Folder 1

JUL 1938

COMITE INTERGOUVERNEMENTAL
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE.

Evian, Juillet 1938.

July 9 1938

ORDRE DU JOUR PROVISOIRE
de la
Troisième séance (publique) tenue à l'Hotel Royal
le samedi 9 juillet 1938, à 11 heures.

1. Fin des exposés généraux:
   - M. BURDEKIN, délégué de la Nouvelle Zélande
   - M. YEPES , délégué de la Colombie
   - M.OLDINI, délégué du Chili
   - M.GASTELU, délégué de l'Equateur
   - M. Villa MICHEL, délégué du Mexique
   - M. CARBONELL-DEBALI, délégué de l'Uruguay
   - M. ARISTIMUNO-COLL, délégué du Vénézuéla
   - M. RASMUSSEN, délégué du Danemark.
   - M.Garcia CALDERON, délégué du Pérou.

2. Rapport du sous-comité créé pour la réception des organisations intéressées à l'assistance aux réfugiés politiques venant d'Allemagne, y compris l'Autriche.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

of the
Third Meeting(Public) held at the Hotel Royal
on Saturday, July 9th, 1938, at 11 a.m.

1. General Statements - conclusion:
   - Mr.BURDEKIN, delegate of New Zealand
   - M. YEPES, delegate of Colombia - Juridical Counsellor of the Colombian delegation in Geneva
   - M.OLDINI, delegate of Chile
   - M. GASTELU delegate of Ecuador
   - M. Villa MICHEL, delegate of Mexico
   - M. CARBONELL-DEBALI, delegate of Uruguay
   - M. ARISTIMUNO-COLL, delegate of Venezuela
   - M. RASMUSSEN, delegate of Denmark
   - M. Garcia CALDERON, delegate of Peru.
   - Mr. Trujillo Molina of the Dominican republic

Hon T.W. Phelan

2. Report of the Sub-Committee on the Reception of Those concerned with the Relief of Political Refugees from Germany, Including Austria.

Sir Neil Malcolm wants to speak on this report

High Commr
86 de Leys

C.I./E/2.(1)

COMITE INTERGOUVERNEMENTAL

Evian, Juillet 1938.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE

Evian, July 1938.

Evian, 10 juillet 1938.

LISTE REVISEE DES DELEGUES
REVISED LIST OF DELEGATES.

		Adresses a Evian Addresses at Evian
AUSTRALIE AUSTRALIA	Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. T.W. WHITE D.F.C., V.D., M.P. Ministre du Commerce et des Douanes; Minister for Trade and Customs.	Hôtel Royal
	Mr. Alfred STIRLING, External Affairs Officer, London.	" "
	Mr. A.W. STUART-SMITH, Australia House, London.	" "
REPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	Dr. Tomas A. Le BRETON, Ambassadeur en France. Ambassador to France.	" "
	M. Carlos A. PARDO, Secrétaire général de la Délégation permanente pres la Société des Nations. General Secretary of the Permanent Delegation to the League of Nations.	" "
BELGIQUE BELGIUM	M. de FOY, Administrateur, Directeur général de la Sureté Publique; Magistrat honoraire. General Director Administrator of the Sureté Publique.	Hôtel Bedford
	M. J. SCHNEIDER, Directeur au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et du Commerce exterieur. Director of the Foreign Office.	" "

BOLIVIE BOLIVIA	M. Simon PATIÑO, Ministre en France. Minister to France.	
ROYAUME-UNI UNITED KINGDOM	The Right Hon. The Earl WINTERTON, M.P. Chancellier du Duché de Lancastre. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.	Hôtel Royal
	Sir Charles Michael PALAIRET, K.C.M.G., Ministre Plénipotentiaire. Minister Plenipotentiary.	" "
Conseillers: Advisers:	Sir John SHUCKBURGH, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat adjoint au Colonial Office. Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.	" "
	Mr. J.G. HIBBERT, M.C., Directeur au Colonial Office, Principal, Colonial Office.	" "
	Mr. E. N. COOPER, O.B.E., Directeur au Home Office. Principal, Home Office.	" "
	Mr. R.M. MAKINS, Conseiller adjoint pour les questions de la Société des Nations au Foreign Office. (Secrétaire de la Délégation.) Assistant Adviser on League of Nations Affairs, Foreign Office. (Secretary to the Delegation).	" "
Secrétaires de Lord Winterton. Private Secretaries to Lord Winterton:		
	Captain Victor CAZALET, M.P., Mr. T.B. WILLIAMSON, Home Office.	" " " "
BRESIL BRAZIL	M. Helio LOBO, Ministre de Première Classe. Minister First Class.	Hôtel Bedford
Expert	M. Jorge Olinto de OLIVEIRA, Premier Secrétaire de la Légation du Brésil. First Secretary to the Brazilian Legation.	Hôtel Royal
CANADA	Mr. Hume WRONG, Délégué Permanent auprès de la Société des Nations. Permanent Delegate to the League of Nations.	Hôtel Vermiaz
Expert	Mr. W. R. LITTLE, Commissaire d'émigration européenne a Londres. Commissioner for European Emigration in London.	" "

CHILI CHILE	M. Fernando Garcia OLDINI, Ministre en Suisse et Représentant auprès de l'Organisation Internationale du Travail, avec rang d'Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire. Minister to Switzerland and Representative accredited to the International Labour Organisation, with the rank of E.E. and M.P.	Ermitage
COLOMBIE COLOMBIA	M. Luis CANO, Délégué permanent auprès de la Société des Nations, avec rang d' Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire. Permanent Delegate to the League of Nations, with rank of E.E. and M.P.	Genève 17 Boulevard Helvétique.
	Professeur J. M. YEPES, Conseiller Juridique de la Délégation Permanente auprès de la Société des Nations. (Délégué adjoint) Legal Counsellor to the Permanent Delegation accredited to the League of Nations.	" "
	M. Abelardo Forero BENAVIDES, Secrétaire de la Délégation Permanente auprès de la Société des Nations (Secrétaire). Secretary of the Permanent Delegation to the League of Nations (Secretary).	" "
COSTA RICA	Professeur Luis DOBLES SEGREDA, Chargé d'Affaires à Paris, qui siège à son titre diplomatique. Chargé d'Affaires at Paris, who will hold his diplomatic rank.	Hôtel Royal
CUBA	M. Juan ANTIGA ESCOBAR, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire en Suisse. Délégué permanent près la S.D.N. Minister to Switzerland. Permanent delegate accredited to the League of Nations.	Genève 3 avenue Théodore Flournoy. 46712
DANEMARK DENMARK	M. Gustav RASMUSSEN, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères. Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	Hôtel Royal
	M. THOMAS HOFF, Ministère de la Justice. Ministry of Justice.	" "
REPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	M. Virgilio TRUJILLO MOLINA, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire en France et en Belgique. Minister to France and Belgium.	
EQUATEUR ECUADOR	M. Alejandro CASTILLO CONCHA, avec rang de Chargé d'Affaires; with rank of Chargé d'Affaires.	Genève 6 Rue des Contamines.

ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	The Honourable Myron C. TAYLOR Ambassadeur en mission spéciale. Ambassador on special mission.	Hôtel Royal
	Mr. James G. McDONALD, Conseiller, Président du Comité Consultatif Président Roosevelt pour les réfugiés politiques. Adviser, Chairman of President Roosevelt's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees.	" "
	Mr. Robert T. PELL, Conseiller Technique, Division des Affaires Européennes, Département d'Etat. Technical Adviser, Division of European Affairs, Department of State.	" "
	Mr. George L. BRANDT, Conseiller Technique. Ancien Chef de la Division des Visas au Département d'Etat. Technical Adviser, formerly Chief of the Visa Division, Department of State.	" "
	Mr. Hayward G. HILL, Secrétaire de la Délégation, Consul des Etats-Unis d'Amérique à Genève. Secretary of the Delegation, American Consul, Geneva.	" "
	Mr. George L. WARREN, Adjoint à Mr. McDonald, Secrétaire Exécutif du Comité Président Roosevelt pour les réfugiés politiques. Assistant to Mr. McDonald, Executive Secretary, President Roosevelt's Committee on Political Refugees.	" "
FRANCE	S.E. M. Henri BERANGER, Ambassadeur de France. Ambassador.	" "
Experts et Secrétaires. Experts and Secretaries.	M. BRESSY, Ministre Plénipotentiaire Sous-Directeur des Unions Internationales au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères. Minister Plenipotentiary, Assistant Director of the International Bureaux Section at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	" "
	M. COMBES, Directeur au Ministère de l'Intérieur. Director at the Ministry of the Interior.	" "
	M. Georges COULON.	" "

FRANCE (suite) (continued)	M. FOURCADE, Chef de Bureau au Ministère de l'Intérieur. Head of Bureau at the Ministry of the Interior.	Hôtel Royal
	M. Francois SEYDOUX, de la Sous-Direction d'Europe au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, of the Sub-Department for Europe at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	" "
	Baron BRINCARD, de la Sous-Direction de la Société des Nations au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères. Sub-Department for the League of Nations at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	" "
GUATEMALA	M. Jose Gregorio DIAZ, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire en France. Minister to France.	Hôtel Royal
HAITI	M. Leon R. THEBAUD, Attaché Commercial à Paris, avec rang de Ministre. Commercial Attaché at Paris, with rank of Minister.	Hôtel Splendide
HONDURAS	M. Mauricio ROSAL, Consul à Paris, avec rang d'Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire. Consul at Paris, with rank of E.E. and M.P.	Hôtel Royal
IRLANDE IRELAND	Mr. Francis Thomas CREMINS, Délégué Permanent près de la Société des Nations. Permanent Delegate to the League of Nations.	" "
	Mr. John DUFF, Secrétaire-adjoint du Ministère de la Justice. Assistant Secretary of the Department of Justice.	" "
	Mr. William MAGUIRE, Deuxième Secrétaire-adjoint du Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce. Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Department of Industry and Commerce.	" "
MEXIQUE MEXICO	M. Villa MICHEL, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire du Mexique en Hollande. E.E. and M.P. to Netherlands.	Parc
	M. Manuel TELLO, Chargé d'Affaires p.i. du Mexique près de la Société des Nations. Chargé d'Affaires p.i. to the League of Nations.	Genève 107 Rue de Lausanne.

NICARAGUA	M. Constantino HERDOCIA, Ministre en Grande-Bretagne et en France, avec rang d'Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire. Minister to Great Britain and France with the rank of E.E. and M.P.	Hôtel Royal
NORVEGE NORWAY	M. Michael HANSSON, ancien Président de la Cour d'Appel mixte d'Egypte, Président de l'Office international Nansen pour les réfugiés.	" "
	M. C.N.S. PLATOU, Directeur général du Ministère de la Justice. General Director of the Ministry of Justice.	" "
	M. Finn MOE, Journaliste, représentant des organisations privées de réfugiés en Norvège. Journalist, representative of private organisations of refugees in Norway.	Parc
Conseiller: Adviser:	M. R. KONSTAD, Directeur du Bureau central des passeports de Norvège. Director of the Central Office of Norwegian Passports.	
NOUVELLE ZELANDE NEW ZEALAND	Mr. C. B. BURDEKIN.	Splendide
PANAMA	Dr. Ernesto HOFFMAN, Consul Général à Genève et Délégué permanent près la Société des Nations. Consul-General at Geneva and Delegate accredited to the League of Nations.	Genève Hôtel de la Paix
PARAGUAY	M. Gustavo A. WIENGREEN, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire du Paraguay. Envoyé Extraordinaire and Minister Plenipotentiary of Paraguay.	L'Ermitage
PAYS-BAS NETHERLANDS	M. W. C. BEUCKER ANDREAE, Chef de la Section Juridique au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères. Head of the Legal Section at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	Hôtel Royal
	M. R.A. VERWEY, Directeur du Service de l'Etat des assurances contre le chômage et des bourses du travail, Ministère des Affaires Sociales.	" "
	M. I. P. HOOYKAAS, Conseiller au Ministère de la Justice. Adviser to the Ministry of Justice.	" "

PEROU PERU	M. Francisco Garcia CALDERON, Ministre en France, avec rang d'Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire. Minister to France, with rank of E.E. and M.P.	Hôtel Royal
SUEDE SWEDEN	M. G. ENGZELL, Directeur des Affaires Juridiques au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères. Head of the Legal Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.	L'Ermitage
	M. C. A. M. de HALLENBORG, Chef de Section au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères. Chief of Bureau at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.	"
	Secrétaire de la Délégation: Secretary of the Delegation:	
	M. Eric DROUGGE, Secrétaire à l'Administration du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale. Secretary at the Administration of Labour and Social Affairs.	"
SUISSE SWITZERLAND	Dr. Heinrich ROTHMUND, Chef de la Division de la Police du Département fédéral de justice et police. Director of the Police Division at the Federal Department of Justice and Police.	Hôtel Mirabeau
	M. Henri WERNER, Avocat, Juriste, Division de la Police du Département fédéral de Justice et Police. Legal Adviser to the Police Division at the Federal Department of Justice and Police.	" "
URUGUAY	Dr. Alfredo CARBONELL-DEBALI, Délégué Plénipotentiaire de l'Uruguay. Delegate Plenipotentiary of Uruguay.	Hôtel La Plage
VENEZUELA	M. Carlos ARISTIGUNO-COLL, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire des Etats Unis du Vénézuéla en France. Envoyé Extraordinaire and Minister Plenipotentiary in France of the United States of Venezuela.	Hôtel Royal

Translations of Addresses at M. Bérenger Dinner Évian July 14 1938

M. M. HANSSON (Norway):

I am sure I shall be expressing the feelings of all present when I say how much we have ejoyed the great speech to which we have just listened. We all of us wish to thank M. le Sénateur & Bérenger and Madame Bérenger for their kindness in inviting us this evening. When this morning, on the French National Festival, we were discussing the French translation of certain texts, I was deeply impressed by the feeling almost of horror which impelled M. Bérenger to protest about certain parts of the translation. He said indeed that whatever they might be they were not French. I was reminded of what was said to me by a member of one of our Scandinavian countries (I shall not name the country for fear of offending my distinguished friend the delegate of Sweden!) He told me he had just been taking an examination in French and the examiner's comment was that in what the candidate had written there was not a single mistake, but that unfortunately it was not French! I shall not presume to speak longer in a language that is not my own, but I should like to say that I have long lived in an Anglo-French atmosphere, and I find there is nothing in the national outlook of England and France that can be regarded as irreconcilable. This Conference has proved that to be true. Our two Presidents were indeed happily chosen. There is even a certain physical resemblance which indicates how admirably they supplement each other - perhaps even better than the reports of the two Sub-Committees!

On July 14th it is a great privilege for us to participate in this National Festival in these delightful surroundings. Our pleasure is all the greater because we meet at the kind invitation of M. Bérenger. Our hearts beat with the French and for the French. We all of us love France. All our European countries have been passing through a grave crisis, and France has not yet fully emerged from that crisis, but the peoples of the Northern countries - indeed, I am sure, of all countries - hope that the French crisis may end as soon as possible, for France is a country without which Europe could not exist. We hope, therefore, that she will emerge from her trials stronger and more glorious than ever. We have but to ask ourselves, "What would Europe be without France?" to realise that all our countries would be irremediably impoverished. France will not perish. She will continue to sail through the ages like the ship on the shield of Paris. We all could wish our host, her distinguished Ambassador, might prove to be immortal, but it is certain that his spirit will live for ever. We must all of us wish to express our gratitude and admiration for the eloquence and spirit of the brilliant speech with which he has been good enough to delight us, and we all of us wish most sincerely to thank Madame Bérenger for having favoured us by contributing her charm to this happy gathering.

M. GARCIA CALDERON (Peru):

It is a great pleasure to all of us to be associated to-day in this celebration of the Festival of the French nation. We all admire France for the generosity of spirit which characterises her people. We all think with emotion of this country which is now our host. We admire the great gifts of her people, their courage, their logical outlook, their sense of proportion, their wisdom and, above all, their humanity. Lord Winterton spoke the other day of the French spirit. I would emphasise this evening the importance of the mission of France in bringing justice to the whole world. The countries of South America have followed the path trodden by France. We form with France the members of one spiritual kingdom. July 14th is indeed a National Festival for us, too. Bolivar was inspired by the doctrines of Rousseau and the teaching of the "Contrat Social".

In our revolutions we have passed through the same phases. We honour and appreciate the work of Anatole France, Balzac, Berlioz and Debussy, and so many others. We regard Paris as our capital. Our artists and our savants go to Paris to learn in that city of liberty and light. I am glad indeed to have the opportunity to recall these facts in the presence of one whom we all regard as a great Frenchman, our Honorary Chairman, M. Bérenger, whose work I have admired for thirty years and more. He has an intimate sense of realities. Everything is of interest to him. He is more than a diplomat. He is a great citizen of the world, and a messenger of accord and peace. I ask you to drink with me to the good health of His Excellency

the Ambassador of France, who so worthily represents the spirit of a people we all ~~so~~ profoundly admire.

~~SECRET.~~

Evian, July 14th, 1938.

I.

PROPOSAL FOR A RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY THE CHAIRMAN

(Second Draft)

THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE: Having met at Evian, France, from July 6 to July 16, 1938;

1. Considering that the question of involuntary emigration has assumed major proportions and that the fate of the unfortunate people affected has become a problem for intergovernmental deliberation;

2. Aware that the involuntary emigration of large numbers of people, of different creeds, economic conditions, professions and trades, from the country or countries where they have been established is disturbing to the general economy, since these persons are obliged to seek refuge, either temporarily or permanently, in other countires at a time when there is serious unemployment; that in consequence countries of refuge and settlement are faced with problems not only of an economic and social nature but also of public order, and that there is a severe strain on the administrative facilities and absorptive capacities of the receiving countries;

3. Aware, moreover, that the involuntary emigration of peoples in large numbers has become so great that it renders racial and religious problems more acute; increases international unrest; and may hinder seriously the processes of appeasement in international relations;

4. Believing that it is essential that a long-range programme should be envisaged, whereby assistance to involuntary emigrants, actual and potential, may be coordinated within the framework of existing migration laws and practices of governments;

REGRADED
UNCLASSIFIED

5. Considering that if countries of refuge or settlement are to cooperate in finding an orderly solution of the problem before the Committee they should have the collaboration of the country of origin and are therefore persuaded that it will make its contribution by enabling involuntary emigrants to take with them their property and possessions and emigrate in an orderly manner;

6. Welcoming heartily the initiative taken by the President of the United States of America in calling the Intergovernmental Meeting at Evian for the primary purpose of facilitating involuntary emigration from Germany including Austria, and expressing profound appreciation to the French Government for its courtesy in receiving the Intergovernmental Meeting at Evian;

7. Bearing in mind the resolution adopted by the Council of the League of Nations on May 14, 1938, concerning international assistance to refugees;

RECOMMENDS:

8. (a) that the persons coming within the scope of the activity of the Intergovernmental Committee shall be 1) persons who have not already left their country of origin (Germany including Austria), but who must emigrate on account of their political opinions, religious beliefs, or racial origin and 2) persons as defined in 1) who have already left their country of origin and who have not established themselves permanently elsewhere;

(b) that the Governments participating in the Intergovernmental Committee shall continue to furnish the Committee, for its strictly confidential information, with 1) details regarding such immigrants which each Government is prepared to receive under its existing laws and practices and 2) details of

these laws and practices;

(c) that in view of the fact that the countries of refuge and settlement are entitled to take into account the economic and social adaptability of immigrants these in many cases may be required to accept, at least for a time, changed conditions of living in the countries of settlement;

(d) that the Governments of the countries of refuge and settlement should not assume any obligations for the financing of involuntary emigration;

(e) that, with regard to the documents required by the countries of refuge and settlement, the Governments represented on the Intergovernmental Committee should consider the adoption of the following provision:

> In those individual immigration cases in which the usually required documents emanating from foreign official sources are found not to be available, there should be accepted such other documents serving the purpose of the requirements of law, as may be available to the immigrant.

and that, as regards the document which may be issued to an involuntary emigrant by the country of his foreign residence to serve the purpose of a passport, note be taken of the several international agreements providing for the issue of a travel document serving the purpose of a passport, and of the advantage of their wide application.

(f) that there should meet at London an Intergovernmental Committee consisting of such representatives as the Governments participating in the Evian Meeting may desire to designate.

This Committee shall continue and develop the work of the Intergovernmental Meeting at Evian and shall be constituted and shall function in the following manner:

There shall be a Chairman of this Committee and four Vice-Chairmen.

There shall be a Director of authority, appointed by the

Intergovernmental Committee, who shall be guided by it in his actions. He shall undertake negotiations to improve the present conditions of exodus and to replace them with conditions of orderly emigration. He shall approach the Governments of the countries of refuge with a view to developing opportunities for permanent settlement.

The Intergovernmental Committee, recognising the value of the work of the existing refugee services of the League of Nations and of the studies of migration made by the International Labour Office, shall co-operate fully with these services, and the Intergovernmental Committee at London shall consider the means by which the co-operation of the Committee and the Director with these services shall be established.

The Intergovernmental Committee at its forthcoming meeting at London will consider the scale on which its expenses shall be apportioned among the participating Governments.

9. That ~~the~~ Intergovernmental Committee in its continued form shall hold a first meeting at London on August 3, 1938.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE.

EVIAN.

DINNER GIVEN BY THE FRENCH DELEGATION ON JULY 14th, 1938.

Interpreter's Notes of Speeches delivered in French.

M. BERENGER (France):

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, Your Excellencies, Members of the Diplomatic Corps, Monsieur le Sous-Préfet, Monsieur le Maire, On this delightful day which nature has reserved for the National Festival of July 14th, the French Delegation takes great pleasure in seeing its family so extended that the Festival assumes the proportions of an international celebration. We are indeed this evening taking part not only in the French National Festival but in an international festival of independence and liberty.

I desire most sincerely to thank Messieurs les Ambassadeurs, Messieurs les Ministres des Affaires Etrangères, Messieurs les Membres du Corps diplomatique for having been willing to join with us to-day almost as members of the ancient family of the French nation, whose claim to glory is the struggle for liberty.

We deeply appreciate the fact that thirty-two nations are here joined with us in a work that is characterised by its spirit of generosity and, in the true sense of the word, charity. We are indebted to the invitation extended to us by the President of the United States of America for this association of effort on behalf of unfortunate people driven from their homes. I thank you most sincerely for having chosen France

as the seat of your deliberations.

Your States, like our own, are inspired by those same ideas which have created the modern world. July 14th is indeed regarded as the festival of the French Revolution. As a Frenchman I agree with that view, but at the same time the French Revolution is but an episode in that universal revolution which transformed the world of the Middle Ages so that it became the modern world as we know it.

I see before me the distinguished representative of the United Kingdom. His presence reminds me of the fact that his country preceded mine in the struggle for liberty in the 18th Century. The United States, too, preceded us in its revolution.

I well remember that on one occasion, when I had the great honour of being accredited to President Coolidge as Ambassador of France in Washington, I had the privilege of being invited ~~by~~ to address the "Daughters of the Revolution", 4,000 of whom received the President of the United States, the President of the Senate and the Vice-President of the House of Representatives. I remember asking the question "Which is the youngest of all the ladies assembled here?" After they had looked around for some time I claimed that honour for myself because the French Revolution was not born until the United States Revolution was already thirteen years old, for, unless my memory fails me, the American Revolution occurred in 1776 whereas July 14th did not become historic until 1789. It is therefore the

United States, inspired with the sentiment of the rights of man and of the citizen which, together with England, should be regarded as the real parents of revolution.

It is a great pleasure and honour to have with us this evening so many distinguished representatives of the countries of South America and Central America, which are so frequently grouped together under the title "Latin America". They brought to fruition the ideas of national independence under the guidance of Bolivar and his associates: so, Gentlemen, you too are revolutionaries who have now rejoined us.

I have the feeling that we may be engaged upon something much greater than we realise. There is, of course, in every generation a tendency to imagine that something new is being done. It is, however, true that the refugee problem was one which confronted the world not only yesterday but also in the distant past. Is it not ~~true~~ the fact that ancient Greece and Rome were the result of migrations of peoples? Did not the Pilgrim Fathers create that America of which the United States is now the great glory? The same thing may occur again. If we remember that the origin of the modern States of America is to be found in immigration we may believe that if thousands - perhaps indeed millions - of Europeans go now to new lands their presence there may result in the emergence of civilisations at present unsuspected. We may indeed be creating a future we shall not ourselves see. This is work that is well worth doing. I think indeed -

perhaps with undue boldness - that the work on which we are engaged may prove to be historic.

It is with that feeling and ~~in accordance with~~ inspired by the hopes of the whole world that I desire to thank President Roosevelt and his distinguished Ambassador, our Chairman, for convening the Intergovernmental Committee at Evian. I ask you to drink to the health of our distinguished Chairman, His Excellency Mr. Myron C. Taylor.

Delegations having corrections which they wish made in the present Minutes, or in the Minutes of previous Meetings, are asked to send them to Mlle. Boisseau as soon as possible at the Secretariat of the League of Nations, Geneva.

C.I.E./C.R./6.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE

Evian - July 1938.

VERBATIM REPORT

of the

Sixth Meeting (Public) held on Friday, July 15th, 1938,

at 11 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. Myron C. TAYLOR,
later M. Henri BERENGER.

CLOSING OF THE SESSION.

The CHAIRMAN: Copies of the Resolution which has been under consideration and which was unanimously adopted yesterday have been placed in the hands of all present, and are also available to the public. In view of this fact, I assume that it is not necessary to read the Resolution in either English or French.

The CHAIRMAN spoke as follows :

" In my opening statement I stressed the fact that the problem of refugees was so complex, was so vast, that we probably could do no more at this initial session than put in motion the machinery, and correlate it with existing machinery, that would in the long run contribute to an amelioration of the condition of the unfortunate people with whom we are concerned.

I am happy to report that, due to the serious spirit of cooperation which has animated this first Intergovernmental Meeting, due to the deep-rooted conviction that we were dealing with a harrowing human problem, we have been able to recommend to our respective governments the establishment of machinery that should, if we keep the wheels turning, bring about a real improvement in the lives and prospects of many millions of our fellow men.

We have done more. We have heard from the governments of refuge and settlement confidential statements which hold our prospects for an increased reception of refugees within the frame-work of existing immigration laws and practices. We have had from the private organizations estimates of the extent of the problem with which we are faced together with proposals for a solution which we shall take into account in formulating concrete plans for the continuation of our work.

Our work must, and it will, continue, tirelessly, without interruption, in order that the hopes of the men, women and children who have placed their faith in our efforts may not be dispelled and their suffering embittered.

...

This Meeting is merely a beginning. From this time forward the Intergovernmental Committee is in permanent session. I shall expect the participating governments to remain in close contact with the Chairman in the interim between the adjournment today and the reconvening at London. Moreover, I sincerely hope that the representatives of the other participating governments will come to London prepared to give a further, and vigorous, impetus to the movement which was initiated by President Roosevelt and has been given strength by the hospitable reception at Evian assured by the Government of France, the friendly invitation to London proferred by the Government of the United Kingdom, and by the loyal support of the other participating governments.

To refer once again to my opening statement, I remarked then that unless steps were taken forthwith to remedy the present disorderly exodus of people from their country of origin there was catastrophic human suffering ahead which might have far reaching consequences in international unrest and strain. I wish to emphasize this statement once more. It is substantiated by the information which has reached us day by day as we have been in session here. It is vital that orderly emigration should replace disorderly exodus. It is essential that the emigrants should leave their country of origin with their property and possessions if they are to take root and sustain themselves in countries of settlement. It is imperative, in consequence, that the countries which are willing to receive emigrants in refuge or in permanent settlement should have the collaboration in these respects of the country of origin.

In closing, I am anxious to emphasize that we are seeking to approach this human problem with which we must deal

in an objective manner, and we seek a solution promptly that will lighten the burden of many who are suffering and are in sorrow, in sickness and in want. "

Lord WINTERTON (United Kingdom) spoke as follows:

"On behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom I have gladly accepted both resolutions which represent in my opinion a very encouraging outcome of our work.

In the first place the resolutions record positive progress in the direction of enlarging the opportunities for the emigration of refugees from Germany including Austria. In the second place it opens up important prospects of carrying the question further through the Committee which is to meet shortly in London.

We consider these results most satisfactory as the first fruits of the wise and courageous initiative of the President of the United States of America.

The Intergovernmental Committee which we propose to set up in London will begin its work there soon. I need hardly say how warmly H.M. Government in the United Kingdom will welcome in London the representatives of the countries meeting here today.

The Committee will perhaps expect me, as representing the Power that holds the mandate for Palestine, to offer some observations. It has been represented in some quarters that the whole question, at least of the Jewish refugees, could be solved if only the gates of Palestine were thrown open to Jewish immigrants without restriction of any kind. I should like to say, as emphatically as I can, that I regard any such proposition as wholly untenable. Firstly Palestine is not a large country, and apart from that there are special considerations arising out of the terms of the Mandate and out of the local situation which it is impossible to ignore.

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His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, as mandatory Power, has a direct obligation under the terms of the

mandate to facilitate Jewish immigration into Palestine under suitable conditions. This responsibility it has discharged and will continue to discharge in the light of the conditions actually prevailing from time to time. The record that has been achieved in this respect is one which calls for no apology. Some 300,000 Jews have entered the country since 1920. The number of German Jews admitted during the last few years is, I believe, over 40,000.

I have referred to prevailing conditions. I need not enlarge on the conditions prevailing at the present time. The acute problems that have arisen and the special difficulties with which the mandatory Government is confronted are a matter of general knowledge. They have led, as you all know, to proposals for drastic changes in the political structure of the country, the practical aspects of which are still under active consideration. Pending the completion of these investigations it has been found necessary not indeed to discontinue Jewish immigration - that has never been contemplated - but to subject it to certain restrictions of a purely temporary and exceptional character, the object of which is to maintain within reasonable limits the existing balance of population, pending a final decision - which we all hope may be reached at as early a date as possible - on the political future of the country.

That is the situation as it stands today. I would repeat that the arrangements now in force are purely temporary in character and are designed to cover what may be described as a period of transition. They will be subject to revision when the investigations to which I have referred have been completed and the mandatory Power is in a position to review the whole question in the light of their results. But for the moment the position is as I have described, and no immediate change is to be anticipated. In all the circumstances our view is that the question of Palestine stands upon a footing of its own and cannot usefully be taken into

account at the present stage in connexion with the general problems that are under consideration at this meeting.

I am glad to say that I am now in a position to speak with somewhat greater precision in regard to settlement in one of the East African territories. What I have to say relates to the colony of Kenya. The possibilities offered by Kenya for the small scale settlement of Jewish refugees have been under consideration for some time. After preliminary discussion with the local authorities the private organisation concerned sent out an expert adviser to investigate the question on the spot. It is understood that his report is favourable and that a scheme has been evolved and is now under active consideration for the acquisition of private land in the colony.

What precise form this plan may ultimately take I am not now in a position to say, but in any case it is quite clear that the process of settlement must be a gradual one. There can be no question of mass immigration, or of disturbing land allotted for native occupation.

As regards possibilities elsewhere in East Africa, I have not yet the material to enable me to add to what I said last week, but I should like to repeat that enquiries are being actively pursued and that there is every desire, both on the part of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom and of the colonial authorities, to render any assistance that may be found practicable.

We have met here at Evian for a humanitarian purpose, and we have all had very much in mind the hardships and difficulties of the people who, by reason of the pressure to which they are subjected, feel compelled to leave their homes. I hope that their

sufferings may be alleviated in consequence of the present meeting and of the further discussions of the Committee to be set up in London. My colleague and I have been much impressed by the willingness of all countries represented at this meeting to contribute, as far as their circumstances permit, to this result.

In conclusion, Sir, I wish, as warmly as I can, to thank you, our President, for the able, charming and dignified manner in which you have followed up the initiative of President Roosevelt. I should also like to thank our honorary President, M. Henry Bérenger, whose experience and sagacity have been of such assistance to us all. It must be a source of satisfaction to them both to see that their guidance of our proceedings has resulted in so harmonious a conclusion."

The CHAIRMAN: I am sure I shall be expressing the feelings of all the delegates here in saying how cordially we welcome at this meeting the distinguished Ambassador of Bolivia, M. Costa du Rels, who was unfortunately unable to be present at the earlier sessions.

I have now the honour to propose that this meeting shall send the following telegram to the President of the French Republic:

> "The Intergovernmental Meeting at Evian, upon concluding its sessions, desires to thank Your Excellency and through you the French people for the friendly reception which has been accorded the representatives of thirty-two nations on French soil. It is good augury for the great humanitarian work which has been undertaken that we should have your support and that we should have been able to begin our work on the traditionally hospitable territory of France."

The proposal was adopted with acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN: It is now my pleasure to ask the Committee to vote a Resolution of appreciation and thanks to our Secretary-General, M. Jean Paul-Boncour. M. Paul-Boncour is responsible in great part for the smooth functioning of our meeting. As Chairman I have learned to appreciate his great qualities of diplomatic tact and administrative efficiency. He has been indefatigable in easing my task and, were he not in the service of his own country, I should like to enrol him in our service and take him back to Washington.

The Resolution was adopted with acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN: I have no doubt that there will be enthusiastic support of the next Resolution which I propose to introduce. I ask for unanimous approval of a Resolution of appreciation to Mademoiselle Boisseau and her staff, who have worked efficiently and quietly and virtually without interruption

since the opening of this meeting and have contributed so materially to its success.

The Resolution was adopted with acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN: The last duty which I have to perform as your Chairman is an exceptionally pleasant one. I can hardly find words to express my own profound respect and gratitude - and I am sure you are with me in that - to our Honorary Chairman, M. Bérenger, Ambassador of France. His wise counsel, his brilliant finesse, have largely contributed to the success of this meeting. We count upon his continued participation in our work, even though we may be leaving the fair and hospitable land of France for the equally fair and hospitable shores of Britain.

Applause.

M. COSTA DU RELS (Bolivia):

Interpretation: I deeply appreciate the kind words in which you referred to my Government, and I can assure you that it was only the force of circumstances that prevented me from attending throughout the whole of the meetings of this Committee.

The fact that I was absent from some of the meetings must not be taken as indicating any lack of support on our part for the generous initiative of President Roosevelt, an initiative taken by a great man to whom nothing that is human is indifferent. Indeed, how could our attitude be otherwise, since my country had the honour of presiding in Paris recently over the Committee set up by the Council of the League of Nations to draw up a statute for refugees throughout the world, including

refugees from Germany and Austria. There, we benefited from the invaluable co-operation of the United Kingdom and France, two countries that are always associated in work for peace and good international understanding. We were able to complete there a work the value of which has long been evident, and in that connection I should like to draw attention to the assistance that the League of Nations has given in work for refugees over a period of fifteen years. It has been a very great piece of work indeed, and one the value of which one is sometimes tempted to underestimate. The League of Nations and its organisations have helped thousands upon thousands of unhappy people, have succoured them and have given them strength, courage and confidence. I should therefore like at this moment to take the opportunity of addressing a particular tribute of admiration to M. Hansson, President of the Nansen Office, and Sir Neill Malcolm, High Commissioner in London for Refugees from Germany. On behalf of my country, I should like to pay them a well-merited tribute of admiration and appreciation.

It is hardly necessary for me to say that my country fully and warmly supports the resolution that this Intergovernmental Committee has had under consideration. We shall be glad indeed to collaborate in the work in London, and we shall look forward to the establishment of collaboration between the League of Nations organs dealing with refugees and the new Intergovernmental Committee, for the former represent the past - that is to say, experience - whereas the latter stands for the future - and therefore for a new dynamic force for the welfare of humanity. My Government will consider

all proposals made by the new body in the greatest spirit of co-operation and sympathy, and we shall be glad to contribute, within the limits of material possibilities and existing laws, to the successful accomplishment of that work.

I feel indeed that this problem is one that should be placed upon a high plane, far removed from political and ideological considerations. I do not agree with the adage that politics and policy must come first. I think humanity must take the first place, and therefore I am glad to support, on behalf of my Government, the resolution that has been laid before this Committee. I would venture to express the hope that the streams of Jewish emigration towards our countries may lead to the emergence of new forms of civilisation and the development of progress in South American countries. I shall be glad indeed to transmit the text that has been adopted to my Government, which I sincerely hope will be able to accept it.

The CHAIRMAN: I would like to recall what was said yesterday with reference to the period between the present meeting and the meeting to be held on August 3rd. It would be a very great convenience to those who are going to be actively engaged on the continuation of the work in the interim if you would communicate to me, c/o the Honourable William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador to France, at the American Embassy in Paris, any documentation it may be desired to submit, in order that the representatives to be chosen by the several Governments may have in hand any preparatory suggestions before the London meeting. It would help our work very much if any such documentation were forwarded as expeditiously as possible.

I have now very great pleasure in calling upon the Honorary Chairman, M. Henri Bérenger, to take over once more the conduct of the business of this meeting.

Lord WINTERTON (United Kingdom): Before you leave the Chair, Sir, I would like to recall what I said at the executive meeting yesterday, namely, that I hope all the Delegations will agree that the text of our Resolution should be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for his information.

The CHAIRMAN: The meeting agreed to that course being taken.

M. Bérenger took the Chair.

M. BERENGER (France):

Interpretation: I should be failing in my duty of gratitude to our Chairman, Mr. Myron C. Taylor, and to you all if I did not express my feelings of profound emotion at listening to what was said just now firstly by Lord Winterton, and secondly by our distinguished Chairman himself. However much my own personal modesty may suffer, I am bound to recognise that I have the honour to represent here a great country with a great history, and that it is to France therefore that the words we have just heard are directed. Quite simply and quite sincerely I should like to say that in my long political career, both national and international, no tribute that has been paid has ever moved me more deeply, because I realise that we are engaged here upon a great work of mercy, a work in which France is proud to play her part. I would therefore ask you all to accept my very sincere thanks.

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing as briefly as possible the views of my Government. On behalf

of the Government of France, which appointed me specially as Ambassador to preside over the French Delegation, I have unreservedly accepted the Resolution that was put forward in support of the effective and continuous work for refugees from Germany including Austria. France will collaborate fully in the future as she has collaborated fully in the past with the League of Nations organs since 1933. In regard to refugees, therefore, France remains faithful to her historic traditions of hospitality extended to exiles and of international sympathy. We agree with what was said by Mr. Myron C. Taylor when he expressed the view that we are here witnessing the beginning of a great collective effort which will be continued almost forthwith in a more practical form at the meeting to be held in London on August 3rd next under the auspices of His Britannic Majesty's Government and, indeed, of the whole British people. France therefore returns thanks to Mr. Myron C. Taylor, to Lord Winterton and to M. Costa du Rels for what they have been good enough to say this morning with regard to her and to her Government. I shall regard it as a duty to report immediately on my return to the President of the Republic and to the Minister for Foreign Affairs what has passed at to-day's meeting. Indeed, it was only this morning that our Minister for Foreign Affairs informed me that the French Government expressed its full approval of the work that has been done in this session of the Intergovernmental Committee.

France is indeed proud to have been chosen by the United States Government as the means, through welcoming the Conference here, of rendering possible the practical expression of the initiative taken by the President of the United States.

We are truly glad that in this beautiful setting of mountain and lake we are able - as France is always able through the vitality of her republican institutions and of the strength of her democracy - to receive all the countries of the world, and to assure them a refuge in a haven of peace in which they may conduct their international deliberations for the peace of the whole world, for the independence of all countries, and for the freedom of man throughout the globe.

I am sure all Delegations would desire to offer grateful and sympathetic appreciation of the services rendered to the Intergovernmental Committee at this meeting, which had to be rather hastily improvied, but which nevertheless has proved to be eminently successful, to the services rendered by the members of the United States Delegation, Mr. Pell, Mr. Brandt, and Mr. McDonald. With regard to Mr. McDonald I would say how deeply we all appreciate the very great services he has rendered for several years past in the work which has now been raised to a place of honour by the initiative taken by the President of the United States.

If I am to discharge the duty that has been entrusted to me as your Honorary Chairman, I must not fail to recall the very valuable work done by the Chairmen of our two Sub-Committees, M. Hansson and Lt.Col. White. Under their guidance the two Sub-Committees accomplished a very difficult task in a very short space of time, and we are glad to have had the co-operation of the distinguished Head of the Nansen Office. I wish to associate myself therefore with what was said just now by M. Costa du Rels, and propose that the Committee should express its feeling of solidarity and collaboration towards M. Hansson.

I am confident that the Committee will desire to ask Mr. Stirling to transmit to Lt.Col. White, whose absence we must regret, our appreciation of the work he did in so short a space of time. We are glad to have seen Australia taking so important a part in the work of the Intergovernmental Committee; we feel that this is a good augury and a promise for the future of the work set on foot by the United States Government. We welcome this demonstration of international collaboration.

I also wish to express our sincere thanks and appreciation to Sir Neill Malcolm for his invaluable co-operation.

Last but not least, in order that I may conclude the brief duties that have been entrusted to me in closing this session, I should like to propose that all Members of the Intergovernmental Committee should rise to express to His Excellency Mr. Myron C. Taylor our feeling of gratitude and admiration for the wisdom, courage and strength he has shown in discharging the great task entrusted to him by the President of the United States. He has carried out these duties in the distinguished manner we might have expected from his past achievements, and I am sure we shall be glad to express our feelings of friendship and gratitude.

M. Bérenger's remarks were received with acclamation.

M. BERENGER (Honorary Chairman):

Interpretation: The Members of the Intergovernmental Committee will still have present in their minds the terms of the telegram which we addressed to President Roosevelt at the opening of our session. They will also recall the terms of the reply that was received. It is not necessary, therefore, to repeat that manifestation, but it remains in our hearts and indeed constitutes, in a sense, the charter of the

institution which is being founded to-day. I am sure, however, that we should all desire to emphasise the novelty and originality of what has taken place here. This is the first time - although perhaps we ought to mention it in a whisper - that the United States has accepted or proposed to take part in intergovernmental action going beyond the limits of the United States itself. This very fact constitutes a great promise for the future. It is true that this is a work of philanthropy, but it goes far beyond the mere bounds of generosity. We therefore all the more gladly welcome the collaboration of the United States of America with the countries of Europe and the other countries of America on the human plane, and I would like to ask His Excellency Mr. Myron C. Taylor to be good enough to convey to President Roosevelt an assurance of our collaboration and our desire to see the work which arose from his idealistic conception assume the form of actual reality.

Before closing this meeting. I am sure I shall have the support of all members of the Committee in informing the representatives of the Press how much we have appreciated the manner - discreet and yet far-reaching, if one may combine those two adjectives - in which they have presented our work to the different countries of the world. The task of the representatives of the Press was a delicate one. We desired to offer offence to none but to help all, and the Press had therefore to play its part in the carrying out of a piece of work of which the object was to bring about unity and not disunity. We appreciate the way in which the Press of all countries has assisted the work of the Committee in its efforts to bring about rapprochement and not dislocation.

On behalf of the Intergovernmental Committee, therefore, we offer our thanks to the representatives of the Press, the kings and creators of public opinion.

The meeting rose.

The session was concluded.

Copy

No.W 9874/104/96.

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1

22nd July, 1938.

Your Excellency:

I have the honour to refer to the recommendation made by the Intergovernmental Committee which met at Evian from the 6th July to the 15th July last that there should meet in London an Intergovernmental Committee, consisting of such representatives as the Governments participating in the meeting might desire to designate, to continue and develop the work of the meeting at Evian, and that the first meeting of this committee should be held in London on the 3rd August, 1938.

2. I now have the honour to inform Your Excellency that, after consulting with Mr. Myron C. Taylor, who was charged by the Evian Meeting with the task of ensuring the continuity of its action until the 3rd August, it is proposed to hold the first meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee in London at the Foreign Office at 11 a.m. on the 3rd August.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration,

Your Excellency's obedient Servant

(For the Secretary of State)

(Sd) WALTER ROBERTS.

His Excellency

The Honourable

Joseph P. Kennedy,

etc., etc., etc.

MEMORANDUM

On the opening day it is my hope that perhaps Lord Halifax will open the session at the Foreign Office, and Mr. Pell believes this means the Locarno Room, with the press, and some invited guests at least, present. After his welcoming speech, I should think that he would likely turn over the meeting, temporarily, to me. I should then make a brief statement, connecting the Evian activities with the meeting at London and explaining its purposes, etc. I think it would be then in order for me to recognize His Excellency Ambassador Bérenger of France, who would in turn speak and I am confident will make a memorable address, going as deeply as he can into the important features of the refugee problem in its international aspects. It seems to me that it would be appropriate after this address for His Excellency to propose for nomination as Permanent Chairman of the Continuing Body the British candidate, and I think that at that point it would be well to have this nomination seconded by several of the attending Delegates from the various countries. The Permanent Chairman would then take the Chair and deliver his address, after which a Resolution should be offered proposing the election of four Vice Chairmen: one from the United States, one from France, one from South America and one from the

European ...

European Continent, probably Denmark, as the British have indicated informally at Evian that this would please them.

His Excellency Senator Bérenger has already talked with me about the South American candidate and I think we both agreed that we found His Excellency Senor Lobo, of Brazil, a very helpful and cooperative worker, especially among the South and Central American Republics.

The Vice Chairmen being then elected, the Meeting should turn its attention to the election of a Director. In conformity with conversations that we have had with many of the Delegates, we have asked President Roosevelt to suggest the Director, and he has done so. This Director being the Representative of the Intergovernmental group would not be a delegate or otherwise represent the United States, particularly it having been the desire of the United States Government that I should continue to act as its Delegate and to be one of the Vice Chairmen of the group. This I have agreed to do, [redacted]. It is possible that others may then desire to address themselves, in a general way regarding the problem, to the Intergovernmental Body and this privilege should be given them. It is hoped that the addresses then made will not discuss in this first meeting the problem except in general terms and those speaking will not be required, in this

first ...

first day's meeting to make any statement as to what their own country will do in the way of reception of immigrants.

I have asked the Representative of the British Government with his Advisor and the Representative of the French Government with his Advisor to dine with me and Mr. Bell on Tuesday night preceding the meeting on Wednesday. The British Government has invited all the Delegates, and I believe their Advisors, to dine on Wednesday night following the first meeting.

On Thursday, August 2, the final meeting for the present will take place. This will be an executive session with no public or representatives of the press present. It appears to me a resolution, in substance as follows, should be passed: That the Chairman and the Vice Chairmen, and the Director be instructed to explore the most suitable and constructive approach to the German Government, to determine the details of the refugee problem, to discover the number affected, classified as to race, religion, etc., and also by ages, vocations and if possible personal resources. Also, such other useful data as may be available to enable the Intergovernmental Committee to evaluate the problem of emigration from Germany, including Austria.

Second, to discover the resources of the proposed emigrants and the attitude of the German Government in respect to such resources.

Third, ...

Third, to undertake immediately, in collaboration with the Ambassador to Germany of those Powers which the Chairman and the four Vice Chairmen represent, to persuade the German Government that it improve the treatment of Jews and non-Aryans, particularly in Austria and especially in Vienna.

Fourth, to persuade the German Government to moderate the propaganda against Jews which is having world-wide repercussions and making difficult cooperative world interest to aid the German Government in its decision to expel them.

In the Thursday meeting I think we should have more of a round table discussion of the whole matter, including the approach to the German Government. This will give all the Delegates a feeling of having helped to create the plan and define the procedure.

On Thursday night I have asked all the Delegates to dine with me. As I assume that will be the last meeting, it seems important that it should not break up without a final informal dinner such as we had at Evian, at which the desire to improve the condition of the unfortunate people involved could be stressed once more. This would be more effective in impromptu speaking than by reading prepared addresses which very often fail to evoke the response which will be necessary.

I ...

I suggest that the group consisting of the Chairman and Vice Chairmen should meet on Friday to discuss the approach to the German Government. Meantime, the American Director, if elected, will be notified and he would leave for London as has been indicated.

Anticipating the danger of delay and loss of life that is daily taking place, particularly in Vienna, as is reported to us by many including Americans who have been interested in relief work in Vienna, we have communicated with our Ambassador at Berlin and through the kindness of Mr. Bullitt, I have sent a special letter, by courier, to Ambassador Wilson, requesting his views as to the approach to the German Government. The answer to that letter will be in my hands on Friday morning, before leaving Paris. Meanwhile, Mr. Brandt, our Immigration Expert, has arrived in Berlin from Vienna and Stuttgart and is conferring with Ambassador Wilson. He too will join us in London and report on his observations. I am not sure that following the meeting of the Chairman and Vice Chairmen, before definite approach to the German Government is made, that there should not be some contact between the Ambassadors at Berlin of that group of nations who represent the countries of the Chairman and Vice Chairmen, in order that no unwise steps be taken to prejudice the cause.

Until ...

Until the arrival of the Director, Mr. Pell and I will remain to assist the Chairman and will stay with the Director a sufficient period of time to help him forward these plans. As a result of this meeting, it may eventuate that the American Ambassador in Berlin and/or the British and French Ambassadors in Berlin, and/or others of this small chairmanship group should engage themselves to cooperate in directing the approach to the German Government. I venture this thought on the possibility that a united front will have in the first instance more power and influence than a single representative, but once the avenues are opened to cooperative effort, then the Chairman and the Director would carry on the development of details.

Since this memorandum sketching procedure was written, Mr. Wilson's cable No.354, July 21, 6 p.m., to the Department, has been received, proposing the same general procedure as has appeared to me to be wise, so that our views are in accord.

C.I./E/2.

COMITE INTERGOUVERNEMENTAL.
Evian, Juillet 1938.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE.
Evian, July, 1938.

Evian, 5 juillet 1938.

LISTE PROVISOIRE DES DELEGUES.
PROVISIONAL LIST OF DELEGATES. (Q).

Adresses à Evian.
Addresses at Evian:

REPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Dr. Tomas A. Le BRETON, Ambassadeur en France. Ambassador to France. — Hôtel Royal

M. Carlos A. PARDO, Secrétaire de la Délégation permanente près la Société des Nations. Secretary of the Permanent Delegation to the League of Nations. — " "

BELGIQUE.
BELGIUM.

M. de FOY, Directeur de la Sûreté Publique. Director of the Sûreté Publique.

M. J. SCHNEIDER, Directeur de la Section Administrative au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères. Director of the Administrative Section of the Foreign Office.

BOLIVIE.
BOLIVIA.

M. Simon PATINO, Ministre en France. Minister to France.

ROYAUME-UNI.
UNITED KINGDOM.

The Right Hon. The Earl WINTERTON, M.P. Chancelier du Duché de Lancastre. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. — Hôtel Royal

Sir Michael PALAIRET, K.C.M.G., Ministre Plénipotentiaire. Minister Plenipotentiary. — " "

Conseillers:
Advisers:

Sir John SHUCKBURGH, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat Adjoint au Colonial Office. Deputy Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office. — " "

Mr. J.G. HIBBERT, M.C., Directeur au Colonial Office, Principal, Colonial Office. — " "

Mr. E.N. COOPER, O.B.E., Directeur au Home Office, Principal, Home Office. — " "

(Q) Les Délégations sont priées de bien vouloir remettre à Mlle Boisseau toutes corrections à la présente liste.
Delegations are requested to communicate to Mlle Boisseau any corrections they wish to make to this list.

ROYAUME-UNI (Suite).
UNITED KINGDOM (Continued).

Mr. R.M. HAKINS, Conseiller adjoint pour les questions de la Société des Nations au Foreign Office. (Secrétaire de la Délégation.) Assistant Adviser on League of Nations affairs, Foreign Office. (Secretary to the Delegation). — Hôtel Royal

Secrétaires de Lord Winterton.
Private Secretaries to Lord Winterton:

Captain Victor CAZALET, M.P., — " "
Mr. T.B. WILLIAMSON, Home Office. — " "

BRESIL.
BRAZIL.

M. Helio LOBO, Ministre de Première Classe. Minister First Class. — Hotel Bodford.

M. Jorge Olinto de OLIVEIRA, Premier Secrétaire de la Légation du Brésil. First Secretary to the Brazilian Legation. — Hôtel Royal

CANADA.

Mr. Hume WRONG, Délégué Permanent auprès de la Société des Nations. Permanent Delegate to the League of Nations.

Expert: Mr. W.R. LITTLE, Commissaire des Services d'émigration a Londres. Commissioner for the Emigration Services in London.

CHILI
CHILE.

M. Fernando Garcia OLDINI, Ministre en Suisse et Représentant auprès de l'Organisation Internationale du Travail, avec rang d'Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire. Minister to Switzerland and Representative accredited to the International Labour Organization, with the rank of E.E. and M.P.

COLOMBIE.
COLOMBIA.

M. Luis CANO, Délégué a la Société des Nations, avec rang de Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire. Delegate to the League of Nations, with rank of E.E. and M.P.

Jesus Maria YEPES, Consul Général en Suisse et Conseiller Juridique de la Délégation de Colombie auprès de la Société des Nations. Consul-General in Switzerland and Legal Counsellor accredited to the Colombian Delegation to the League of Nations.

COSTA RICA.	Professeur Luis Dobles SEGREDA, Chargé d'Affaires à Paris, qui siège à son titre diplomatique. Chargé d'Affaires at Paris, who will hold his diplomatic rank.	Hôtel Royal
CUBA.	M. Juan Antiga ESCOBAR, Ministre en Suisse. Minister to Switzerland.	
DANEMARK. DENMARK.	M. Gustav RASMUSSEN, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères. Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	Hôtel Royal
	M. TROELS HOFF, Ministère de la Justice. Ministry of Justice.	" "
REPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.	M. Virgilio Trujillo MOLINA, Ministre en France et en Belgique. Minister to France and Belgium.	
EQUATEUR. ECUADOR.	M. Alejandro Gastelu CONCHA, avec rang de Chargé d'Affaires, with rank of Chargé d'Affaires.	
ETATS-UNIS d'AMERIQUE. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.	The Honourable Myron C. TAYLOR, Ambassadeur en mission spéciale. Ambassador on special mission.	Hôtel Royal
	Mr. James G. McDONALD, Conseiller, Président du Comité Consultatif Président Roosevelt pour les réfugiés politiques. Advisor, Chairman of President Roosevelt's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees.	" "
	Mr. Robert T. PELL, Conseiller Technique, Division des Affaires Européennes, Département d'Etat. Technical Adviser, Division of European Affairs, Department of State.	Hôtel Royal
	Mr. George L. BRANDT, Conseiller Technique. Ancien Chef de la Division des Visas au Département d'Etat. Technical Adviser, Formerly Chief of the Visa Division, Department of State.	Hôtel Royal
	Mr. Hayward G. HILL, Secrétaire du Consulat des Etats-Unis d'Amérique à Genève. Secretary, American Consulate, Geneva.	Hôtel Royal

ETATS-UNIS d'AMERIQUE.(suite)
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (continued).

Mr. George L. WARREN, Hôtel Royal
Adjoint à M. McDonald, Secrétaire Exécutif du Comité Président Roosevelt pour les réfugiés politiques.
Assistant to Mr.McDonald, Executive Secretary, President Roosevelt's Committee on Political Refugees.

FRANCE.

S.E. M. Henri BERENGER, Ambassadeur de France. Hôtel Royal
Ambassador.

Experts et Secrétaires.
Experts and Secretaries.

M. BRESSY, Ministre Plénipotentiaire, Sous-Directeur des Unions au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères. " "
Minister Plenipotentiary.Assistant Director of the International Bureaux Section at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

M. COMBES, Directeur au Ministère de l'Intérieur.
Director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

M. Georges COULON,

M. FOURCADE, Chef de Bureau au Ministère de l'Intérieur.
Head of Bureau at the Ministry of the Interior.

M. François SEYDOUX, de la Sous-Direction d'Europe au Ministere des Affaires Etrangères, of the Sub-Department for Europe at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Baron BRINCARD, de la Sous-Direction de la Société des Nations au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères. Sub-Department for the League of Nations at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

GUATEMALA.

M. Jose Gregorio DIAZ, Ministre en France. Minister to France.

HAITI.

M. Leon R. THEBAUD, Attaché Commercial a Paris, avec rang de Ministre.
Commercial Attaché at Paris, with rank of Minister.

HONDURAS.

M. Mauricio ROSAL, Consul à Paris, avec rang d'Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire.
Consul at Paris, with rank of E.E. and M.P.

IRLANDE.
IRELAND.

Mr. Francis Thomas CREMINS, Délégué Permanent près la Société des Nations. Hôtel Royal
Permanent Delegate to the League of Nations.

(voir page 6)

MEXIQUE MEXICO	M. Villa MICHEL, ancien Ministre en Grande-Bretagne, avec rang de Ministre. Former Minister to Great Britain, with rank of Minister.	
NICARAGUA	M. Constantino HERDOCIA, Ministre en Grande-Bretagne et en France. Minister to Great Britain and France.	Hôtel Royal
NORVEGE NORWAY	M. Michael HANSSON, Juge. Judge.	Hôtel Royal
NOUVELLE ZELANDE NEW ZEALAND	Mr. W.B. BURDEKIN	
PANAMA	Dr. Ernesto HOFFMAN, Consul Général à Genève et Délégué à la Société des Nations, avec rang d'Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire. Consul-General at Geneva and Delegate accredited to the League of Nations, with rank of E.E. and M.P.	
PARAGUAY	M. Gustave WIENGREEN, Ministre en Hongrie. Minister to Hungary.	
PAYS-BAS NETHERLANDS	M. Andreae BEUCKER, Chef de la Section Juridique au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères. Head of the Legal Section at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	Hôtel Royal
	M. R.A. VERWEY, du Ministère des Affaires Sociales. Of the Ministry of Social Affairs.	" "
	M. I.P. HOOYKAAS, du Ministère de la Justice Of the Ministry of Justice.	" "
PEROU PERU	M. Francisco Garcia CALDERON, Ministre en France, avec rang d'Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire. Minister to France, with rank of E.E. and M.P.	" "
SUEDE SWEDEN	M. G. ENDZELL, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères. Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	
	M. C. de HALLENBORG, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères. Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	
SUISSE SWITZERLAND	Dr. Heinrich ROTHMUND, Directeur de la Division de Police au Département fédéral de justice et police. Director of the Police Division at the Federal Department of Justice and Police.	Hôtel Mirabeau

SUISSE (suite)
SWITZERLAND (Continued).

M. Henri WERNER, Avocat, Juriste, Division de Police du Département Fédéral de Justice et Police.
Legal Adviser to the Police Division at the Federal Department of Justice and Police. — Hôtel Mirabeau

URUGUAY.

VENEZUELA. — M. C. PARRA-PEREZ, Ministre en Suisse.
Minister to Switzerland.

AUSTRALIE
AUSTRALIA

Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. T.W. WHITE, D.F.C., V.D., M.P. Ministre du Commerce et des Douanes; Minister for Trade and Customs. — Hôtel Royal

Mr. Alfred STIRLING. — " "

Mr. A.W. STUART-SMITH. — " "

IRLANDE (suite)
IRELAND (cont.)

Mr. John DUFF, B.Sc., B.L., Secrétaire-adjoint du Ministère de la Justice;
Assistant Secretary of the Department of Justice. — " "

Mr. William MAGUIRE, B.A., LL.B., B.L., Deuxième Secrétaire-adjoint du Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce;
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Department of Industry and Commerce. — " "

Comité Intergouvernemental pour les réfugiés
3 août 1938
Discours de M. Henry Bérenger,
Délégué de la France.

Monsieur le Président,

La République Française confirme aujourd'hui par ma voix au Gouvernement britannique l'adhésion sans réserve qu'elle a donnée le mois dernier à la Conférence d'Evian pour les réfugiés, en réponse à l'initiative prise par le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

Le sentiment national est ému chez nous chaque jour davantage en apprenant les horreurs individuelles qui résultent des expatriations massives auxquelles sont contraintes des catégories de plus en plus nombreuses d'êtres humains.

La France a déjà beaucoup fait personnellement depuis 1933 pour recevoir, recueillir, hospitaliser, reclasser, réencadrer un grand nombre des victimes humaines de ces expatriations forcées. Non seulement elle s'est associée dès l'origine à toute l'action conduite par la Société des Nations à Genève et ailleurs. Mais encore elle a hébergé sur son territoire la plus grosse partie de ces réfugiés

qui n'avaient plus que le choix entre se suicider dans leur ancienne patrie ou obtenir un asile, même provisoire, derrière la frontière française.

Le Gouvernement français a fait tout cela en collaboration permanente avec les sociétés privées dont l'oeuvre efficace ne pourra jamais être assez admirée dans les circonstances actuelles. La France est restée ainsi fidèle aux traditions de son développement à travers l'histoire, qui ne séparent pas le patriotisme de l'humanité.

Cependant la voici pratiquement arrivée au point de saturation qui ne lui permet plus de recueillir elle-même de nouveaux réfugiés sans une rupture d'équilibre pour son corps social et pour les nouveaux arrivants eux-mêmes. Il y a une limite chez chaque peuple à ses possibilités d'absorption. Cette limite est depuis longtemps dépassée en France. Elle l'a dit à Evian: elle le répète à Londres.

Mais la présence sur le territoire français de plusieurs centaines de mille de réfugiés n'engage que plus la France à soutenir énergiquement l'oeuvre du Comité Intergouvernemental réuni à Londres, après Evian, pour organiser méthodiquement des exodes jusqu'ici désordonnés et par là même dangereux.

Tant que des créatures humaines seront arrachées de leurs foyers et jetées hors de leurs frontières après avoir été dépouillées de leurs biens sur le simple grief d'une arbitraire différence de race

basée sur la soi-disant différence de qualité du sang, le désordre ne fera que s'accentuer en Europe et dans le monde.

Les peuples expulseurs ont envers les masses expulsées plus de devoirs que les peuples récepteurs de ces masses. Tant que ces devoirs n'auront pas été reconnus, définis, mis en pratique par une entente entre les gouvernements qui expulsent et les gouvernements qui recueillent, la fin du désordre ne pourra être envisagée.

Le gouvernement qui expulse doit laisser aux expulsés leurs biens qui sont jusqu'ici leurs seuls moyens de vivre. Et les gouvernements qui recueillent doivent accorder aux recueillis les moyens de travailler pour vivre dans les nouvelles alvéoles qui leur sont ouvertes.

C'est à réaliser cette coopération que doit s'attacher notre Comité en vue d'un aboutissement immédiat, car il y a des désordres humains qu'il ne faut pas laisser s'aggraver.

Il faut maintenant agir vite, car les suicides se multiplient, les ruines s'accumulent, le déplacement brusque de collectivités humaines menace non seulement l'Europe, mais encore d'autres Continents et le genre humain tout entier.

Rien ne serait plus contraire à l'ordre international que la continuation systématique d'un régime de persécutions et de violences contre des minorités à l'intérieur de groupements nationaux.

...

La chasse à l'homme, la spoliation des biens, le camp de concentration au bout duquel il n'y a comme horizon que le cimetière, tout cela qui est contraire à la dignité humaine ne peut aboutir qu'à une perturbation catastrophique pour les rapports entre les peuples.

L'effort des diplomaties doit donc être de rechercher entre les Etats du monde un compromis de coopération qui permette sans délai d'organiser à la place des proscriptions désordonnées une émigration échelonnée. Toutes les informations de l'Europe Centrale témoignent qu'il est désirable de donner une conclusion rapide et pratique aux résolutions adoptées le 15 juillet dernier par la Conférence intergouvernementale d'Evian.

C'est pourquoi le Représentant de la France se rallie très volontiers aux considérations que vient de présenter Monsieur le Délégué des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, avec l'autorité exceptionnelle de son gouvernement en cette affaire.

Je vous propose donc, Messieurs, de constituer sans délai le Bureau définitif de notre Comité et d'élire d'abord comme notre Président permanent l'homme d'Etat qui nous reçoit aujourd'hui au nom de son grand pays comme Délégué du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne, Son Excellence Lord Winterton, Ministre de Sa Majesté Britannique. Nous avons tous apprécié à Evian la fermeté de son caractère,

la distinction de son esprit, le charme de son action personnelle. Nous serons donc, je pense, unanimes à dire que la présence de Lord Winterton à la tête de notre Bureau Permanent apparaîtra comme la meilleure forme de collaboration avec l'oeuvre proposée aux gouvernements par Son Excellence M. Myron C. Taylor au nom de M. le Président Franklin Roosevelt, -oeuvre dont tous les gouvernements représentés à Evian lui ont déjà marqué leur reconnaissance et qu'il saura continuer avec toutes les hautes capacités qui lui ont permis d'en réaliser la fondation.

After taking the Chair.

The next task before the Committee is the election of four Vice-Chairmen in conformity with the resolution passed at Evian on July 15th.

I venture to propose that the following Governments should appoint the Vice-Chairmen.

United States of America

Brazil

France

The Netherlands.

The next business is the appointment of the Director.

I invite the representative of the United States of America to address the Committee.

I would suggest that a full account of our proceedings this morning should be communicated to the Press.

This concludes this morning's business. The next meeting of the Committee will be held tomorrow morning at 11.00 a.m. at which Mr Paul ~~Low~~ Boeg will be the committee ~~done~~ on the details of one problem.

A ugust 3, 1938.

SPEECH

Before we invest our permanent Chairman with the important responsibility of carrying on the work in behalf of involuntary emigrants which was begun so auspiciously at Evian, I wish, as Acting Chairman, to interpret the sentiment of all my colleagues in expressing to the Government of the United Kingdom, and its distinguished Representatives here, our profound gratitude for the hospitable reception which has been accorded the Intergovernmental Committee at London. We are proud to have the British Government as our host, and we are deeply indebted to it for the pains which it has taken in organizing our second meeting.

As Acting Chairman, it is clear that my first duty is to report to the Committee on the progress of the work which was undertaken on the initiative of President Roosevelt and implemented at Evian where we were received with such great courtesy by the Government of the French Republic. Briefly, our initial meeting which was in session from July 6 to July 15, 1938, accomplished three concrete things. It recommended to the thirty-two governments which cooperated in making it a success the setting up of machinery, complementary to existing machinery, for negotiation between the countries of origin of involuntary emigration, the countries of refuge and the countries of final settlement. It heard from private organizations and individuals plans and suggestions for ameliorating the condition of involuntary ...

emigration ...

emigration. It received from the governments of countries of refuge and final settlement some indication of the part each is prepared to contribute in effecting a solution of the problem which, succinctly stated, is that of substituting an orderly system of departure from countries whence there is involuntary emigration for the existing disorderly exodus of men, women and children who have no definite place to go. I am happy to report that the first step was taken in a spirit of closest possible cooperation between the governments concerned and with a deep consciousness of the serious nature of our task and of the urgent necessity for its prompt fulfilment. I am sure, moreover, that I express the views of all who attended the meeting at Evian when I say that there was ever present with us a realization that many thousands of our fellow human beings were looking to us for succor and assistance, that we had aroused the hopes of many thousands more and that we could not -- we absolutely could not,-- fail.

We are met at London now to take a second and vital step. It is incumbent upon us to set in motion the machinery for negotiations which we have established, to xxx evaluate the extent of our problem on the basis of information assembled at Evian and to receive from the representatives of each of the governments participating here a more specific statement of what it is prepared to do in eliminating a major factor of unrest in international relations.

Tomorrow, at the private session, I shall make a detailed statement of the technical position and shall attempt to evaluate it in concrete terms.

Today ...

Today, I shall, as Acting Chairman, attempt merely to define, or should I say redefine, in a general way the situation with which we are dealing in its relationship to current world affairs.

Fundamentally, this problem of involuntary emigration is one which challenges Western civilization. Briefly stated, Western civilization is the degree of progress of order under law in the struggle against anarchy and chaos. It is the saga of the march of humanity away from the rule of force to an orderly system of society where good neighborliness is the rule, where there is real security for the individual and for the nation to which he belongs. Stated in other terms, it is the achievement of individuals in the national community and of nations in the world community in assuring to themselves and to one another a maximum of freedom and security under law in order, that they may make the fullest use of the powers latent in them for moral, intellectual and material attainment.

Civilization in the international sphere is predicated on a right and on a duty. The right is a sovereign right of each nation to promote the welfare of its citizens internally in the way of its choosing. The duty is the obligation imposed upon each nation , in promoting the welfare of its citizens, not to trespass upon the rights of other nations. The consequence is that in international affairs as in national affairs there must be orderly compromise under law.

It is this agreement in the solution of a problem which has become of international, of intergovernmental, concern that we are assembled here to seek,

and,

and, in seeking it, it is the purpose of our governments to proceed in the true spirit of Western civilization, each doing its share in order that all -- the countries of origin of involuntary emigration, the countries of refuge and the countries of final settlement -- may benefit.

Moreover, in charting our course in this complex problem, it may be helpful to realize that we are in a sense dealing with fundamental forces which have found expression in world affairs throughout the ages. The movement of peoples from the East to the West has been a twisted cord of many strands winding through the pages of history. Tribes and races in earlier days, landless agriculturists and contract laborers in more recent times have persistently moved westward in search of a livelihood.

Unfortunately, in the years subsequent to the great war, just as forces have operated in some instances to restrain and in other instances to stimulate artificially the flow of goods, similar forces have acted in some instances to bar and in other instances to force artificially the flow of peoples. The consequence has been that thousands upon thousands of human beings have been uprooted from the homes where they have long been established and set adrift to wander without hope.

However, just as the time has come when statesmen in many countries, recognizing that peace and security in world affairs are dependent to a large extent upon happier economic conditions, are laboring to re-establish the orderly course of world trade and commerce, similarly,

the ...

the time has come when governments, recognising that disorderly movements of peoples in great numbers makes for general unrest, must strive to re-establish the orderly course of migration.

The recognition of this necessity brings us here. As members of the family of civilised nations we face this our task. It is not easy, but we are confident that if all who have interest in ordering a solution of the problem of involuntary emigration will join their efforts with ours we shall succeed.

The difficulties with which we are confronted are not, in my opinion, insurmountable although the problem is fraught with many complexities. If, however, our desire for a straightforward solution is promptly met we shall find a method, and find it calmly and objectively, without prejudice and without passion.

August 3, 1938.

MEMORANDUM

The American Delegation has been making a preliminary [redacted] study of the situation in Germany, with particular attention to the need for negotiation with the German Government to substitute orderly emigration for the present disorderly exodus and to permit the emigrants to export ~~of~~ their funds. It must be understood that this investigation has been confined exclusively to American circles and that there has been no approach to the German Government and no discussion of the matter with German officials. The problem, as it appears to the American Delegation, falls into several subdivisions, as follows:

1. The fundamentals of the situation making for anti-semitism in Germany;
2. The manner of approach to the German Government;
3. The timing of the approach to the German Government.

1. (a) It must first of all be understood that anti-semitism is a cardinal principle of National Socialism and the policy cannot be reversed, although the methods

used ...

used in carrying it on may be modified. The Party Leaders are sincere and determined in their desire to remove the Jewish population from Germany, and their methods have caused a frantic urge to emigrate on the part of the Jews.

(b) No movement on the part of the German people against the anti-semitic policy is to be looked for, although it is very possible that they generally do not favor the measures with which the policy is being pursued and would approve a relaxation in the severity of those measures.

2. (a) Hitler himself is responsible for the anti-semitic policy and it is only by his decision that any modification of the measures used may be obtained.

(b) Consequently, the approach must be to Hitler, but that can only be accomplished, of course, through his closest advisors.

(c) Before any formal effort is made, there should be undertaken an exploratory discussion, in informal conversations conducted in London (with the German Ambassador) or in Berlin, as the Committee may decide to be best.

(d) The United States representative, whether in London or in Berlin, may well take the initiative in

beginning the exploratory discussions, but since it is highly essential that the Intergovernmental aspect should be maintained, he should be aided by at least the representatives of the several other great Powers, in joint or simultaneous action, as may seem most advisable. If Berlin should indicate its readiness formally to enter into a formal discussion, the discussion, taking place in Berlin, would probably have to begin with officials designated for the purpose by the Party Leaders and lead to final discussions with those Leaders.

(e) From the beginning to the end it would be absolutely necessary to conduct the discussions in an extremely confidential manner, the delicacy of the subject being constantly borne in mind. The discussions would have to be entered into and carried on along entirely practical lines, with complete absence of any statement or attitude critical of German policy or actions. In obtaining a successful conclusion, the Committee representative would have to envisage from the beginning the necessity that the National Socialist Leaders would have to appear before

the ...

the Leaders ~~would have to appear~~ before the German people, in announcing an accord, as having attained an objective in facilitating the exodus of the Jews.

(f) The restrictions upon the export of funds by emigrants, which now result in almost complete confiscation of property, prevent a depreciation of German currency and the Committee may have therefore to be prepared to consider and to meet in some manner a German refusal to permit a free export of such funds.

(g) It would be necessary for the Committee's representative to present some specific plan for the removal of the Jews from Germany, but it is believed that the presentation of such a plan might well be held in abeyance until requested by the German authorities following their indication of willingness to meet the Committee in its desire to have the exodus reduced by a relaxation of the severe measures being carried on and more liberal treatment granted to the Jews in the matter of the funds with which they are being permitted to depart.

3. (a) For the time being, Hitler is entirely absorbed in the Czechoslovak problem and his advisors will be

unable ...

unable to gain his attention for the refugee matter until this problem is settled satisfactorily to Germany. For the moment therefore it is hardly possible that the necessary decision to settle the refugee matter could be obtained from Hitler, but the exploratory discussions might well be begun.

August 3, 1938.

Notes for a Speech to be made by the Honorable Myron C. Taylor, at a Banquet offered by the British Government on Wednesday Evening, August 3, 1938.

The problem with which we dealt at Evian, and with which we are now dealing in London, is more than the immediate problem of relieving the distress of thousands of our fellow human beings, important as that is. The problem involves more than the need to reach a common understanding, on a humanitarian basis, with those who have caused the issue to be raised, important as that is. The problem is more important and more vast than we, who have devoted our time and close attention to it, can estimate, for it is a problem which is bound up with the basic humanitarian and economic issues with which the world is faced today.

We have been called to serve, The service to which we have been called cannot be put off lightly. We have assembled to carry out an urgent task, objectively, without anger, without prejudice, which directly concerns a large segment of the human race, so directly and so poignantly that all of us, whether we are willing

to ...

to admit it or no, are affected. We are called upon to deal with this problem, drawing upon our greatest powers of analysis and the spirit of tolerance which should animate us as representatives of the civilized nations of the West.

In the world in which we live we cannot brush aside this problem ~~or the other~~ on the ground that it does not concern us. Clearly, the whole human race today is bound closely together in an ever narrowing sphere, where a human voice in London or New York or in the far-off Orient can, without the means of physical communication, be transmitted instantaneously to the ends of the earth; when men in the short space of 16 hours can span the Atlantic; when prices of commodities in one part of the world influence, if they do not control, the prices of basic materials in another part of the world; when men in America or in Europe look in their newspapers the first thing in the morning to discover what is taking place in the negotiations, say, between Great Britain and France and Germany, or to be informed as to

what ...

what is happening in the Far East. If we take into consideration all these factors which bring the world together, we understand that from the points of view of time and space, the world has become a close-knit and homogeneous unit and that,in consequence, it is becoming increasingly difficult to isolate a problem which may arise in one part of the world and to say it is no concern of ours.

This is the reason why, in this case, each of us is obliged to assume a part of the burden, a part of the responsibility. It is the reason why we are obligated as custodians of the rights of women and children who turn to us to lift from their shoulders a burden which has become too great, to unravel a tangled skein which binds them to a terrible fate.

It is not enough to express pious humanitarian hopes that something may be done. It is urgently requisite that we should throw in the switch of the machinery which we have set up and, for our own well-being as well as the salvation of many in distress, announce a hum of dynamos turning the great wheels of energy and action

to send out into the world a finished product in the shape of a job well and thoroughly done.

Civilization is an edifice which has been built to and buffeted through the ages. It is an edifice made of many parts. Many architects have contributed of their wisdom to its construction. It has been passed down, each generation adding a detail here, a touch of beauty there. It is now in our hands. We can hand on a more perfect thing or we can undo the work of those who have gone before. I am certain that in our hearts we wish to rise to new heights, to eliminate all that is hideous and ugly and base, to point our building to the skies.

The task which we have been assigned may seem a small part of the whole, but the whole cannot be perfect if our part is badly done. Let us therefore, as good builders, rear a new and beautifully proportioned storey in the edifice of the human race.

See "Notes" dated Aug 3 for final Talmudic gt.

MT Jul 31 1938
London

This problem is more than an immediate need to relieve the distress of a number of hundreds of thousands of Jews and so-called non-Aryans, important as that is. The problem is more than to come to an understanding on the common humanities as affecting a certain group with those who caused the issue to be raised, important as that is. The problem is more than even we, who have devoted our time and close attention to it and its details, can estimate, important as that is. For the problem is a segment in the world's philosophy and its religion, and even in its economic stability its implications are far reaching, far greater than anyone in this room dares to predict.

History discloses that while the groups now affected seem presently to be helpless, they have a certain endurance under the lash of misfortune, a certain vital will to survive, a definite ambition to progress in all the ways of life, which like an eternal fire seems unquenchable. Today there are sixteen million Jews dispersed throughout the world. Even in their distress they have a power for good or evil, to some extent at least in proportion to the will we bear them.

I am not attempting to build up a regard or even a tolerance for any race. I am calling attention to a fact. This problem is a segment in the social philosophy of the world; it is a very real segment in the political philosophy of the

world, and you will presently see, if I mistake not, that it will become an important factor in the economic philosophy of the world.

We here have been called to serve. That service implies an obligation. That obligation cannot be put off lightly. The world, without a policy of physical extermination, cannot solve this problem unless it approaches it without passion or anger or prejudice, but learns to deal with it on the basis of that analysis and intelligence and human tolerance upon which we, the so-called civilized nations of the western world, have come to pride ourselves.

If it is a segment in the social philosophy, the political philosophy and the economic philosophy of the world, then in our narrowing sphere, in which human relations are being brought closer and closer together, in which a human voice in London or New York or far off in the Orient can, without the means of physical connection, instantaneously transmit itself to the ends of the earth; when men in the short space of sixteen hours can span the Atlantic from American and land on the continent of Europe; when the prices of commodities in one part of the world influence if they do not control those in another on all its basic materials; when men in America look the first thing in the morning in their newspapers to see

what is taking place in ~~the~~ negotiations between Great Britain and France and Germany, ~~over Spain or Czechoslovakia,~~ or what is happening in the Far East ~~with respect to the aggressions of Japan in peace-loving China~~, we begin to understand that in the great factors of human existence the ties between nations are gradually growing closer. And ~~if~~ we realize, as we must, that the first consideration of interest, in the minds of people whom you and we know and understand, in all of these affairs is not the destruction of property and physical assets, important as that is to those concerned, ~~in world economy in general;~~ is not on the growth of debts, internal or external; is not upon the finesse of war as such--but that it is in its first and great and sweeping impulse directed to the welfare of human beings who are affected, maimed or destroyed by these conflicts which seem to have no proper place in an intelligent and orderly civilization.

And so, while this meeting is inspired by humanitarian motives, and while those here engaged have many other problems which concern them~~selves~~ and which form also a part of the structure of our modern world, we each assume a burden of responsibility, we each have been made the custodian of the welfare if not the lives of a great many human beings who are the immediate occasion for the formation of this permanent committee.

It is in that spirit that we should continue this work--

always mindful of the fact that the outcome of it may prove in the end to have a very great influence upon the preservation of that peace and that good will in the world toward which all of us are so earnestly striving.

Speeches.

MT London July 30 1938

You have before you a body of representatives of 32 nations who have been moved by a feeling of compassion, apart from all elementary right, to lend a hand to those in distress. No cause could claim world support more readly than one which placed before it the moral and legal responsibility of the nations of the western world.

We love the type of civilization that the ideals of our early days can conjure up. I do not mean the period which culminated in 1929, with its wild and blatant materialism, its raucus jazz, its sensely rush, its wild dissipation, its unmoral background, its innate dangers. If it had not crashed, our next generations would undoubtedly have followed Rome to inevitable destruction. Only the inevitable working of great economic laws saved the world from that fate--at least for the time being. The usefulness of generations to come, as individuals, will be enhanced by the hardships which they must bear,-saved from themselves, perhaps from a doubtful fate, by some great protecting Mind that swung the pendulum back, to once more evidence the inevitable law of compensation. We may cry out as we are hurt by the action that has taken place, but it is by no means sure that the economic brakes that were applied without our aid have not saved us from a worser fate.

We cry out that we fear for the future of our descendants, but if we turn our eyes back to the simple and beautiful life as presented in our youth and before the speed of things had taken on such alarming possibilities, we find that existence was gentle and peaceful. If we turn to the poets of the past, poets of a quality that seems to have disappeared, and if we listen for a moment to the rythm of their music, we are entranced and all the old scenes come back to mind--since those things represented ~~human~~ a more simple manner of life in all its varying aspects; and in this fair land, the poets sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain, if we pause for a moment with Grey and read upon his tomb those lines, "Homeward the ploughman wends his weary way", and again recall one of our own poets who lingered here and wrote ~~the words~~ these memorable lines, "Under the spreading chestnut tree the village smithy stands", we may well ask, where has gone this peace, this serenity, this security which these old ~~words~~ verses conjure up? All our efforts, our inventions, our materialistic accomplishments, seem now to have brought us to a pass where in every land fear stalks abroad, uncertainty lays its hand on every brow, and threat to peace and to life is borne in upon every mind.

But out of all this fear and doubt and uncertainty comes from this group ~~and its continuation~~ interconnected by its action makes known, in silver tones to all the world, "Our souls are not dead; our western civili-

zation, so called, is calling us to its protection, to evidence once more our humanity, our common love of right, and the duty to love your neighbor as yourself. This is because, as we here are charged with the responsibility of representing our western civilization, the cause is not political, it is not racial, it is not bound by the limitations of narrow religious tradition or prejudice. It is founded on a true conception of duty and right and justice.

Some may ask, shall western Europe fall into the practices of the ancient cruelties of olden days in the east; shall slavery be reborn; shall all property and human rights be destroyed; shall all trace of international law and international duty be wiped out as with a sponge from a piece of slate? God forbid! A nation even in its hour of deep travail may for a moment become intrigued with its attempt at a new philosophy that seeks selfish ends or self containment. Scales for a moment may have fallen over its eyes, while it pursues an ambitious nationalistic aim. Its view may be obscured by the fog of the world's uncertainties and its own great difficulties. But it is hard to believe that the land of Goethe and Schiller and Wagner, with its transcendant music, its fairy tales of Grimm, its St. Nicholas who still leads the Christmas season with his sleigh and team of reindeer loaded down with toys to gladden the hearts of children throughout the world, can have done more than

take the wrong turn into a bye-road and must sooner or later seek the open way.

We who come from far off Mexicans lands to mingle our efforts and our aspirations with those of the Old World, who are here among us are animated by a sympathy and a love of justice which makes us hope that the time may soon come when we will sit at the table with those who caused these great sorrows and difficulties, and without passion and without anger find a solution that will uphold the best conception of world future and morality and human charity!

Morning of
August 3, 1938.

SPEECH.

Before we invest our permanent Chairman with the important responsibility of carrying on the work in behalf of involuntary emigrants which was begun so auspiciously at Evian, I wish, as Acting Chairman, to interpret the sentiment of all my colleagues in expressing to the Government of the United Kingdom, and its distinguished representatives here, our profound gratitude for the hospitable reception which has been accorded the Intergovernmental Committee at London. We are proud to have the British Government as our host, and we are deeply indebted to it for the pains which it has taken in organizing our second meeting.

As Acting Chairman, it is clear that my first duty is to report to the Committee on the progress of the work which was undertaken on the initiative of President Roosevelt and implemented at Evian where we were received with such great courtesy by the Government of the French Republic. Briefly, our initial meeting, which was in session from July 6 to July 15, 1938, accomplished three concrete things. It recommended to the thirty-two governments which cooperated in making it a success the setting up of machinery, complementary to

existing ...

existing machinery, for negotiation between the countries of origin or involuntary emigration, the countries of refuge and the countries of final settlement. It heard from private organizations and individuals plans and suggestions for ameliorating the condition of involuntary emigration. It received from the governments of countries of refuge and final settlement some indication of the part each is prepared to contribute in effecting a solution of the prolem which, succinctly stated, is that of substituting an orderly system of departure from countries whence there is involuntary emigration for the existing disorderly exodus of men, women and children who have no definite place to go. I am happy to report that the first step was taken in a spirit of closest possible cooperation between the governments concerned and with a deep consciousness of the serious nature of our task and of the urgent necessity for its prompt fulfilment. I am sure, moreover, that I express the views of all who attended the meeting at Evian when I say that there was ever present with us a realization that many thousands of our fellow human beings were looking to us for succor and assistance, that we had aroused the hopes of many thousands more and that we could not -- we absolutely could not -- fail.

We ...

We are met at London now to take a second and vital step. It is incumbent upon us to set in motion the machinery for negotiations which we have established, to evaluate the extent of our problem on the basis of information assembled at Evian and to receive from the representatives of each of the governments participating here a more specific statement of what it is prepared to do in eliminating a major factor of unrest in international relations.

Tomorrow, at the private session, I shall make a detailed statement of the technical position and shall attempt to evaluate it in concrete terms.

Today, I shall, as Acting Chairman, attempt merely to define, or should I say redefine, in a general way the situation with which we are dealing in its relationship to current world affairs.

Fundamentally, this problem of involuntary emigration is one which challenges Western civilization. Briefly stated, Western civilization is the degree of progress of order under law in the struggle against anarchy and chaos. It is the saga of the march of humanity away from the rule of force to an orderly system of society where good neighborliness is the rule, where there is real security for the individual and for the nation to which he belongs. Stated in other terms, it is the

achievement ...

achievement of individuals in the national community and of nations in the world community in assuring to themselves and to one another a maximum of freedom and security under law in order, that they may make the fullest use of the powers latent in them for moral, intellectual and material attainment.

Civilization in the international sphere is predicated on a right and on a duty. The right is a sovereign right of each nation to promote the welfare of its citizens internally in the way of its own choosing. The duty is the obligation imposed upon each nation, in promoting the welfare of its citizens, not to trespass upon the rights of other nations. The consequence is that in international affairs as in national affairs there must be orderly compromise and collaboration under law.

It is this collaboration in the solution of a problem which has become of international, of intergovernmental concern that we are assembled here to seek, and, in seeking it, it is the purpose of our governments to proceed in the true spirit of Western civilization, each doing its share in order that all -- the countries of origin of involuntary emigration, the countries of refuge and the countries of final settlement -- may benefit.

Moreover, in charting our course in this complex

problem ...

problem, it may be helpful to realize that we are in a sense dealing with fundamental forces which have found expression in world affairs throughout the ages. The movement of peoples from the East to the West has been a twisted cord of many strands winding through the pages of history. Tribes and races in earlier days, landless agriculturists and contract laborers in more recent times have persistently moved westward in search of a livelihood.

Unfortunately, in the years subsequent to the great war, just as forces have operated in some instances to restrain and in other instances to stimulate artificially the flow of goods, similar forces have acted in some instances to bar and in other instances to force artificially the flow of peoples. The consequence has been that thousands upon thousands of human beings have been uprooted from the homes where they have long been established and set adrift to wander without hope.

However, just as the time has come when statesmen in many countries, recognizing that peace and security in world affairs are dependent to a large extent upon happier economic conditions, are collaborating to re-establish the orderly course of world trade and commerce, similarly, the time has come when governments, recognizing that disorderly movements of peoples in great numbers makes for general unrest, must collaborate to re-establish the orderly course of migration.

The ...

The recognition of this necessity brings us here. As members of the family of civilized nations we face this our task. It is not easy, but we are confident that if all who have interest in ordering a solution of the problem of involuntary emigration will join their efforts with ours we shall succeed.

The difficulties with which we are confronted are not, in my opinion, insurmountable although the problem is fraught with many complexities. If, however, our desire for straightforward cooperation is promptly met we shall find a solution, which will be in the interest of all concerned, and find it calmly and objectively, without prejudice and without passion.

A French version of the attached will be circulated tomorrow.

~~CONFIDENTIAL.~~

L.I.C. 1st meeting.

Copy no. 1

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE TO CONTINUE AND DEVELOP THE WORK OF THE EVIAN MEETING, LONDON, 1938.

(London Inter-Governmental Committee.)

The attached draft copy of the stenographic notes of the proceedings of the first meeting of the Committee, held on 3rd August, 1938, at 11 a.m., is forwarded for favour of approval or amendment.

It is requested that this draft may be returned, with any corrections desired, as early as possible.

(Signed) R. M. MAKINS,
Secretary to the Committee.

Foreign Office, S.W.1.
3rd August, 1938.

~~CONFIDENTIAL.~~

Copy no. 1

L.I.C. 1st meeting.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE TO CONTINUE AND DEVELOP
THE WORK OF THE EVIAN MEETING, LONDON, 1938.

(London Inter-Governmental Committee.)

DRAFT STENOGRAPHIC NOTES of the first meeting of the Committee, held in the Locarno Room, Foreign Office, S.W.1., on Wednesday 3rd August, 1938, at 11 a.m.

Foreign Office, S.W.1.

3rd August, 1938.

LORD WINTERTON (UNITED KINGDOM): Gentlemen, as representative of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, I wish at the outset of our proceedings to welcome to England the representatives present here today of the countries which participated in the meeting at Evian. The Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax, and the Home Secretary, Sir Samuel Hoare, have particularly asked to be associated with this welcome. It is a source of much satisfaction to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom that this Committee is to work in London, and I am glad to see round the table so many of us who worked together at Evian. We are particularly pleased to see Mr. Myron Taylor and Senator Bérenger who as Chairman and Honorary Chairman made such an outstanding contribution to the deliberations at Evian. I am indeed happy to know that they are continuing their association with this work, and that we in this Committee will have the benefit of their experience and advice. This Committee is charged with the duty of continuing and developing the work of the Evian Meeting, but before we proceed to the constitution of the Committee I wish to remind you that the Evian meeting instructed its acting Chairman and its Honorary Chairman to continue to act on its behalf until this meeting in London, and in particular, to serve as a centre for the receipt of any communications which the Governments represented on the Committee might wish to send it. I therefore suggest the proper course to adopt is to invite Mr. Taylor to take the Chair and ask him and Senator Bérenger to inform us of any developments which have taken place since the Evian meeting terminated. Is that the wish of the Committee?

(AGREED).

MR. MYRON TAYLOR (U.S.A.): Mr. Honorary Chairman, Lord Winterton and Gentlemen, before we invest our permanent Chairman with the important responsibility of carrying on the work on behalf of involuntary emigrants which was begun so auspiciously at Evian, I wish, as Acting Chairman, to interpret the sentiment of all my colleagues in expressing to the Government of the United Kingdom, and its distinguished Representatives here, our profound gratitude for the hospitable reception which has been accorded the Inter-governmental Committee at London. We are proud to have the British Government as our host, and we are deeply indebted to it for the pains which it has taken in organizing our second meeting.

As Acting Chairman, it is clear that my first duty is to report to the Committee on the progress of the work which was undertaken on the initiative of President Roosevelt and implemented at Evian where we were received with such great courtesy by the Government of the French Republic. Briefly, our initial meeting which was in session from July 6th to July 15th, 1938, accomplished three concrete things. It recommended to the thirty-two governments which co-operated in making it a success the setting up of machinery, complementary to existing machinery, for negotiation between the countries of origin of involuntary emigration, the countries of refuge and the countries of final settlement. It heard from private organizations and individuals plans and suggestions for ameliorating the condition of involuntary emigration. It received from the governments of countries of refuge and final settlement some indication of the part each is prepared to contribute in effecting a solution of the problem which, succinctly stated, is that of substituting an

orderly system of departure from countries whence there is involuntary emigration for the existing disorderly exodus of men, women and children who have no definite place to go. I am happy to report that the first step was taken in a spirit of closest possible co-operation between the governments concerned and with a deep consciousness of the serious nature of our task and of the urgent necessity for its prompt fulfilment. I am sure, moreover, that I express the views of all who attended the meeting at Evian when I say that there was ever present with us a realization that many thousands of our fellow human beings were looking to us for succour and assistance, that we had aroused the hopes of many thousands more and that we could not -- we absolutely could not -- fail.

We are met at London now to take a second and vital step. It is incumbent upon us to set in motion the machinery for negotiations which we have established, to evaluate the extent of our problem on the basis of information assembled at Evian and to receive from the representatives of each of the governments participating here a more specific statement of what it is prepared to do in eliminating a major factor of unrest in international relations.

Tomorrow, at the private session, I shall make a detailed statement of the technical position and shall attempt to evaluate it in concrete terms.

Today, I shall, as Acting Chairman, attempt merely to define, or should I say redefine, in a general way the situation with which we are dealing in its relationship to current world affairs.

Fundamentally, this problem of involuntary emigration is one which challenges Western civilization. Briefly stated, Western civilization is the degree of progress of order under law in the

struggle against anarchy and chaos. It is the saga of the march of humanity away from the rule of force to an orderly system of society where good neighborliness is the rule, where there is real security for the individual and for the nation to which he belongs. Stated in other terms, it is the achievement of individuals in the national community and of nations in the world community in assuring to themselves and to one another a maximum of freedom and security under law in order, that they may make the fullest use of the powers latent in them for moral, intellectual and material attainment.

Civilization in the international sphere is predicated on a right and on a duty. The right is a sovereign right of each nation to promote the welfare of its citizens internally in the way of its choosing. The duty is the obligation imposed upon each nation, in promoting the welfare of its citizens, not to trespass upon the rights of other nations. The consequence is that in international affairs as in national affairs there must be orderly compromise under law.

It is this agreement in the solution of a problem which has become of international, of intergovernmental, concern that we are assembled here to seek, and, in seeking it, it is the purpose of our governments to proceed in the true spirit of Western civilization, each doing its share in order that all -- the countries of origin of involuntary emigration, the countries of refuge and the countries of final settlement - may benefit.

Moreover, in charting our course in this complex problem, it may be helpful to realize that we are in a sense dealing with fundamental forces which have found expression in world affairs throughout the ages. The movement of peoples from the East to the West has been a twisted cord of many strands winding through the pages of history. Tribes and

races in earlier days, landless agriculturists and contract laborers in more recent times have persistently moved westward in search of a livelihood.

Unfortunately, in the years subsequent to the great war, just as forces have operated in some instances to restrain and in other instances to stimulate artificially the flow of goods, similar forces have acted in some instances to bar and in other instances to force artificially the flow of peoples. The consequence has been that thousands upon thousands of human beings have been uprooted from the homes where they have long been established and set adrift to wander without hope.

However, just as the time has come when statesmen in many countries, recognizing that peace and security in world affairs are dependent to a large extent upon happier economic conditions, are laboring to re-establish the orderly course of world trade and commerce, similarly, the the time has come when governments, recognizing that disorderly movements of peoples in great numbers makes for general unrest, must strive to re-establish the orderly course of migration.

The recognition of this necessity brings us here. As members of the family of civilized nations we face this our task. It is not easy, but we are confident that if all who have interest in ordering a solution of the problem of involuntary emigration will join their efforts with ours we shall succeed.

The difficulties with which we are confronted are not, in my opinion, insurmountable although the problem is fraught with many complexities. If, however, our desire for a straightforward solution is promptly met we shall find a method, and find it calmly and objectively, without prejudice and without passion.

It is a very agreeable duty to be able to call upon the Ambassador of France to the Conference, Senator Berenger, without whose experience and wholehearted co-operation our efforts at Evian would have been very much more difficult.

M. HENRY BERENGER (FRANCE): Mr. Chairman and Presidents - In my capacity of Honorary Chairman of the Conference of Evian, it is for me an agreeable task first of all to thank His Excellency the Minister of His Britannic Majesty, for the words, so friendly and too flattering, with which he has been so good as to receive me on my arrival at the meeting today.

I am sure I am the interpreter of all our colleagues who were at Evian, and also of all our new colleagues, in addressing to His Britannic Majesty's Minister, Lord Winterton, our thanks for his hospitality, so cordial and so generous, which he has accorded to us to-day in the Locarno Room; in associating myself with the words of His Excellency Myron C. Taylor, our "active Chairman", I would ask him to be so good as to transmit to his colleagues of the British Government, especially to the Prime Minister and to Viscount Halifax, our thanks to all for the manner in which we have been welcomed here.

Therein we see the shape of a necessary collaboration between the Western nations for the work which we have to complete in Europe and the whole world.

These preliminary observations being made, - and in remarking, further, that the assistance

given to the persecuted Minorities is not the monopoly of any one nation, but that it is for the good of all and that it is in that spirit we should work, - I therefore ask you now for permission as the Representative of France and as the head of the French Delegation, to make some observations as quickly as possible.

The French Republic to-day by my voice confirms to the British Government its adhesion without reserve, which it gave last month at the Conference of Evian for the refugees, in reply to the initiative taken by the President of the United States of America.

National sentiment is moved more day by day in learning the individual horrors which are resulting from the mass expatriations to which are subjected classes more and more numerous of human beings.

France has personally already done much since 1933 to receive, welcome, offer hospitality, reorganise and find positions for a large number of the human victims of the forced expatriations. From the beginning she has associated herself with every action conducted by the League of Nations at Geneva and elsewhere.

They who are here, the representatives of the League of Nations dealing with this work, Judge Hanson and the High Commissioner will bear witness to the effective and efficacious collaboration which my Government and my Nation have brought from the beginning of this work, to the sixth commission (political) firstly of the League of Nations, and in the bodies which have since been

created. Once again I thank them for the so sympathetic words to which utterance has been given at Evian regarding my Country, at the time of the first Conference.

France has again given shelter on her territory to the greater part of the refugees who had the choice only between suicide in their old country or to obtain a refuge, though provisional, behind the French frontier.

The French Government has done all that in permanent collaboration with private societies of which the effective work in the actual circumstances can never be too much admired. France has thus remained faithful to the traditions of her development throughout history, which do not separate patriotism from humanity.

However, we see her now arrived practically at the point of saturation which permits her no longer herself to receive further refugees without a rupture of the equilibrium of her social body and of the new arrivals themselves. In every nation there is a limit to the possibilities of absorption. This limit has long since been passed in France. She said so at Evian; she repeats it in London.

If I recall to you that among our forty million inhabitants in our European territory we have three and a half million foreigners, and that at the present time we have more than two hundred thousand refugees, I am sure that I shall not have to dwell upon this to men so well-informed as you.

The presence on French territory of several hundred thousands of refugees determines France

all the more to support energetically the work of the Intergovernmental Committee meeting at London, after Evian, to organise methodically the exodus up to the present disorganised and even dangerous.

So long as human beings are torn from their homes and thrown beyond their frontiers after having been robbed of their property on account of the simple grievance of an arbitrary difference of race, based upon a so-called difference of equality of blood, disorder will only be accentuated in Europe and in the world. The nations which are expelling these people have towards the masses expelled more duties than the nations who are receiving these masses. So long as these duties are not recognised, definite, put into practice by an understanding between the Governments who expel and the Governments who receive, the end of this disorder cannot be envisaged seriously.

The Government which expels should leave to the expelled their properties, which are up to the present their only means of livelihood. And the Governments who receive should accord to those they receive the means of working so that they may live in the new careers which may be opened to them.

It is to reach this co-operation that our Committee should address itself, with a view to an immediate result, for there are human disasters which should not be allowed to aggravate themselves.

We must act quickly, for the suicides are increasing, ruin is accumulating, the brusque displacement of these human masses menaces not only

Europe but also other Continents and the whole of the human race.

Nothing can be more contrary to international order than the systematic continuation of a regime of persecution and violence against the Minorities inside national groups.

The hunting of a man, the appropriation of his property, the concentration camp, beyond which there is as horizon only the graveyard, all that which is contrary to human dignity can only result in a catastrophic disturbance for the relations between nations.

The efforts of diplomatists - and that is our position here - seeing that we represent the Governments, should therefore be to search for a compromise of co-operation between the nations of the world which permit without delay the organisation of an emigration in an organised manner instead of disorganised proscriptions. All the information which we receive daily from Central Europe witnesses that it is desirable to reach a rapid and practical conclusion to the resolutions adopted on the 15th of July last by the Inter-governmental Conference at Evian.

For that reason the representative of France supports very willingly the reasons which the Delegate of the United States of America has put forward, with the exceptional authority of his Government in this matter.

I therefore propose to you, Gentlemen, to constitute without delay the definite Bureau of our Committee and to elect firstly as our permanent President, the statesman who receives us to-day in the name of his great country as the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, His Excellency Lord Winterton, His Britannic Majesty's Minister. At Evian we have all appreciated the firmness of his character, the distinction of his thought, the charm of his personal manner. We shall therefore, I think, be unanimous in saying that the presence of Lord Winterton at the head of our permanent Bureau will appear as the best form of collaboration in the work proposed to the Governments by His Excellency Mr. Myron C. Taylor in the name of the President Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, a work of which all the Governments represented at Evian have already given him marks of their appreciation and which he will know how to continue with the great qualities which have enabled him to arrive at the foundation.

DR. DON MANUEL E. MALBRAU (ARGENTINE): I second the proposition of the French Representative of Lord Winterton as President of the Committee.

MR. TAYLOR (UNITED STATES OF AMERICA): Does anyone else wish to be heard? I am sure that would be the unanimous judgment of this distinguished body. I should like, therefore, to have the approval of the nomination in the usual manner. Will those in favour of the proposition please signify by raising their hand? The verdict is overwhelmingly unanimous, and I think we are very greatly to be congratulated upon having Lord Winterton as our permanent Chairman.

(At this stage in the proceedings Lord Winterton took the Chair).

LORD WINTERTON (UNITED KINGDOM): Gentlemen, I must thank you, M. Berenger, for your most kind reference to me. It is very pleasant to have such a tribute from a colleague and friend. I must thank the meeting also for its support of M. Berenger's proposal that I should be Chairman. It will be an honour for me to be your Chairman, and I shall use my best endeavours always to further the beneficent task to which we round this table have set our hands.

The next task before the Committee is the election of four Vice-Chairmen, in conformity with the resolution passed at our meeting at Evian on the 15th July. I venture to propose that the following Governments should appoint a Vice-Chairman: The United States of America, Brazil, France and the Netherlands.

JUDGE MICHAEL HANSSON (NORWAY) (Translated): I am glad to second the proposition that the four countries named should appoint a Vice-President, and I am glad to see the inclusion of the Netherlands, which have such a great

experience in the matter.

LORD WINTERTON (UNITED KINGDOM): Gentlemen, I take it it is your wish that that proposal, which has been put forward by me and seconded by Judge Hansson should be adopted? If so would you signify in the usual way by holding up your hands?

(AGREED.)

The next business is most important, that of the appointment of the Director. I have the pleasure to invite the representative of the United States of America, my friend, Mr. Myron Taylor, to address the Committee.

MR. TAYLOR (UNITED STATES OF AMERICA): Mr. Chairman, in our discussions at Evian, and having in mind the manner in which this activity originated, at the instance of the President of the United States, it was suggested to me that I communicate with our Government, the United States, and with the President, and ask if he had in mind a man of experience who might well become the Director, and I have received a reply, and I am placing before you, for your consideration, the name of Mr. George Rublee.

Mr. George Rublee is one of the outstanding lawyers in the United States, with wide experience in international law. He was born in 1868, and was graduated from Harvard in 1890 and from the Harvard Law School in 1895. He has had a rather distinguished public career, having served as a member of the Federal Trade Commission, by appointment of President Wilson, in 1915-16, as a member of the Commercial Economy Board

appointed by the Council of National Defense in 1917, and as Special Counsel to the United States Treasury in 1917; as delegate to the Allied Maritime Transport Council in London in 1918-19, and as adviser to the American Delegation to the London Naval Conference in 1930. In addition, he served for some years as legal adviser to the American Embassy in Mexico City, and played an active role in the negotiations with the Mexican Government during the years 1925 to 1930. Since 1921 he has been a partner in the law firm of Covington, Burling and Rublee of Washington. Amongst his other private activities he is an overseer of Harvard University. Mr. Chairman, I propose the name of Mr. George Rublee.

M. HENRY BERENGER (FRANCE): (Translated). I second the proposition that Mr. George Rublee should be named as permanent Director.

LORD WINTERTON (UNITED KINGDOM): Gentlemen, I should like, both as your Chairman and also speaking on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, to say how much we should welcome the appointment of Mr. George Rublee as Permanent Director. The proposition that Mr. George Rublee be the Permanent Director has been duly proposed and seconded. Is it your pleasure that the appointment should be made? If so, would you hold up your hands in the usual way?

(AGREED).

I would suggest that a full account of our proceedings this morning should be communicated to the Press. I will not make any formal resolution on that subject. I take it that that is the wish of all present?

(AGREED).

Gentlemen, this concludes the morning's business. The next meeting of the Committee will be held tomorrow at 11 a.m. when I think we should discuss some of the details of the problem. It is hoped that it will not be necessary to ask the Committee to sit after to-morrow. The meeting of the Committee to-morrow will be an executive session.

(The Committee adjourned at 12.15 p.m.).

[redacted]

L.I.C. 2nd meeting.

Copy no. /

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE TO CONTINUE AND DEVELOP THE WORK OF THE EVIAN MEETING, LONDON, 1938.

(London Inter-Governmental Committee.)

The second meeting of the Committee will be held in the Locarno Room, Foreign Office, S.W.1., on Thursday, 4th August, 1938, at 11 a.m.

A G E N D A.

1. Statement by Mr. Myron Taylor.
2. Questions left to the Committee by the Resolution of the Evian Meeting.
   (a) Allocation of expenses.
   (b) Co-operation of the Committee and its Director with the refugee services of the League of Nations and the International Labour Office.
3. Other business.

(Signed) R. M. MAKINS,

Secretary to the Committee.

Foreign Office, S.W.1.

3rd August, 1938.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy no. 67

L.I.C. 1st meeting.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE TO CONTINUE AND DEVELOP
THE WORK OF THE EVIAN MEETING, LONDON, 1938.

(London Inter-Governmental Committee.)

DRAFT STENOGRAPHIC NOTES of the first meeting of the Committee, held in the Locarno Room, Foreign Office, S.W.1., on Wednesday 3rd August, 1938, at 11 a.m.

Foreign Office, S.W.1.

3rd August, 1938.

LORD WINTERTON (UNITED KINGDOM): Gentlemen, as representative of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, I wish at the outset of our proceedings to welcome to England the representatives present here today of the countries which participated in the meeting at Evian. The Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax, and the Home Secretary, Sir Samuel Hoare, have particularly asked to be associated with this welcome. It is a source of much satisfaction to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom that this Committee is to work in London, and I am glad to see round the table so many of us who worked together at Evian. We are particularly pleased to see Mr. Myron Taylor and Senator Bérenger who as Chairman and Honorary Chairman made such an outstanding contribution to the deliberations at Evian. I am indeed happy to know that they are continuing their association with this work, and that we in this Committee will have the benefit of their experience and advice. This Committee is charged with the duty of continuing and developing the work of the Evian Meeting, but before we proceed to the constitution of the Committee I wish to remind you that the Evian meeting instructed its acting Chairman and its Honorary Chairman to continue to act on its behalf until this meeting in London, and in particular, to serve as a centre for the receipt of any communications which the Governments represented on the Committee might wish to send it. I therefore suggest the proper course to adopt is to invite Mr. Taylor to take the Chair and ask him and Senator Bérenger to inform us of any developments which have taken place since the Evian meeting terminated. Is that the wish of the Committee?

(AGREED).

MR. MYRON TAYLOR (U.S.A.): Mr. Honorary Chairman, Lord Winterton and Gentlemen, before we invest our permanent Chairman with the important responsibility of carrying on the work on behalf of involuntary emigrants which was begun so auspiciously at Evian, I wish, as Acting Chairman, to interpret the sentiment of all my colleagues in expressing to the Government of the United Kingdom, and its distinguished Representatives here, our profound gratitude for the hospitable reception which has been accorded the Inter-governmental Committee at London. We are proud to have the British Government as our host, and we are deeply indebted to it for the pains which it has taken in organizing our second meeting.

As Acting Chairman, it is clear that my first duty is to report to the Committee on the progress of the work which was undertaken on the initiative of President Roosevelt and implemented at Evian where we were received with such great courtesy by the Government of the French Republic. Briefly, our initial meeting which was in session from July 6th to July 15th, 1938, accomplished three concrete things. It recommended to the thirty-two governments which co-operated in making it a success the setting up of machinery, complementary to existing machinery, for negotiation between the countries of origin of involuntary emigration, the countries of refuge and the countries of final settlement. It heard from private organizations and individuals plans and suggestions for ameliorating the condition of involuntary emigration. It received from the governments of countries of refuge and final settlement some indication of the part each is prepared to contribute in effecting a solution of the problem which, succinctly stated, is that of substituting an

orderly system of departure from countries whence there is involuntary emigration for the existing disorderly exodus of men, women and children who have no definite place to go. I am happy to report that the first step was taken in a spirit of closest possible co-operation between the governments concerned and with a deep consciousness of the serious nature of our task and of the urgent necessity for its prompt fulfilment. I am sure, moreover, that I express the views of all who attended the meeting at Evian when I say that there was ever present with us a realization that many thousands of our fellow human beings were looking to us for succour and assistance, that we had aroused the hopes of many thousands more and that we could not -- we absolutely could not -- fail.

We are met at London now to take a second and vital step. It is incumbent upon us to set in motion the machinery for negotiations which we have established, to evaluate the extent of our problem on the basis of information assembled at Evian and to receive from the representatives of each of the governments participating here a more specific statement of what it is prepared to do in eliminating a major factor of unrest in international relations.

Tomorrow, at the private session, I shall make a detailed statement of the technical position and shall attempt to evaluate it in concrete terms.

Today, I shall, as Acting Chairman, attempt merely to define, or should I say redefine, in a general way the situation with which we are dealing in its relationship to current world affairs.

Fundamentally, this problem of involuntary emigration is one which challenges Western civilization. Briefly stated, Western civilization is the degree of progress of order under law in the

struggle against anarchy and chaos. It is the saga of the march of humanity away from the rule of force to an orderly system of society where good neighborliness is the rule, where there is real security for the individual and for the nation to which he belongs. Stated in other terms, it is the achievement of individuals in the national community and of nations in the world community in assuring to themselves and to one another a maximum of freedom and security under law in order, that they may make the fullest use of the powers latent in them for moral, intellectual and material attainment.

Civilization in the international sphere is predicated on a right and on a duty. The right is a sovereign right of each nation to promote the welfare of its citizens internally in the way of its choosing. The duty is the obligation imposed upon each nation, in promoting the welfare of its citizens, not to trespass upon the rights of other nations. The consequence is that in international affairs as in national affairs there must be orderly compromise under law.

It is this agreement in the solution of a problem which has become of international, of intergovernmental, concern that we are assembled here to seek, and, in seeking it, it is the purpose of our governments to proceed in the true spirit of Western civilization, each doing its share in order that all -- the countries of origin of involuntary emigration, the countries of refuge and the countries of final settlement - may benefit.

Moreover, in charting our course in this complex problem, it may be helpful to realize that we are in a sense dealing with fundamental forces which have found expression in world affairs throughout the ages. The movement of peoples from the East to the West has been a twisted cord of many strands winding through the pages of history. Tribes and

races in earlier days, landless agriculturists and contract laborers in more recent times have persistently moved westward in search of a livelihood.

Unfortunately, in the years subsequent to the great war, just as forces have operated in some instances to restrain and in other instances to stimulate artificially the flow of goods, similar forces have acted in some instances to bar and in other instances to force artificially the flow of peoples. The consequence has been that thousands upon thousands of human beings have been uprooted from the homes where they have long been established and set adrift to wander without hope.

However, just as the time has come when statesmen in many countries, recognizing that peace and security in world affairs are dependent to a large extent upon happier economic conditions, are laboring to re-establish the orderly course of world trade and commerce, similarly, the the time has come when governments, recognizing that disorderly movements of peoples in great numbers makes for general unrest, must strive to re-establish the orderly course of migration.

The recognition of this necessity brings us here. As members of the family of civilized nations we face this our task. It is not easy, but we are confident that if all who have interest in ordering a solution of the problem of involuntary emigration will join their efforts with ours we shall succeed.

The difficulties with which we are confronted are not, in my opinion, insurmountable although the problem is fraught with many complexities. If, however, our desire for a straightforward solution is promptly met we shall find a method, and find it calmly and objectively, without prejudice and without passion.

It is a very agreeable duty to be able to call upon the Ambassador of France to the Conference, Senator Berenger, without whose experience and wholehearted co-operation our efforts at Evian would have been very much more difficult.

M. HENRY BERENGER (FRANCE): Mr. Chairman and Presidents - In my capacity of Honorary Chairman of the Conference of Evian, it is for me an agreeable task first of all to thank His Excellency the Minister of His Britannic Majesty, for the words, so friendly and too flattering, with which he has been so good as to receive me on my arrival at the meeting today.

I am sure I am the interpreter of all our colleagues who were at Evian, and also of all our new colleagues, in addressing to His Britannic Majesty's Minister, Lord Winterton, our thanks for his hospitality, so cordial and so generous, which he has accorded to us to-day in the Locarno Room; in associating myself with the words of His Excellency Myron C. Taylor, our "active Chairman", I would ask him to be so good as to transmit to his colleagues of the British Government, especially to the Prime Minister and to Viscount Halifax, our thanks to all for the manner in which we have been welcomed here.

Therein we see the shape of a necessary collaboration between the Western nations for the work which we have to complete in Europe and the whole world.

These preliminary observations being made, - and in remarking, further, that the assistance

given to the persecuted Minorities is not the monopoly of any one nation, but that it is for the good of all and that it is in that spirit we should work, - I therefore ask you now for permission as the Representative of France and as the head of the French Delegation, to make some observations as quickly as possible.

The French Republic to-day by my voice confirms to the British Government its adhesion without reserve, which it gave last month at the Conference of Evian for the refugees, in reply to the initiative taken by the President of the United States of America.

National sentiment is moved more day by day in learning the individual horrors which are resulting from the mass expatriations to which are subjected classes more and more numerous of human beings.

France has personally already done much since 1933 to receive, welcome, offer hospitality, reorganise and find positions for a large number of the human victims of the forced expatriations. From the beginning she has associated herself with every action conducted by the League of Nations at Geneva and elsewhere.

They who are here, the representatives of the League of Nations dealing with this work, Judge Hansson and the High Commissioner will bear witness to the effective and efficacious collaboration which my Government and my Nation have brought from the beginning of this work, to the sixth commission (political) firstly of the League of Nations, and in the bodies which have since been

created. Once again I thank them for the so sympathetic words to which utterance has been given at Evian regarding my Country, at the time of the first Conference.

France has again given shelter on her territory to the greater part of the refugees who had the choice only between suicide in their old country or to obtain a refuge, though provisional, behind the French frontier.

The French Government has done all that in permanent collaboration with private societies of which the effective work in the actual circumstances can never be too much admired. France has thus remained faithful to the traditions of her development throughout history, which do not separate patriotism from humanity.

However, we see her now arrived practically at the point of saturation which permits her no longer herself to receive further refugees without a rupture of the equilibrium of her social body and of the new arrivals themselves. In every nation there is a limit to the possibilities of absorption. This limit has long since been passed in France. She said so at Evian; she repeats it in London.

If I recall to you that among our forty million inhabitants in our European territory we have three and a half million foreigners, and that at the present time we have more than two hundred thousand refugees, I am sure that I shall not have to dwell upon this to men so well-informed as you.

The presence on French territory of several hundred thousands of refugees determines France

all the more to support energetically the work of the Intergovernmental Committee meeting at London, after Evian, to organise methodically the exodus up to the present disorganised and even dangerous.

So long as human beings are torn from their homes and thrown beyond their frontiers after having been robbed of their property on account of the simple grievance of an arbitrary difference of race, based upon a so-called difference of equality of blood, disorder will only be accentuated in Europe and in the world. The nations which are expelling these people have towards the masses expelled more duties than the nations who are receiving these masses. So long as these duties are not recognised, definite, put into practice by an understanding between the Governments who expel and the Governments who receive, the end of this disorder cannot be envisaged seriously.

The Government which expels should leave to the expelled their properties, which are up to the present their only means of livelihood. And the Governments who receive should accord to those they receive the means of working so that they may live in the new careers which may be opened to them.

It is to reach this co-operation that our Committee should address itself, with a view to an immediate result, for there are human disasters which should not be allowed to aggravate themselves.

We must act quickly, for the suicides are increasing, ruin is accumulating, the brusque displacement of these human masses menaces not only

Europe but also other Continents and the whole of the human race.

Nothing can be more contrary to international order than the systematic continuation of a regime of persecution and violence against the Minorities inside national groups.

The hunting of a man, the appropriation of his property, the concentration camp, beyond which there is as horizon only the graveyard, all that which is contrary to human dignity can only result in a catastrophic disturbance for the relations between nations.

The efforts of diplomatists - and that is our position here - seeing that we represent the Governments, should therefore be to search for a compromise of co-operation between the nations of the world which permit without delay the organisation of an emigration in an organised manner instead of disorganised proscriptions. All the information which we receive daily from Central Europe witnesses that it is desirable to reach a rapid and practical conclusion to the resolutions adopted on the 15th of July last by the Inter-governmental Conference at Evian.

For that reason the representative of France supports very willingly the reasons which the Delegate of the United States of America has put forward, with the exceptional authority of his Government in this matter.

I therefore propose to you, Gentlemen, to constitute without delay the definite Bureau of our Committee and to elect firstly as our permanent President, the statesman who receives us to-day in the name of his great country as the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, His Excellency Lord Winterton, His Britannic Majesty's Minister. At Evian we have all appreciated the firmness of his character, the distinction of his thought, the charm of his personal manner. We shall therefore, I think, be unanimous in saying that the presence of Lord Winterton at the head of our permanent Bureau will appear as the best form of collaboration in the work proposed to the Governments by His Excellency Mr. Myron C. Taylor in the name of the President Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, a work of which all the Governments represented at Evian have already given him marks of their appreciation and which he will know how to continue with the great qualities which have enabled him to arrive at the foundation.

DR. DON MANUEL E. MALDRAU (ARGENTINE): I second the proposition of the French Representative of Lord Winterton as President of the Committee.

MR. TAYLOR (UNITED STATES OF AMERICA): Does anyone else wish to be heard? I am sure that would be the unanimous judgment of this distinguished body. I should like, therefore, to have the approval of the nomination in the usual manner. Will those in favour of the proposition please signify by raising their hand? The verdict is overwhelmingly unanimous, and I think we are very greatly to be congratulated upon having Lord Winterton as our permanent Chairman.

(At this stage in the proceedings Lord Winterton took the Chair).

LORD WINTERTON (UNITED KINGDOM): Gentlemen, I must thank you, M. Berenger, for your most kind reference to me. It is very pleasant to have such a tribute from a colleague and friend. I must thank the meeting also for its support of M. Berenger's proposal that I should be Chairman. It will be an honour for me to be your Chairman, and I shall use my best endeavours always to further the beneficent task to which we round this table have set our hands.

The next task before the Committee is the election of four Vice-Chairmen, in conformity with the resolution passed at our meeting at Evian on the 15th July. I venture to propose that the following Governments should appoint a Vice-Chairman: The United States of America, Brazil, France and the Netherlands.

JUDGE MICHAEL HANSSON (NORWAY) (Translated): I am glad to second the proposition that the four countries named should appoint a Vice-President, and I am glad to see the inclusion of the Netherlands, which have such a great

experience in the matter.

LORD WINTERTON (UNITED KINGDOM): Gentlemen, I take it it is your wish that that proposal, which has been put forward by me and seconded by Judge Hansson should be adopted? If so would you signify in the usual way by holding up your hands?

(AGREED.)

The next business is most important, that of the appointment of the Director. I have the pleasure to invite the representative of the United States of America, my friend, Mr. Myron Taylor, to address the Committee.

MR. TAYLOR (UNITED STATES OF AMERICA): Mr. Chairman, in our discussions at Evian, and having in mind the manner in which this activity originated, at the instance of the President of the United States, it was suggested to me that I communicate with our Government, the United States, and with the President, and ask if he had in mind a man of experience who might well become the Director, and I have received a reply, and I am placing before you, for your consideration, the name of Mr. George Rublee.

Mr. George Rublee is one of the outstanding lawyers in the United States, with wide experience in international law. He was born in 1868, and was graduated from Harvard in 1890 and from the Harvard Law School in 1895. He has had a rather distinguished public career, having served as a member of the Federal Trade Commission, by appointment of President Wilson, in 1915-16, as a member of the Commercial Economy Board

appointed by the Council of National Defense in 1917, and as Special Counsel to the United States Treasury in 1917; as delegate to the Allied Maritime Transport Council in London in 1918-19, and as adviser to the American Delegation to the London Naval Conference in 1930. In addition, he served for some years as legal adviser to the American Embassy in Mexico City, and played an active role in the negotiations with the Mexican Government during the years 1925 to 1930. Since 1921 he has been a partner in the law firm of Covington, Burling and Rublee of Washington. Amongst his other private activities he is an overseer of Harvard University. Mr. Chairman, I propose the name of Mr. George Rublee.

M. HENRY BERENGER (FRANCE): (Translated). I second the proposition that Mr. George Rublee should be named as permanent Director.

LORD WINTERTON (UNITED KINGDOM): Gentlemen, I should like, both as your Chairman and also speaking on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, to say how much we should welcome the appointment of Mr. George Rublee as Permanent Director. The proposition that Mr. George Rublee be the Permanent Director has been duly proposed and seconded. Is it your pleasure that the appointment should be made? If so, would you hold up your hands in the usual way?

(AGREED).

I would suggest that a full account of our proceedings this morning should be communicated to the Press. I will not make any formal resolution on that subject. I take it that that is the wish of all present?

(AGREED).

Gentlemen, this concludes the morning's business. The next meeting of the Committee will be held tomorrow at 11 a.m. when I think we should discuss some of the details of the problem. It is hoped that it will not be necessary to ask the Committee to sit after to-morrow. The meeting of the Committee to-morrow will be an executive session.

(The Committee adjourned at 12.15 p.m.).