization;

(6) The Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees is already undertaking part of the work which will eventually be carried out by the International Refugee Organization;

(7) It is possible that the General Assembly of the United Nations, at its next session, may make provision, by means of an interim commission or otherwise, for carrying out a part or all of the work of the International Refugee Organization in anticipation of the creation of that body, or that some other international body or commission may be created to carry on this work until the International Refugee Organization begins operations;

(8) It is the policy of the Administration, as it is that proposed for the International Refugee Organization under its draft Constitution, to encourage and assist in every way possible the early return of displaced persons to their respective countries of origin, subject to the conditions laid down in the Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on February 12th, 1946, and in the draft Constitution of the International Refugee Organization;

- 3 -

(9) Since the conclusion of special agreements between the Control Authorities and UNRRA, agreements have also been concluded in conformity with the draft Constitution of the International Refugee Organization, between the governments participating in the Control Authorities and the governments of countries of origin of displaced persons; it is therefore

RESOLVED

1. That the Administration is authorized to continue its various operations with respect to displaced persons until such time, or times, as they are undertaken by the International Refugee Organization, or by any appropriate interim commission, or by any other appropriate body, whether international or not, provided that none of these operations shall be continued by the Administration after June 30th, 1947.

2. That a fund shall be set aside from the resources of the Administration sufficient for the continuation of these operations until June 30th, 1947, on a scale of cost not exceeding that of its present operations. It is contemplated that such a fund may be made available without interfering with the fulfilment of the Administration's programs of operations, the financing of which programs shall not be affected by this paragraph without the approval of the Central Committee.

3. That the Administration, with the approval of the Central Committee, may transfer to any of the above organizations or bodies the whole or part of this fund, or the whole or part of its records, files, equipment or other property relating to its operations with respect to displaced persons, and may arrange for the transfer of any of its personnel to any of these organizations or bodies. The Council expresses the hope that such transfer or transfers may take place as soon as possible and that the International Refugee Organization will begin operations at the earliest possible date.

4. That in order to bring its work into closer harmony with that of the International Refugee Organization, the Administration may in future, in consultation with any of the organizations or bodies referred to in paragraph 1 above and within the limits of the financial resources available, notwithstanding any resolution to the contrary,

- (a) apply the general principles embodied in the draft Constitution of the I.R.O.;
- (b) extend or adjust its work to cover any of the categories of persons defined in the draft Constitution of the I.R.O.; and,
- (c) enter into agreements, or cooperate in whatever way seems most appropriate, with governments, voluntary agencies, individuals and such bodies as the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, with a view to assisting in the work of resettlement.

5. That the Council recommends that the governments members of the

Control Council for Germany continue to provide such basic supplies, accommodation, transportation and other services as may be required for displaced persons under existing or revised arrangements between them and the Administration. Further, that the Council recommends that the governments members of the Allied Commission for Austria take note of the fact that on the completion of its present supply program for Austria, the Administration will be unable to provide the basic supplies for displaced persons in that country.

6. That the Council stresses the importance of repatriating and restoring to useful and productive lives in their homelands as many displaced persons as possible, and to that end recommends that the Administration, the Control Authorities and the governments of the countries of origin, should cooperate in facilitating and expediting the repatriation of the greatest possible number of displaced persons in accordance with the relevant principles of UNRRA, with the Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 12 February, 1946, and with the draft Constitution of the International Refugee Organization.

7. With a view to giving effect to the foregoing, the Council in particular recommends the following measures:

- (a) That the Administration in the course of the performance of its functions in respect of displaced persons should bear in mind that the main task to be performed is to encourage and assist in every way possible their early return to their country of origin, having regard to the principles laid down in paragraph (c) (ii) of the Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 12 February, 1946.
- (b) That the Administration should facilitate the dissemination to displaced persons of information supplied by the governments of their respective countries of origin concerning conditions in those countries and the desirability of their return, through the distribution of printed matter and other appropriate means, and the establishment so far as possible of close contact between the displaced persons and liaison officers appointed by the governments of their respective countries in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 92, and facilitate free and uncensored communications between displaced persons and their relatives and friends in their countries of origin.
- (c) (i) That the Administration shall remove all UNRRA personnel who discourage repatriation.
 - (ii) That the Administration shall admit to displaced persons camps only such voluntary agency personnel as undertake not to discourage repatriation and shall remove any such personnel if they are found to discourage repatriation.
 - (iii) That the Central Committee, in order to keep itself informed

- 5 -

of the progress of the Administration's displaced persons operations, request the Administration to organize field trips by representatives of the governments concerned to such assembly centers as the Central Committee deems appropriate.

- (d) That close cooperation and consultation should be established between the governments of the countries of origin and the Control Authorities or the Administration and any organization or body which may undertake any of the functions of UNRRA, with a view to furnishing an adequate number of liaison officers, appointed as contemplated in Resolution 92, qualified to present the fullest information to displaced persons for the purpose of encouraging their repatriation. This cooperation should further aim at:
 - (i) increasing and expediting the supply of such information through other appropriate channels including the press and the post,
 - (ii) facilitating free and uncensored communication between displaced persons and their relatives and friends and appropriate agencies in their countries of origin, and
 - (iii) providing advice and information which may assist the Administration and the Control Authorities in segregating those who actively, by means of propaganda or pressure, attempt to prevent the repatriation of displaced persons.
- (e) That the governments of the countries of origin should bear in mind the continuing necessity for making such arrangements for the reception and settlement of returning displaced persons as may expedite, encourage and further repatriation, and take such steps as may be open to them, in consultation with the various bodies and authorities referred to above, to ensure that the displaced persons concerned are adequately informed as to the nature of these arrangements.
- (f) That the Control Authorities should be requested through the governments of their respective countries, to cooperate actively with the Administration and the governments of the countries of origin so as to enable the fullest possible effect to be given to the principles and recommendations contained in the provisions of sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) above.
- (g) That the governmental and intergovernmental authorities concerned make the best transportation arrangements possible for the movement of displaced persons to their countries of origin.
- (h) That the Administration and the governments concerned should give favorable consideration to the proposal for providing, as an exceptional measure, rations for at least 60 days for displaced

persons being repatriated to their countries of origin, when the Central Committee considers such measure desirable.

8. That the Council recommends to the Administration and to the governments participating in the Control Authorities that they shall continue to make every effort to ensure that no person obtains international assistance who is disqualified from obtaining such assistance under the terms of the draft Constitution of the International Refugee Organization.

9. That the Council recommends to the governments members of the Control Authorities and to the governments of countries of origin of displaced persons that they should give favorable consideration to the conclusion of bilateral arrangements for mutual assistance in the repatriation of displaced persons, having regard to the principles laid down in paragraph (c) (ii) of the Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 12th February, 1946.

10. That where this resolution refers to "the draft Constitution of the International Refugee Organization" it shall be read as referring to the draft Constitution of the International Refugee Organization as adopted by the Economic and Social Council on June 21st, 1946, for submission to the member Governments of the United Nations, or as subsequently amended by the Economic and Social Council or by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

GERMANY
AUGUST, 1946.

P 432.1

(Res 99)

PART I

IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS 92 AND 99.

A. Occupational Registration

The US and French Zones were able to meet their deadlines for the completion of the occupational registration. The registration in the British Zone was delayed. As soon as the returns from the British Zone are complete, the final tabulation of the registration will be forwarded to ERO and Washington. See Attachment 10 for the complete report from the US Zone.

B. Repatriation

This topic is discussed more fully in Part II. Preparations were under way at the end of the month to implement Council Resolution 99 which calls for an all-out effort to encourage repatriation.

Preliminary details for the implementation of the 60 day ration plan for Polish repatriates was drafted for information of CHQ Staff (See Attachment 4), and the plan was discussed at a Conference of Zone and District Directors held at CHQ on 28 August 1946.

C. Screening

Military screening for collaborators and war criminals, as well as a review of the eligibility of displaced persons according to UNRRA eligibility directives were being pursued in all three Zones during the month. See Part IV.

D. Censorship of DP Publications

An USFET directive establishing military responsibility and control for all publishing activities for and by displaced persons has been agreed upon by UNRRA, US Zone HQ, USFET, G-5 DP Branch, and OMGUS. This directive transfers the complete responsibility for all publishing activities for and by displaced persons, including censorship, from UNRRA to appropriate military agencies. UNRRA will henceforth act only in an advisory capacity.

PART II

REPATRIATION AND EMIGRATION

A. MASS REPATRIATION

1. Polish Repatriation

With 23,510 Poles repatriated during the four week period from August 3 to 31, the August weekly average of 5,880 compared unfavourably with the average of 6,900 repatriated weekly in July. See Attachment 5 for a chart showing the comparison of weekly Polish repatriation from March through August. The decrease during August had been expected at the end of July, for the various reasons outlined in the report for that month. An additional factor in August was the announcement of the 60-day ration plan, which may have led some Poles to defer their repatriation until the scheme should be in operation, at which time they would be in a position to benefit from it.

The US Zone reported that another handicap to repatriation was provided by the Army's decision to call off scheduled trains, for almost two weeks, because a minimum of 1,000 persons for each movement did not appear. After clearance on these cancellations with USFET, it was discovered that Third Army Troop Movements had misinterpreted a cable directive from the Combined Repatriation Executive in Berlin. A minimum of 250 repatriants is still the only requirement for scheduling a train, and it was agreed that the Army would not cancel movements in the future if this minimum were provided. During the two-week period, however, many repatriants changed their minds while waiting, and overcrowding at repatriation collection points prevented other potential repatriants from being collected.

Full details of the preliminary steps taken during August to implement the 60-day ration plan are contained in Attachment 4.

On the whole, there was some improvement in all Zones regarding the dissemination of information on conditions in Poland. Visitors who had been to Poland recently were given the opportunity of speaking to DPs in assembly centers. However, the situation in this respect was still far from satisfactory, particularly with regard to settling specific or detailed points raised by the DPs. The British Zone drew up a list of questions of this type most frequently asked by the Poles, which was forwarded to Central Headquarters for transmission to Warsaw.

The US Zone issued several General Bulletins containing information on conditions in Poland, reports by UNRRA personnel who travelled to Poland on repatriation trains and other material of general interest to Polish displaced persons. Attachment 6 (Annexes A - D) shows four examples of the material circulated by UNRRA to assembly centers in connection with the repatriation program.

Discussions were held in the US Zone with the Third Army, which resulted in the latter's approval of the UNRRA proposal to establish large Polish centers in each District area. Smaller Polish camps are to be consolidated into the new centers, which will then be used as striking points to emphasize repatriation. UNRRA teams and official repatriation officers of the Polish Government will concentrate their efforts at these points.

7- Background for Res 99. ? P432.1
OCE(4)67
after discussion of report on Res 92 to CC.
136. Mr. Golovko (Ukraine) then proposed the following Resolution:

"The European Committee having studied the report of the UNRRA Administration to the Central Committee and particularly the clause relating to the reasons which prevent repatriation of the displaced persons in Europe consider it their duty to inform the General Director of the fact that the explanation given in the report concerning the reasons which prevent repatriation, are not complete. The main reasons which actually prevent repatriation are not emphasised and a number of important reasons have not been mentioned at all.

At the same time the materials and statements explaining the reasons which prevent repatriation have not been carefully selected and may be successfully used by enemy organisations as well as by the persons who do not wish return to their native country, as anti-government propaganda.

Taking the above stated into consideration the European Committee considers that the principle reasons which prevent the repatriation of displaced persons are as follows:-

- (a) Fascist's propaganda among the displaced persons carried out during a long period both directly by German Fascists and by the Organisations created for this purpose;
- (b) The lack of explanatory work on the part of the Camp's Administration which would eliminate the consequence of Fascist's propaganda among the displaced persons; and the present existence of pro-Fascist's organisations created by German Fascists and working under former or new names until now;
- (c) The lack of necessary conditions for carrying out the general explanatory work among displaced persons by the representatives of the Governments concerned;
- (d) The existence of completely abnormal conditions in the camps where displaced persons are being threatened and beaten by the representatives of the above mentioned pro-fascist's organisations, makes impossible for the persons who eagerly desire to return to their country to express their wish without endangering their lives.

The European Committee consider that after the elimination of the above mentioned main reasons the necessary conditions for successful repatriation of the displaced persons will be created."

(after 18 days of discussion decision to consider & renewal next meet in Geneva)
 137. Mr. Jodlowski (Poland) supported the Resolution proposed by the

Ukrainian Delegate which stressed the same points he had himself made.

138. Mr. Huntly Sinclair (Canada) in view of the statements made by the Ukrainian representative wished to refer to Appendix G of the report. This showed that as the result of a secret ballot in the Western Zone out of 20,000 Ukrainians 19,000 voted against repatriation, 1,000 did not vote and not one voted for repatriation. Secret ballot was the accepted democratic method of voting and he did not think that there would be any danger of physical violence to anyone who expressed his opinion in that way. The conclusion to be drawn from those figures was that quite irrespective of any fear of political violence, there was an unwillingness on the part of certain nationalities to be repatriated.

139. The Chairman said that on the other hand many facts had been produced by the representatives of the U.S.S.R., Ukraine and Poland which showed that conditions in camps did exist under which no one might dare to say that he wished to be repatriated. He thought it was very difficult to judge whether these people did not wish to go back. He questioned whether it was correct to say that not one person out of the 20,000 Ukrainians wished to return home.

140. Mr. Huntly Sinclair (Canada) agreed that this was possible but thought that the result of the ballot must be accepted.

141. Sir George Rendel (U.K.) thought the Committee might be involved in difficulties if they attempted to pass a resolution which criticised the conduct of affairs and enumerated reasons why repatriation was not proceeding satisfactorily. He did not think the Committee was called upon to pass such a resolution, nor was it proper for them to do so on a report which was addressed to the Central Committee and merely communicated to this Committee. The Committee had agreed that they might discuss the report but he would have thought that all that should be done would be for the Administration which had heard their criticisms to pass these back to the proper quarter.

142. Mr. Lloyd (U.S.A.) was not quite clear as to the exact wording

of the Resolution. He did not however think that the Committee were adequately informed on the various points raised by Delegates regarding the omission from the report of some of the reasons against repatriation. He thought it inappropriate to pass a Resolution of this kind and suggested it would be better to ask the Administration to take into consideration these additional reasons, investigate them and report back to the Committee. He would therefore like to support Sir George Rendel's suggestion with a slight amendment indicating that the facts brought to the Committee's notice by the various Delegates were passed back to the Administration for consideration and investigation.

143. Mr. Smoliar (Byelorussia) did not see any reason why the Committee should not pass the resolution. It was their constitutional right to express themselves in such a form if they so desired. The report itself mentioned a number of the handicaps to repatriation. He could not see in the resolution any contradiction of the existing position in Germany and none of the facts stated by the various Delegates had been contested. He did not see why these facts should not be reported and embodied in a resolution which he thought would help the Administration to eliminate these difficulties and to fulfil Resolution 92.

144. The Chairman added that he did not think the proposed resolution in any way altered the Director General's report. It merely showed the actual handicaps to repatriation and would, he felt, help the future fulfilment of Resolution 92, as the Byelorussian Delegate had suggested. The Committee was entitled to express its views and if necessary make recommendations to the Administration as to what should be done in the future.

145. Mr. Huntly Sinclair (Canada) agreed that it was within the competence of the Committee to accept the proposed resolution and vote on it, but he felt it would be a mistake to do so. He thought the key to the whole situation was to be found in the explanation by Sir Humphrey Gale that the report had been prepared shortly after Resolution 92 had been passed and that considerable progress had since been made. He was confident that not only would all the comments

made by the Committee be sent forward to the Administration in Washington but also that the Administration would consider carefully the various allegations made and do all in their power to set these matters right.

146. The Chairman thought that even though the report was one covering April and was made directly after Resolution 92 was passed, the Committee were still entitled to express their views as soon as they received the report.

147. Sir George Rendel (U.K.) suggested that it would be rather out of order for the Committee to attempt to pass a Resolution on the points discussed. He thought that probably although the report had only been submitted to this Committee for information, the fact that it had led to the production of the Resolution was not unconstitutional. He therefore did not want to press the constitutional argument although he still felt the procedure peculiar in that it had been before the Central Committee and had been accepted without comment. Having then passed the chief body it had been brought to this Committee at this stage in order that they might have an opportunity of discussing it. In view of this he thought it very unwise for them to propose the passing of a resolution which was in fact a serious criticism of the report and which involved severe censuring of its authors though, of course, it was open to the Committee to do so. If they did wish to censure the authors of the report then they ~~must~~ do so only after full discussion of all the statements and counter-statements. Problems of repatriation raised points of great controversy: they had been discussed for eight weeks in the Special Committee on Refugees and Displaced Persons of the United Nations, in the Central Committee and in the Council at Atlantic City. It seemed to him that the Resolution under discussion ignored all previous discussion and first adopted a number of sweeping conclusions which the Committee was not wholly qualified to draw and this should not be done in the last ten minutes of its deliberations. He dissented strongly from the statements in the Resolution, thought they were wrong, more incomplete and misleading than the statements in the report and would have to vote against it.

He would have to make a special reservation as to the attitude of the British Government. He questioned whether in fact the Committee should vote on the Resolution at all. He urged the Committee to consider their action carefully. UNRRA was on the eve of a Council meeting at which it would have an exceedingly difficult task; UNRRA in Germany and Austria was not fulfilling the role designed for it; it was not a policy determining body but was subordinate to the Military Authorities, and acted under their instructions. It might not always have acted wisely; its position was precarious. At the same time arrangements had to be made to hand over its work to other bodies. It would terminate and would have to spend some time providing for smooth co-operation and smooth change-over in the future. He thought the position would not be made easier if the Committee passed a resolution condemning not only UNRRA's own people, which they were entitled to do, but the majority of the authorities and even passing a vote of censure on several of its own Governments. He submitted that this would only produce much feeling and bitter resentment among the Military Authorities, sharp resentment from the Governments whom they were censuring and made the position at Geneva more difficult. The Military Authorities would criticise the Committee as being an irresponsible body carrying out political activities without all the facts. He begged the Committee to consider their action in this matter.

148. Mr. de Smit (Netherlands) thought it quite impossible to pass this resolution. As his Government had not been particularly concerned with the problems raised, there was no reason for him to express his views and he would have to abstain from voting.

149. Mr. Lloyd (U.S.A.) thought it would be very unfortunate if a resolution was passed on so serious a problem on the basis of the slight discussion the Committee had had. The resolution was far too critical of the report, and regardless of its major effects. One of the unfortunate consequences would be that the Administration would not again present such a frank and detailed report. The resolution was in two parts: criticism of the report and recital of facts quoted by the Committee with regard to repatriation. He could not agree with some

of the statements made in the first part of the resolution which seemed to him a very exaggerated way of presenting criticism.

150. With regard to the second part of the resolution, Mr. Lloyd felt that a Government which had looked into the actual position regarding repatriation might be qualified to state its findings. For his part he was not prepared to underline those reasons, though he was prepared to receive them and to request the Administration to give them due consideration and make the promised investigations; but to say that these reasons were facts was quite outside his competence whatever his feeling and goodwill in the matter. He did not think the Committee would gain anything by passing a resolution on such terms and for that reason he would in no circumstances support it.

151. The Chairman said he thought it was obvious to all that the Committee had a right to express their point of view on any document presented to them and on this report in particular. In this particular case, the document under consideration was not presented for information only as Sir George Rendel had suggested, but for consideration.

152. In so far as this report was concerned and in so far as members had had an opportunity to consider the report, all members had expressed their opinion that the facts selected in the report were not complete. He thought the resolution did not alter the report itself; on the contrary, it added certain facts and showed the actual position with regard to repatriation. He therefore proposed to take a vote on the resolution by a show of hands.

153. Mr. Lambros (Greece) wished to point out that as he belonged to a country where all the Displaced Persons had been repatriated, it would be difficult for him to vote on a resolution criticising the Administration.

154. Mr. Huntly Sinclair (Canada) asked if he might join with Sir George Rendel and the U.S.A. representative in a final appeal against the vote. He did not wish to add anything to what Sir George had said, beyond saying that the question was one which not only affected the Committee, but all those who were attempting to help as well as

all those displaced persons whose lot UNRRA was trying to alleviate. He appealed to everyone to postpone the adoption of a resolution, the facts of which the Committee might have an opportunity of assessing when in Geneva.

155. Sir George Rendel (U.K.) wished to say once again that if the resolution was passed, it would be interpreted by the British Government as a vote of censure. The British Government was an important contributor to UNRRA and UNRRA was dependent in the British Zone on the goodwill of the British Military. He thought it would make the position of UNRRA in the British Zone exceedingly difficult. It might lead to an early termination of its activities. He did want the promoters of the resolution to realise what they were doing.

156. Mr. Dudley Ward wanted to add one word on the formal position. He did not suggest that it was not within the competence of the Committee to express its views on the Report, nor did he suggest that the resolution was irregular from a formal point of view. He thought however, that, in the peculiar circumstances of this document which had been submitted twice to the Central Committee, and which they could only presume had been studied by the Central Committee, the resolution implied not only a vote of censure on a particular Government, but on the Central Committee itself. From the more general standpoint it would seem highly irregular for a subordinate sub-committee to condemn the action of the Central Committee in not examining and commenting on the report.

157. Mr. Smoliar (Byelorussia) asked whether the report had been discussed in the Central Committee and what action they had taken on it.

158. Mr. Myer Cohen said he attended the Meeting at which the document was presented to the Committee; it went before the Committee twice; the substance of the document was not discussed and the report was accepted without comment.

159. Sir George Rendel (U.K.) asked whether all the representatives on the Central Committee, including the U.S.S.R., had accepted the

report, and suggested that if they had this Committee would be taking a contrary line.

160. Mr. Lloyd (U.S.A.) asked whether it was in order to suggest an amendment to the resolution. He suggested taking the first four lines of the resolution down to the word "Europe" in the middle of the fourth line and then inserting the words "request the Director General to take into account and investigate the following facts which have been brought to their attention by certain of the members as impeding repatriation". He then proposed to strike out everything after the word "Europe" excluding paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) but including the last paragraph.

161. Sir George Rendel (U.K.) thought the Committee would still be left with a statement of disputed facts.

162. Mr. Lloyd (U.S.A.) said that these facts would only now be presented as facts brought to the Committee's attention by certain members of the Committee.

163. Sir George Rendel (U.K.) wondered whether the difficulties could be overcome if the Administration could bring to the attention of all concerned the considerations advanced in the course of the discussion of the report. The Committee had had a full discussion of the report and everyone had stated their views and it had also been stated that the Committee had a right to comment. A record of the whole discussion would be available. The Administration could be requested to bring all the points raised to the attention of the persons concerned. What he did object to was the passing of a vote of censure on the British Government.

164. Mr. Smoliar (Byelorussia) said he felt that this resolution provided the answer to the situation. Sir George Rendel on the other hand felt it would create an awkward situation for the Government he represented and would handicap the British military authorities in their work in the British Zone. He thought it unfair to suggest this because all the representatives ought to be free to express their views fully without reference to any effect on the work done in the British Zone or the goodwill there existing.

165. Sir George Rendel (U.K.) replied that in saying in the earlier

part of his statement that the resolution was a wrong one, its facts were mis-stated and it contained an element which no authority could accept, and that on these assumptions the resolution, if passed, would produce a bad result, he only intended to suggest that a resolution in this form would have a disastrous effect, handicap the work of UNRRA, and complicate an already difficult situation at Geneva. He understood the desire of some representatives to get a particular point of view stated on every possible occasion but he said that in this case they were not serving the cause they wished to serve and would in fact do serious harm to their own cause and to the cause of UNRRA.

166. Mr. Fontaine (France) asked whether it would be in order to take a vote on the principle of whether the resolution should be voted on.

167. The Chairman said that the Committee was entitled to pass any recommendation on any report considered by them and he did not therefore see why it was necessary to decide whether the resolution would be voted in principle. The resolution did not alter the report and he thought that all members of the European Committee had a right to express their views and to criticise the action of the Administration, or the Central Committee or any other bodies subordinate to the UNRRA Administration. He therefore suggested that a vote should be taken on the resolution proposed by the Ukrainian Delegate and seconded by the Polish Delegate.

168. Mr. Dudley Ward asked what was the position with regard to the amendment.

169. Mr. Lloyd (U.S.A.) said that he had proposed an amendment but he did not know whether it had been seconded.

170. Mr. Dudley Ward said that the amendment could be put. He did not know whether it had been seconded or whether a further amendment had been proposed by Sir George Rendel.

171. Sir George Rendel (U.K.) replied that he was still hoping that the resolution would be withdrawn. He would like to support his U.S. colleague in finding a way out of the difficulty but he would prefer to see no resolution at all. If it was intended to proceed with the resolution then every clause should be carefully discussed. There were

faults of grammar and drafting, but apart from that the Committee ought not to pass a resolution of this kind without considering all its implications. The resolution would injure the cause of UNRRA and cause trouble in Geneva and in Germany and the promoters of it should be aware of this. There must be a proper meeting to discuss it and he therefore proposed that the meeting be adjourned.

172. Mr. Huntly Sinclair (Canada) seconded the proposal.

173. Mr. Lambros (Greece) asked whether the discussion could be postponed for twelve days so as to take place at Geneva.

174. The Chairman said that if it were merely a question of considering the matter at Geneva that could be arranged but in this case the Committee had already decided to consider the report and he thought that having expressed their views on the report they should take the resolution on it. The first suggestion that had been made was that a vote should be taken by name.

175. Sir George Rendel (U.K.) said he was still hoping that the resolution might be withdrawn. He understood that it could not be withdrawn and had made a formal proposal that the discussion on it should be adjourned until it could properly be discussed. Since they were all leaving for Geneva, and the Chairman of the Committee would be there, he suggested another discussion of the resolution at Geneva on a date and time convenient to the Director General and the Council. It was unusual to have a meeting of the European Committee simultaneously with the Council, but since the promoters of the resolution were unwilling to withdraw it he suggested a meeting at Geneva.

176. The Chairman reminded the Committee of the original suggestion made by the Byelorussian representative that a vote by name should be taken by the Committee.

177. Sir George Rendel (U.K.) suggested that a decision on the adoption of the resolution should be postponed. He thought he was in order in putting forward a motion for an adjournment, and if so he would like to move that the motion for adjournment be taken.

178. Mr. Dudley Ward stated that the U.K. Delegate was in order in moving a vote for the motion for adjournment.

179. The Chairman wished to repeat that he did not understand why the document should be reconsidered in Geneva since the Committee had studied it from all aspects.

180. Sir George Rendel (U.K.) explained that the Committee were considering a new paper, the draft resolution proposed by the representative of the Ukraine and seconded by the representative of Poland. In his view it was a different document and quite a new proposition. The Committee had discussed the report and had made certain comments. He interpreted the resolution as being a vote of censure on the British and American Governments and the authorities behind the Central Committee of UNRRA. He regarded the resolution as one which would greatly increase UNRRA's difficulties, complicate matters and bring discord in Germany and in the situation at Geneva. In his opinion, to pass a resolution not having discussed it properly would be thoroughly wrong and would show a levity and irresponsibility which to his mind was quite shocking. He did not think he could even take part in the proceedings. He had therefore proposed postponing the meeting to later date.

181. Mr. Dudley Ward reminded the Committee of paragraph 3 of Article IX of the Rules of Procedure which said "During the discussion of any question, any member may move an adjournment which takes precedence over any previous question". Therefore the motion for adjournment by the U.K. Delegate had priority over the question raised before the proposed motion for adjournment.

182. The Chairman said he did not understand Sir George Rendel's statement when he intimated that the Committee was an irresponsible body and those who proposed the resolution had made an irresponsible statement. The resolution was proposed by the Ukrainian Delegate and seconded by the Polish Delegate, who had stated that 60,000 displaced persons had died, while the U.S.S.R. Delegate had quoted a figure of nearly 200,000. He thought that those Delegates who had proposed and seconded the resolution took full responsibility for their statements. He could not see why the point of view of the majority of Delegates

should not be expressed.

183. Sir George Rendel (U.K.) said he meant that to adopt a resolution of such importance without discussing its substance and without considering the consequences of passing it, would be an irresponsible procedure. He did not think that the responsibility of proceedings was necessarily affected by the number of people whom the Delegates represented. He repeated that if the Committee was going to pass a very important, and, he thought, disastrous resolution, they must discuss the substance of it. The proposal was a simple one. Since it was in order according to the rules of procedure formally to move the adjournment of the discussion he would be glad if that motion which had been formally seconded, could be taken.

184. Mr. Golovko (Ukraine) said that because the whole of the statements given were factual, he would insist on a vote being taken. The facts could not be disputed and he thought argument should cease. If there were any facts contrary to those stated in the resolution, Delegates would have a right to state them and they could be refuted. If a vote were taken the decision would be known to the Committee.

185. Mr. Lloyd (U.S.A.) felt that there was little objection on the part of the proposers of the resolution to a further survey and discussion of the text. He was in agreement with the U.K. Delegate in that he found it difficult to accept some of the implications set out in the resolution. No doubt these could be cleared at a later discussion and he thought the meeting should be adjourned to a later date. In view of the importance of the resolution he could see no objection to this proposal.

186. Sir George Rendel (U.K.) asked if a vote could be taken on the proposed adjournment.

187. Mr. Huntly Sinclair (Canada) asked if he might make a personal appeal to the Chairman. He reminded him that at the last meeting he strongly supported him against Sir George Rendel for time to discuss the document. He felt it was a matter of principle then and he now wanted to make a personal appeal to postpone this discussion to a future date.

188. The Chairman said that in accordance with the Resolutions and Charter of UNRRA he had no alternative but to accept the proposal for adjournment which had been moved by Sir George Rendel and seconded by Mr. Huntly Sinclair. He then proposed a meeting for that afternoon.

189. Sir George Rendel (U.K.) said that would be impossible. He had meetings all the week and would be leaving for Geneva at the week-end. For him it would either have to be in or after Geneva. He wondered whether there was a rule about a resolution requiring a certain amount of notice.

190. Mr. Dudley Ward said he did not think there was any such rule. The practice however of the European Committee was that a complicated resolution should be referred back for consideration.

191. Sir George Rendel (U.K.) drew the Chairman's attention to the large number of countries whose representatives were not present. These were Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg, Norway and Iceland. Since this resolution would affect the whole future of UNRRA it seemed fair and right that these countries should have an opportunity of giving their opinion.

192. Accordingly the motion for the adjournment which had been proposed by Sir George Rendel (U.K.) and seconded by Mr. Huntly Sinclair (Canada) was carried by 7 votes in favour and 6 votes against.

Date of next meeting

193. The Chairman asked when it would be possible to hold a meeting to discuss the proposed resolution.

194. Sir George Rendel (U.K.) suggested that as most of the Delegates would be going to Geneva, arrangements should be made in consultation with the Director General for a meeting to be held there. It would be an interruption of the Council, but he thought a meeting could be arranged when the Council was not sitting.

195. Mr. Huntly Sinclair (Canada) thought it was a matter for the Administration to fix a time and date which would be mutually convenient to the Administration and members.

196. Sir Humphrey Gale said the Administration was entirely occupied

with preparations for the forthcoming Council Session and would not be able to arrange for the Committee to meet before the Geneva Conference. He would have to consult the Director General when he got to Geneva.

197. The Chairman suggested a date during the second part of August.

198. Mr. Snoliar (Byelorussia) pointed out that as a long time had elapsed since the Director General's report had been issued, he thought the material would lose its value if there was to be yet a further postponement and asked if the meeting might not be convened before the Geneva Conference.

199. Sir George Rendel (U.K.) said it was not physically possible to have a meeting before Geneva. When in Geneva it would rest with the Director General.

200. The Chairman said he agreed with the Byelorussian Delegate that if the matter was to be discussed after the Geneva Conference, the report itself and the resolution would be out of date. He hoped it would be possible to arrange a time before the Fifth Session.

201. Sir George Rendel (U.K.) thought that the only possibility was for the Administration to consult the Director General at the earliest possible moment and fix the first day available in Geneva. Since the Session opened on the 5th August it was obvious there could be no meeting before that date as the Administration was transferring to Geneva.

202. Mr. Snoliar (Byelorussia) asked whether since the Administration could not now spare the staff or afford the time without prejudicing the preparations for the Fifth Council Session, it would be possible to arrange a meeting at Geneva for the 6th August.

203. Sir Humphrey Gale undertook to ask the Director General to agree to a meeting on that date.

204. The Chairman stated that if the Committee decided to meet in Geneva, the Director General would have to be consulted.

205. The Committee agreed:

To ask the Administration to consult the Director General on a possible date for a meeting of the European Committee in Geneva.

FORM AD-2

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

ROUTE SLIP

To:

DATE

10/23

ROOM NO.

310

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

Dupont

REMARKS

I was informed by the
Central Registry that
this letter went out on
the 21st of October.

From: E. Humphers

ROOM NO.

311 A

FORM AD-2

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

ROUTE SLIP

To:

DATE

Mr. Burinski

ROOM NO.

☐ 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

*Here is a copy of that
letter you've initialed
today. Shall I keep it
or are you going to keep
it?
E.H.*

From:

ROOM NO.

The Honorable
Roger Makins, C.M.G.
Minister Plenipotentiary
British Embassy
3100 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.

File

Dear Mr. Makins:

As you are aware, Resolution 99, in addition to authorizing the Administration to continue its Displaced Persons operations until the International Refugee Organization or its interim commission can take them over, also instructs the Administration to take various steps to encourage repatriation. These steps include measures relating to assistance to liaison officers in the discharge of their functions, to the supply of information to displaced persons about conditions in their home countries, to free and uncensored communication between displaced persons and their families, to segregation of elements hostile to repatriation, and to the removal of ineligible.

Paragraph 7 (d) of Resolution 99 recommends that "close cooperation and consultation should be established between the Governments of countries of origin and the Control Authorities or the Administration..." for these purposes. Paragraph 7 (f) recommends "that the Control Authorities should be requested through the Governments of their respective countries to cooperate actively with the Administration and the Governments of the countries of origin so as to enable the fullest possible effect to be given to the principles and recommendations" referred to above.

I feel sure that your Government will be anxious to cooperate with the Administration and with the Governments of the countries of origin in implementing the policies laid down in Resolution 99 and I should be grateful if you would let me know whether appropriate instructions have been sent to the British military authorities in Germany and Austria to act accordingly. Any detailed information which you can give me about measures to be taken in implementation of this Resolution will be much appreciated. In particular, I should like to suggest that the process of screening collaborators and similar undesirables could be greatly accelerated by cooperation between the military authorities and the representatives of the Governments concerned. I should be glad to learn whether your Government agrees with this view and is prepared to issue instructions accordingly.

Please allow me to take this opportunity of expressing my real appreciation of the cooperation which your Government has exhibited in adopting the plan to provide returning displaced persons with rations for 60 days as an incentive to their repatriation. I am very hopeful that this will produce a substantial improvement in the numbers of displaced persons returning to their homes.

I am addressing similar letters to the representatives on the Central Committee of the United States and France.

Sincerely yours,

F. H. LaGuardia
Director General

Robertson:hh
15 October 1946

Letter to Tyler Wood, Henri Bonnet
State Dept. French Ambassador

Clearance: Davidson Alspach Burinski Rooks

✓

RESOLUTION #99

A RESOLUTION RELATING TO DISPLACED PERSONS OPERATIONS.

A. The Resolution.

In recognition of the necessity of a review of the authority of the Administration with respect to displaced persons under Resolutions 71 and 92, and the resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in February 1946 proposing a new international refugee organization, the Fifth Council Session authorized a new resolution to bring UNRRA's policy in harmony with the proposed organization, and to continue its program. Under Resolution 99 the Administration was authorized to continue its operations with respect to displaced persons until the proposed International Refugee Organization, or any other appropriate body, assumes responsibility for UNRRA's operations. Funds for these operations were directed to be made available for continuance of UNRRA's program to 30 June 1947. The Administration was authorized to extend its work to conform with the principles and categories of eligibility as defined in the draft constitution of I.R.O.

The Council recommended that government members of the Control Council for Germany continue to provide basic supplies and other services under existing or revised agreements. Member governments of the Allied Commission for Austria were to be informed that on completion of its present supply program UNRRA will be unable to provide basic supplies for displaced persons in that country.

The Council stressed the importance of repatriation, and recommended in particular:

1. That the Administration bear in mind that its main task is to encourage and assist displaced persons to return to their country of origin;
2. That the Administration should facilitate dissemination to displaced persons of information supplied by the Governments of their countries of origin;
3. That close contact be established between displaced persons and liaison officers appointed by their home countries;
4. That all UNRRA personnel and voluntary agency personnel discouraging repatriation be removed from assembly centers;

5. That the Administration facilitate uncensored communication between displaced persons and their relatives and friends;
6. That the Government of the countries of origin should bear in mind the continuing necessity for making adequate arrangement for reception and resettlement of returning displaced persons; and
7. That the Administration and the Governments participating in the Control Authorities continue to make every effort to ensure that no person obtain assistance who is disqualified from such assistance under the terms of the draft constitution of the I.R.O.

B. Implementation.

Responsibility for implementing Resolution 99 has been placed on the Division of Repatriation and the General Counsel. The following action is being taken accordingly:

1. UNRRA's DP operations are continuing with particular emphasis on the operational directives of Resolution 92 and Resolution 99.
2. Discussions have taken place with the Office of the Controller about the allocation of the necessary funds for the continuation of these operations until 30 June, 1947. The necessary funds are being earmarked and provision to this effect will appear in the statement of the Administration's financial resources to be presented to the Central Committee.
3. The continuation of the DP operation in Germany in 1947 will depend upon continuation of the provision of basic supplies by the military authorities. The continuation of the DP operations in Austria and Italy will depend upon the military authorities undertaking to provide the basic supplies once the UNRRA programs for these countries have been completed. Letters have been drafted to the representatives on the Central Committee of France, the United Kingdom and the United States, inquiring whether their Governments wish UNRRA to continue this work during 1947, and if so, whether they will be prepared to provide the basic supplies.
4. ERO has been authorized to negotiate with the military authorities in Germany on the extension of the relevant agreements.

5. A study is being made of the draft constitution of the International Refugee Organization in order to see to what extent, if any, UNRRA's operations can be adjusted to comply with those provisions, with particular reference to categories of displaced persons and refugees entitled to assistance, which are somewhat wider under the I.R.O. constitution than in the UNRRA resolutions. Before any action can be taken to implement UNRRA's authority to adjust its work in this way, the financial aspects of such action will have to be considered.

6. UNRRA now has authority to cooperate with governments or agencies with a view to assisting in the work of resettlement. For financial reasons it is not contemplated that UNRRA will itself undertake such work, but assistance may be given to other bodies engaged in this task.

7. Resolution 99 includes specific provisions dealing with the encouragement of repatriation, the dissemination of information to displaced persons, the removal of personnel who discourage repatriation, consultation with the governments concerned, arrangements for the reception of returning displaced persons and the accrediting of liaison officers. Instructions are being prepared setting out the proposed division of responsibility between Headquarters, ERO, and the field, for implementing these provisions.

8. In the past there has been a Joint Commission of UNRRA and the United Nations working on plans for the initiation of the work of the International Refugee Organization. The UNRRA members of this Joint Commission have prepared material now being used by the Secretariat of the United Nations. It is believed that the continuation of such cooperation with the UN Secretariat or with the Interim Commission of IRO would be very useful, whether on a formal or informal basis. The duties of the UNRRA members of such a working party would be to provide records, files and equipment, and to guide the UN representatives in the selection of appropriate UNRRA personnel.