

FOOTNOTES:

1. The results of this study were embodied in two statements prepared by the representative of E.R.O. and members of the staff of the Central Tracing Bureau.
"Factors in an U.N.R.R.A. Policy on the Central Tracing Bureau" (21st February 1946) is a general statement of Policy; "Central Tracing Bureau Operational Policies and Procedures" (27th February 1946) is a study of the implementation of policy.

2. The following statement was accepted on 22nd February, as being a correct interpretation of paragraph No. 5; "E.R.O. is responsible for the coordination of tracing policy throughout its sphere of influence, including Germany; in Germany it will discharge that responsibility through the Central Tracing Bureau. On tracing problems regarding Germany, the C.T.B. will deal directly with the N.T.B.'s under the policies established by E.R.O."

A. THE LIMITATION OF U.N.R.R.A.'s RESPONSIBILITY

The limitation of U.N.R.R.A.'s responsibility in tracing to those "eligible for U.N.R.R.A. care" as defined in paragraphs one and two of the policy statement raised but one serious problem¹. From its inception, the SHAEF Tracing Unit as continued through the CDPX Central Tracing Bureau to the U.N.R.R.A. bureau had specifically included the tracing of German relatives of United Nations nationals within its programme. (SHAEF/G-5/DF/2816/3, 27th April 1945, Para. 1; GE-CDPX, 383.7, 24 July 1945, Para. 3b).

At no time, however, was the question of performing a tracing service for enquiries from German nationals ever contemplated².

This difference was resolved in a statement issued by the Central Tracing Policy Board on 15th February 1946 listing by category the priority with which enquiries were to be dealt (DPOW/P(46)26, 15 February 1946, Para. 22). According to this analysis, categories four and seven, individual requests originating with nationals of the United Nations, neutral and ex-enemy countries or stateless persons concerning their German kin, were not to be accorded the search facilities of the central service, but should be transmitted to

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2. The following statements were received from the U.S.A. and submitted to the staff of the Central Training Institute. The results of this study were included in two statements prepared by the representative of the U.S.A. and submitted to the staff of the Central Training Institute. The results of this study were included in two statements prepared by the representative of the U.S.A. and submitted to the staff of the Central Training Institute.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE U.S.A. IN THE TRAINING

The importance of the U.S.A. in the training of the staff of the Central Training Institute is a subject of great interest. The results of this study were included in two statements prepared by the representative of the U.S.A. and submitted to the staff of the Central Training Institute. The results of this study were included in two statements prepared by the representative of the U.S.A. and submitted to the staff of the Central Training Institute.

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German tracing agencies. (DPOW/P(46)31, 28th February 1946, Para. 38). Since 1st February 1946 all such enquiries were so transmitted. (Monthly Report for February 1946, Central Tracing Bureau, IV, B, 1 c(1)). This procedure is clearly in accord with paragraph three of the London policy statement since the entire question of a German Tracing Agency has as yet (1st June 1946) not been finally clarified.

Although the immediate procedural difficulty was resolved, the implications of the limitation as it touches other aspects of the Allied Control Authority Agreement have never been clearly defined. The basic point at issue is the conflict between two conceptions of U.N.R.R.A.'s responsibility.

The one, as clearly enunciated in the London policy statement, is that U.N.R.R.A. is the representative of displaced persons under its care or those technically eligible for such care either dead or alive. According to this point of view, U.N.R.R.A.'s tracing bureaux are simply agencies representing its interest in displaced persons in Germany and are only parts of the various services devised for their welfare.

The other point of view is implied in the obligations which U.N.R.R.A. has assumed is that its responsibilities go beyond those of the German Operation in its narrowest sense to include a large place in the solution of an international problem of greatest magnitude. It should be pointed out, however, that the divergence between these points of view is not as great as appears on the surface for, in its last analysis, the problem as it concerns Germany is essentially one of displaced persons. The issue is one of emphasis. Put simply, it is whether U.N.R.R.A.'s efforts should be directed solely to the immediate problem in Germany or whether it should assist in the co-ordination of national and international agencies in the ultimate solution of the problem.

Nevertheless, this dicotomy has been the source of considerable confusion. It lies behind certain budgetary difficulties which have hampered U.N.R.R.A.'s adequate imple-

German trading agencies. (KONV/12) 21. With February 1946, para. 20. Since the February 1946 all such agencies were to be closed. (Monthly Report for February 1946, Central Trading Bureau, IV, B, 1 (1)). This procedure is clearly in accord with paragraph three of the London Policy Agreement since the entire question of a German Trading Agency has not (as was 1946) not been finally decided.

Although the immediate government responsibility was involved, the implications of the liquidation of the agencies are in fact broader than aspects of the Allied Control Authority's operations have never been clearly defined. The basic point at issue is the conflict between two conceptions of U.S.R.A.'s responsibility. The one, as clearly outlined in the London Policy Agreement, is that U.S.R.A. is the representative of displaced persons under the care of those technically entitled to such care either dead or alive. According to this point of view, U.S.R.A.'s trading program was simply agencies representing the interests of displaced persons in Germany and the only part of the various services granted for their welfare. The other point of view is based in the declassification U.S.R.A. has assumed to find its responsibilities to be beyond those of the German Operation in the movement cases to include a large place in the solution of an international problem of present magnitude. It should be pointed out, however, that the divergence between these points of view is not as great as appears on the surface for, in the last analysis, the problem as it concerns Germany is essentially one of displaced persons. The issue is one of expediency, not simply as to whether U.S.R.A.'s efforts should be directed solely to the immediate problem in Germany or whether it should extend to the co-ordination of national and international agencies in the ultimate solution of the problem.

Nevertheless, this theory has been the source of considerable confusion. It has defined certain budgetary characteristics which have hampered U.S.R.A.'s adequate imple-

mentation of the programme; it is the basis for questioning the function of the Coordinating Committee of representatives of national tracing bureaux at the Central Tracing Bureau. Most important, it underlies two basic problems concerning the ultimate disposition of the tracing bureau and the selection of a terminal legatee to carry on the functions of the U.N.R.R.A. bureaux at its dissolution.

B. THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR LIAISON AND COORDINATION.

The first of these problems is the extent to which U.N.R.R.A. is responsible for the maintenance of Liaison and for the coordination of tracing activities on an international level.

The position of the Allied Control Authority in regard to the responsibility for liaison and coordination within the service is stated in the Central Tracing Policy Board's confirmation of U.N.R.R.A.'s acceptance. It is clear that the responsibility for maintaining liaison between the Central Tracing Service, of which by agreement the U.N.R.R.A. Central Tracing Bureau had become a part, and any other organization in or outside of Germany is the province of the Central Tracing Policy Board. The agreement further specified that this responsibility should be discharged in close cooperation with the Director of the Central Tracing Bureau³.

Paragraph five of the London Policy statement, on the other hand, assigned that responsibility in so far as it concerns persons eligible for U.N.R.R.A. care to the European Regional Office of U.N.R.R.A.

Footnotes:

1. The question was first raised by the Director General of UNRRA by Cable (103 Frankfurt, Repeated London 10409) to the Director of the Central Tracing Bureau, in late January 1946.
2. The extension of the principle of forwarding to other agencies enquiries for those not eligible for UNRRA care to include both the enquirer and the enquiree has also been suggested. (Draft on Statement of Policy, Tracing of Missing Persons, UNRRA, European Regional Office, A, (3)). This extension would completely undermine any tracing activity, for only rarely are both parties eligible for UNRRA care.