

1, 2, 3, 3^a, 4,

5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

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TDV İSAM
Kütüphanesi Arşivi

No 2E=2145

DEUXIEME PARTIE DE LA PREMIERE SESSION

CORRIGENDUM AU DOCUMENT PREP/41

RAPPORT DU SECRETAIRE EXECUTIF SUR LA PROTECTION
JURIDIQUE ET POLITIQUE DES REFUGIES.
(PREP/27, V, paragraphe 8)

Section II, paragraphe 9, page 5

Le paragraphe indiqué ci-dessus doit se lire comme suit:

" Dans le cas des ~~gouvernements membres~~ de l'OIR,
on peut raisonnablement s'attendre à ce que, en exécution
de l'engagement qu'ils ont pris, en leur qualité de membre,
de donner un "appui général" à l'OIR (article 4, paragraphe 9
de la Constitution), ils donnent leur agrément en ce qui concerne
l'exercice des fonctions de protection. Cependant, on jugera
peut-être opportun de faire une démarche spéciale auprès de certains
gouvernements membres en vue d'obtenir leur accord".

SECOND PART OF FIRST SESSION

SUB-COMMITTEE B

CORRIGENDUM TO SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SECOND MEETING

Statement by the delegate for the United States (Page 1)

The first five lines of the above mentioned statement should read as follows:

"Mr. PERSINGER (United States) pointed out that the figures given were 51,903 in the British Zone, 62,000 in the American Zone, and approximately 14,500 in the French Zone, making a total of approximately 128,500 refugees and displaced persons in Austria who would be likely to require either full or partial maintenance from IRO."

COMMISSION PREPARATOIRE DE L'ORGANISATION
INTERNATIONALE POUR LES REFUGIES

UNRESTRICTED

PREP/SR/24
7 mai 1947
Lausanne
ORIGINAL: ANGLAIS

DEUXIEME PARTIE DE LA PREMIERE SESSION

PROCES-VERBAL PROVISOIRE DE LA VINGT-QUATRIEME SEANCE

tenue à l'Hôtel du Château, Ouchy, Lausanne,
le lundi 5 mai 1947, à 15 heures.

Président : S.E. M. PONSOT (France)

Présents:

Belgique	:	S.E. le Vicomte de LANDTSHEERE
Canada	:	S.E. Mr. DESY
Chine	:	S.E. le Dr. WU NAN-JU
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	:	Mr. WARREN
France	:	M. de BEAUMONT
Guatemala	:	M. DUPONT-WILLEMEN
Norvège	:	S.E. M. SKYLSTAD (Vice-Président)
Pays-Bas	:	Dr. SASSEN (Rapporteur)
République Dominicaine	:	M. KUBIROSA
Royaume-Uni	:	S.E. Sir George RENDEL

Assistent à la séance à titre consultatif :

CIR	:	Sir Herbert EMERSON
UNRRA	:	Lt. Gen. Sir Humfrey GALE
BIT	:	Mr. WEAVER

Secrétariat :

Mr. ALMEYER (Secrétaire exécutif)
 Mr. LICKIN (Secrétaire)
 Miss MIDWINTER (Secrétaire adjointe)

NOTE:

Les Membres ci-après de la Commission préparatoire ne sont pas représentés :

TDVISAM
Kütüphanesi Arşivi
No 2E-2145

Honduras
Libéria
Nouvelle-Zélande
République des Philippines.

1. Souhaits de bienvenue au délégué belge

Le PRESIDENT, en ouvrant la séance, souhaite la bienvenue au délégué de la Belgique.

Le vicomte de LANDTSHEERE (Belgique) remercie le président et affirme à nouveau l'intention de son pays de collaborer aux travaux de la commission.

2. Rapport du sous-comité A

Le PRESIDENT invite le Dr Sassen (Pays-Bas) à présenter le rapport du sous-comité A.

Le Dr SASSEN (Pays-Bas) dit que le sous-comité a tenu deux séances le 3 mai. Les membres du sous-comité ont été unanimes à considérer qu'il était possible de prendre des mesures satisfaisantes pour assurer la continuité des opérations et étaient arrivés à un accord préliminaire sur la nature de ces mesures. Ils ont toutefois estimé qu'il leur fallait consulter leur gouvernement. En conséquence, des télégrammes ont été expédiés aux divers gouvernements intéressés qui ont été priés d'y répondre le plus tôt possible. Dès que ces réponses seront parvenues, le sous-comité A se réunira à nouveau et élaborera le texte d'une recommandation qui sera soumis à la commission plénière.

Le PRESIDENT félicite le sous-comité d'être arrivé à ce résultat en deux séances. Il demande ensuite au président du sous-comité B de faire un exposé sur les travaux de son sous-comité.

3. Rapport du sous-comité B

Mr MOLSON (Canada) rappelle que quatre questions avaient été renvoyées au sous-comité B pour examen préliminaire. Le sous-comité s'est borné à examiner les données statistiques relatives aux réfugiés et personnes déplacées qui auront besoin de l'aide et de la protection de l'OIR. Le rapport final du sous-comité ne sera prêt que mercredi prochain car il n'a pas encore reçu

certaines chiffres qu'il a demandés au secrétariat au sujet du ré-établissement et du rapatriement. Ces renseignements sont communiqués mercredi matin et pourront être discutés en séance plénière mercredi après-midi.

Le PRESIDENT espère que les points 4, 5, 6 et 7 de l'ordre du jour pourront être discutés en séance plénière mercredi après-midi.

4. Point 9 de l'ordre du jour - possibilités de rapatriement

M. de ROSEN (représentant du secrétaire exécutif) déclare que le secrétariat s'est efforcé de s'en tenir strictement aux dispositions de l'article 2 paragraphe 1 a) de la constitution.

Il attire l'attention sur le document Prep/39 Add 1, où figurent deux décisions prises à Moscou au cours du dernier Conseil des ministres des affaires étrangères. Il répondra volontiers à toute question que l'on désirerait lui poser au sujet de ce document.

Le PRESIDENT propose de discuter point par point le document Prep/39.

I. CONSIDERATIONS GENERALES

Décision: Le paragraphe I est adopté sans observations.

II. MESURES DONT LA MISE EN OEUVRE APPELLE LE CONCOURS DES DES GOUVERNEMENTS DES PAYS D'ORIGINE

A. Détermination des personnes ou des catégories de personnes susceptibles d'être rapatriées dans les pays d'origine

Sir George RENDEL (Royaume-Uni), en ce qui concerne le paragraphe 6, demande à quelles catégories il est fait particulièrement allusion, étant donné que, normalement, les ressortissants ex-ennemis ne seront pas rapatriés.

M. de ROSEN (Secrétariat) répond que ce paragraphe vise les gouvernements des pays avec lesquels des traités de paix ont été conclus récemment, la Bulgarie et la Roumanie par exemple. D'après certains renseignements, des réfugiés appartenant à ces pays se seraient vu refuser l'entrée dans leur pays d'origine.

Sir Humfrey GALE (UNRRA) déclare que, d'après les chiffres les plus récents, le nombre des personnes entrant dans cette catégorie est légèrement inférieur à 10.000; la plupart sont des Roumains.

En réponse à une question de Mr. WARREN (Etats-Unis), Sir Humfrey GALE déclare qu'étant donné que ces 10.000 personnes étaient qualifiées pour recevoir l'assistance de l'UNRRA, il ne peut que croire qu'elles le seront également pour recevoir celle de l'OIR.

Décision: Le paragraphe II A est adopté.

B. Informations sur les conditions régnant dans les pays d'origine

Décision: Le paragraphe II B est adopté sans observations.

C. Etablissement de relations entre les rapatriés et les personnes déplacées se trouvant encore dans les camps

Sir Humfrey GALE (UNRRA), à propos de la suggestion visant à envoyer des groupes de personnes déplacées dans leur pays d'origine puis de les faire revenir dans les camps, signale que l'UNRRA est en train de préparer un voyage de ce genre pour les Polonais qui se trouvent en Afrique orientale. On peut espérer que lorsque ces "missionnaires" reviendront en Afrique orientale, ils auront une bonne influence sur les 30.000 Polonais qui s'y trouvent.

Décision: Le paragraphe II C est adopté.

D. Etablissement de relations postales avec les pays d'origine

Sir George RENDEL (Royaume-Uni) fait observer que l'on a appliqué des deux côtés une censure très stricte. Dans l'application de ce paragraphe, il convient de se rappeler que les lettres non censurées ont une valeur beaucoup plus grande que les lettres censurées.

Sir Humfrey GALE (UNRRA) appuie l'observation de Sir George Rendel et il ajoute que la dislocation des relations postales internationales constitue une difficulté plus grande encore.

Décision: Le paragraphe II B est adopté.

E. Préparation et mise au point des conditions de réception des rapatriés dans leur pays

Décision: Le paragraphe II E est adopté sans observations.

F. Assistance après le rapatriement et durant la période de réinstallation dans les pays d'origine

M. de BEAUMONT (France) désirerait voir ajouter les mots "et la protection" après le mot "assistance", à la troisième ligne du paragraphe 17. L'une des craintes des personnes déplacées est que, lorsqu'elles seront rentrées dans leur propre pays, elles vont perdre la protection internationale dont elles bénéficiaient quant elles étaient réfugiées, surtout lorsqu'elles avaient souffert de persécutions dans leur pays. Il y aurait lieu de maintenir cette protection pendant les six premiers mois après le rapatriement. Son propre pays ne considère pas que ce serait là une atteinte à sa souveraineté. Si cette assurance était donnée aux personnes déplacées, elle encouragerait certainement le rapatriement.

Sir George RENDEL (Royaume-Uni) estime que le paragraphe, dans sa rédaction actuelle, est un peu vague. Il rappelle les discussions qui ont eu lieu à New-York à propos de l'article 2 paragraphe 1 (a) de la Constitution. En insérant cette disposition.

on n'a pas voulu poser comme règle générale que l'OIR fournirait une assistance au moment du rapatriement. La définition du terme "réfugié" telle qu'elle est donnée dans la constitution englobe les victimes des persécutions nazies. C'est pourquoi il propose que l'on insère à la troisième ligne la phrase "assure, dans les cas appropriés, l'assistance et la protection ...".

Mr WARREN (Etats-Unis) partage les doutes de Sir George Rendel à propos de ce paragraphe qui, à son avis, va plus loin que les dispositions de la constitution. L'article cité par le dernier orateur n'a pas été rédigé hâtivement; il est le résultat de longs mois de discussion. Il estime que la question devrait être laissée pour décision au Conseil lors de sa première session, si le comité exécutif qu'il doit établir le recommande.

En ce qui concerne la protection, l'OIR pourrait protéger une personne qui est retournée dans le pays de sa résidence habituelle, sans être ressortissante de ce pays, mais elle n'a pas qualité pour protéger des citoyens dans leur pays d'origine. A son avis, la "protection" devrait être très soigneusement délimitée et non pas seulement restreinte "à des cas appropriés", ce qui pourrait signifier certains cas particuliers parmi les ressortissants d'un pays. Il recommande soit de supprimer le paragraphe 17, soit de le renvoyer au Conseil ou au comité exécutif du conseil. Il tient à réserver sa position à cet égard.

M. de BEAUMONT (France) estime que le point est couvert par la phrase figurant au préambule "que les réfugiés et personnes déplacées authentiques, en attendant que leur rapatriement ou leur réinstallation et rétablissement soient effectivement terminés, doivent être protégés dans leurs droits et intérêts légitimes." Il s'agit là d'un point de droit et entre la lettre de la loi et son application il y a naturellement très souvent

un abîme. L'UNRRA a réussi à obtenir l'autorisation de ravitailler les personnes rapatriées au cours d'une période de trois mois après leur rapatriement. A cette aide matérielle, il y aurait lieu, pense-t-il, d'ajouter la "protection". Sir Humfrey GALE (UNRRA), à ce moment, rappelle qu'à la première session de l'UNRRA à Atlantic City, en 1944, l'autorisation lui avait été donnée d'assurer l'assistance et la protection dans les pays où les personnes déplacées devaient retourner. L'UNRRA a, presque partout, d'importantes missions de ravitaillement et elle a pu continuer à s'intéresser au sort des réfugiés rapatriés; elle n'a jamais eu à intervenir auprès des gouvernements à cet égard.

En ce qui concerne le paragraphe 17, il est un peu inquiet de la modification introduite, portant la période de trois à six mois. Dans son texte actuel, ce paragraphe pourrait imposer à l'OIR une charge dont, pour des raisons financières, elle pourrait être dans l'impossibilité de s'acquitter.

Sir George RENDEL (Royaume-Uni) reconnaît avec Mr. WARREN que la question est de la compétence du Conseil ou du Comité exécutif. Il rappelle que lorsque l'on a rédigé le paragraphe, on avait en vue les personnes qui, dans les pays de rétablissement, pourraient avoir un statut indéterminé qui les qualifierait pour bénéficier de la protection de l'OIR. Il y a un autre point qu'il désire soulever; l'expression "pays d'origine" ne couvre pas tous les cas. On devrait dire "pays de nationalité" ou "de l'ancienne résidence habituelle". On pourrait peut-être ajouter au début du document une note à cet effet.

Cette dernière proposition est appuyée par M. FU (Chine).

M. DUPONT-WILLEMEN (Guatemala) regrette de ne pouvoir se rallier à son collègue français, mais il estime que l'interprétation est trop lâche, et il appuie les observations présentées par Sir George Rendel et Mr. Warren. Il rappelle qu'à la page

32 du rapport sur la première partie de la première session, le Secrétaire exécutif a été explicitement invité à se conformer strictement aux dispositions de la Constitution et il estime que le paragraphe en question va au-delà.

Mr. WARREN (Etats-Unis), se référant à la phrase citée par M. de Beaumont, déclare qu'à son avis, il n'y a aucune ambiguïté. Le rapatriement est achevé au moment où le réfugié franchit la frontière de son pays.

M. de ROSEN (Secrétariat) rappelle la dernière phrase de l'article 2, paragraphe 1 (a) de la Constitution qui déclare que l'aide matérielle qui sera fournie pendant une période de trois mois, doit être "distribuée sous les auspices de l'Organisation". On a jugé nécessaire, dans le document examiné, d'appliquer strictement sur ce point la Constitution. D'après la lettre de celle-ci, Mr. Warren avait raison de critiquer l'extension à six mois de la période prévue de trois mois.

Le PRESIDENT déclare que la Commission est saisie de plusieurs propositions: comme celle qui vise la suppression du paragraphe 17 est la plus éloignée du texte original, il la met aux voix en premier lieu.

La proposition est acceptée par sept voix contre deux.

Décision: Le paragraphe 17 est supprimé.

G. Echange, dans la monnaie locale des pays d'origine, des sommes épargnées par les personnes déplacées sur le produit de leur travail.

M. de BEAUMONT (France) suggère d'ajouter, à la deuxième ligne, après le mot "Allemagne", les mots "Autriche, Italie et autres pays".

Sir George RENDEL (Royaume-Uni) rappelle les difficultés

auxquelles on s'est heurté dans le passé à cet égard à propos du retour des prisonniers allemands, par exemple.

M. de BEAUMONT (France) propose que l'on dise, à la deuxième ligne du paragraphe 18, "le rapatriement de toutes les personnes déplacées" et que l'on ajoute à la cinquième ligne après le mot "épargnées", l'expression "grâce à leur travail". Toute somme gagnée illégitimement ne devrait pas tomber sous le coup de cette disposition.

Sir Robert EMERSON (CIR) tout en déclarant n'avoir aucune connaissance technique spéciale en matière monétaire, signale que son organisation s'est trouvée en face d'une question semblable, à savoir comment les personnes déplacées se rendant dans un autre pays pourraient utiliser les gains qu'elles avaient accumulés en marks ou en monnaie autrichienne ou italienne. De longues discussions ont eu lieu entre les experts financiers du CIR et la trésorerie britannique, mais on n'a jamais abouti à une solution. La seule solution que l'on avait trouvée possible, - et d'ailleurs dans des limites restreintes - avait été de permettre aux personnes déplacées de convertir leurs marks en marchandises dans toute la mesure possible, et de leur donner tous les moyens possibles de transporter ces marchandises vers le pays de destination, en même temps que tous les autres objets personnels qu'elles avaient pu acquérir.

Sir Humfrey GALE (UNRRA) espère que des difficultés d'échange de monnaies ne viendront pas obscurcir le principe très important qui est à la base de ce paragraphe. L'UNRRA a une certaine expérience dans ce domaine, car elle a eu à manipuler 75 monnaies différentes. Son organisation attache la plus grande importance à la question. Maintenant que le traité avec l'Italie a été signé, la monnaie italienne reprendra vraisemblablement sa place

parmi les monnaies internationales. Reste le problème de l'Allemagne. Les personnes déplacées y ont travaillé pendant plusieurs années et y ont gagné de l'argent et lorsqu'elles veulent retourner chez elles, elles ne peuvent rien emporter. Il espère que l'on acceptera le paragraphe sous sa forme actuelle.

Mr. WARREN (Etats-Unis) estime que l'on ferait du tort à un document à tous égards excellent en laissant subsister une clause impossible visant le transfert de monnaies. Il propose une nouvelle rédaction conçue dans ce sens: "à faire des arrangements pour qu'elles puissent emporter avec elles, lorsqu'elles retourneront dans leur pays d'origine, les effets personnels qu'elles auront gagnés par leur travail". Des recommandations portant sur la monnaie sont en dehors du mandat de la Commission Préparatoire.

Sir George RENDEL (Royaume-Uni) estime que l'expression "effets personnels" est trop vague. Si les gains du travail atteignent un chiffre assez important, il pourrait être assez difficile d'acheter suffisamment de marchandises, au sens de l'expression proposée. En outre, il existe en Allemagne une pénurie de biens de consommation et si plusieurs centaines de milliers de gens essayaient de convertir en biens de consommation les gains de plusieurs années, les gouvernements d'occupation pourraient se trouver en face d'un sérieux problème.

Il propose une nouvelle rédaction du paragraphe (Voir PREP/52).

Mr. WARREN (Etats-Unis) accepte ce texte.

Sir Herbert EMERSON (CIR) estime que la proposition de Sir George Rendel est excellente. Il aimerait que l'on applique le même principe aux personnes qui se rendent dans un pays

nouveau. Le Comité technique devrait également examiner comment les fruits du travail des personnes déplacées pourraient être utilisés pour les aider à s'établir dans un pays nouveau.

M. de ROSEN (Représentant du Secrétaire exécutif) demande instamment que l'on maintienne le paragraphe tel qu'il est rédigé. L'achat de biens de consommation est traité au paragraphe 34.

Pour les raisons indiquées par Sir Humfrey Gale, le Secrétaire exécutif tient beaucoup au maintien du paragraphe. Il s'agit là d'un principe moral. On a insisté beaucoup et pour maintes raisons sur l'importance de donner du travail aux personnes déplacées. Il serait injuste, maintenant, pour des raisons techniques, de leur ôter les fruits de ce travail. En outre, ce travail représente un gain pour le pays dans lequel il a été effectué. Il ne serait pas juste de faire supporter la perte par les personnes déplacées dont le travail a profité à l'économie allemande. Il ne s'agit pas seulement d'un principe moral, il s'agit d'une bonne affaire d'un côté comme de l'autre.

Le PRESIDENT demande à Sir George Rendel de bien vouloir communiquer son texte par écrit. Au début de la prochaine séance, la Commission pourrait voter sur ce texte; les membres auront ainsi le temps de réfléchir.

La séance est levée à 18 h. 15.

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La séance est levée à 18 h. 15.

PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL

UNRESTRICTED

REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

PREP/SR/24

7 May 1947

Lausanne

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SECOND PART OF FIRST SESSION

SUMMARY RECORD OF TWENTYFOURTH MEETING

Held at Hôtel du Château, Ouchy,
Lausanne at 3 p.m. on Monday, May 5 1947.

Chairman : H.E. M. PONSOT (France)

The following delegates were present :

Belgium : H.E. Vicomte de LANDTSHEERE
Canada : H.E. Mr. DESY
China : H.E. Dr. WU NAN-JU
Dominican Republic : Mr. RUBIROSA
France : M. de BEAUMONT
Guatemala : M. DUPONT-WILLEMINE
Netherlands : Dr. SASSEN (Rapporteur)
Norway : H.E. M. SKYLSBÅD (Vice-Chairman)
United Kingdom : H.E. Sir George RENDEL
United States of America : Mr. WARREN

Advisers :

IGC : Sir Herbert EMERSON

UNRRA : Lt. Gen. Sir Humfrey GALE

ILO : Mr. WEAVER

Secretariat :

Mr. ALTMAYER (Executive Secretary)

Mr. AICKIN (Secretary)

Miss MIDWINTER (Deputy Secretary)

NOTE: The following members of the Preparatory Commission were not represented :

Honduras
Liberia
New Zealand
Philippine Republic

1. Welcome to Belgian delegate.

In opening the session, the CHAIRMAN addressed a few words of welcome to the delegate from Belgium.

The Vicomte de LANDTSHEERE (Belgium) in acknowledging the Chairman's welcome, reaffirmed his country's firm intention of collaborating in the work of the Commission.

2. Report of Sub-Committee A.

In reply to an invitation from the CHAIRMAN to present the report of Sub-Committee A, Dr. SASSEN (Netherlands) said that two meetings of this sub-committee had been held on May 3. The members were unanimous in the view that satisfactory measures could be taken in time to ensure continuity of operations, and had reached preliminary agreement on what these measures should be. They had, however, felt it essential to consult their Governments. Telegrams had been sent to the respective Governments, requesting a reply as early as possible, and as soon as the replies were in, Sub-Committee A would re-convene, to decide upon the text of a recommendation to be submitted to the Commission in its plenary meeting.

The CHAIRMAN congratulated the Subcommittee on reaching this result in two meetings, and asked the Chairman of Subcommittee B to make a statement.

3. Report of Subcommittee B.

Mr. MOLSON (Canada) reported that four items had been submitted to Subcommittee B for preliminary examination, and the Subcommittee had restricted itself to considering the statistical details with regard to those refugees and displaced persons who required aid and protection from the IRO. The final report of the Subcommittee would not be ready until the following Wednesday, as certain figures which had been requested from the secretariat regarding resettlement and repatriation were not yet in. These documents would be

circulated on Wednesday morning and could be discussed at a plenary meeting, say on Wednesday afternoon.

The CHAIRMAN hoped that items 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the agenda could be discussed in plenary session on Wednesday afternoon.

4. Item 9 of the Agenda - Possibilities of repatriation.

Mr. de ROSEN (representative of the Executive Secretary) said that the secretariat had made every effort to keep within the provisions of Article 2 paragraph 1 (a) of the Constitution.

He drew attention to document PREP/39 Add 1, which contained two decisions taken at Moscow during the recent Council of Foreign Ministers. He was at the disposition of the meeting to reply to any questions they might have to put with regard to this document.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that document PREP/39 be discussed item by item.

I. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Decision : Paragraph I was adopted without comment.

II. MEASURES FOR THE APPLICATION OF WHICH THE COOPERATION OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN IS REQUIRED.

4. Selection of Persons or Categories of Persons who can be Repatriated to their Countries of Origin.

Sir George RENDEL (United Kingdom) with regard to paragraph 6, asked what categories were particularly contemplated, as normally ex-enemy subjects would not be repatriated.

M. de ROSEN (Secretariat) replied that this paragraph referred to Governments of countries with which treaties of peace had recently been concluded, Bulgaria and Roumania for example. Information was to hand that a certain number of refugees belonging to these countries had been refused admittance to their country of origin.

Sir Humfrey GALE (UNRRA) stated that according to latest figures, just under 10,000 persons fell in that category, mostly Roumanians.

In reply to a question from Mr. WARREN (United States of America), Sir Humfrey GALE went on to say that as these 10,000 persons had qualified for UNRRA assistance, he could only believe that they would qualify for IRO assistance.

Decision: Paragraph II.A. was adopted.

II.B. Information about Conditions Prevailing in the Countries of Origin.

Decision: Paragraph II.B. was adopted without comment.

II.C. Establishment of Contact between Repatriated Persons and Displaced Persons Remaining in the Camps.

Sir Humfrey GALE (UNRRA) said that with regard to the suggestion of sending groups of displaced persons to their countries of origin and then returning them to the camps, UNRRA was arranging a movement of that nature with regard to the Poles in East Africa. It was hoped that when these missionaries returned to East Africa they would have a good influence on the 30,000 Poles who were there.

Decision: Paragraph II.C. was adopted.

II.D. Establishment of Postal Contact with the Countries of Origin.

Sir George RENDEL (United Kingdom) said that a very severe censorship had existed on both sides, and it should be borne in mind in considering this paragraph, that uncensored letters were of much greater value than censored ones.

Sir Humfrey GALE (UNRRA), while agreeing with Sir George Rendel's observations, said that an even greater difficulty was the lack of international postal facilities.

Decision: Paragraph II.D. was adopted.

II. E. Arrangements for the Reception of Repatriated Persons in their own country

Decision : Paragraph II.E was adopted without comment.

II. F. Assistance after Repatriation and during the Period of Resettlement in the Countries of Origin

M. de BEAUMONT (France) would like to see the word "protection" inserted after "assistance" in line 3 of paragraph 17. One of the fears of displaced persons was that after return to their own country they would lose the international protection which they had had while they were refugees, especially where they had suffered persecution in their own country. This protection should be continued for the first six months after repatriation. His own country did not consider that this would infringe its sovereignty. If displaced persons were given this assurance it would certainly encourage repatriation.

Sir George RENDEL (United Kingdom), considered that the paragraph as it stood was a little wide. He recalled the discussions which had taken place in New York on Article 2 Paragraph 1 (a) of the Constitution. The object of inserting this proviso was not to make a general rule that assistance from IRO on repatriation should be forthcoming. The definition of refugees given in the Constitution included victims of Nazi persecution, and therefore he proposed the insertion at the end of line 2, paragraph 17 "in appropriate cases assistance and protection".

Mr. WARREN (United States of America) shared Sir George Rendel's concern about this paragraph, which he thought exceeded the provisions of the Constitution. The article quoted by the last speaker had not been hastily drafted, but had been the result of many months of discussion. He thought that the question should be left to the first session of the Council to take action if the Executive Committee established by it so recommended.

With regard to protection, the IRO might protect a non-national of a country who had returned to his habitual country of residence, but had no function to protect citizens in their country of origin. He thought this proposal of protection should be very carefully restricted, not to "appropriate cases" which might be taken to mean selected cases among nationals of a country. He recommended that Paragraph 17 should be deleted or referred to the Council or the Executive Committee of the Council. He reserved his own position on this paragraph.

M. de BEAUMONT (France) thought that this point was covered by the phrase on p.3 of the Preamble "until such time as their repatriation or resettlement and reestablishment is effectively completed, should be protected in their rights and legitimate interests". This was a legal point, and between the definition and the application of the law there was, of course, often a great gulf. UNRRA had succeeded in getting authorisation to feed repatriated persons during the first three months. To that material assistance, he thought "protection" should be added. Sir Humfrey GALE (UNRRA) interpolated that at the first session of UNRRA at Atlantic City in 1944, authorisation had been obtained to undertake assistance and protection in the countries to which the displaced persons were to be returned. UNRRA had fairly large supply missions in most of the countries, and had been able to keep in touch with what happened to the returned refugees. It had, however, never been found necessary to intervene with Governments in this matter.

With regard to paragraph 17, he was a little disturbed by the variation between three and six months. He thought that as at present worded, the paragraph might throw upon IRO a responsibility which it might find difficult for financial or practical reasons to achieve.

Sir George RENDEL (United Kingdom) agreed with Mr. Warren that the question was one for the Council or the Executive Committee. He recalled that when the paragraph was drafted what was in mind was that persons might have an indeterminate status in countries of resettlement which might make them eligible for IRO protection. There was another drafting

point to which he would like to refer. The phrase "country of origin" did not cover all cases. The phrase should be "country of nationality or former habitual residence". He suggested that a footnote to this effect should be inserted at the beginning of the document.

This last suggestion was seconded by Mr. WU (China).

Mr. DUPONT-WILLEMIN (Guatemala) regretted that he could not agree with his French colleague, but he thought the interpretation too wide and supported the observations of Sir George Rendel and Mr. Warren. Referring to page 32 of the Report of the First Part of the First Session he said the Executive Secretary had been explicitly exhorted to conform strictly to the Constitution, and he thought the present paragraph went beyond it.

Mr. WARREN (United States of America) referring to the phrase quoted by Mr. de Beaumont, said he thought there was no ambiguity. Repatriation was completed when the refugee crossed the border of his own country.

M. de ROSEN (Secretariat) called attention to the last phrase of Article 2, para 1 (a) of the Constitution which said that the material assistance for the three months period was to "be distributed under the auspices of the Organisation". It had been thought necessary in the document under consideration to apply the Constitution on this important point. According to the letter of the Constitution Mr. Warren was right in criticising the extension of three months to six.

The Chairman said various alternatives were before the Commission. As the deletion of paragraph 17 was the one furthest removed from the original text he put that proposal to the vote. It was accepted by 7 votes to 2.

Decision: That paragraph 17 be deleted.

II. G. Exchange into Local Currency of the Countries of Origin of Sums Saved by Displaced Persons through their Work

M. de BEAUMONT (France) suggested that after "Germany" in the second line of paragraph 18, Austria, Italy and other countries should be mentioned.

Sir George RENDEL (United Kingdom) recalled that great difficulties had arisen on this point in the past, with reference, for example, to returning German prisoners.

M. de BEAUMONT (France) proposed the insertion of the word "all" after "of" in the second line of paragraph 18, and "by their work" after "saved" in the third line of the same paragraph. Any currency illegally gained should not come under the provisions of this paragraph.

Sir Herbert EMERSON (IGC) while disclaiming any technical knowledge of currency matters, said his organization had had to deal with a similar question, i.e. how displaced persons migrating to another country could make use of their accumulated earnings in marks, or in Italian or Austrian currency. Long discussions had taken place between the financial expert of IGC and the British Treasury, but no solution had ever been arrived at. The only solution that had been found practicable within circumscribed limits, was that the displaced persons should be able to convert their marks into material goods as far as was possible, and having done so they should be given the fullest possibility of transporting these goods to their countries of destination, as well as any other personal goods they might have managed to acquire.

Sir Humfrey GALE (UNRRA) hoped that the very important principle which underlay this paragraph would not become clouded by difficulties of international currency exchange. UNRRA had very considerable experience of these matters, having dealt with 75 different currencies. The very greatest importance was attached by his organization to this question. Now that the treaty had been signed with Italy, their currency no doubt became an international currency. The difficulty was with Germany.

The displaced persons had worked for many years and had earned money, and when they wanted to go home they had nothing to take. He hoped the paragraph would pass as drafted.

Mr. WARREN (United States of America) thought that support might be lost for an otherwise excellent document if an impossible clause with regard to the transfer of currency were left in. He suggested a redraft to the following effect: "to make arrangements for them to take with them on returning to their countries of origin the personal effects earned by them by their work". Recommendations with regard to currency were outside the terms of reference of the Preparatory Commission.

Sir George RENDEL (United Kingdom) thought that "personal effects" was rather a vague term. If the earnings were considerable, it might be difficult to buy enough goods to fall within the meaning of the phrase. Moreover, there was an acute shortage of consumer goods in Germany, and if several hundred thousand people tried to convert the earnings of several years into consumer goods, a problem might be created for the occupying Governments. He suggested a redraft of the paragraph (see PREP/52).

Mr. WARREN (United States of America) supported Sir George Rendel's draft.

Sir Herbert EMERSON (IGO) thought Sir George Rendel's suggestion an excellent one. He would like to see the same principle extended to persons who were going to a new country. That is to say that the technical committee should also consider how the fruits of the labour of the displaced persons could be used in helping him to settle in a new country.

M. de ROSEN (Representative of the Executive Secretary) appealed for the maintenance of the paragraph. The purchase of consumer goods was dealt with in paragraph 34.

For the reasons given by Sir Humphrey Gale, the Executive Secretary attached great importance to the maintenance of the paragraph. It contained a moral principle. Insistence had been placed upon the work of displaced persons for many reasons. It would be most unjust if now, for technical

reasons, they were to be deprived of the fruits of that work. Moreover, the fruits of this labour represented a gain to the country in which the work had been carried out.

This loss should not be supported by the displaced persons whose work had benefited the German economy. It was not only a moral principle that was involved, but it was also good business on both sides.

The CHAIRMAN asked Sir George Rendel to have his text drafted and circulated. At the beginning of the next session a vote would be taken on it. This would give the members time for consideration.

The meeting rose at 6.15 p.m.

PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL

UNRESTRICTED

REFUGEE ORGANISATION

PREP/SB/5

7 May 1947

Lausanne

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SECOND PART OF FIRST SESSION

SUB-COMMITTEE B

SUMMARY RECORD OF THIRD MEETING

Held at Hotel du Chateau, Ouchy,
Lausanne, at 10 a.m. on Monday 5 May 1947

Chairman : Mr. MOLSON (Canada)

The following delegates were present:

Belgium	: Mr. PAINDAVEINE
France	: Mr. WEIBEL
Netherlands	: Mrs. VERWEY-JONKER
Norway	: Mrs. LIONAËS (Rapporteur)
United Kingdom	: Mr. BOOTHBY
United States of America	: Mr. PERSINGER
IGC	: W/Cdr. DEHN
UNRRA	: Mr. COHEN

Secretariat:

Mr. de Rosen (Representing the Executive Secretary)
Miss MIDWINTER (Secretary)
Miss BAVERSTOCK (Assistant Secretary)

NOTE:

The following members of the Preparatory Commission were not represented:

China
Dominican Republic
Guatemala
Honduras
Liberia
New Zealand
Philippine Republic

Further Consideration of Report on Situation in Middle East (PREP/33)

1. Mr. COHEN (UNRRA) stated that the displaced persons situated in East Africa and India lived in camps, and the displaced persons in Palestine and Lebanon lived among the community. Except for those in camps in East Africa who were engaged in agriculture for their own support, none were employed, as local government authorities forbade their working in the local community. The amounts paid out for the maintenance of the displaced persons had been fixed in consultation between UNRRA and the

government authorities. In some cases the latter felt that the amounts were too low. None of the displaced persons in East Africa, India, Lebanon or Palestine would be permitted to settle there permanently. Therefore provision would have to be made for their resettlement or repatriation.

2. The Sub-Committee agreed to recommend the report on refugees and displaced persons in the Middle East (PREP/33) to the Preparatory Commission with a few explanations.

Report on Situation in Austria (PREP/47)

3. Mr. WEIBEL (France) stated that he wished to retain the figure of 41,151 Volksdeutsche shown in Table III to be in the French Zone of Austria. But he pointed out that there were only 21,151 genuine Volksdeutsche. The remaining 20,000 were South Tyrolese.

4. After further discussion, the Sub-Committee agreed

(a) to recommend to the Preparatory Commission the report on refugees and displaced persons in Austria (PREP/47), subject to the amendment of Table III by the addition of a further column showing the tables of Volksdeutsche by nationalities for the whole of Austria,

(b) to bring to the notice of the Preparatory Commission :

(i) that since the Sub-Committee was confined to a consideration of statistical data, it had not been possible to proceed to a thorough study of the important problems involved in the Austrian situation;

(ii) that the Sub-Committee had felt unable to commit itself to any breakdown of the figure of 214,138 Volksdeutsche due to the ignorance of the final eligibility of such persons for IRO assistance;

(iii) a request that the system of extending to displaced persons compulsory labour regulations and rationing on the same basis as for the local population, which had proved so successful in Austria, should be taken into account in the discussions on Germany;

- (iv) that the figure in Table I of 139,533 displaced persons of U.N. nationality was greater than that shown in Table XX of document PREP/35, by reason of the inclusion of displaced persons in the Soviet Zone of Austria;
- (v) that in addition to the 28,597 displaced persons shown in Table IV to be in UNRRA camps, it was estimated that there were 6,000 being maintained by UNRRA outside camps;
- (vi) that in paragraph 18(a), it should be stated that the Sudeten, Czech and Hungarian Volksdeutsche may be eligible for transfer to Germany (American Zone) and not that they had been transferred.

Persons Eligible for IRO Assistance in Repatriation or Resettlement

5. The Sub-Committee had before it a report on the estimated number of refugees and displaced persons eligible for and ultimately requiring IRO assistance in repatriation or resettlement, prepared by the Executive Secretary in accordance with instructions given at the Second Meeting.

6. Mr. de ROSEN (Representative of the Executive Secretary) stated that Document PREP/SB/2 was only an estimate. Overall reductions from the number of persons eligible for and requiring maintenance from IRO had been made, because a certain number of those persons would not require assistance in repatriation or resettlement.

7. The Sub-Committee agreed that the figures under review should be at the disposal of the Preparatory Commission for consideration with items 9 and 10 of its Agenda in the form of an official document but that, provided the Preparatory Commission had not commenced discussion of those items in the meantime, the Sub-Committee should consider the figures again when it met to review the final draft of its report to the Preparatory Commission.

8. It was also agreed to note that the 12,000 refugees in China were Europeans only and that the Chinese Delegate was awaiting statistics of all persons in China likely to require assistance from IRO.

9. The Sub-Committee agreed to meet again as soon as the Rapporteur had prepared the draft of the Sub-Committee's report to the Preparatory Commission, in order to consider such draft report, at the same time reviewing the estimated number of persons eligible for and likely to

require assistance from IRO in repatriation or resettlement, if such figures had not already had to be passed to the Preparatory Commission.

10. The meeting was adjourned at 11.20 a.m.

PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL
REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

UNRESTRICTED

PREP/38/Add. 1
7 May 1947
Lausanne
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SECOND PART OF FIRST SESSION

ADDENDUM TO DOCUMENT PREP/38

(REPORT BY THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY ON THE
RE-SETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES AND DISPLACED
PERSONS)

The following data have been supplied by the Netherlands delegation in connection with "re-settlement in adjacent countries" and should be incorporated in paragraph 10 of the Annex to the above mentioned document.

The Netherlands Government has agreed to take 500 Jewish children under the responsibility of the Netherlands Jewish Organization.

The Government has now opened the possibility to demand under certain conditions the admittance into the Netherlands of a limited number of D.P. relatives and dependents of persons already resident in the Netherlands.

A special commission is now visiting displaced persons camps in Germany to investigate the possibility of taking a number of skilled labourers on terms comparable to those made in the agreements between IGC and the Belgian Government.

PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL
REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

UNRESTRICTED

PREP/46/Rev.1/Add I
7 May 1947
Lausanne
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH &
FRENCH

SECOND PART OF FIRST SESSION

ADDENDUM TO DOCUMENT PREP/46/Rev.1

ADDENDUM AU DOCUMENT PREP/46/Rev.1

LIST OF DELEGATES

LISTE DES DELEGUES

BELGIUM - BELGIQUE

Delegate : S.E. le Viconte Théophile de LANTSHEERE
Délégué : Ministre de Belgique à Berne.

Adviser : M. Louis G. DELHAYE
Conseiller : Conseiller de la Légation de Belgique
à Berne.

Expert : M. V. PAINDAVEINE
Directeur Général du Rapatriement Belge.

Delegation's address
Adresse de la Délégation

Hotel Beau Rivage Tel. 2.38.31
Room)
Bureau) 48 " 48

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE

Advisers : Lt. Col. Dayton H. FROST
Conseillers : Chief of Displaced Persons' Branch,
USFET.

Col. William C. BAKER
Deputy Director Civil Affairs
Division, Headquarters, EUCOM

Lt. Col. R.L. WALTON
Deputy Chief Displaced Persons
Divisional Headquarters, USFA

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PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL
REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

UNRESTRICTED

PREP/54
7 May 1947
Lausanne
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

SECOND PART OF FIRST SESSION

LETTER FROM THE WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PREPARATORY
COMMISSION.

Lausanne, May 5, 1947
Hotel Beau Rivage

To His Excellency
Monsieur Henri Ponsot
Chairman of the Preparatory Commission
for the International Refugee Organization
Lausanne.

Your Excellency,

With reference to the statement made by your Excellency on 2 May to the third Meeting of the Preparatory Commission about the cooperation of voluntary agencies with the IRO, we would take the liberty of submitting on behalf of the World Jewish Congress these preliminary considerations.

1. The World Jewish Congress embraces Jewish Communities or representative organizations in 53 countries and represents the Jewries alike of the countries able to receive Jewish refugees or displaced persons, and ~~countries~~ where Jewish refugees and displaced persons in need are staying at present. It should be noted that the central organizations of the Jewish refugees and displaced persons in the British and American zones in Germany, in Austria and in Italy, are affiliated to the World Jewish Congress and are actively cooperating with it.

The World Jewish Congress was accorded consultative status by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations under Art. 71 of the United Nations Charter. It is recognised by UNRRA as an operating field organization in Germany.

2. The World Jewish Congress dispatched to the surviving Jews in Europe, through its central headquarters in New York, clothing, food and medical supplies to the value of 4 341 225 dollars, a great proportion of it being

distributed among the refugees and displaced persons. Further, under the direction and supervision of the World Jewish Congress, considerable shipments of goods have been sent by its affiliated organizations to Jewish displaced persons, notably in South America and in several European countries. The Congress has, furthermore, collected and distributed for their cultural rehabilitation, some 50,000 books of a religious, education or scientific character.

The World Jewish Congress, through its Tracing Bureaux in London, New York, Geneva, Budapest, Bucarest, Stockholm, etc., has registered the addresses of nearly a million Jewish survivors, including refugees and displaced persons, and has assisted in reuniting more than 35,000 members of Jewish families. Its European Tracing Office in London was recently asked by the Central Tracing Bureau of UNRRA in Germany to assume sole responsibility for tracing missing Jews of whom that Office had previously taken care. As a result UNRRA is transferring to it 24,680 enquiries.

The World Jewish Congress has been the representative Jewish organization in the matter of giving legal advice and political protection to Jewish refugees and displaced persons. It has made thorough researches into the problems of the legal status of the refugees and displaced persons, into that of statelessness, of individual and collective restitution and compensation, and of heirless and unclaimed Jewish property. The publications of the World Jewish Congress were of assistance to the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees, and drafts prepared by Congress and submitted to the governments concerned have influenced the laws eventually enacted. The World Jewish Congress has been watching carefully the practice of restitution and compensation in various countries through its European Secretariat in London which is in close contact with its branches all over Europe. It renders assistance in the recovery of property rights and interests, thereby contributing to the rehabilitation and re-settlement of refugees and displaced persons.

3. The special situation of the Jewish refugees and displaced persons, whose problems do not raise the difficult political issues involved in the case of other groups of refugees and displaced persons, makes it urgently necessary to create a Jewish department within the framework of the International Refugee Organization. That specific situation has already been recognized by many resolutions of UNRRA, by the appointment of Jewish advisors for the American and British zones of occupation in Germany, and, moreover, internationally, by the decisions contained in the Final Act of the Reparations Conference and in the Five Power Agreement concerning the allocation to Jewish displaced persons of a special share in the reparations.

We would, therefore, submit that the distinctive problem of the Jewish refugees and displaced persons should be dealt with by a special Jewish department of the International Refugee Organization, in close consultation with an advisory body consisting of representatives of all international Jewish organizations and of the central Committee of Jewish displaced persons.

4. The Preparatory Commission was created in pursuance of recommendations transmitted by the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly of the United Nations, which adopted them. It took over functions of the Economic and Social Council in the field of refugees and displaced persons and likewise follows the Council's rules of procedure. The World Jewish Congress having been granted consultative status by that Council, we are confident that it will be accorded similar status within the IRO and, further, that a representative of our organization will be consulted before any decision as to the formation of a Jewish department within the Organization is taken. We shall be glad, also, to place at the disposal of the Preparatory Commission any further information we can on problems affecting Jewish refugees and displaced persons with

which it may have to deal.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servants

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

For the President:

STEPHEN S. WISE, NEW YORK

(signed)

Gerhart M. Riegner

Director of the Geneva Office.

We would, therefore, submit that the distinctive problem of the Jewish religious and displaced persons should be dealt with by a special Jewish department of the International League of Jewish Organizations.

in close consultation with an advisory body consisting of representatives of all international Jewish organizations and of the central Committee of Jewish displaced persons.

The Preparatory Commission was created in pursuance of recommendations transmitted by the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly of the United Nations, which adopted them. It took over functions of the Economic and Social Council in the field of refugees and displaced persons and likewise follows the Council's rules of procedure. The World Jewish Congress having been granted consultative status by that Council, we are confident that it will be accorded similar status within the IRO and, further, that a representative of our organization will be consulted before any decision as to the formation of a Jewish department within the Organization is taken. It shall be glad, as always, to place at the disposal of the Preparatory Commission any further information we can on problems affecting Jewish refugees and displaced persons with

SECOND PART OF THE FIRST SESSIONREPORT BY THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY ON DRAFT AGREEMENTS WITH
GOVERNMENTS IN CONTROL OF EX-ENEMY AREAS

1. The Executive Secretary has been instructed, in the light of his plans for the organization and operation of the IRO, and in consultation with the Governments concerned, to prepare draft Agreements to be entered into by the IRO with the Governments in control of ex-enemy areas. In accordance with this instruction the Executive Secretary has consulted with representatives of the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States, which are exercising control in ex-enemy countries. In addition, he has formulated proposals embodying certain general principles which might serve as the basis for an Agreement with IRO on operations in the occupied areas. These proposals have three principal aspects:

- (a) the general relationship between IRO and the Occupation Authority;
- (b) the responsibilities to be carried out by IRO; and
- (c) the responsibilities to be carried out by the Occupation Authority.

Relationship between IRO and the Occupation Authority

2. The proposals recognize in the first instance that IRO will operate in any occupied area in accordance with the general laws and Military Government ordinances applicable throughout the area, and that the Occupation Authority has full and complete responsibility for and sovereign authority over law, order and all aspects of security, including the entry and continued presence in the zone of the IRO staff

and country representatives.

3. Subject to this control by the Occupation Authority, it is contemplated that the IRO would be responsible for and have the authority to carry out its functions as laid down in the Constitution. Through their membership in the IRO, the Governments occupying particular ex-enemy areas shall have had a voice in the formulation of international policies, which are to be applied in the zone.

4. In order to coordinate the activities of IRO in the zone, however, it is proposed that full consultation be maintained at all appropriate levels with regard to every phase of its work. Such consultation contemplates consultation on overall policy between the IRO Zone Director and the Commanding General of the Zone.

5. Subject to this consultation procedure, it is contemplated that IRO would be responsible for the size, selection and direction of its staff in the area. IRO personnel would be subject to Military Government laws and Courts, and have the same status otherwise as Occupation Authority personnel. Displaced Persons would be subject to the same Courts as other United Nations nationals who are not resident in the area.

6. It is recognised that the relationship between the Occupation Authority and the IRO must rest upon mutual confidence and full cooperation.

Responsibilities of IRO

7. In order that IRO may fulfil its responsibilities, it must have authority to determine which individuals are eligible for its assistance.

8. In the light of its Constitutional responsibility for repatriation and resettlement and the necessity for care and maintenance until these objectives can be carried out,

IRO must maintain as direct a relationship as possible with the individuals who are eligible for its assistance. The necessity for the provision of staff by IRO to supervise assembly centre operations arises from the fact that assembly centre activities are inextricably interrelated with the functions of resettlement and repatriation. (Discussion of the administrative organization and budget will arise in connection with Agenda Item 19). Thus the proposals contemplate that IRO will be responsible for maintaining the necessary staff to provide and supervise the care and maintenance of displaced persons, to encourage repatriation, to maintain relations with representatives of the countries of origin and of countries of prospective resettlement, and of the voluntary societies.

9. Pending repatriation and resettlement, IRO would determine the standards of care which were necessary to maintain eligible individuals. The question of standards of living and care will be discussed under Agenda Item 11. (See also para 13 infra).

10. The financial responsibility of IRO would in general relate to the cost of supplies imported for persons eligible for IRO assistance.

11. IRO would be responsible, in agreement with the Occupation Authority, for the protection of the legitimate interests of persons eligible for its assistance.

Responsibilities of the Occupation Authority

12. It is anticipated that the Occupation Authority would, as provided in Document PREP/27 (p.30), undertake the responsibility for procuring and transporting to assembly

centres the supplies which are imported from abroad; that it would make available the accommodations necessary for the displaced persons and for the staff of IRO; and that in general all facilities and resources including food and transportation facilities, available from the economy of the **ex-enemy** country, would be provided, without charge, to IRO for carrying out its responsibilities. As contemplated in the United Nations discussions of the Constitution, to the maximum extent possible the cost of IRO operations in ex-enemy countries is to be a charge upon those countries.

13. With respect to all basic supplies and in particular food, it is assumed that the Occupation Authority will make available without charge to IRO supplies for displaced persons at the same level and with the same composition as is provided on the average from the economy of the ex-enemy area to civilians in the area. Attention should be drawn, however, to Article 5 of the Austrian Control Agreement signed on 28 June 1946 by the four Occupation Authorities, which provides that the cost of maintenance of displaced persons in Austria shall be borne by the Austrian State. A similar provision is contained in the announcements of the Quadripartite Control Authority in Berlin (see declaration made at Berlin on 5 June 1945).

14. In addition, the Occupation Authority and IRO would cooperate to encourage the maximum employment of persons eligible for IRO assistance.

15. Appropriate arrangements would be made to maintain strict financial controls and accounting records with regard to reimbursement to the Occupation Authority by IRO.

PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL
REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

UNRESTRICTED
PREP/57
7 May 1947
Lausanne
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SECOND PART OF FIRST SESSION

NETHERLANDS PROPOSAL

AMENDMENT TO PARAGRAPH 13 OF THE REPORT BY THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY ON
RESETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS.
(PREP/38)

The Netherlands delegation proposes that the sub-paragraphs set out below be included in paragraph 13 of the above mentioned document:

- "(e) The IRO should, when possible, in cooperation with the appropriate agencies draw up special plans for those groups whose resettlement is likely to raise special problems; particular attention should be given to the problem of a satisfactory resettlement of intellectuals.
- (f) Special consideration should be given to the necessity of teaching to displaced persons the languages of the countries of resettlement to which they are likely to migrate."

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SECOND PART OF FIRST SESSION

RESOLUTION RECOMMENDED BY SUB-COMMITTEE A

Sub-Committee A, in its Third Meeting held at 10 a.m. on 8 May 1947, decided to recommend to the Preparatory Commission the adoption of the Resolution set out below:

RESOLUTION ON PROCEDURE

THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION

HAVING IN MIND

the necessity of adopting procedures which will expedite its work, and

RECOGNIZING

the desirability of enunciating its policies in a formal and regular manner

RESOLVES

1. to receive, after discussion, the reports of the Executive Secretary as representing information material for the guidance of the Preparatory Commission's deliberations, it being understood that decisions of the Preparatory Commission will be incorporated in Resolutions as provided in paragraph 2; and

2. to adopt such specific Resolutions as it may deem necessary to set forth new policies or to grant additional authority to the Executive Secretary for the implementation of policies enunciated by the Commission.
