1939

Proceedings, Speeches + C

Intergovernmental Committee
on Political Refugees

Section I - July 1939

Section II - Unrelated
Statement by the United Kingdom Representative,
in continuation of the confidential memoranda

1. My Colleagues will remember that detailed information
regarding the admission of refugees to the United Kingdom was
given in the confidential memoranda which I circulated to the
Committee under the numbers L.I.C. 14 and L.I.C. 26 of the
1st November 1938 and the 11th February 1939 respectively.
Since February very considerable progress has been made, and I
think that the Committee will be interested to have the further
information which I am now able to give it.

2. The various special arrangements outlined in the
memorandum L.I.C. 26 are working satisfactorily. To take first
that for the admission of children under the charge of the
Movement for the Care of Children from Germany, the position now
is that up to the end of June permission had been given for the
entry of 6,224 children, 6,991 of whom had arrived.

3. For the special arrangement for refugees in transit,
that is refugees who have a good prospect of emigration to the
United States or some other country after a certain period of
time, the position is that authority has been given for the grant
of visas for 3,700 heads of families under this scheme. By the
end of June, 1,466 men and 241 women had arrived. It should be
understood that this figure does not cover all refugees entering
the United Kingdom who will eventually re-emigrate, but only
those....
those entering under the special scheme mentioned in paragraph 6 of the document L.I.C. 26.

4. Excellent progress has been made with the scheme for retraining refugees in agricultural or in industrial callings. Arrangements have been made with the co-operation of the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Farmers’ Union and Agricultural Trade Unions, for the training of 1,500 refugees in agriculture. Up to the present 700 have made a start on farms or training centres in the United Kingdom. As regards industrial training, 1,400 industrial trainees have been placed since the beginning of this year. The total number of refugees to whom visas in this category had been granted to the 30th June is 5,568. 2,493 had arrived by that date.

5. Another special scheme provides for permission for a permanent stay in this country for elderly people over 60 years of age who have retired from the active practice of their business or profession. Up to the end of June, authority to enter this country had been given in respect of 2,509 applications, and 575 men and 502 women had arrived.

6. Progress is being made with the scheme to bring refugee women to the United Kingdom as domestic servants. The Co-ordinating Committee for Refugees has set up a Domestic Bureau, which has appointed representatives in Greater Germany to examine and recommend applicants. By the end of June authority had been given to grant visas to 6,160 women, of whom 4,469 had arrived.

7. The Training Camp at Richborough in Kent, which was mentioned in the document in L.I.C. 26 has now been established. It will be remembered that this Camp is intended to provide a clearing...
clearing centre where refugees can be maintained and trained before emigration. By the end of June 2,000 men had arrived in the camp, and authority has already been given for the admission of a further 400. A few have already left. The Director and I visited this camp not long ago, and were much impressed by the quality of the refugees there, who would, I am sure, prove most satisfactory immigrants.

6. In the document L.I.C. 26 approximate figures were given for the numbers of refugee women for whom provision had been made as trained nurses, probationer nurses and midwives. The detailed figures for the period ending the 30th June are as follows. Permits have been granted for 166 trained nurses, 556 probationer nurses and 147 midwives: of these categories 109, 345 and 75 respectively have arrived.

9. Very valuable work is being done by the Society of the Protection of Science and Learning to assist refugees scholars, research workers, university teachers etc. Since 1938 690 scholars with their families have been admitted to the United Kingdom, of whom 175 have been placed in permanent positions and 250 in temporary positions. 195 have proceeded to other countries where their future is assured.

10. The scheme to encourage refugee industrialists to establish factories in this country is working well, and since June 1956 permission to establish factories has been given in nearly 300 cases. Provision is also being made for refugees who wish to set up in business on a more modest scale, and since October, 1956, 250 applications have been recommended by the Committee which has been set up to advise the Home Office on such cases.

11. ....
11. Progress is also being made with the schemes for the admission to the United Kingdom of Ministers of Religion, both Christian and Jewish.

12. It has been decided that in areas where there is a shortage of agricultural workers for seasonal work, the engagement of refugees already in the country may be permitted. It is understood that the wages to be paid will not be lower than the agricultural minimum wage which is ordinarily applicable in the district to the type of work to be undertaken. It is expected that advantage will be taken by the farmers in this country to engage the services of refugees in such seasonal work as sugar-beet, fruit picking, potato lifting, grain harvesting etc.

13. It will thus be seen that the great efforts which have been made by all those engaged in refugee work in this country are bearing fruit. The figures given in preceding paragraphs do not, of course, cover all refugees entering the United Kingdom, but only those entering under the special arrangements of which details have been given in the documents previously circulated. There are now approximately 40,000 refugees in the United Kingdom, of whom some 29,000 have entered since last November, so that the rate of entry is now very roughly 45,000 a year. And as is shown by the figures given above, there is often a very substantial difference between the number of visas authorised and the number of arrivals. A certain time-lag between the authorisation of the visa and the arrival of the refugee is inevitable; and of course in many cases the refugee has great difficulty in getting permission to leave his country of origin. If regard is...
is had not only to the number of arrivals in the country but also to the number of visas authorised, which is very much larger, I am sure that it will be agreed that the United Kingdom is fully playing its part both as a country of refuge and, so far as is possible, as country of permanent settlement by infiltration.
COMITÉ INTER-GOUVERNEMENTAL POUR LA CONTINUATION ET LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DES TRAVAUX DE LA CONFÉRENCE D’EVIAN, LONDRES, 1939.

(Comité inter-gouvernemental de Londres)


1. Mes collègues se souviendront que des informations détaillées touchant l'admission de réfugiés dans le Royaume Uni figurent dans les mémoranda confidentiels que j'ai fait distribuer aux membres du Comité et qui portaient les chiffres L.I.C.14 et L.I.C. 26 en date du 1er novembre 1938 et du 11 février 1939. Depuis le mois de février des projets très considérables ont été réalisés et je pense que les nouvelles informations que je suis maintenant en état de leur communiquer intéresseront les membres du Comité.

2. Les différentes décisions spéciales exposées dans le mémorandum L.I.C. 26 opèrent de façon satisfaisante. En ce qui concerne la décision visant l'admission d'enfants sous la protection du Mouvement pour L'Assistance aux Enfants d'Allemagne, la position actuelle est la suivante: Jusqu'à la fin de juin, l'admission de 8.224 enfants a été autorisée, dont 6.991 étaient déjà...
déjà arrivés.

3. Ce sont à l'arrangement spécial visant les réfugiés en transit, c'est-à-dire les réfugiés ayant de bons espoirs d'émigrer aux États-Unis ou vers un autre pays, après un certain délai, l'octroi de visas pour 5.708 chefs de famille sous ce plan a été autorisé.

À la fin de juin, 1466 hommes et femmes étaient arrivés. Il faut signaler que ce chiffre ne comprend pas tous les réfugiés entrant dans le Royaume Uni et devenant à une autre destination plus tard, mais seulement ceux d'entre eux qui ont été admis en vertu du plan spécial mentionné au paragraphe 8 du document L.I.C.28.


En ce qui concerne l'entraînement industriel, 1400 apprentis industriels ont été placés depuis le début de l'année présente. Le nombre total de réfugiés auxquels des visas de cette...
cette catégorie ont été octroyés jusqu'au 30 juin est de 2.568, 2.493 desquels étant arrivés avant cette date.

5. Un autre plan spécial prévoit l'octroi de permis de séjour perpétuels dans ce pays aux personnes ayant plus de soixante ans et qui sont retirées du commerce ou de leur profession. Avant la fin de juin 2.509 permis de séjour avaient été autorisés et 575 hommes et 302 femmes étaient arrivés.


7. Le camp d'entraînement à Richborough dans le Kent, mentionné dans le document L.I.C. 26, est déjà établi. On se souviendra qu'il est proposé que ce camp serve de centre dans laquelle les réfugiés peuvent être logés et recevoir leur entraînement avant leur émigration. Avant la fin de juin 2.000 hommes étaient arrivés au camp et l'admission de 400 autres avait déjà été autorisée. Le Directeur et moi-même avons visité ce camp il y a quelque temps et le type de réfugiés qui s'y trouve nous a fait une excellente impression. Ils seraient, j'en suis sûr, de très bons émigrés.

9. La Société pour la protection de la Science et de la Culture fait un excellent travail pour l'assistance des savants, hommes de science, universitaires etc. Depuis 1933 690 savants ainsi que leurs familles ont été admis au Royaume Uni, dont 175 ont été placés dans des postes permanents et 250 dans des postes temporaires. 195 se sont rendus dans d'autres pays dans lequels leur avenir est assuré.

10. Le plan ayant pour but d'encourager les réfugiés industriels à établir des fabriques dans ce pays se développe de façon satisfaisante et depuis juin 1936, l'autorisation d'établir des fabriques a été accordée dans presque 300 cas. Des dispositions ont également été prises permettant à des réfugiés de s'établir dans le commerce sur une base plus modeste et depuis octobre 1938 230 candidatures ont été appuyées par le comité consultatif établi pour recomman der de tels cas au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères.

11. Les plans visant l'admission au Royaume Uni de ministres de religion chrétiens ainsi qu'Israelites ont également fait des progrès.

12. Il a été décidé que dans les régions dans les-
6. Qu'il existe une pénurie d'ouvriers agricoles pour des travaux de saison, l'embauchage de réfugiés se trouvant déjà dans le pays peut être autorisé. Il est entendu que les gages qui leur seront payés ne doivent pas être inférieurs aux traitements agricoles minimum s'appliquant de façon ordinaire dans la région dans laquelle ce genre de travail est entrepris. On espère que les fermiers prendront l'occasion d'engager des réfugiés dans des travaux saisonniers tels que la récolte de la betterave, la cueillette des fruits, l'arrachage de pommes de terre, les moissons etc.

13. On constatera donc que les grands efforts qui ont été faits par tous ceux qui s'occupent de l'assistance aux réfugiés dans ce pays s'avèrent fructueux. Les statistiques qui figurent aux paragraphes précédents ne s'appliquent naturellement pas à tous les réfugiés qui sont entrés dans le Royaume Uni mais seulement à ceux qui ont été admis en vertu des arrangements spéciaux dont les détails ont été donnés dans les documents déjà distribués. Il y a actuellement approximativement 40,000 réfugiés dans le Royaume Uni, dont 29,000 sont arrivés depuis novembre 1938. Ainsi la cadence de leur admission est maintenant 45,000 par an en chiffres ronds. Comme l'indiquent les statistiques qui figurent ci-dessus, il y a souvent une différence assez considérable entre le nombre de visas autorisés et le nombre d'arrivées. Un certain délai entre l'autorisation des visas et l'arrivée des réfugiés est inévitable et il va de soi que dans de nombreux cas les réfugiés doivent surmonter des difficultés très grandes avant d'obtenir/
d'obtenir la permission de quitter leur pays d'origine.
Si on considère non seulement le nombre d'arrivées dans ce pays mais aussi le nombre de visas autorisés, qui est beaucoup plus considérable, je suis sûr qu'on conviendra que le Royaume Uni tient sa place comme pays de refuge et, autant que possible, comme pays d'établissement permanent par voie d'infiltration.
18th July, 1939.

The Director,
Intergovernmental Committee,
16 Northumberland Avenue,
S. W. I.

Sir,

I write to inform you of the anticipated establishment - which has been completed with the exception of certain minor legal formalities - of a Foundation to be known as the Co-Ordinating Foundation, and which is to take the form of a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital.

2. I enclose two copies of the draft Memorandum and Articles of Association, and a list of the persons at whose instance the Foundation is being formed, and who, it is contemplated, will be the first members of the Council of Administration.

3. The objects for which the Foundation is being established are set out in detail in the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and may be summarised as follows:

(a) To co-operate with individuals and organisations engaged in improving the conditions of persons discriminated against in Germany, whether German citizens or otherwise, because of their political or religious beliefs or racial origins.

(b) To co-operate, negotiate and deal with the Intergovernmental Committee, League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and any Government, authority, body, trustee or other agency or official, where in the opinion of the Foundation such action is calculated to benefit the beneficiaries described in (a) above.

(c) To endeavour to bring about an improvement of the conditions of those persons who, for reasons of age, health or other disabilities, are unable to emigrate from Germany, and to endeavour to improve the conditions of and to ensure the orderly emigration of involuntary emigrants and the protection and transfer of their property.

(d) To co-operate with individuals and organisations in the investigation of the facilities and suitability of places of settlement for involuntary emigrants, and to conduct negotiations and arrangements for furthering plans relating thereto.
(e) To set up a secretariat organisation to facilitate and improve arrangements for the transfer of goods and assets and to assist involuntary emigrants in preparation for and during and after their emigration from Germany.

The Foundation will be empowered to make all arrangements it thinks fit in order to further the objects described above.

4. The administration of the Foundation will be primarily in the hands of members of the Council of Management. This Council will, it is anticipated, consist of approximately twenty persons, ten of whom are to represent American interests, and ten European. Of the ten representing European interests, seven or eight are expected to be British subjects, and the remainder will probably be found from France, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland or Scandinavia.

5. The first members of the Council will, as stated above, be the persons whose names are shown on the enclosed list. The Foundation is being formed as a charitable organisation, and application has been made to the Board of Trade to omit the word "Limited" from its name. The initial funds of the Foundation which it is expected will be approximately £200,000 are to be provided by American, British and possibly Continental individuals and groups who have long been interested in refugee work.

6. It should perhaps be made clear that it is not intended that any of the funds of the Foundation should actually be expended in the relief or rehabilitation of refugees, or used to finance their settlement, or used to finance the purchase or transfer of goods intended solely for the use of emigrants or their settlement and not for resale. Its activities will consist primarily of co-ordinating the efforts of private organisations and others engaged in such work and in conducting negotiations relative thereto.

I have endeavoured in this letter to give you an outline of the functions of the Foundation as at present envisaged. It is of course difficult to say at this stage how in practice the matter will actually develop. In the event of your requiring any further information, I shall be glad if you will let me know.

Yours faithfully,

(signed) H. O. LUCAS

HOL/JA
TRUSTEES OF CO-ORDINATING FOUNDATION.

The Earl of Bessborough, former Governor General of Canada.
Mr. Paul Baerwald, Chairman, American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.
The Right Honourable the Viscount Beamont, Chairman, Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.
Mr. Harold Butler, C.B., Warden, Muffield College, Oxford.
Honourable John W. Davis, Attorney, former United States Ambassador in London.
Dr. Rufus Jones, President, Swarthmore College.
Honourable Nathan L. Miller, Attorney, and former Governor of the State of New York.
Honourable Deve Hennon Morris, former United States Ambassador in Brussels.
Honourable Joseph Proskauer, Attorney, former Justice of New York State Supreme Court.
Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald, Chairman, Messrs. Sears, Roebuck & Co.
Mr. Anthony de Rothschild, Banker, of Messrs. N.M. Rothschild & Sons.
The Right Honourable Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart, C.C.B., former British Ambassador in Berlin.
Sir John Hope Simpson, K.B.E., C.I.E., Royal Institute of International Affairs.
Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Rabbi, Free Synagogue, New York.
Honourable Owen D. Young, former Agent General of Reparations, and Chairman of Board of General Electric Co.
UNITED KINGDOM (contd.)

Mr. S.D. Waley, C.B., M.C.
Mr. A.W.G. Randall, O.B.E.
Mr. E.N. Cooper, O.B.E.
Mr. J.G. Hibbert, K.C.
Mr. H.E. Brooks.

BRAZIL.
His Excellency Senhor Helio Lobo.
Senhor J. de Souza Leao

CANADA.
The Hon. Vincent Massey
Mr. Léon Mayrand.

CHILE.
Senor Don Ricardo Heatley.

COLOMBIA.

CUBA.
Senor Don. Guillermo de Blanck
Senor Dr. Don G. Suarez Solar

DENMARK.
Mr. Gustav Rasmussen.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.
Senor Dr. Don Maximiliano Henriques-Urena

ECUADOR.
Senor Don Alberto Puig-Arosemena
Senor Don Hernán Pallares.
EIRE.
Mr. Sean Nunan.

FRANCE.
Monsieur le Sénateur Henry Béranger
Monsieur Georges Coulon
Monsieur Philippe Périé
Monsieur Mézière
Monsieur Emmanuel Monick.

GUATEMALA.
Senor Dr. Don Francisco A. Figueroa.

HAYTI.
Monsieur Léon Defly.

HONDURAS.
Senor Don Tiburcio Carias.

MEXICO.
Senor Gustavo Luders de Negri.

NETHERLANDS.
Count J. de Limburg-Stirum
Jonkheer E. Teixeira de Mattos.

NEW ZEALAND.
Mr. C.B. Bardekik.

NICARAGUA.

NORWAY.
Mr. Ingvald Smith-Kjelland.
PANAMA.
Senor Ricaurto Rivera Sandoval

PARAGUAY.

PERU.
Senor don Manuel Rivera Iglesias.

SWEDEN.
Mr. G. Enzell
Mr. T. Grünwall.

URUGUAY.
Senor Cesar Montero de Bustamante.

VENEZUELA.
Senor Don Julio Planchart.

Director of the Committee: Sir Herbert Emerson, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Vice-Director of the Committee: Mr. Robert Fell
Assistant to the Director: Mr. J. Harsch
Secretary to the Committee: Mr. D.P. Reilly.
INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE TO CONTINUE AND DEVELOP
THE WORK OF THE EVIAN MEETING.

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Meeting of the 19th July.
Provisional list of Delegations.

Delegations are requested to be so good as to inform the Secretary, Mr. D.P. Reilly, Foreign Office, of any corrections or additions to this list.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
The Hon. Myron C. Taylor.
Mr. T.C. Achilles.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.
His Excellency Senor Don Tomas A. le Breton.
Senor Dr. Don Rodolfo Garcia Arias.

AUSTRALIA.
Mr. J.S. Duncan, C.B.E.,
Mr. V.C. Duffy, M.V.O.
Mr. A. Stirling
Mr. A.W. Stuart-Smith, O.B.E.

BELGIUM.
Monsieur de Foy.
Monsieur J. Schneider.

BOLIVIA.
Senor Don Juan Penaranda.

UNITED KINGDOM.
The Rt. Hon. Earl Winterton, M.P.
In making my report to the Committee I assume that it will wish to have a brief survey of the present position of the problem of involuntary migrants from German territory and a more detailed account of the conversations which have taken place with the German authorities since the last meeting of the Committee.

The Committee will first wish to have some figures indicating the flow of refugees from Germany. For various reasons it is difficult to obtain accurate statistics, and the figures given by me must be regarded as approximate. The events of November last gave a great impetus to legal and illegal emigration, and although the pressure has been somewhat relaxed during the past three months, there is a constant outflow of refugees from German territory. Various estimates have been made of the number that left during 1938, but it was certainly not less than 120,000, and may have been as high as 140,000. During the first four months of the present year, the three leading organisations engaged in the emigration of refugees assisted nearly 29,000 persons to leave Germany, and in addition a considerable number were assisted by other organisations or emigrated without assistance. If the present rate is maintained it is therefore probable that the number evacuated during 1939 will be much the same as in 1938.

Unfortunately, large numbers of involuntary emigrants who have left Germany have not yet been permanently established elsewhere, and for the time being they are a heavy burden upon the countries in which they have been accorded temporary refuge, and also upon the resources of private organisations.
It has been estimated that in the other countries of Europe there are not less than 150,000 refugees who have left Greater Germany, and that approximately 60,000 of these are wholly or partly dependent on the charity of the private associations. The problem is not therefore confined to the evacuation of those who are still in Germany and who will have to leave. It is necessary also to find permanent homes for a large number of those who have found temporary refuge in other countries, and it is essential that this aspect of the case should be borne constantly in mind for apart from the uncertainty that private bodies will be able to provide indefinitely for their maintenance, there is a definite obligation to the countries which have given temporary asylum to proceed with the emigration of their visitors. The apprehension lest it may not be possible to evacuate those who are already there, naturally acts as a deterrent to the admission of others, whereas if it were possible to arrange for a regular outflow there are several Governments which would be ready to adopt a more liberal attitude towards the reception of newcomers. This is one reason among many why it is most desirable to secure an orderly system of emigration from Germany.

In the meantime, there has been little change in the methods and directions of individual settlement. Pending the commencement of large-scale settlement, infiltration has provided the means of finding homes for at least ninety per cent. of the refugees who have been permanently settled. The main countries of settlement are the United States of
America, Palestine, Australia, and the countries of South America. The rate of infiltration is not constant, and several of the states of South America have imposed restrictions on immigration either by amendment of the law or by tightening up the administration of the regulations. I understand that one reason for their action is the fact that during the past few years the immigrants have included a certain number of unsuitable persons, while, owing to the rush of refugees from Germany, the private organisations have not always been able to organise or to finance emigration as thoroughly as could be wished.

I believe that many of the difficulties would be resolved if it were possible to place the finance of emigration, including both individual and group settlement, on a basis which would allow a long-term policy to be adopted providing, inter alia, for the training and the selection of immigrants destined for particular countries. From what I have seen of the refugees, and especially those in training camps in various countries, I have no doubt whatever that they represent a potential asset of very great value to countries with undeveloped resources, and I believe that it should be possible to devise an orderly programme which would not only give these unfortunate people a chance of making good, but would add greatly to the wealth of the countries offering them a permanent home. I trust that the countries which have been so generous in the past in offering facilities for permanent settlement will continue their liberal policy, for without their active assistance, it will be very difficult to find any solution of the problem.
Large-scale Settlement

Since the last meeting of the Committee, considerable progress has been made with the investigation of the possibilities of large-scale settlement. I will state briefly the present position as regards British Guiana, the Dominican Republic, Northern Rhodesia, and the Philippine Islands, but I would explain that enquiry has not been limited to these areas. The private bodies specially interested in emigration are constantly investigating possibilities of settlement in countries all over the world, and there are several schemes of reasonable promise which could be pursued with advantage if the finance were secure.

British Guiana.

In pursuance of the offer made by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in November, 1938, of facilities for the settlement of refugees in British Guiana, a Commission assembled at Georgetown, British Guiana, on February 14th and completed its Report on April 19th. The Commission was organised by President Roosevelt's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees and included two representatives appointed by His Majesty's Government and one by the Government of British Guiana. The Commission expressed the view that, while the territory is not an ideal place for refugees from Middle-European countries, and while it could not be considered suitable for immediate large-scale settlement, it undoubtedly possesses potential possibilities that would fully justify the carrying out of a trial settlement project on a substantial enough scale to determine whether and how these possibilities could be realised. In particular, it considered that in the area available for settlement there are soils suitable for
permanent agriculture and natural resources which make possible a correlated industrial development, while climatic and health conditions are such that settlement by people of Middle-European origin is feasible. At the same time, it made it clear that there were various questions which required clarification, and to which answers could only be given by means of trial settlement on the spot. They therefore recommended that a number of receiving camps for trial settlement should be started, involving a population of 3,000 to 5,000 carefully selected young men and women and placed at properly chosen locations; that these trial settlements should be adequately equipped under competent leadership; and that they should contain a number of people with specialised training who would be capable of securing the necessary information and would also assist in making the settlements self-contained. It estimated that the approximate cost of establishing and maintaining the trial settlements for a period of two years with a population of 5,000 people would be £800,000. His Majesty's Government, after consideration of the Report of the Commission, has expressed itself in complete sympathy with the scheme of refugee settlement in British Guiana, and has stated its readiness to place very large areas at the disposal of private organisations for this purpose, and further, if the scheme develops, to allow a large measure of autonomy in local Government. It has also undertaken, when the stage of large-scale settlement is reached, to provide arterial communications, on the understanding that the cost of settlement will be met from private sources.

The position as regards this area is therefore, briefly, as follows: A Commission composed of highly qualified specialists has reported that the possibilities are suffi-
ciently good to justify the carrying out of experimental settlements, and while it did not feel justified in giving any assurance regarding the success of these, it does consider that, if they are successful, the ultimate prospects of the territory, as an area for settlement on a big scale, are very large. The organisations concerned are now considering practical plans for trial settlement and, provided that the necessary funds can be raised, it is hoped that a beginning will be made in the near future.

**Dominican Republic.**

As a result of the offer of the Dominican Government to admit one hundred thousand refugees, a Commission under the auspices of President Roosevelt's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees visited the Dominican Republic from March 7th to April 10th of this year. The Commission was given active assistance by the Dominican Government and investigated seventeen tracts of land which had been indicated as available for settlement, aggregating some 2,700,000 acres. Of this amount some 2,150,000 acres are owned by the Government while 550,000 acres are privately owned. It appeared that, if necessary, other areas adjacent to certain of the tracts could be made available for settlement. The Commission has reported that climatic conditions are favourable for colonists from Central Europe, and that health conditions are reasonably good. It found the soil in a number of tracts highly fertile and capable of producing a large variety of crops, for some of which there is a commercial market. Valuable forest products are readily accessible in large volume. While the Commission did not find that the whole of the area suggested was suitable for early colonisation, it considered that it
would be possible to settle approximately 29,000 families in certain specified areas on a subsistence basis. At the same time it stressed the fact that, before proceeding on a big scale with plans for colonisation, it would be necessary to carry out technical studies in topography, soils, drainage, agronomy, sanitation and forest-planning. It was recommended that the first step should be the establishment of pioneering groups of perhaps 200 or 250 persons each in camps similar to those of the Civilian Conservation Corps in the United States. Although, therefore, large-scale settlement must inevitably move slowly in the initial stages, it appears that a beginning of pioneer settlement can be made when a final agreement is concluded with the Dominican Government and the necessary capital is raised.

**Northern Rhodesia**

A Commission to investigate the practicability of settlement in Northern Rhodesia was formed by the Emigration (Planning) Joint Committee of the Co-ordinating Committee for Refugees. It assembled in the Colony on March 29th and concluded its Report on June 1st. It was greatly assisted by the Government of the Colony, who made available the services of the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Veterinary Services. The Commission found no serious climatic or physical obstacles to settlement, but considered that it would be limited only by economic factors. It recommended that the individual holding should be sufficiently large to allow for subsistence with the addition of a small cash margin sufficient to repay over a long period advances made to the settler and to leave a small surplus for other expenses. It expressed the view that not more than 400 to 500 families could be settled over
a period of years without disturbing the economic system of the Colony, and it estimated that the cost of establishing a family and of maintaining it during an initial period would be from £1,000 to £1,500.

It would therefore appear from the Report of the Commission that this area is not suitable for large-scale settlement, and that the cost of individual settlement will be high.

**Philippine Islands.**

In pursuance of the offer of the Philippine Commonwealth, which was announced by Mr. Myron Taylor at the last meeting of the Committee, to consider plans for the settlement of refugees in Mindanao, a Commission of Enquiry was formed by the Advisory Committee of President Roosevelt. It assembled in Manila in April, and its Report is expected in the near future.

I must add that with the co-operation of the Dutch Government a commission is now exploring the prospects of settlement in Dutch Guiana. I have also just heard that with the active approval of the French Government an examination is being made of the possibilities of settlement in New Caledonia. I understand that in both these schemes the initiative has been taken by the International Refugee Colonisation Society, "Jewool", an association in which Mr. Jolf of Amsterdam is taking a very practical interest.

**Finance.**

The finance of the movement is the cause of anxiety. As the Committee is aware, the cost has so far been met almost entirely from private sources. I say almost entirely, because there are several exceptions. Without the gift of £4,000,000 from the British Treasury it would have been possible to do comparatively little for refugees from the Sudetenland. The Belgian Government has recently undertaken the maintenance of 3,000 refugees in that country, and the Dutch Government proposes to construct a central training camp at considerable cost. Broadly speaking, however, the work has depended on private contributions.

I have had occasion lately to make an estimate of what has been subscribed from private sources in Europe and America
since the problem became acute in 1933. The estimate is necessarily a very rough one, because there are hundreds of private organisations which are working on the problem, and it has been possible to obtain figures only from the more important ones. I estimate the amount contributed in cash since 1933 at not less than £10,000,000. In addition there have been large contributions in kind, and if we include the cost to the thousands of private persons in different countries who have entertained, or are still entertaining, refugees at their own expense, the total contribution made by charity cannot be less than £15,000,000. Persons of all creeds and nationalities have co-operated in this magnificent effort, but by far the greatest contribution has been made by the Jewish community.

There is no reason to suppose that the requirements for the next few years will be less than in the past. On the contrary, the present tendency is for expenses continuously to increase. The main cause is the necessity of maintaining an over-growing number of refugees in countries of temporary refuge, and of supporting for an initial period those who have found asylum in countries outside Europe, but at present are unable to earn a livelihood. Many of the organisations responsible for the maintenance of refugees are under an obligation to provide for their emigration; and with several of the non-Jewish associations in particular, the commitments are so heavy that it is difficult to see how they can be met. The Jewish community has every intention of continuing its efforts, but the leading organisations are gravely concerned regarding the position, and with existing commitments so large, they naturally hesitate to assume new ones, especially when
they are of an indefinite character.

Thus, although a stage has now been reached when definite opportunities exist of group settlement on a considerable scale, difficulties are arising regarding the means of finding the necessary finance. The absence of adequate finance precludes a long-term policy, and prevents full advantage being taken of many openings for emigration. It therefore prolongs the period during which many refugees have to be maintained in idleness by private charity in countries of temporary asylum. While I do not wish to suggest that private resources are coming to an end, or that the work is approaching a standstill, I apprehend increasing difficulty in maintaining it at the present level, and I consider it most desirable that the present means of finance should be supplemented by new ones.

I would like to see the finance of maintenance and relief inside Europe separated from the finance of emigration outside, whether emigration is by individual or by group settlement. While leaving the former entirely to private charity, I would like emigration to be placed, so far as this is practicable, on an economic basis, and to be financed by means of advances which would be recoverable according to the ability of the recipient to repay. A scheme of this kind, however, would require a large capital sum, and it is improbable that this would be forthcoming from private sources alone. I believe that it could be successfully launched and that it would tap new sources of private money, if it were combined with some measure of governmental assistance. Private charity cannot continue to meet existing commitments, provide for the whole cost of emigration on the existing scale, and at the same time find the money necessary for group settlement. I regard the future with anxiety unless help is forthcoming.
Conversations with the German authorities.

I will now explain the conversations which have taken place with the German authorities since the last meeting of the Committee.

On February 14, as you will recall, the Committee adopted a resolution which authorized the Director to "inform the German authorities that the Committee, acting independently, has been, is using, and will use its best endeavours to develop opportunities within the next five years for permanent settlement of involuntary emigrants from Germany, within the limits of the laws and practices of the Member Governments".

Acting under the authority vested in him by this resolution, Mr. Rublee, before resigning as Director of the Committee, prepared the following letter to Mr. Wohltat, which was approved by the Chairman:

"Dear Mr. Wohltat:

Referring to the conversations which I had the honour of holding with Dr. Schacht and yourself in Berlin from January 11 to February 2, 1939, inclusive, and in particular to my letter to you of February 1st which contained the text of the "Confidential Memorandum" expressing the result of our conversations, and to your reply of February 2, 1939, I am happy to inform you that I am now in a position to tell you of the result of the meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee held in London on February 13 and 14, 1939.

I reported in full regarding my conversations with Dr. Schacht and yourself to the Committee, which was composed of the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, the Argentine Republic, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, the United Kingdom, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Eire, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Sweden, Uruguay and Venezuela. The text of the "Confidential Memorandum", which was included in my report, was then distributed to the representatives of the participating Governments."
The Committee gave most careful consideration
to my report, and in particular to the memorandum which
you agreed correctly states the programme which Germany,
acting unilaterally, would adopt.

The Committee, having taken note of my report,
 instructed me to inform you that the Committee, acting
independently, has been, is using and will use its best
efforts to develop opportunities within the next five
years for permanent settlement of involuntary emigrants
from Germany within the limits of the laws and practices
of the member Governments.

The Committee also took cognizance of the projected
formation of a private international corporation which would
serve as an agency for financing emigration from Germany
and for maintaining such contacts with the German author-
ities as might be necessary for this purpose.

To my great regret, I am obliged, for personal reasons,
to retire from the office of Director of the Committee at
this time. Sir Herbert Emerson has been invited to serve
as Director, and Mr. Robert Fell has been appointed Vice-
Director of the Committee, which maintains its separate
and independent existence.

On March 3rd the Vice-Director proceeded to Berlin and
handed this letter to Mr. Wohlthat who agreed that it
furnished a basis for a continuation of the conversations
with the executive of the Intergovernmental Committee.
Mr. Wohlthat indicated that, in his view, the programme of
the German authorities for the emigration of involuntary
emigrants from Germany and the Committee's programme for
the resettlement of involuntary emigrants, as well as the
establishment of the Internal Trust referred to in the
"Confidential Memorandum" and the outside purchasing agency,
should proceed pari passu, and as a first step he suggested
that it would be useful to him to have a memorandum of the
projects which were on foot for the large-scale settlement
of involuntary emigrants and of such supplementary details
regarding infiltration as would be helpful.
Accordingly, a memorandum was prepared, and after it had been referred to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Committee it was handed over to Mr. Wohlthat by the Vice-Director on April 6th when he visited Berlin. The text of this memorandum is in the hands of the members of the Committee and is attached to my report as Annex A. It was deliberately drafted on conservative lines, and it will be observed that it was specifically stated that the programme of Governments was subject to the full discretion which they have necessarily reserved regarding their policy towards refugees, and that they cannot be regarded as specifically committed to any future policy.

During this meeting there was some discussion of the Internal Trust and outside purchasing agency. Mr. Pell was able to state that conversations were in progress between private groups in New York and London regarding the foundation of an External Trust or Foundation, and Mr. Wohlthat informed Mr. Pell that a draft decree providing for the establishment of the Internal Trust had been prepared, that it had been approved by the various ministries concerned, and that it awaited the sanction of the Chancellor. There was also mention of the non-German Trustee of the Internal Trust, and Mr. Pell mentioned the name of a Dutch financier who had been suggested by the private groups as a suitable person for the appointment. He also asked what would be the conditions of the appointment. It was agreed that the Vice-Director should write a letter to Mr. Wohlthat on these points. A third visit was made to Berlin by Mr. Pell on April 6th, when he handed over to Mr. Wohlthat a letter relating to this matter.
Mr. Wohltat showed the Vice-Director the text of a draft decree intended to set up the central Jewish organisation inside Germany referred to in Point 7. of the confidential memorandum, and also the draft of a second decree intended to establish the Internal Trust. Mr. Wohltat explained that these decrees awaited the Chancellor's signature, which, however, was not likely to be given until there was good reason to believe that emigration from Germany would proceed in accordance with the programme set up in the German plan communicated to Mr. Rublee.

On June 6th Mr. Wohltat was the guest of the Vice-Director at luncheon in London, where he met Lord Winter ton and myself. Lord Winter ton left shortly after lunch, and there was an informal discussion, during which Mr. Wohltat explained the intentions of the German authorities when the Internal Trust is established. It was, he said, proposed to call up the contributions to the Trust in instalments, not exceeding five in number, thus mitigating the fall in values which the liquidation of property must entail, and also affording greater resources to the central Jewish organisations for the maintenance of the Jews pending emigration. Mr. Wohltat again mentioned that sanction for the draft decree establishing the Trust was unlikely to be given until it was clear that real progress was being made with schemes of settlement. He stated that the Dutch financier, whose name had been previously mentioned, would be acceptable as the third Trustee, and that the other Trustees would be respectively a prominent German banker and an administrative official. He estimated the value of Jewish property in Germany at a high figure. It was agreed at this meeting that in the future
Mr. Wohlthat would deal directly with me in my capacity as Director of the Intergovernmental Committee.

On June 7th I had a further conversation with Mr. Wohlthat at which Mr. Pell was present. I took the occasion to explain in some detail to Mr. Wohlthat how emigration and resettlement of involuntary emigrants from Germany was managed and financed at the present time, and described the generous extent of the effort which had been, and was being, made by private contributors. Our conversation then turned to the organisation and financing of large-scale settlement projects. I explained that there would probably be an initial period of experimental and comparatively small resettlement. If that was successful, and if the necessary finance were forthcoming, the rate of settlement would increase progressively.

Mr. Wohlthat appeared to appreciate the fact that large-scale settlement must be slow, but emphasised that from the political point of view it was important that a definite plan should be formulated for proceeding with the experimental stage coupled with some assurance that if the experiments were successful, large-scale settlement would follow. I sought to convince Mr. Wohlthat that too much emphasis should not be placed on large-scale settlement and that due account should be taken of the importance of infiltration, but it was clear that he held the belief that those who must make the final decisions in Germany would not be impressed with the seriousness of the effort on the outside until a beginning was made of large-scale settlement. My conclusion from the two conversations was that the German authorities would not put their programme, including the Internal Trust, into effect unless (a) a Foundation was set up on the outside and (b) there was an organisation (or organisations) within or without the Foundation which would
take up seriously the question of settlement, including the financing of it, but that there need be no immediate question of raising large additional sums for settlement.

In addition to the discussion of the above subjects, the opportunity has been taken on different occasions of raising other matters of current importance.

It was made clear to Mr. Wohlthat that if the private organisations had to deal with a mass emigration of Jews from Czecho-Slovakia, it was inevitable that the programme of evacuating involuntary migrants from German territory would be delayed. It was represented on several occasions that the despatch of refugees by German boats to destinations where they were not sure of a welcome not only created great difficulties for the private organisations, but did great harm by outraging public opinion in Europe and America. Representations were also made with the object of securing that the interests of migrants who were not Jews by faith, should be protected in the scheme of the central organisation inside Germany. During the conversations, and from other sources, it was ascertained that some steps had been taken to provide for the training of Jews inside Germany, and that the restrictions on the employment of Jews had been relaxed in some respects.

Since the last meeting with Mr. Wohlthat, there has been progress in two directions. First, after discussion between the various private groups, and in particular between British and American groups, the preliminary steps have been taken to establish in London an international private foundation, to be known as the Co-ordinating Foundation. This body will co-ordinate refugee activities in general, will co-operate with the Internal Trust when set up inside Germany, will
investigate and facilitate the orderly emigration and re-settlement of refugees, and will accept gifts, donations and bequests for these objects. Perhaps the most important function of the Foundation will be to act as a link between the private organisations concerned with emigration, and the Internal Trust. It is not intended that the Foundation should itself directly finance emigration, and its authorised capital is therefore limited to one million dollars. Other measures will be required to place the finance of individual and group settlement on a sound basis, and these are now under discussion.

Second, the decree under which the Central Jewish Agency is established was promulgated on July 6th, but for the present it does not apply to the former territory of Austria. Its main effect will be to place the relief and education of Jews inside Germany under a single body, namely, the Reichsvereinigung.

I may perhaps be allowed to express to the Committee the views which I have formed in the light of the discussions described above regarding the plan contained in the "Confidential Memorandum" communicated to Mr. Rublee. I will preface my observations by the remark that since I was not at the time connected with the Committee, my opinion has been formed independently. First, it seems to me of great importance to realise that even if no discussions had taken place with the German authorities, the programme of emigration would have had to proceed on much the same lines as those stated in the plan. In other words, it does not impose on those concerned with the problem any obligation which they would not have had in any case to meet ultimately.

Second, the action to be taken by external bodies as contemplated in the programme will be equally valuable
even if, for any reason, the discussions were to break down or the plan were not put into operation. Third, I am satisfied that there is in Germany, property of great value belonging to the Jews which is capable of being used partly to assist emigration, and partly for purposes of maintenance pending emigration. Without accepting any particular estimate, which in the circumstances of the case must necessarily be highly speculative, I have no doubt that the sum which can be made available is sufficiently large to afford assistance of very real value towards the solution of the problem. I mention this because it is sometimes assumed that little Jewish property in Germany has escaped confiscation or dissipation. Fourth, I believe that the great majority of Jews in Germany wish to see the plan put into effect. Fifth, I consider that the German authorities are laying too much stress on large-scale settlement, and have failed to realise how great a part individual emigration has played and will play; as a consequence of this misconception they have not fully appreciated the fact that even with the existing methods and scope of external finance, the Internal Trust would be of great value in assisting the objects which they desire, namely, the early evacuation of Jews. Sixth, efforts should be made to remove this misconception as opportunity occurs, but action should not be confined to this. Quite independently of the German plan, new methods of financing emigration have to be devised if real progress is to be made. That they may and should have the further merit of bringing into being the Internal Trust, is a reason for proceeding with them as rapidly as circumstances will allow.

In short, while I can see no prejudice to the problem as a whole in bringing the discussions to a successful
conclusion, I have no doubt that a solution would be much facilitated if the plan in all its aspects came into operation.

The Committee will learn with great regret that Mr. Robert Fell, the Vice-Director, is shortly severing his official connection with the Committee, on his return to the State Department at Washington. Mr. Fell has been associated with the Committee since its inception. He has made its interests his own, and has worked wholeheartedly for the welfare of refugees. During the past few months it has been his duty to carry on discussions with the German authorities, and I cannot speak too highly of the ability and tact with which he has performed this very delicate task. During his connection with the Committee he has made many friends, both among the representatives on the Committee and members of the private associations, who have appreciated the disinterested and effective work he has done. I myself am greatly indebted to him for the support and assistance he has given to me at all times, and for his uniform optimism in face of considerable difficulties; and I part with him with the greatest regret.
RAPPORT DU DIRECTEUR.

En présentant mon rapport au Comité je pense que ce dernier tiendra à avoir un bref exposé de l'état actuel du problème de l'émigration involontaire des territoires Allemands, ainsi que des renseignements plus détaillés sur les conversations qui ont eu lieu avec les autorités Allemandes depuis la dernière réunion du Comité.

D'abord, je pense que le Comité désire avoir quelques chiffres, indiquant le volume de l'émigration de l'Allemagne. Pour des raisons diverses des statistiques exactes sont difficile à obtenir et les chiffres que je vous cite ne peuvent être considérés que comme approximatifs. Les événements du mois de Novembre dernier ont grandement accéléré cet exode, tant légitime qu'illicite, et quoique le rythme de l'émigration des territoires Allemands se soit quelque peu ralenti pendant les mois derniers, l'exode continue néanmoins sans interruption.

Le nombre de ceux qui ont quitté l'Allemagne en 1938 a été diversément évalué, mais il est certain qu'il ne peut être inférieur à 120,000 et pourrait bien atteindre les 140,000. Au cours des premiers quatre mois de cette année les trois principales organisations qui s'occupent de l'émigration de réfugiés ont aidé à-peu-près 29,000 personnes à quitter l'Allemagne, et un grand nombre d'autres ont été assistées par d'autres organisations ou sont venues à émigrer sans assistance. Si la cadence actuelle d'émigration est maintenue, le nombre des personnes évacuées en 1939 sera à-peu-près le même qu'en 1938.

Malheureusement, un grand nombre d'émigrés involontaires qui ont quitté l'Allemagne n'ont pas encore été établis ailleurs et leur présence constitue une lourde charge tant pour les pays qui leur ont offert un asile temporaire que pour les ressources des organisations privées. On a calculé qu'il n'y a pas moins
de 150,000 réfugiés provenant des territoires Allemands, dont à peu près 60,000 dépendent entièrement ou en grande partie de la charité des organisations privées. Le problème n'est donc pas seulement celui d'évacuer ceux qui sont encore en Allemagne et qui seront obligés de quitter. Il s'agit aussi de trouver un foyer permanent pour les nombreux émigrés qui ont trouvé un asile temporaire dans d'autres pays. Il importe de ne pas perdre de vue cet aspect de la situation, car, outre le fait que les organisations privées ne pourront probablement pas pourvoir à leur maintien indéfiniment il y a une obligation catégorique envers les pays qui leur ont offert un asile temporaire de poursuivre l'évacuation de leurs hôtes.

Evidemment, la crainte qu'il ne pourrait être possible d'évacuer ceux qui s'y trouvent déjà explique l'hésitation que ressentent ces pays à recevoir encore d'autres émigrés. D'autre part, si un arrangement assurant un écoulement ordonné pourrait être réalisé, plusieurs gouvernements seraient disposés à adopter une attitude plus libérale au sujet de l'admission de nouveaux venus. Voilà une des raisons, parmi beaucoup d'autres, pourquoi il serait hautement désirable d'établir un système ordonné d'émigration des territoires allemands.

Dans l'entre-temps il y a eu très peu de changements dans les modalités et le sens de l'établissement individuel de réfugiés. En attendant le commencement d'un établissement de grande envergure il a été possible, grâce à l'infiltration, de trouver un asile pour en moins quatre-vingt-dix pour cent des réfugiés qui ont été établis de façon permanente. Les principaux pays d'établissement sont les États Unis d'Amérique, la Palestine, l'Australie et les pays de l'Amérique du Sud. Le volume de cette infiltration est assez variable et plusieurs pays
de l'Amérique du Sud ont introduit des restrictions à l'immigration soit par des amendements à la loi, soit par une application plus stricte des règlements. Il paraît qu'une des raisons qui ont inspiré ces mesures est le fait que pendant les dernières années il s'est trouvé parmi les immigrants un nombre de personnes peu recommandables ou dont les aptitudes ne les rendaient pas désirables comme immigrants. En outre, étant donné le nombre croissant de réfugiés provenant d'Allemagne les organisations privées n'ont pas toujours été à même d'organiser ou de financer l'émigration comme il eût été désiré de le faire.

Je crois que bien des difficultés pourraient être applanies s'il y avait moyen d'établir les finances de l'émigration - tant individuelle que par groupes - sur une base permettant d'adopter un programme d'émigration à longue haleine, prévoyant entre autres la réadaptation professionnelle des émigrés et le triage de ceux qui doivent se rendre dans certains pays. D'après mon expérience personnelle et surtout d'après ce que j'ai vu dans les camps d'entraînement pour les réfugiés dans divers pays, je suis convaincu que ces réfugiés représentent un avantage potentiel des plus précieux pour les pays dont les ressources sont peu développées et je crois que ce ne serait pas impossible de dresser un programme ordonné qui, non seulement serait susceptible de donner à ces malheureux la chance de refaire leur vie, mais en outre contribuerait grandement à la prospérité des pays qui leur auraient offert un foyer permanent. J'ose espérer que les pays qui se sont montrés si généreux en offrant des facilités pour l'établissement permanent de ces malheureux ne se lasseront pas de suivre cette politique libérale, car sans leur collaboration active ce problème resterait
presque insoluble.

Établissement de grande envergure.

Depuis la dernière réunion du Comité, l'enquête sur les possibilités d'établissement de grande envergure a fait de grands progrès. Je vais vous faire un bref exposé de la situation en ce qui concerne la Guyane Britannique, la République Dominicaine, la Rhodésie du Nord et les Philippines, mais je désire souligner que l'enquête n'a pas été restreinte à ces pays. Les organisations privées qui s'intéressent à l'émigration n'ont cessé d'explorer les possibilités d'établissement dans toutes les parties du monde et il existent déjà plusieurs projets qui semblent réalisables et dont le réalisation promettrait des avantages précieux si leur financement pouvait être assuré.

Guyane Britannique.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté dans le Royaume Uni ayant offert des facilités pour l'établissement de réfugiés en Guyane Britannique, une Commission s'est réunie le 14 février à Georgetown en Guyane Britannique, et son Rapport a été achevé le 19 avril. La Commission avait été organisée par le Comité Consultatif pour les Réfugiés Politiques du Président Roosevelt et comprenait deux délégués nommés par le Gouvernement de sa Majesté dans le Royaume Uni et un délégué nommé par le Gouvernement de la Guyane Britannique. La Commission a exprimé l'opinion que quoique ce territoire ne soit pas idéal pour l'établissement de personnes provenant des pays de l'Europe Centrale et quoiqu'il ne puisse pas être considéré comme se prêtent à un établissement immédiat de grande envergure, il présente indubitablement des avantages qui, dans l'avenir, pourraient justifier l'exécution d'un programme d'essai d'une envergure suffisante pour démontrer si ce programme est réalisable et comment il pourrait être exécuté.
La Commission a été d'avis que le sol disponible dans cette région se prêtait à une cultivation permanente et que la région possédait des ressources qui permettraient un développement industriel simultané. Le climat et les conditions sanitaires sont tels que l'établissement de personnes provenant de l'Europe Centrale serait praticable. Néanmoins, la Commission a fait observer qu'il y avait plusieurs questions qu'il était important d'éclaircir et qui ne pourraient être résolues qu'après avoir fait des expériences sur les lieux mêmes. Elle a donc recommandé l'établissement d'un certain nombre de camps de réception pour les réfugiés capables d'accueillir une population de trois à cinq mille jeunes gens - hommes et femmes - choisis avec soin et placés dans des régions appropriées. Elle recommande entre autres que ces établissements d'essai soient bien outillés et installés et placés sous la direction de chefs compétents. En outre, ces groupes devraient embrasser un certain nombre de personnes qui seraient jadis d'un entraînement spécialisé et qui seraient capables d'obtenir les informations nécessaires et pourraient contribuer à rendre ces établissements indépendants. La Commission a évalué les frais de la constitution et du maintien de ces établissements d'essai pendant une période de deux ans et comprennent une population de cinq mille personnes approximativement £600,000. Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté après avoir examiné le rapport de la Commission s'est exprimé en plein accord avec le projet tendant à établir des réfugiés en Guyane Britannique, et s'est déclaré disposé à placer à cet effet à la disposition d'organisations privées des terrains très étendus, et, si le projet venait à se réaliser, d'octroyer une grande mesure d'autonomie dans son Gouvernement local. Il s'engage aussi, dès qu'un établissement de grande envergure aura été réalisé, de fournir les communications artérielles nécessaires à condition que les frais de l'établissement des réfugiés soient à
la charge des organisations ou personnes privées.

La situation en ce qui concerne ce territoire est donc brèvement comme suit: Une commission composée de spécialistes hautement qualifiés a déclaré que si les espoirs de développement étaient suffisamment bons pour justifier l'établissement à titre d'essai d'un certain nombre de réfugiés, tout en ne se sentant pas à même de donner une assurance positive quant au succès de cette expérience, elle croit pouvoir dire que si cet essai devait donner de bons résultats les chances que ce territoire s'avère comme propre à un établissement de grande envergure seraient très bonnes. Les organisations en question sont en train d'examiner des projets pratiques pour l'établissement expérimental de réfugiés, et pourvu que les fonds nécessaires puissent être obtenus, elles espèrent que l'exécution de ces projets pourra être entamée dans un avenir rapproché.

République Dominicaine.

Le Gouvernement de la République Dominicaine ayant offert d'admettre cent mille réfugiés, la Commission, sous les auspices du Comité Consultatif pour les Réfugiés Politiques du Président Roosevelt, a visité la République Dominicaine du 7 mars au 18 avril de l'année courante. La Commission, qui a joui de la co-opération active du Gouvernement Dominicain, a examiné dix-sept terrains, d'une superficie totale de 2,700,000 acres, qui avaient été indiqués comme disponibles pour l'établissement de réfugiés. De ces terres 2,150,000 acres sont la propriété du Gouvernement tandis que 550,000 acres appartiennent à des particuliers. Il paraît que, si cela s'avérait nécessaire, des terains voisins pourraient être acquis pour l'établissement des réfugiés. La Commission estime que le climat serait assez favorable pour des colons venant de l'Europe Centrale et que les
conditions d'hygiène ne seraient pas trop mauvaises. Le
sol, dans plusieurs de ces régions, paraît être très fertile et
capable de rapporter une grande variété de produits, dont
plusieurs pourraient trouver un marché au dehors. Des produits
forestiers en grande quantité sont facilement accessibles.
Quoique la Commission n'ait pas été d'avis que toute la région
proposée soit recommandable pour une colonisation immédiate, elle
a estimé que l'établissement de 29,000 familles à peu près serait
possible dans certaines régions spéciales où ces familles pour-
raient vivre de leurs produits. D'autre part, la Commission a
souligné qu'avant de procéder à l'établissement de projets de
colonisation sur une grande échelle il faudrait étudier le terrain
du point de vue technique, sa topographie, la composition du sol,
traînage et assainissement, agronomie, hygiène et sylviculture.
La Commission recommande que, pour commencer, il y aurait lieu
d'établir des groupes de colons qui pourraient se composer de
200 à 250 personnes dans des camps du genre des Civilian Conserva-
tion Corps des États-Unis. Donc, quoique, au début, l'établisse-
ment de grande envergure ne puisse évidemment se poursuivre que
lentement, on pourrait procéder à un premier établissement de
colons dès qu'un accord définitif aura été conclu avec le
Gouvernement Dominicaïn et que les fonds nécessaires auront été
obtenus.

Rhodésie du Nord.

Une Commission pour examiner la possibilité d'établir des
réfugiés en Rhodésie du Nord a été constituée par le Emigration
(Planning) Joint Committee du Co-ordinating Committee for Refugees.
Elle s'est réunie en Rhodésie le 29 mars et a achevé son Rapport
le 1 juin. Le Gouvernement de la Colonie a tout fait pour l'aider
dans sa tâche et a mis les services du Directeur d'Agriculture et du Directeur des Services Vétérinaires à sa disposition. La Commission a estimé qu'il n'y avait pas de sérieux obstacle à la colonisation du point de vue climat ou topographie mais que cette colonisation serait inévitablement limitée par les conditions économiques. Elle recommande que les propriétés des colons soient suffisamment grandes pour pouvoir aux besoins de la famille tout en laissant une petite somme en marge permettant au colon de rembourser petit à petit les avances de fonds qui lui auront été faites et de lui laisser une petite somme en main pour d'autres dépenses nécessaires. La Commission est d'avis que l'on ne pourrait pas établir plus de 400 ou 500 familles, par étapes, pendant une période de plusieurs années, sans désagréer l'économie de la Colonie, et elle évalue les frais d'établissement et de maintien d'une famille pendant la période initiale à £1000 jusqu'à £1500.

D'après le rapport de la Commission cette région ne paraît donc pas être propre à un établissement de réfugiés à grande envergure et les frais d'établissement par famille seraient considérables.

Philippines.

En suite d'une offre du Commonwealth des Philippines, annoncée par Mr. Myron Taylor lors de la dernière réunion du Comité, de considérer avec bienveillance un projet qui permettrait l'établissement de réfugiés sur l'île de Mindanao, un Comité d'Enquête a été constitué par le Comité Consultatif du Président Roosevelt. Il s'est réuni à Manila et son Rapport est en train d'être rédigé.

Je dois ajouter qu'avec la co-opération du Gouvernement Néerlandais une Commission est en train d'explorer les possibilités d'établissement en Guiane Néerlandaise. Je viens aussi d'apprendre qu'avec l'approbation et la co-opération du Gouvernement Français, on examine en ce moment les possibilités d'établissement en nouvelle Calédonie. D'après mes informations ces deux projets sont dus à l'initiative de la International Refugee Colonisation Society, dite "JWCOL", une association à laquelle M. Wolf d'Amsterdam prend un intérêt actif.
Finance.

Le financement du mouvement donne de bien grandes inquiétudes. Le Comité n'ignore pas que les frais ont été supportés jusqu'à présent presque entièrement par des particuliers ou des organisations privées. Je dis "presque entièrement" parce qu'il y a plusieurs exceptions. Sans un don de 2.4,000,000 de la part du Trésor Britannique il aurait été très difficile de secourir les réfugiés de la région Soudète. Le Gouvernement Belge s'est chargé récemment de l'entretien de 3000 réfugiés dans ce pays et le Gouvernement Néerlandais est prêt à construire à grands frais un camp central pour la ré-éducation professionnelle des réfugiés. Mais à part ces exceptions l'œuvre a été financée par des contributions privées.

J'ai eu l'occasion dernièrement de faire une évaluation des sommes de source privée en Europe et en Amérique, depuis que le problème se soit révélé urgent en 1933. Cette évaluation est évidemment seulement approximative parce qu'il y a des centaines d'organisations privées qui s'occupent de ce problème et je n'ai pu obtenir des chiffres exacts que des plus importantes de ces organisations. D'après mes calculs les fonds contribués depuis 1933 ne sont pas de moins de 10,000,000. En outre, les contributions auxquelles on ait contribué ont été considérables et en comptant les frais encourus par des milliers de particuliers dans tous les pays qui ont donné l'hospitalité aux réfugiés, et qui en grande partie le font encore, le total des contributions largement à cette œuvre.

Il est peu probable qu'il soit possible de relâcher ces
efforts dans un avenir prochain. Tout au contraire, les frais tendent à s'accroître sans cesse. La cause principale en est la nécessité de maintenir un nombre toujours croissant de réfugiés dans les pays où ils se sont réfugiés et de pourvoir pendant la période initiale aux nécessités de ceux qui ont trouvé un asile dans ces pays extraeuropéens et qui ne sont pas encore à même de gagner leur vie. Un nombre d'organisations s'occupent des réfugiés se sont engagées à pourvoir à l'émigration de ces réfugiés. Dans le cas de quelques-unes des Associations non-Israélites les engagements financiers sont si considérables que l'on ne voit pas trop comment il leur sera possible de faire face à ces charges. La communauté Israélite est bien décidée à continuer ses efforts, mais la situation leur cause de graves préoccupations, et étant donné l'envergure des engagements déjà pris elles hésitent bien naturellement à en assumer de nouveaux, surtout s'ils ne sont pas d'une nature très précise.

Donc, maintenant que le moment est venu où des occasions se présentent de procéder à un établissement de réfugiés par groupes sur une assez vaste échelle, la difficulté de trouver les fonds nécessaires devient de plus en plus grande. Le manque d'une finance suffisamment ample exclut les projets à longue haleine et empêche de profiter de bien d'occasions d'émigration qui se présentent actuellement. La période pendant laquelle il est nécessaire de pourvoir au maintien de beaucoup de réfugiés qui ne peuvent pas gagner leur vie et qui restent à la charge de la charité privée dans les pays d'asile temporaire est ainsi indûment prolongée. Quoique je ne veuille pas dire que les ressources privées tirent à leur fin ou que l'œuvre soit obligée de s'arrêter, je vois qu'il sera de plus en plus
difficile de la maintenir à son niveau actuel et je considère qu'il est hautement désirable de trouver de nouvelles sources de revenu pour augmenter les moyens de financement actuels.

J'estime qu'il serait préférable de séparer les finances spécifiquement affectées au maintien et à l'assistance des réfugiés en Europe de celles assignées à l'émigration hors de l'Europe, que cette émigration se fasse individuellement ou par groupes. Le maintien pourrait être laissé entièrement à la charge de la charité privée, mais l'émigration devrait être placée, autant que possible sur une base économique solide et financée au moyen d'avances remboursables en fonction de la capacité du colon de s'acquitter de la dette. Évidemment un projet de ce genre nécessiterait un capital considérable et il est peu probable que des sources privées à elles seules soient à même de le fournir. Je crois qu'un projet de ce genre pourrait être lancé avec succès et de nouvelles sources de fonds privés pourraient être trouvées, si ce projet était joint à un système d'assistance Gouvernementale. La charité privée n'est plus à même de continuer à se décharger des engagements déjà pris par elle de pourvoir aux frais totaux de l'émigration sur son échelle actuelle et en même temps de trouver les fonds nécessaires pour l'établissement par groupes. L'avenir de l'œuvre ne manque pas de me donner de graves inquiétudes à moins que des secours nous viennent d'un côté ou d'un autre.
Conversations avec les Autorités Allemandes.

Je vais vous donner maintenant un résumé des conversations qui ont eu lieu avec les autorités Allemandes depuis la dernière réunion du Comité.

Vous vous rappellerez que le 14 février le Comité a adopté une résolution autorisant le Directeur de signaler au Gouvernement Allemand que le Comité, agissant unilatéralement, a fait, fait et fera tout son possible au cours des cinq prochaines années pour développer les possibilités d'établissement permanent d'émigrants involontaires d'Allemagne dans le cadre des lois et usages des gouvernements participants.

En vertu de cette résolution Mr. Rablee, avant de quitter son poste de Directeur du Comité, a préparé la lettre suivante adressée à Mr. Wohlthat et qui a été approuvée par le Président.

"Cher M. Wohlthat,

Comme suite aux entretiens que j'ai eu l'honneur d'avoir avec M. le Dr. Schacht et vous-même à Berlin du 11 janvier au 2 février 1939 et, en particulier, à ma lettre du ler. février comportant le texte du "Mémorandum Confidentiel" donnant le résultat de nos conversations, et à votre réponse du 2 février 1939, je suis heureux de vous signaler que je suis maintenant à même de vous informer des résultats de la réunion du Comité Intergouvernemental tenue à Londres le 13 et 14 février 1939.

J'ai fait un rapport détaillé au Comité concernant mes entretiens avec le Dr. Schacht et vous-même. Le Comité était composé des plénipotentiaires des États-Unis d'Amérique, de la République Argentine, de l'Australie, la Belgique, Bolivie, du Royaume Uni, du Brésil, Canada, Chili, de la Colombie, Cuba, du Danemark, Le République Dominicaine, l'Équateur, l'Irlande, la France, le Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexique, Nicaragua, Norvège, Pays Bas, la Nouvelle-Zélande, le Panama, Paraguay, Pérou, Suède, l'Uruguay et le Vénézuela. Le texte du "Mémorandum Confidentiel" qui était compris dans mon rapport a ensuite été distribué aux représentants des Gouvernements participants. Le Comité a examiné mon rapport avec le plus grand soin et particulièrement le mémorandum qui - comme vous le avez confirmé - rend un compte exact du programme que l'Allemagne est disposée à adopter unilatéralement."
Le Comité, ayant pris connaissance de mon rapport, m'a chargé de vous signaler que le Comité, agissant unilatéralement, a fait et fera tout son possible au cours des cinq prochaines années, pour développer les possibilités d'établissement permanent d'émigrants involontaires d'Allemagne dans le cadre des lois et usages des Gouvernements participants.

Le Comité prit note également de la formation projetée d'une corporation internationale privée destinée à servir d'agence pour le financement de l'émigration d'Allemagne, et pour le maintien des contacts avec les autorités Allemandes susceptibles de servir à cette fin.

A mon grand regret je suis obligé, pour des raisons personnelles, de me démettre à ce moment de mes fonctions de Directeur du Comité. Sir Herbert Emerson a été invité à assumer les fonctions de Directeur et Mr. Poll a été nommé Directeur Adjoint du Comité, qui conserve son existence séparée et indépendante".

Le 3 mars le Directeur Adjoint se rendit à Berlin et remit cette lettre à M. Wohlstet qui confirma qu'elle pourrait servir de base à des conversations ultérieures avec les agents exécutifs du Comité Interarmemental. M. Wohlstet fit remarquer que, selon lui, le programme des autorités Allemandes pour l'émigration involontaire d'émigrants d'Allemagne, le programme du Comité pour l'établissement d'émigrants involontaires, la formation en Allemagne d'un Fonds de Gestion dont il est question dans le "Mémorandum Confidential", et la constitution d'une Agence d'Achat à l'extérieur du pays devraient se poursuivre pari passu, et que, pour le début il lui serait fort utile de tenir un Mémorandum au sujet des projets déjà mis sur le pied pour l'établissement de grande envergure d'émigrés involontaires ainsi que des détails regardant l'infiltration qui pourraient lui être utiles.

En conséquence, un mémorandum a été préparé, et après avoir été soumis aux Président et Vice-Président pour leur approbation il a été remis à M. Wohlstet par le Directeur Adjoint le 6 avril lors de sa visite à Berlin. Le texte de ce mémorandum a été distribué aux Membres du Comité et a été ajouté à mon rapport.
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comme Annexe A. Il a été dressé à dessein en des termes
prudents et vous vous rendez compte qu'il déclare nettement
que les Gouvernements se réservent entière liberté quant à
leur programme et leur politique au sujet des réfugiés et qu'ils
ne peuvent pas être regardés comme liés d'aucune manière en ce
que concerne leur politique future.

Pendant cette réunion le Fonds de Gestion intérieur et
l'Agence d'Achat extérieure furent discutées. Mr. Pell déclara
que des pourparlers avaient été entamés entre des groupes privés
à New York et à Londres au sujet de la création d'un Fonds de
Gestion ou d'une Fondation extérieure (External Trust or Founda-
tion) et M. Wohltath fit savoir à Mr. Pell qu'un projet de décret
pour la formation d'un Fonds de Gestion intérieur avait été
rédigé, qu'il avait été approuvé par les ministres intéressés et
n'attendait que l'approbation du Chancelier. Il a aussi été
question du Commissaire Stranger de l'Administration du Fonds de
Gestion. Mr. Pell mentionna le nom d'un homme de finance Néer-
landais qui avait été proposé par des groupes privés comme
personnalité particulièrement apte à remplir ces fonctions. Il
demanda aussi quelles seraient les conditions afférentes à ce
poste. Il fut décidé que le Directeur Adjoint serait chargé
d'écrire une lettre à M. Wohltath lui demandant d'éclaircir ces
points. Mr. Pell se rendit à Berlin une troisième fois le 6
avril et remit à M. Wohltath une lettre ayant trait à ces questions.
M. Wohltath montra au Directeur Adjoint le texte d'un projet de
décret portant la création en Allemagne du Bureau Central des
organisations Israélites dont il est question au point 7 du
"Mémorandum Confidentiel" ainsi que le projet d'un second décret
pour la formation du Fonds de Gestion à l'intérieur du pays.
M. Wohlthet explique que ces décrets attendaient la signature du Chancelier mais que ce dernier ne donnerait probablement pas sa signature avant qu'il y ait de bonnes raisons d'espérer que l'émigration d'Allemagne se ferait d'après le programme exposé dans le plan Allemand communiqué à Mr. Rublee.

Le 6 juin M. Wohlthet fut invité par le Directeur Adjoint à un déjeuner à Londres où il rencontra Lord Winterton et où moi-même j'étais présent. Lord Winterton ne resta pas longtemps après le déjeuner, et il y eut une courte discussion pendant laquelle M. Wohlthet expliqua les intentions des autorités Allemandes dès que le Fonds de Gestion Intérieur serait créé. On avait proposé de demander les contributions au Fonds par versements échelonnés, le tout étant payable en cinq versements, pour atténuer la baisse des valeurs qui doit inévitablement se produire lors de la liquidation de biens, et pour fournir des ressources plus importantes aux organisations Israélites centrales en attendant l'émigration. M. Wohlthet répéta que le projet de décret tendant à la création du Fonds de Gestion ne serait probablement pas approuvé tant que la réalisation des projets d'établissement n'était pas en bonne voie. Il déclara que l'homme de finance Néerlandais dont il avait été question serait agréé comme troisième Commissaire et que les deux autres Commissaires seraient un banquier Allemand de marque et un fonctionnaire administratif. Il évalua la valeur des biens Israélites à un chiffre très élevé. On se mit d'accord lors de cette réunion qu'à l'avenir M. Wohlthet se mettrait en rapport direct avec moi comme Directeur du Comité Intergouvernemental.

Le 7 juin j'eus encore une conversation avec M. Wohlthet à laquelle Mr. Pell assistait. Je saisit l'occasion de donner
une explication détaillée à M. Wohltath du système d'après lequel l'émigration d'émigrés involontaires d'Allemagne et leur établissement ailleurs étaient effectués et financés en ce moment, et je m'efforçai de lui donner une idée de l'importance des efforts généreux qui avaient été faits et qui étaient encore faits par des collaborateurs privés. Ensuite on parle de l'organisation et du financement des projets d'établissement de grande envergure. J'expliquai qu'au début il y aurait probablement une période d'établissement expérimental et sur une échelle assez modeste. Si ces efforts réussissaient et si les fonds nécessaires étaient disponibles le mouvement progressif de l'établissement des émigrés s'accélérerait de plus en plus. M. Wohltath sembla bien comprendre que l'établissement de grande envergure ne pouvait se faire que lentement, mais il souligna que du point de vue politique il était important qu'un plan bien arrêté fût adopté pour la période expérimentelle, avec l'assurance que si l'établissement expérimental réussissait on procéderait à l'établissement de grande envergure. J'essayai de convaincre M. Wohltath qu'il ne fallait pas attacher trop d'importance à l'établissement de grande envergure et qu'il fallait tenir compte également des avantages de l'infiltration. Mais il était évidemment persuadé que l'importance des efforts faits au dehors ne feraient pas une très grande impression sur les autorités en Allemagne dont dépendaient les décisions définitives jusqu'à ce qu'un commencement ne fût fait avec l'établissement de grande envergure.

Après ces deux conversations je suis arrivé à la conclusion que les autorités Allemandes ne mettraient pas à exécution leur programme - y compris l'établissement du Fonds de Gestion - à moins que (a) une Fondation ne soit créée à l'extérieur et (b) qu'il y eut une organisation (ou des organisations) faisant partie de la Fondation, ou en dehors d'elle, s'occupant sérieuse-
ment de la question de l'établissement des émigrés, y compris son financement, mais que la question d'obtenir de grosses sommes supplémentaires n'était pas d'une importance immédiate.

En dehors de la discussion des questions sus-mentionnées on a profité de toutes les occasions d'aborder d'autres questions d'importance immédiate. M. Wohltath a bien compris que le soin d'organiser l'émigration sur une grande échelle d'Israélites de Tchécoslovaquie était laissé aux organisations privées l'exécution du programme d'évacuation des émigrants involontaires d'Allemagne serait inévitablement retardée. À plusieurs reprises on a expliqué que d'expédier nombre de réfugiés par des bateaux Allemands à des destinations où il n'étaient pas sûrs d'être reçus non seulement créait de sérieuses difficultés pour les organisations privées mais faisait un mal énorme en outrageant l'opinion publique de l'Europe et de l'Amérique. Des représentations furent faites également pour obtenir que les intérêts des émigrants de religion non-Israélite soient protégés dans le plan de l'Organisation Centrale en Allemagne. Au cours de ces conversations et d'après d'autres sources d'information il a apparu que des mesures avaient été prises pour la ré-éducation professionnelle des Israélites en Allemagne même, et que les restrictions imposées à l'admission des Israélites au travail avaient été adoucies en quelque sorte.

Depuis ma dernière rencontre avec M. Wohltath on peut constater un progrès dans deux directions. D'abord, après discussion entre les divers groupes privés, et en particulier entre les groupes Britanniques et Américains, les mesures préliminaires ont été prises pour créer à Londres une Fondation privée internationale qui serait désignée Co-Ordinating Foundation. Cette organisation aurait pour but de co-ordonner
les efforts faits pour les réfugiés, de co-opérer avec le Fonds de Gestion Intérieur dès qu'il sera établi en Allemagne, d'étudier et de faciliter l'émigration ordonnée et de trouver de nouveaux foyers pour les émigrants; elle sera autorisée à accepter des dons et des legs à ces fins. La plus importante de ses fonctions sera peut-être de servir de trait d'union entre les organisations privées qui s'occupent de l'émigration et du Fonds de Gestion Intérieur. Le Fondation ne s'occupera pas directement du financement de l'émigration et pour cette raison son capital social sera limité à un million de dollars. D'autres mesures encore seront nécessaires afin d'établir le financement de l'établissement des réfugiés, tant individuellement que par groupes, sur une base solide et ces mesures sont à présent à l'examen.

Ensuite, le décret en vertu duquel le Central Jewish Agency a été fondée a été promulgué le 6 juillet, mais pour le moment il ne s'applique pas à l'ancien territoire de l'Autriche. Ce décret a pour effet principal de réunir l'assistance aux Israélites et leur ré-éducation professionnelle sous une seule autorité, la Reichsvereinigung.

Peut-être le Comité me permettra-t-il de lui exposer l'opinion que j'ai formée à la suite des discussions dont je viens de parler en ce que concerne le programme contenu dans le "Mémoreandum Confidential" communiqué à Mr. Rublee. Pour commencer, je voudrais faire observer que, comme je n'étais pas membre du Comité à ce moment-là je suis arrivé à mes conclusions indépendamment. Premièrement, il me paraît de la plus haute importance de se rendre compte que même si les pourparlers avec les autorités Allemandes n'avaient pas eu lieu, le programme d'émigration aurait nécessairement dû suivre les lignes tracées
dans ce programme. Cela veut dire que le programme n'impose pas d'obligations à ceux qui s'occupent du problème autres que celles dont dans tous les cas ils auraient été obligés de s'acquitter.

Deuxièmement, les mesures à prendre par les organisations dites extérieures prévues dans le programme seront de la plus haute valeur même si, pour une raison ou une autre, les discussions allaient se rompre ou le programme n'aurait pas être mis à exécution.

Troisièmement, je suis convaincu qu'il y a en Allemagne des biens d'une très grande valeur appartenant aux Israélites et qui pourraient servir en partie à aider l'émigration, et assurer l'entretien des réfugiés en attendant qu'ils soient établis dans leurs nouveaux foyers. Sans me baser sur une évaluation particulière qui, vu les circonstances, ne pourrait être que hypothétique, je ne doute pas que les sommes qui pourraient être rendues disponibles ne soient assez élevées pour aider de façon efficace la solution du problème.

Je dis ceci parce que l'idée est répandue que seulement une très petite partie des biens Israélites en Allemagne n'a échappé à la confiscation ou à la dispersion.

Quatrièmement, je crois que la grande majorité des Israélites en Allemagne désire que le programme soit mis à exécution.

Cinquièmement, je suis d'avis que les autorités Allemandes attachant trop d'importance à l'établissement de grande envergure et ne se rendent pas compte du rôle important qu'a joué et jouera encore l'émigration individuelle. C'est cette conception erronée qui les a empêchés de se rendre compte du fait que même avec les méthodes et l'envergure actuels du financement extérieur le Fonds de Gestion intérieur serait de la plus grande valeur pour
la réalisation de leur désir, c'est à dire, l'évacuation des Israélites dans un aveuglement.

Sixièmement, il y aurait lieu de faire des efforts pour corriger cette idée erronée chaque fois que l'occasion s'en présentera, mais on ne devrait pas se borner à ces activités. Encore il faudra trouver de nouvelles méthodes de financement de l'émigration, indépendamment du programme Allemand, si un vrai progrès doit être réalisé. Le fait qu'elles auraient le mérite de rendre possible la création du Fonds de Gestion intérieur est encore un motif de plus pour les réaliser aussi vite que les circonstances le permettront.

Bref, quoique je ne voie pas d'inconvénient à tâcher de mener les discussions à bonne fin, je suis convaincu que la solution du problème serait grandement facilitée si le programme était mis à exécution sous tous ses aspects.

Le Comité apprendra avec un vif regret que Mr. Robert Fell, Directeur-Adjoint, va sous peu se démettre de sa charge pour reprendre son poste au State Department à Washington. Mr. Fell a été associé à notre organisation depuis ses débuts. Il a fait siens ses intérêts et a travaillé avec une dévotion admirable à cette œuvre. Durant les derniers mois il avait été chargé des discussions avec les autorités Allemandes, et je ne peux qu'exprimer ma haute admiration pour sa compétence et sa tacte avec lesquels il s'est acquitté de cette tâche très délicate. Il s'est fait beaucoup d'amis pendant son association avec le Comité, tant parmi les délégués au Comité que parmi les membres des associations privées, qui ont hautement apprécié son travail déinteressé et efficace. Moi-même je lui suis profondément reconnaisse de l'appui et de l'aide qu'il n'a cessé de me donner, et de son optimisme inébranlable en face de toutes les difficultés. Je le vois nous quitter avec le plus profond
Mr. Achilles, dont les services ont été mis à la disposition du Comité par le State Department du Gouvernement des États-Unis d'Amérique, prendra la place de Mr. Fell, et le Comité, ainsi que moi-même, ne pouvons que nous féliciter d'avoir un Directeur-Adjoint si capable et ayant tant d'autorité.
RESOLUTION.

THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE

(1) Noting the report of Sir Herbert Emerson, the Director, on the work of the Intergovernmental Committee, and the present position of the refugee problem;

(2) Taking note of the information which it has received concerning the current rate of emigration of involuntary emigrants and their resettlement in other parts of the world, notably where immigration is possible under prevailing laws and practices;

(3) Recognising the great work accomplished since 1933 by the States neighbouring the country of origin of involuntary emigrants, a work which has consisted not only of receiving and extending hospitality to hundreds of thousands of persons since that date, but also of reincorporating them in commercial, agricultural and industrial fields of service to humanity;

(4) Recognising the value of the work done by the commissions which have investigated or are investigating the possibilities of settlement in the Dominican Republic, British Guiana, Northern Rhodesia, the Philippine Islands and the Netherlands Guiana;

(5) Recognising that while tens of thousands of involuntary emigrants have already left Germany, in progressively increasing numbers during recent months, much remains to be done in reaching a solution of the problem, which must include the/
the emigration of large numbers from countries of temporary asylum;

(6) Noting the preparations which are now being made to finance experimental settlement in British Guiana;

(7) Considering that, whether or not Government assistance is given, private initiative is essential in the financing of emigration and in particular of large scale settlement such projects, as may be developed and that such projects must be carried out by private administration in co-operation with the Governments concerned;

RECOMMENDS

(8) That the Governments participating in the Committee continue to furnish the Committee with as full information as possible concerning (a) the numbers and types of immigrants they are prepared to receive, and (b) any change which may be made in their existing immigration laws and regulations;

(9) That the Governments participating in the Committee continue to admit involuntary emigrants in the maximum numbers compatible with their existing laws and regulations and their economic and social interests;

(10) That the Governments participating in the Committee give increased consideration to ways and means by which their interests can be furthered through the creation of new activities or the expansion of existing activities by making use of the varied/
3. varied skill and special abilities possessed by many involuntary emigrants;

   (11) That every effort be made, through private initiative with governmental co-operation, to develop as rapidly as possible large-scale settlement in the areas so far recommended for such settlement and that efforts be continued to find additional suitable areas;

   (12) That to these ends the Governments participating in the Committee continue to co-operate with the Director in the carrying out of his task.
RESOLUTION.

LE COMITÉ INTERGOUVERNEMENTAL

(1) Ayant pris acte du rapport du Directeur, Sir Herbert Emerson, sur le travail accompli par le Comité Intergouvernemental, et sur l'état actuel du problème des réfugiés;

(2) Ayant pris note des informations reçues sur la cadence actuelle des émigrants involontaires et leur établissement dans d'autres pays, notamment ceux dont les lois et règlements en vigueur permettent l'immigration;

(3) Rendant hommage à l'œuvre positive accomplie depuis 1933 par les nations voisines de celle d'où sont originaires les émigrants involontaires; œuvre qui a consisté non seulement à les recueillir et à les hospitaliser par centaines de milliers depuis cette date, mais aussi à les ré-encadrer dans les professions commerciales, agricoles et industrielles appropriées en même temps qu'utiles à la communauté humaine;

(4) Appréciant d'autre part la valeur de l'œuvre accomplie par les Commissions qui ont examiné ou qui examinent actuellement les possibilités d'un établissement de réfugiés dans la République Dominicaine, en Guyane Britannique, en Rhodésie du Nord, les Philippines et le Guyane Néerlandaise;

(5) Constatant que, quoique des dizaines de milliers d'émigrants involontaires aient déjà quitté l'Allemagne, en nombres toujours croissants pendant les derniers mois, il reste beaucoup à faire pour arriver à une solution du problème qui doit prévoir l'émigration d'un grand nombre de personnes des pays d'asile temporaire.

(6) Ayant pris connaissance de l'action entamée en vue du financement d'un établissement expérimental dans la Guyane Britannique; /
Britannique;

(7) Estimant que des sources privées sont essentielles pour le financement de l'émigration et en particulier de programmes d'établissement à longue haleine ainsi que pour d'autres projets qui pourraient être développés et que des projets de ce genre devraient être mis en exécution par gestion privée avec la co-opération des Gouvernements intéressés;

RECOMMANDE

(8) Que les Gouvernements participant au Comité continuent à fournir au Comité les renseignements les plus complets sur: (a) le nombre ainsi que les qualités et aptitudes des immigrants qu'ils seraient disposés à recevoir et (b) tous les changements qui pourraient être introduits dans leurs lois et règlements actuels concernant l'immigration;

(9) Que les Gouvernements participant au Comité continuent à admettre des immigrants involontaires dans la mesure que le leur permettront leur législation actuelle concernant l'immigration et leurs intérêts économiques et sociaux;

(10) Que les Gouvernements participant au Comité étudient avec soin les voies et moyens de servir leurs propres intérêts en créant de nouvelles occupations ou en développant des activités déjà existantes en tirant parti des divers talents et compétences que possèdent beaucoup d'émigrants involontaires;

(11) Que tous les efforts possibles soient faits par l'intermédiaire des organisations privées avec la coopération des Gouvernements, pour développer le plus rapidement possible l'établissement de grande envergure dans les régions recommandées.
recommandées comme se prêtant à un tel établissement et que l'on ne relâche pas les efforts pour trouver d'autres régions convenant à l'établissement de réfugiés;

(12) Qu'à ces fins les Gouvernements participant au Comité continuent à co-opérer avec le Directeur dans l'accomplissement de sa tâche.
RESOLUTION ON REORGANIZATION.

The Inter-Governmental Committee.

Recalling that the Director is empowered to negotiate with the Governments of refuge and settlement;

Considering that the activities of the Committee will become increasingly supervisory and consultative rather than administrative in nature;

Having noted with regret that it has been necessary for Mr. Fell to resign from the position of Vice-Director;

Recognizing the need for keeping expenditure to a minimum;

Recommends

That the Inter-Governmental Committee continue to meet from time to time as occasion may require upon the call of the Chairman;

That the resignation of Mr. Fell from the office of Vice-Director be regretfully accepted and that there be placed on record the Committee's high appreciation of the devoted services which he has rendered;

That the Director continue to make every effort to keep the expenses of his office to a minimum;

That the Governments participating in the Committee contribute to the expenses of future meetings of the Committee according to the Evian scale and make such contributions to the expenses of the Director's office as they may deem appropriate.
RESOLUTION.

LE COMITE INTERGOVERNMENTAL.

(1) Rappelant que le Directeur est autorisé à poursuivre des négociations avec les Gouvernements de refuge et d'établissement;

(2) Estimant que les attributions du Comité seront à l'avenir d'un ordre consultatif et de direction plutôt que d'ordre administratif;

(3) Constatant avec regret que Mr. Pell est obligé de quitter son poste de Directeur Adjoint;

(4) Etant persuadé de la nécessité de limiter les dépenses à un minimum;

RECOMMANDE

(5) Que le Comité Intergouvernemental continue de se réunir de temps en temps, quand bon lui semble, sur l'appel du Président;

(6) Que la démission de Mr. Pell de ses fonctions de Directeur Adjoint soit acceptée avec les plus grands regrets; el que la haute appréciation par le Comité, des services devoués qu'il a rendus soit exprimée.

(7) Que le Directeur continue de faire tous les efforts possibles pour réduire les dépenses de sa charge à un minimum;

(8) Que les Gouvernements participant au Comité contribuent aux frais des réunions à tenir à l'avenir d'après le barème fixé à Evian ainsi qu'aux frais du bureau du Directeur, de la façon qui leur semblera la plus appropriée.
RAPPORT DU DIRECTEUR SUR LES FINANCES DU COMITÉ

Ceci représente un bref exposé de la position financière du Bureau du Directeur au 15 juillet 1939.

Les comptes ont été vérifiés par le Contrôleur et vérificateur en Chef du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique pour la période terminant le 31 mars 1939, et j'attache le Relevé Officiel des Comptes (Annexe 1), confirmé le 23 mai 1939. Cette vérification relie que des contributions aux dépenses du Bureau du Directeur ont été reçues au montant de £6766. 9. 10. A la fin de cette période, il y eut une balance, y inclus les crédits, s'élevant à £2252. 7. 5.

Du 1 avril jusqu’au 15 juillet ont été reçus: la balance de la contribution du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique dans le Royaume Uni, s'élevant à £888. 1. 1., la contribution de la République Dominicaine de £18, et un remboursement de part du versement pour le mobilier de £118. 1. 8.

Les paiements faits pendant la période du 1 avril jusqu’au 15 juillet s'élèvent à £1341. 11. 0., un relevé détaillé desquels sera inclu dans l'Annexe 2. La balance au 15 juillet est de £2211. 5.

Des contributions ont été reçues des Gouvernements suivants: Les États-Unis de l'Amérique, la République Argentine, l'Australie, la Belgique, la Bolivie, le Brésil, la Danemark, la République Dominicaine, l'Irlande, le Honduras, les Pays-Bas, la Nouvelle-Zélande, la Norvège, le Pérou, la Suisse, le Royaume Uni, le Vénézuela, ainsi qu’un versement acompte du Gouvernement français.

Les Gouvernements suivants n'ont pas encore payé leurs
contributions: le Canada, le Chili, la Colombie, la Costa Rica, la Cuba, l'Equateur, le Guatemala, le Haïti, le Mexique, le Nicaragua, le Panama, le Paraguay, la Suisse et l'Uruguay.

En considération du fait qu'à la fin de l'exercice, le 15 août, il faudra avoir une vérification financière, il est à espérer que les Délégués des Gouvernements lesquels ont par mégarde manqué de payer leurs contributions avisent dès que possible le Directeur quand le paiement de leur contribution peut être expecté.
ANEXE I.

BUREAU DU DIRECTEUR DU COMITÉ INTERGOUVERNEMENTAL

Compte des Recettes et des Paiements pendant la Période terminant le 31 mars 1939.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECETTES</th>
<th>PAIEMENTS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>l. a. d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contributions aux dépenses du Directeur</td>
<td>Sèvices et Gases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frais de Voyage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dépenses de Bureau, y inclus Timbres et frais de Banque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Téléphone, Télégrammes &amp; Cables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Loyer, Chauffage et Éclairage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mobilier acheté</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BALANCE, le 31 Mars 1939</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Avancé à l'Office de Travaux de S.M. 118.1.8.
Depôt à la Banque 2528.13.3.
Argent en Caisse 4.12.6. 2851.7.5.

26766.9.10. 26766.9.10.

le 5 mai 1939.

(signé) H. H. EMMERSON, Directeur.

J'ai examiné le compte ci-dessus. J'ai obtenu toute information et tous les éclaircissements dont j'avais besoin, et je certifie comme résultat de ma vérification que dans mon opinion ce compte est correct.

Département de l'Echiquier et de Vérification.

(Londres, le 20 mai 1939.)

(Signé) G. E. UPCOTT, Contrôleur et vérificateur en chef.
ANNexe 2.

Compte des Recettes et des Paiments pendant la
Période du 1 avril jusqu'au 15 juillet 1939.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECETTES</th>
<th>PAIEMENTS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance Rapportée</td>
<td>Balance Rapportée</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2526.13.3.</td>
<td>947.16.8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance, Contribution du Royaume Uni</td>
<td>Fournitures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>888.1.1.</td>
<td>49.16.4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution de la République Domenicaine</td>
<td>Téléphone, Télégrammes, Cables</td>
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<tr>
<td>18.0.0.</td>
<td>32.16.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remboursement, Office des Travaux, versement</td>
<td>Frais de Voyage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remboursement, Office des Travaux, versement</td>
<td>132.13.9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pour mobilier de Bureau</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118.1.8.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>£3552.16.0.</td>
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<td>£3552.16.0.</td>
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INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE TO CONTINUE AND DEVELOP THE WORK OF THE EVIAN MEETING,
LONDON, 1958.

I circulate to my colleagues herewith a statement on the admission of refugees to Palestine, to which I referred in the course of the meeting on the 20th July.

WINTERTON.

20th July, 1939.
Memorandum by the United Kingdom Delegation.

The Committee will remember that two months ago His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom announced their readiness to facilitate the immigration into Palestine of 75,000 Jews during the five years beginning the 1st April, 1939. These 75,000 immigrants would, subject to the criterion of economic absorptive capacity, be admitted as follows:

(a) For each of the next five years a quota of 10,000 Jewish immigrants will be allowed, on the understanding that shortage in any one year may be added to the quotas for subsequent years, within the five-year period, if economic absorptive capacity permits.

(b) In addition, as a contribution towards the solution of the Jewish refugee problem, 25,000 refugees will be admitted as soon as the High Commissioner is satisfied that adequate provision for their maintenance is ensured, special consideration being given to refugee children and dependants.

There is of course no reason why a large proportion of the annual quota of 10,000 immigrants should not consist of refugees and His Majesty's Government anticipate that this will be the case. Palestine should thus be able to make a most important contribution to the solution of the refugee problem.

2. But during the last few months there has been an organised attempt to defeat the proper regulation of immigration into Palestine by a traffic in illegal immigration. Since the beginning of May over 3,500 illegal immigrants are known.
known to have entered Palestine and it is estimated that in recent months several thousand have landed undetected. Several thousand more are known to be on their way to Palestine at the present time.

3. His Majesty's Government are determined to prevent this attempt to defeat the law of Palestine. The numbers of illegal immigrants who remain in Palestine and cannot be deported are being deducted from quotas of legal immigrants. These numbers have lately been so large that His Majesty's Government have authorised the High Commissioner to announce that no immigrants quota will be issued for the next six months, that is for the period from the 1st October to the 31st March next. Whether there will be a resumption of immigration quotas after that date must depend upon the circumstances then prevailing regarding illegal immigration.

4. Many of these illegal immigrants are refugees from Central Europe, but a large, and apparently an increasing, proportion are Jews from Hungary, Poland and Roumania. The movement no longer has the character of a movement of refugees and it is in fact threatening the efforts of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Palestine Government to assist refugees.

5. The illegal immigrants are known to obtain transit visas for the countries through which they must pass before embarking for Palestine by showing visas of an ultimate destination of countries outside Europe which they have no intention to use.

6. I cannot stress too strongly the importance of putting an end to this traffic in illegal immigrants to Palestine. Not only is it preventing the admission of refugees/
refugees into Palestine but it also cuts at the root of the whole policy of this Committee to promote an orderly emigration of refugees. His Majesty's Government trust that members of the Committee will bring the situation to the serious attention of their Governments and will urge that all possible steps should be taken to check the traffic, and in particular, that stringent instructions should be sent to Consular representatives in Central and Eastern European countries that visas should not be granted to Jews if there is any reason to suppose that they have no intention of proceeding to the country concerned but are planning to enter Palestine illegally.
INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE TO CONTINUE AND
DEVELOP THE WORK OF THE EVIAN MEETING, LONDON 1939.

STATEMENT OF THE MEXICAN DELEGATION.

The Mexican Delegation desire to inform the Intergovernmental Committee that the Mexican immigration policy tends to stimulate the entry into Mexico of all those peoples, that seeking a new home are willing to contribute to the welfare of the community, and to its cultural, industrial and artistic development. However, in order to avoid social and economic disturbances within the country, it has become necessary to demand a guarantee of the fulfilment of certain requirements, such as:

that immigrants neither become a public charge, nor a disturbing element in the remunerative activities of Mexican labour, nor a menace to the control and development of national economy;

that they engage themselves in the cultivation of the land or in industrial development;

that they engage themselves only in those activities for which authorisation has been granted to them specifically or individually, and that they remain beyond the bounds of the Capitals and the more densely populated cities, residing in the districts allotted to them.

Mexico does not, therefore, close her doors to the victims of involuntary emigration, but by force of prevailing/
prevailing circumstances, is compelled to consider a selective and organised immigration policy, schemes for which are to be submitted for the approval of the competent authority.

The Mexican Government likewise desire to inform this Committee that they have received no less than 20 commissions from various Jewish organisations in the country and from abroad, which have proposed several immigration projects, presenting them in various forms all purporting to be beneficial to the community. These projects have been studied with benevolence and the interested organisations have been advised that the schemes can be taken into consideration, provided they are backed by some guarantees fitting such cases, in order to ensure their fulfilment; but although these schemes purport to be reputable and financially sound, there is not — up to date — a single case in which this responsibility has been assumed and guaranteed.

Notwithstanding that Mexico is at present faced with the problem of repatriating, through her Northern frontier, a large number of her own nationals, she has shown her hospitable attitude by the admission of as large a number of Spanish refugees as her national economy permits.

Finally...
Finally, we desire to stress and confirm the fact that no racial prejudice exists in Mexico, and that our laws show respect for freedom of thought and beliefs. Mexico, therefore, is prepared to give shelter to those refugees who pursue the causes of freedom and scientific and technical progress.

LONDON, July 20th, 1939.

G. LUDERS DE NEGRI
MEXICAN DELEGATE.
COMITÉ INTERGOUVERNEMENTAL POUR LA CONTINUATION ET LE
DÉVELOPPEMENT DE L'OEUVRE DE LA CONFÉRENCE D'EVIAN,
LONDRES 1938.

DECLARATION DE LA DÉLÉGATION MEXICaine.

La Délégation mexicaine désire informer le Comité
intergouvernemental que la politique d'immigration du
Mexique tend à encourager l'entrée en Mexique de toutes
les personnes qui recherchent une nouvelle patrie et qui
sont disposées à contribuer au bien-être de la communauté,
ainsi qu'à son développement culturel et artistique.
Néanmoins, afin d'éviter des désordres sociaux et économiques
dans le pays, il est devenu nécessaire d'exiger certaines
garanties:

que les immigrants ne tomberont pas à la
charge publique, et ne deviendront pas
un élément de trouble dans les activités
rémunératives de la main d'œuvre mexicaine,
ni une menace au contrôle et au développement
de l'économie nationale;
qu'ils s'occuperont de l'agriculture ou de
développements industriels;
qu'ils ne s'engageront que dans les activités
pour lesquelles ils auront reçu des autorisations spécifiques ou individuelles, et
qu'ils s'éloigneront des capitales et des
villes très peuplées, résidant dans les régions
qui leur seront allouées.

Ainsi, le Mexique ne ferme pas ses portes aux
victimes d'émigration involontaire, mais en raison des
circonstances actuelles elle est forcée en ce qui concerne
l'immigration d'adopter une politique de sélection organisée,
se conformant aux plans devant être soumis à l'approbation de l'autorité compétente.

Le Gouvernement mexicain désire d'autre part informer le Comité qu'il a reçu au moins vingt commissions envoyées par différentes organisations israéliotes indigènes ou étrangères, et qu'elles ont proposé des projets d'immigration, présentés sous différentes formes et revendiquant tous des avantages pour la communauté. Ces projets ont été étudiés avec sympathie, et les organisations intéressées ont été informées que les plans peuvent être pris en considération, pourvu qu'ils soient appuyés par les garanties voulues assurant leur réalisation. Mais bien que ces plans aient la prétention d'être sérieux et solides du point de vue financiers, jusqu'ici la responsabilité n'en a été assumée et garantie dans aucun cas.

Bien que le Mexique se trouve actuellement vis-à-vis du problème du rapatriement par sa frontière du nord d'un très grand nombre de ses propres ressortissants, il a montré son attitude hospitalière en admettant un aussi grand nombre de réfugiés espagnols que son économie nationale le lui permet.

Finalement, nous désirons souligner et confirmer qu'aucun préjugé racial n'existe au Mexique, et que nos lois assurent le respect de la liberté intellectuelle et religieuse. Le Mexique est donc disposé à abriter les réfugiés qui recherchent la liberté ainsi que le progrès scientifique et technique.

Londres, le 20 juillet 1939.

G. LUDERS DE NEGRi
Délégué mexicain.
In view of the information which the Director, Sir Herbert Emerson, has given to us and the plans which have been outlined in our discussions for the future development of our work I feel that it is now appropriate to take up the question of a readjustment of the machinery of the committee to accord with the changed character and scope of its work.

The degree of progress which has been achieved during the past year in evolving a definite program of action and in setting up appropriate machinery for carrying out that program in a sense concludes the first stage of the work projected by our governments at the original Evian meeting. We have now reached the point where we can look ahead to a new period in which the permanent machinery will begin to operate with, we are confident, steadily increasing effect. It is reasonable to contemplate that the private international Foundation which is now being set up in London will work in collaboration with the Trust to be set up in Germany and will be able to develop a more orderly and better integrated migration from Germany with benefit both to the emigrants and to the countries which will receive them.

The period of preliminary work now ending involved the process of opening contact with the German government, establishing the new machinery of the internal Trust in Germany and of the Foundation, and of coordinating the immigration plans of the 32 governments which have associated themselves in this great humanitarian task. For this preliminary work a staff consisting of a Director, Vice-Director, Assistant Director and four secretaries has been essential. The burden on the staff during this period has been heavy and I feel that we should congratulate Sir Herbert Emerson on having carried out his mandate with no greater assistance than this. But most of the appointed tasks have now been brought to a successful conclusion and
I think that we can safely consider a reduction in the staff - an objective which was kept in mind at the London meeting last August when arrangements were made for its establishment.

The Intergovernmental Committee, as the agency for initiating and supervising the machinery for migration, will have an important continuing function. But its work will probably be more supervisory and consultative and to a decreasing extent executive. It would seem therefore that we can contemplate the adequate discharge of its executive functions by a reduced staff. I would suggest that the expenses of meetings of the Committee continue to be borne by the Governments according to the Evian scale, and that the Governments make such contributions to the expenses of the Director's office as they may consider appropriate. If this reorganisation is brought about, the United States Government is prepared to make a substantial contribution to the expenses of the Director's office.
REMARKS BY MR. TAYLOR PRECEDING INTRODUCTION OF
THE RESOLUTION ON REORGANIZATION.

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I have heard with great interest Lord Winterton's statement that his Government was examining the manner and extent to which private subscriptions to an international fund to assist in defraying the expenses of overseas emigration of refugees might be encouraged by Government participation and that if other Governments were prepared to agree to this change of principle and to co-operate in such participation the British Government would take the initiative in preparing a scheme for the purpose.

I shall be pleased to consult my Government as to its views with regard to this proposal, which represents a fundamental departure from the basis on which the Intergovernmental Committee was founded. I am obliged to make it clear, however, that under the American Constitution any contribution of funds by the American Government would necessarily be subject to the decision of Congress. Moreover, I am certain that if such a proposal were to be considered favourably by public opinion in the United States and by Congress it would have to apply to a project of such a nature and extent that it would be considered as initiating a basic solution of the problem and not merely as a palliative.

My Government believes that in this undertaking the Committee should proceed step by step. In the present phase it is convinced that the most effective next step is the establishment of the Co-ordinating Foundation and corollary settlement corporations which are envisaged.

The American Government is truly sensible, however, of the circumstances which have motivated the decision of the British Government and will, I am sure, give most serious consideration to Lord Winterton's proposal.
STATEMENT BY THE AMERICAN DELEGATION.

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The American Government is truly sensible, however, of the circumstances which have motivated the decision of the British Government and will, I am sure, give most serious consideration to Lord Winterton's proposal.
Je viens d'entendre avec un vif intérêt la déclaration de Lord Winterton que son Gouvernement était en train d'examiner les modalités appropriées, et la mesure dans laquelle des cotisations privées versées à un fonds international destiné à contribuer à l'émigration outre-mer pourraient être encouragées effectivement par une initiative gouvernementale, et que, si d'autres gouvernements étaient disposés à donner leur adhésion à ce changement de principe et à co-opérer avec cette initiative, le Gouvernement Britannique serait prêt à dresser un plan à ces fins.

Je ne manquerai pas d'entretenir mon Gouvernement de ce projet et de pressentir ses vues à ce sujet. Cette proposition constitue en somme une déviation des principes sur lesquels le Comité Inter-gouvernemental avait été fondé. Néanmoins, je dois expliquer clairement d'ores et déjà que d'après la constitution Américaine toute contribution de fonds de la part du Gouvernement des États-Unis ne peut se faire qu'avec l'assentiment du Congrès. D'ailleurs, je suis convaincu que pour qu'une proposition de ce genre soit bien accueillie par l'opinion publique et par le Congrès des États-Unis il faudrait qu'elle fasse d'un caractère et d'une envergure tels que, au lieu d'être une solution partielle seulement, elle puisse être considérée comme une solution radicale du problème.

Le Gouvernement des États-Unis apprécie parfaitement les circonstances qui ont amenés le Gouvernement du Royaume Uni à prendre cette décision et je suis persuadé qu'il examinera la proposition de Lord Winterton avec sympathie.
MR. MYRON TAYLOR'S DINNER TO THE MEMBERS OF THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR REFUGEES

held at Claridge's Hotel, London, on the 20th July, 1919.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR SAMUEL HOARE, BART., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P. (HIS MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR HOME AFFAIRS), who was warmly received, said: Mr. Myron Taylor, Your Excellencies and Gentlemen: I hasten to respond to the invitation which is given me by Mr. Myron Taylor, if for no other purpose than to propose his health and to thank him on behalf of my British colleagues and, I imagine, on behalf of the representatives of all the 32 Governments here present, for the hospitality that he has extended to us. (Applause)

Here, Mr. Myron Taylor, we find ourselves in a bower of roses — (Hear, hear.) — designed, I am told, by Mrs. Myron Taylor. (Applause) What more delightful surroundings in which the representatives of so many Governments could meet together. Mr. Taylor, we welcome you here for many reasons. We welcome you in particular tonight upon this occasion when you come back to London, we are glad to think, restored to health and with great vigour after a serious operation. (Applause) Long life to you and to the efforts that you are making in the cause of humanity. We welcome you as a great Captain of American Industry, but we welcome you further — if I may be pardoned this personal reference — as a great and intimate friend of the President of the United States of America. (Applause)

Gentlemen, these personal contacts matter very much in the world of today. (Hear, hear.) There were foolish people, I remember well, in the years that followed the War, who imagined that as the world became more mechanised so the force of personality would count less. As a matter of fact, we have found in actual experience that never has there been a period of time in which personality has counted more; and on that account these personal contacts are of very great value. And what better instance could we have of that fact than the
example of the personal contact between the pair who went from
these shores, Their Majesties, the King and Queen and President
Roosevelt, in your great country in the recent weeks that have
just passed. (Hear, hear, and applause.) These things count
very much in the world of today and we in England felt it a
great honour and of very great value that one who is in such
intimate contact with your President should have been here in
London dealing with these urgent and difficult problems.

Mr. Myron Taylor, I have had some experience of this
problem from two sides. I remember very well in the years
that immediately followed the War I helped Dr. Hansen in
trying to find a solution for the problems of the enormous
numbers of Russian refugees that at that time were drifting
about Europe. I shall never forget that experience. I shall
never forget the feeling of tragedy and futility and frustration
when one was confronted, not with a problem upon paper, but with
the individual cases of those men and women who had been
established for generations in their own country, who had made
careers, who had devoted their lives to improving the lot of
their families and who were then, through no fault of their own,
thrown upon the world, outlaws in their own country and outcasts
from almost every other country.

Then, Gentlemen, in course of time it came about that I
went to the Home Office at a moment when I was faced with this
problem at the other end. I was faced with the problem and it
is the same problem that has faced, I imagine, the representatives
of all the other countries present here this evening, the
difficulty of accepting in a short period of time large numbers
of immigrants, at a moment of economic depression in a country
already thickly populated and at a time when competition is
very keen in industrial life. Like you, the representatives
of those other Governments, I had somehow or other to find a
2. reconciliation
reconciliation, if such were possible, between the urgent calls of humanity and the insistent demands of economic conditions in one's own country. Well, Gentlemen, we have tried as best we could to hold the balance; we have tried on the one hand to play our part in this great humanitarian movement and we have tried to play that part without creating new economic problems in this country — most of all, without exciting that hateful poison of anti-Semitism, a danger that is latent in many countries, a danger that I would do my utmost to stamp out in every direction, one of the most hateful signs of some of the developments of modern life.

Now, Gentlemen, we here have tried to stamp it out and to hold it in check, but the more I see of the problem the more I see the difficulties of reconciling these two needs, the needs of humanity and the necessities of economics in this or that country in the world, the more I am sure that the problem of settlement, whether it be big scale settlement or whether it be infiltration with a much greater basis than it has at present, is not only necessary but is urgently necessary. I am quite sure that we cannot let this problem go drifting on, that it is not a matter of years, it is a matter of weeks and a matter of months, and somehow or other we have got to get started, in this or that part of the world, these schemes of settlement — (Hear, hear.) — and I am equally convinced that these schemes of settlement will only be successful by a co-operative effort, first of all between all the countries that are represented here tonight, and secondly between the voluntary organisations and the Governments of those countries.

Mr. Myron Taylor, I repeat to you tonight what the Prime Minister said yesterday in the House of Commons, that so far as this country is concerned, and I expect that is the view of every country represented here tonight, we are prepared to play our part, we are prepared to offer every possible facility
within the boundaries of the British Empire, and provided there is co-operative effort from the other Governments of the world we are prepared to go further and to consider the possibility of a financial contribution of some kind from the Government itself. (Applause)

Now, Mr. Myron Taylor, in the course of your staying here in the last few days you have been good enough to make an invitation to the Governments represented here tonight to meet together in Washington in September to attempt to take these projects a stage further. I speak now without any official authority; I may be saying a word of indiscretion but I say it none the less, that I welcome that invitation. (Hear, hear.) I am glad that these efforts should be taken a step further and I cannot imagine that any Government represented here tonight will not be ready and anxious to accept the President's invitation. So far as the British Government is concerned, we shall welcome this further effort on the part of this great man to throw the weight of his personality into an effort that needs the endeavour of every man of good will in every part of the world. And so tonight, in proposing your health, I take the opportunity of asking you to convey to the President of the United States our thanks for his interest in this project and our hope that his great efforts will help us to succeed in diminishing and perhaps eliminating one of the greatest tragedies that has fallen upon civilization in the last generation. (Loud applause)
INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE
TO CONTINUE AND DEVELOP THE WORK
OF THE EVIAN MEETING, 1939

(London Inter-Governmental Committee)

Draft Stenographic notes of the seventh
meeting of the Committee, held in the Locarno
Room at the Foreign Office on the 10th July at
4 p.m.

Delegations are requested to be so good as
to send any corrections to the Secretary,
Mr. D. F. Reilly, Foreign Office, S.W.1. The
French Text of the minutes will be circulated
shortly.

Present

The Rt. Honble. the Earl WINTERTON, M.P., Paymaster-General (Chairman)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Hon. Myron C. Taylor.
Mr. T. C. Achilles.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

His Excellency Senor Don Tomás A. le Breton

AUSTRALIA

Mr. V. C. Duffy, M.V.O.
Mr. A. Stirling.
Mr. A. W. Stuart-Smith, O.B.E.

BELGIUM

Monsieur de Fey.
Monsieur J. Schneider.
BOLIVIA

Senor Don Juan Penaranda.

UNITED KINGDOM

Colonel Ralph Clarke, M.P.,
Mr. A. W. G. Randall, C.B.E.
Mr. E. N. Cooper, C.B.E.
Mr. J. G. Hibbert, M.C.
Mr. H. E. Brooks.

BRAZIL

His Excellency Senhor Helio Lobo
Senhor J. de Souza Leao

CANADA

The Hon. Vincent Massey.
Mr. Léon Mayrand.

CHILE

Senor Don Ricardo Heatley.

CURA

Senor Don Guillermo de Blanck.
Senor Dr. Don G. Suárez Solar.

DENMARK

Mr. Gustav Rasmussen.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Senor Dr. Don Maximiliano Henríquez-Orena.

EQUADOR

Senor Don Alberto Puig-Arosemena.
Senor Don Hernán Pallares.

IRELAND

Mr. Sean Numan

FRANCE

Monsieur le Sénateur Henry Béranger
Monsieur Georges Coulon
Monsieur Philippe Pérrier
Monsieur Messière

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GUATEMALA
Senor Dr. Don Francisco A. Figueroa.

HONDURAS
Senor Don Tiburcio Carías.

MEXICO
Senor Gustavo Luders de Negri.

NETHERLANDS
Count J. de Limburg-Stirum.
Joniheer E. Teixeira de Mattos.

NEW ZEALAND
Mr. C. B. Burdekin.

NORWAY
Mr. Ingvald Smith-Kielland.

PANAMA
Senor Ricaurto Rivera Sandoval.

PERU
Senor don Manuel Rivera Iglesias.

SWEDEN
Mr. G. Ensell.
Mr. T. Grønwall.

SWITZERLAND
Mr. Rothschild.
M. Zwerin.

VENEZUELA
Senor Don Julio Flanchart.

Director of the Committee: Sir Herbert Emerson, G.C.I.E., K.C.H.I., O.B.E.

Vice-Director of the Committee: Mr. Robert Fell.

Assistant to the Director: Mr. J. Marson.

Secretary to the Committee: Mr. D. P. Reilly.
THE CHAIRMAN: Your Excellencies and Gentlemen, I declare the session of the Committee open.

As representative of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom I should like first to welcome the Members of the Committee present today, and particularly those who have come to London from abroad to attend the meeting. The Committee is grateful to them all for coming, and is especially glad to welcome again in London Mr. Lyron Taylor and Senator Bérenger. Mr. Taylor has come to England from the United States especially in order to attend this meeting, and we are particularly grateful to him and glad to see him here, since he has only recently recovered from an operation. Senator Bérenger has very kindly found the time to make a visit to London in spite of his important duties in Paris. The Committee will be particularly glad to welcome the Swiss Representatives, who are for the first time attending a meeting of the Inter-Governmental Committee in London. The Committee will, I am sure, be most glad to know that the Swiss Government have decided to resume participation in its work.

The draft agenda of the meeting has been circulated. Unless any member wishes to raise any other question, I presume that we may consider the agenda as adopted. (Agreed).

Before passing to the first item on the Committee's agenda, I should like to inform the Committee of the position regarding the Polish Government's request that the activities of the Inter-Governmental Committee for Refugees should be extended to cover Jews of Polish nationality expelled from Germany since October 1938. It will be remembered that on the 18th February I circulated to the Committee the document L.I.G. 27 asking that members should communicate with their Governments and inform me if they had any objection to raise to the proposal that the limited category of involuntary emigrants to which I have referred should be regarded as coming within the scope of the Committee's activity. A number of Delegations have informed me that their Governments agree to the proposal. No objection has been raised by any Delegation. I presume therefore that the Committee will authorise
me to inform the Polish Ambassador that the Committee agrees that its activities should be extended to Jews of Polish nationality resident in the German Reich, or who have recently been obliged to leave it, provided they were born in Germany and have been permanently established in that country.

Gentlemen, as you have seen from your agenda, the first item is the Report of the Director on the work of the Inter-Governmental Committee and the present position of the refugee problem. I would therefore ask the Director, Sir Herbert Emerson, to read his Report.

SIR HERBERT EMMERSON: Mr. Chairman, your Excellencies and Gentlemen, in making my report to the Committee I assume that it will wish to have a brief survey of the present position and a more detailed account of the conversations which have taken place with the German authorities since the last meeting of the Committee.

The Committee will first wish to have some figures indicating the flow of refugees from Germany. For various reasons it is difficult to obtain accurate figures, and those given by me must be regarded as approximate. The events of November last gave a great impetus to legal and illegal emigration, and although the pressure has been somewhat relaxed during the past three months, there is a constant outflow of refugees from German territory. Various estimates have been made of the number that left during 1938, but it was certainly not less than 120,000, and may have been as high as 140,000. During the first four months of the present year, the three leading organisations engaged in the emigration of refugees assisted nearly 29,000 persons to leave Germany, and in addition a considerable number were assisted by other organisations or emigrated without any assistance. If the present rate is maintained it is therefore probable that the number evacuated during 1939 will be much the same as in 1938.

Unfortunately, large numbers of involuntary emigrants who have left Germany have not yet been permanently established elsewhere, and for the time being they are a heavy burden upon the countries in which they have been accorded temporary refuge, and also upon the
resources of private organisations. It has been estimated that in the
other countries of Europe there are not less than 150,000 refugees who
have left Greater Germany, and that approximately 60,000 of these are
wholly or partly dependent on the charity of the private associations.
The problem is not therefore confined to the evacuation of those who are
still in Germany and who will have to leave. It is necessary also to
find permanent homes for a large number of those who have found
temporary refuge in other countries, and it is essential that this
aspect of the case should be borne constantly in mind, for apart from
the uncertainty that private bodies will be able to provide indefinitely
for their maintenance, there is a definite obligation to the countries
which have given temporary asylum to proceed with the emigration of
their visitors. The fear lest it may not be possible to evacuate those
who are already there naturally acts as a deterrent to the admission of
others, whereas if it were possible to arrange for a regular outflow
there are several Governments which would be ready to adopt a more
liberal attitude towards the reception of newcomers. This is one
reason among many why it is most desirable to secure an orderly system
of emigration from Germany.

In the meantime, there has been little change in the methods
and directions of individual settlement. Pending the commencement of
large-scale settlement, infiltration has provided the means of finding
homes for at least ninety per cent. of the refugees who have been
permanently settled. The main countries of settlement are the
United States of America, Palestine, Australia, and the countries of
South America. The rate of infiltration is not constant, and several
of the states of South America have imposed restrictions on immigration
either by amendment of the law or by tightening up the administration
of the regulations. I understand that one reason for their action is
the fact that during the past few years the immigrants have included
a certain number of unsuitable persons, while, owing to the rush of
refugees from Germany, the private organisations have not always been
able to organise or to finance emigration as thoroughly as could be
wished.

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I believe that many of the difficulties would be resolved if it were possible to place the finance of emigration, including both individual and group settlement, on a basis which would allow a long-term policy to be adopted providing, inter alia, for the training and the selection of emigrants destined for particular countries. From what I have seen of the refugees, and especially those in training camps in various countries — and I have seen such camps in Belgium, in Holland, and in England — I have no doubt whatever that they represent a potential asset of very great value to countries with undeveloped resources, and I believe that it should be possible to devise an orderly programme which would not only give these unfortunate people a chance of making good, but would add greatly to the wealth of the countries offering them a permanent home. I trust that the countries which have been so generous in the past in offering chances for permanent settlement will continue their liberal policy, for without their active assistance, it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to find any solution of the problem.

Coming to large-scale settlement, since the last meeting of the Committee, considerable progress has been made with the investigation of the possibilities of settlement on a large scale. I will state briefly the present position as regards British Guiana, the Dominican Republic, Northern Rhodesia, and the Philippine Islands, but I would explain that enquiry has not been limited to these areas. The private bodies specially interested in emigration are constantly investigating possibilities of settlement in countries all over the world, and there are several schemes of reasonable promise which could be pursued with advantage if the finance were secure.

As regards British Guiana, the position is as follows. In pursuance of the offer made by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in November 1938 of facilities for the settlement of refugees in British Guiana, a Commission assembled at Georgetown, British Guiana, on February 16th and completed its Report on April 19th of this year. The Commission was organised by President Roosevelt's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees and included two representatives appointed by
His Majesty's Government and one by the Government of British Guiana. The Commission expressed the view that, while the territory is not an ideal place for refugees from Middle-European countries, and while it could not be considered suitable for immediate large-scale settlement, it undoubtedly possesses potential possibilities that would fully justify the carrying out of a trial settlement project in order to determine whether and how these possibilities could be realized. In particular, it considered that in the area available for settlement there are soils suitable for permanent agriculture and natural resources which make possible a correlated industrial development, while climatic and health conditions are such that settlement by people of Middle-European origin is feasible. At the same time, it made it clear that there were various questions which required clarification, and to which answers could only be given by means of trial settlement on the spot. They therefore recommended that a number of receiving camps for trial settlement should be started, involving a population of 3,000 to 5,000 carefully selected young men and women and placed at properly chosen locations; that these trial settlements should be adequately equipped under competent leadership; and that they should contain a number of people with specialised training who would be capable of securing the necessary information and would also assist in making the settlements self-contained. It estimated that the approximate cost of establishing and maintaining the trial settlements for a period of two years with a population of 5,000 people would be £100,000. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, after consideration of the Report of the Commission, has expressed itself in complete sympathy with the scheme of refugee settlement in British Guiana, and has stated its readiness to place very large areas at the disposal of private organisations for this purpose, and further, if the scheme develops, to allow a large measure of autonomy in local government. It has also undertaken, when the stage of large-scale settlement is reached, to provide arterial communications, on the understanding that the cost of settlement will be met from private sources. I may perhaps explain that the obligation to provide arterial communications in
British Guiana will be a very heavy one. The estimates attached to the Report of the Commission show that the initial cost of making proper roads, and so on, will be heavy, and further, that the cost of maintaining them will be large; and I regard that undertaking by His Majesty's Government as a very important one indeed; in fact without it, it would not be possible to contemplate starting a settlement there at all.

The position as regards British Guiana is therefore, briefly, as follows: A Commission composed of highly qualified specialists has reported that the possibilities are sufficiently good to justify the carrying out of experimental settlements, and while it did not feel justified in giving any assurance regarding the success of these, it does consider that, if they are successful, the ultimate prospects of the territory, as an area for settlement on a big scale, are very large. The organisations concerned are now considering practical plans for trial settlement and, provided that the necessary funds can be raised, it is hoped that a beginning will be made in the near future.

I may perhaps supplement that last sentence by saying that since this Report was drafted, during the past few days, largely owing to the co-operation of an American group, it does seem probable that funds will be forthcoming, at any rate, to start a trial settlement, though at the moment on a comparatively small scale.

As regards the Dominican Republic, in pursuance of the very generous offer of the Dominican Government to admit one hundred thousand refugees, a Commission under the auspices of President Roosevelt's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees visited the Dominican Republic from March 7th to April 16th of this year. The Commission was given active assistance by the Dominican Government and investigated seventeen tracts of land which had been indicated as available for settlement, a total area amounting to about 2,700,000 acres. Of this area some 2,150,000 acres are owned by the Government while about half a million acres are privately owned. It appeared that, if necessary, other areas adjacent to certain of the tracts could be made available for settlement. The Commission has reported that climatic conditions are favourable for
colonists from Central Europe, and that health conditions are reasonably good. It found the soil in a number of tracts highly fertile and capable of producing a large variety of crops, for some of which there is a commercial demand. Valuable forest products are readily accessible in large volume. While the Commission did not find that the whole of the area suggested was suitable for early colonisation, it considered that it would be possible to settle approximately 29,000 families in certain specified areas on a subsistence basis. At the same time it stressed the fact that, before proceeding on a big scale with plans for colonisation, it would be necessary to carry out technical studies in topography, soils, drainage, agronomy, sanitation and forest-planning. It was recommended that the first step should be the establishment of pioneering groups of perhaps 200 or 250 persons each in camps similar to those of the Civilian Conservation Corps in the United States. Although, therefore, large-scale settlement in this area must inevitably move slowly in the initial stages, it appears that a beginning of pioneer settlement can be made when a final agreement is concluded with the Dominican Government and the necessary capital is raised.

As regards Northern Rhodesia, a Commission was formed by the Emigration (Planning) Joint Committee of the Co-ordinating Committee for Refugees, an association which has its headquarters in London. It assembled in the Colony on March 29th and concluded its Report on June 1st. It was greatly assisted by the Government of the Colony, who made available the services of their Director of Agriculture and the Directory of Veterinary Services. The Commission found no serious climatic or physical obstacles to settlement, but considered that settlement should be limited only by economic factors. It recommended that the individual holding should be sufficiently large to allow for subsistence with the addition of a small cash margin sufficient to repay over a long period advances made for settlement and to leave a small surplus for other expenses. The margin it assumed, I think, was between £100 and £120 a year - not a very big margin. It expressed the view that not more than 400 to 500 families could be settled over a period
of years without disturbance to the economic system of the Colony, and it estimated that the cost of establishing a family and of maintaining it during an initial period would be from £1,000 to £1,500.

It would therefore appear from the Report of the Commission that this area is not suitable for large-scale settlement, and that the cost of individual settlement will be high.

In regard to the Philippine Islands, it will be remembered that at the last meeting of the Committee Mr. Byron Taylor announced the offer of the Philippine Commonwealth to consider plans for the settlement of refugees in Mindanao, one of the islands of the Philippines. In pursuance of that offer a Commission of Inquiry was formed by the Advisory Committee of President Roosevelt. It assembled in Manila in April, and its Report is expected in the near future.

I must add that with the co-operation of the Dutch Government a Commission is now exploring the prospects of settlement in Dutch Guiana.

I have also just heard that with the active approval of the French Government an examination is being made of the possibilities of settlement in New Caledonia. I understand that in both these schemes the initiative has been taken by the International Refugee Colonisation Society, an association in which Mr. Wolf of Amsterdam is taking a very practical interest.

I now come to the question of finance. The finance of the movement is the cause of anxiety. As the Committee is aware, the cost has so far been met almost entirely from private sources. I say almost entirely, because there are several exceptions. Without the gift of £4,000,000 from the British Treasury it would have been possible to do comparatively little for refugees from the Sudetenland. The Belgian Government has recently undertaken the maintenance of 3,000 refugees in that country, and the Dutch Government proposes to construct a central training camp at considerable cost. Broadly speaking, however, the work has depended on private contributions.

I have had occasion lately to make an estimate of what has been subscribed from private sources in Europe and America since the
problem became acute in 1933. The estimate is necessarily a rough one, because there are hundreds of private organisations which are working on the problem, and it has been possible to obtain figures only from the more important ones. I estimate the amount contributed in cash since 1933 at not less than £10,000,000. In addition there have been large contributions in kind, and if we include the cost to the thousands of private persons in different countries who have entertained, or are still entertaining, refugees at their own expense, the total contribution made by charity cannot be less than £15,000,000. Persons of all creeds and nationalities have co-operated in this magnificent effort, but by far the greatest contribution has been made by the Jewish community.

There is unfortunately no reason to suppose that the needs for the next few years will be less than in the past. On the contrary, the present tendency is for expenses continuously to increase. The main cause of this is the necessity of maintaining an ever-growing number of refugees in countries of temporary refuge, and of supporting for an initial period those who have found asylum in countries outside Europe, but at present are unable to earn a livelihood. Many of the organisations responsible for the maintenance of refugees are under an obligation to provide for their emigration; and with several of the non-Jewish associations in particular, the commitments are so heavy that it is difficult to see how they can be met. The Jewish community have every intention of continuing its efforts, but the leading organisations are gravely concerned regarding the position, and with existing commitments so large, they naturally hesitate to assume new ones, especially when they are of an indefinite character.

Thus, although a stage has now been reached when definite opportunities exist of group settlement on a considerable scale, difficulties are arising regarding the means of finding the necessary finance. The absence of adequate finance precludes a long-term policy, and prevents full advantage being taken of many openings that exist for emigration. It therefore prolongs the period during which many refugees have to be maintained in idleness by private charity in countries of temporary asylum.
While I do not wish to suggest that private resources are coming to an end, or that the work is approaching a standstill, I apprehend increasing difficulty in maintaining it at its present level, and I consider it most desirable that the present means of finance should be supplemented by new ones.

I myself - and it is, of course, a personal view that I express - would like to see the finance of maintenance and relief inside Europe separated from the finance of emigration outside, whether emigration is by individuals or by groups. While leaving maintenance and relief entirely to private charity, I would like emigration to be placed, so far as this is practicable, on an economic basis, and to be financed by means of advances which would be recoverable according to the ability of the recipient to repay. A scheme of this kind, however, would require a large capital sum, and it is improbable that such a large sum would be forthcoming from private sources alone. But I do believe that a scheme of this kind could be successfully launched and that it could be so devised as to tap new sources of private money, if it were combined with some measure of governmental assistance. Private charity cannot continue to meet existing commitments, provide for the whole cost of emigration on the existing scale, and at the same time find the money necessary for settlement on a large scale. I regard the future with anxiety unless help is forthcoming.

I will now explain the conversations which have taken place with the German authorities since the last meeting of the Committee. As you will recall, the Committee on February 14th adopted a resolution which gave the following authority to the Director, namely, to "inform the German authorities that the Committee, acting independently, has been, is using, and will use its best endeavours to develop opportunities within the next five years for permanent settlement of involuntary emigrants from Germany, within the limits of the laws and practices of the Member Governments".

Acting under the authority vested in him by this resolution, Mr. Ribble, before resigning as Director of the Committee, prepared the
following letter to Mr. Wohltat, which was approved by the Chairman:

"Dear Mr. Wohltat:

Referring to the conversations which I had the honour

"of holding with Dr. Schacht and yourself in Berlin from January 11
"to February 2, 1939, inclusive, and in particular to my letter to
"you of February 1st which contained the text of the 'Confidential
"Memorandum' expressing the result of our conversations, and to
"your reply of February 2, 1939, I am happy to inform you that I
"am now in a position to tell you of the result of the meeting
"of the Inter-Governmental Committee held in London on February 13
"and 14, 1939.

"I reported in full regarding my conversations with Dr. Schacht
"and yourself to the Committee, which was composed of the
"plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, the Argentine
"Republic, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, the United Kingdom, Brazil,
"Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, the Dominican Republic,
"Ecuador, Eire, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico,
"Nicaragua, Norway, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay,
"Peru, Sweden, Uruguay and Venezuela. The text of the 'Confidential
"Memorandum', which was included in my report, was then distributed
"to the representatives of the participating Governments.

"The Committee gave most careful consideration to my
"report, and in particular to the memorandum which you agreed
"correctly states the programme which Germany, acting unilaterally,
"would adopt.

"The Committee, having taken note of my report, instructed
"me to inform you that the Committee, acting independently, has
"been, is using and will use its best endeavours to develop
"opportunities within the next five years for permanent settlement
"of involuntary emigrants from Germany within the limits of the
"laws and practices of the member Governments.

"The Committee also took cognizance of the projected
"formation of a private international corporation which would
"serve as an agency for financing emigration from Germany and for maintaining such contacts with the German authorities as might be necessary for this purpose.

"To my great regret, I am obliged, for personal reasons, to retire from the office of Director of the Committee at this time. Sir Herbert Emerson has been invited to serve as Director, and Mr. Robert Fell has been appointed Vice-Director of the Committee, which maintains its separate and independent existence."

That is the letter which Mr. Rablee addressed to Mr. Wohlthat. On March 3rd Mr. Fell, the Vice-Director, proceeded to Berlin and handed this letter to Mr. Wohlthat who agreed that it furnished a basis for a continuation of the conversations with the executive of the Inter-Governmental Committee. Mr. Wohlthat indicated that, in his view, the programme of the German authorities for the emigration of involuntary emigrants from Germany and the Committee's programme for the resettlement of involuntary emigrants, as well as the establishment of the Internal Trust referred to in the "Confidential Memorandum" and the outside purchasing agency, should proceed pari passu, and as a first step he suggested that it would be useful to him to have a memorandum of the projects which were on foot for the large-scale settlement of involuntary emigrants and of such supplementary details regarding infiltration as would be helpful.

Accordingly, a memorandum was prepared, and after it had been referred to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Committee it was handed over to Mr. Wohlthat by Mr. Fell on April 6th when he visited Berlin. The text of this memorandum is available to members, if they have not already taken a copy from the side table. It was deliberately drafted on conservative lines, and it will be observed that it was specifically stated in the memorandum that the programme of Governments was subject to the full discretion which they have necessarily reserved regarding their policy towards refugees, and that they cannot be regarded as specifically committed to any future policy.
During this meeting between Mr. Pell and Mr. Wohltath there was some discussion of the Internal Trust and outside purchasing agency. Mr. Pell was able to state that conversations were in progress between private groups in New York and London regarding the foundation of an External Trust or Foundation, and Mr. Wohltath informed Mr. Pell that a draft decree providing for the establishment of the Internal Trust had been prepared, that it had been approved by the various ministries concerned, and that it awaited the sanction of the Chancellor. There was also mention of the non-German Trustee of the Internal Trust. It may be remembered that the idea was that there should be three trustees, of whom two should be Germans and one should be a non-German - an Aryan non-German. There was some mention of this third trustee, and Mr. Pell mentioned the name of a Dutch financier who had been suggested by the private groups as a suitable person for the appointment. He also asked what would be the conditions of the appointment. It was agreed that he should write a letter to Mr. Wohltath on these points. A third visit was made to Berlin by Mr. Pell on April 8th, when he handed over to Mr. Wohltath a letter relating to this matter - that is to say, the question of the third trustee. Mr. Wohltath showed Mr. Pell the text of a draft decree intended to establish the central Jewish organisation inside Germany which is referred to in Point 7 of the confidential memorandum embodying the German plan, and also the draft of a second decree intended to establish the Internal Trust. Mr. Wohltath explained that these decrees awaited the Chancellor's signature, which, however, was not likely to be given until there was good reason to believe that emigration from Germany would proceed in accordance with the programme set up in the German plan communicated to Mr. Hablee.

On June 6th Mr. Wohltath was the guest of the Vice-Director at luncheon in London, where he met Lord Winterton and myself. Lord Winterton left shortly after lunch, and there was an informal discussion, during which Mr. Wohltath explained the intentions of the German authorities when the Internal Trust was established. It was, he said, proposed to call up the contributions to the Trust in instalments, not exceeding
five in number, thus mitigating the fall in values which the liquidation of property must in any case entail, and also affording greater resources to the central Jewish organisations for the maintenance of the Jews pending emigration. Mr. Wohlthat again mentioned that sanction for the draft decree establishing the Trust was unlikely to be given until it was clear that real progress was being made with schemes of settlement. He stated that the Dutch financier, whose name had been previously mentioned, would be acceptable as the third trustee, and that the other trustees would be respectively a prominent German banker and an administrative official. He estimated the value of Jewish property in Germany at a very high figure. It was agreed at this meeting that in the future Mr. Wohlthat would deal directly with me in my capacity as Director of the Inter-Governmental Committee.

On the next day I had a further conversation with Mr. Wohlthat at which Mr. Pell was present. I took the occasion to explain in some detail to him how emigration and resettlement of involuntary emigrants from Germany was managed and financed at the present time, and described the generous extent of the effort which had been, and was being, made by private contributors. Our conversation then turned to the organisation and financing of large-scale settlement projects. I explained to him that there would probably be an initial period of experimental and comparatively small resettlement. If that was successful, and if the necessary finance were forthcoming, the rate of settlement would increase progressively. Mr. Wohlthat appeared to appreciate the fact that large-scale settlement must be slow, but emphasised that from the political point of view it was important that a definite plan should be formulated for proceeding with the experimental stage coupled with some assurance that if the experiments were successful, large-scale settlement would follow. I sought to convince Mr. Wohlthat that too much emphasis should not be placed on large-scale settlement and that due account should be taken of the importance of infiltration, but it was clear that he held the belief that those who must make the final decisions in Germany would not be impressed with the seriousness of the effort until a beginning was
made of large-scale settlement. My conclusion from the two conversations was that the German authorities were not likely to put their programme, including the Internal Trust, into effect unless, first, a Foundation was set up on the outside, and, second, that there was an organisation (or organisations) within or without the Foundation which would take up seriously the question of settlement, including the financing of it, but that there need be no immediate question of raising large additional sums for settlement.

In addition to the discussion of the above subjects, the opportunity has been taken on different occasions of raising other matters of current importance.

It was made clear to Mr. Wohltath that if the private organisations had to deal with a mass emigration of Jews from Czechoslovakia, it was inevitable that the programme of evacuating involuntary migrants from German territory would be delayed. It was represented to him on several occasions that the despatch of refugees by German boats to destinations where they were not sure of a welcome not only created great difficulties for the private organisations, but did great harm by outraging public opinion in Europe and America. Representations were also made with the object of assuring that the interests of migrants who were not Jews by faith, should be protected in the scheme of the central organisation inside Germany. During the conversations, and from other sources, it appears that some steps had been taken to provide for the training of Jews inside Germany, and that the restrictions on the employment of Jews had been relaxed in some respects.

Since the last meeting with Mr. Wohltath, there has been progress in two directions. First, after discussion between the various private groups, and in particular between British and American private groups, the preliminary steps have been taken to establish in London an international private Foundation, to be known as the Co-ordinating Foundation. This body will co-ordinate refugee activities in general, will co-operate with the Internal Trust when set up inside Germany, will investigate and facilitate the orderly emigration and resettlement of refugees, and will accept gifts, donations and bequests for these objects.
Perhaps the most important function of the Foundation will be to act as a link between the private organisations concerned with emigration, and the Internal Trust when that Trust is set up. It is not intended that the Foundation should itself directly finance emigration, and its authorized capital is therefore limited to one million dollars. Other measures will be required to place the finance of individual and group settlement on a sound basis, and these are now under discussion.

I may supplement what is said in my written report by certain information about the Foundation which I have received during the past few days. The letter sets out in some detail the objects of the Foundation as stated in the Memorandum and Articles of Association. The first object is to co-operate with individuals and organisations engaged in improving the conditions of persons discriminated against in Germany, whether German citizens or otherwise, because of their political or religious beliefs or racial origins. The second object is to co-operate, negotiate and deal with the Inter-Governmental Committee, League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and any Government, authority, body, trustee or other agency or official, where in the opinion of the Foundation such action is calculated to benefit the refugees inside or outside Germany. The third object is to endeavour to bring about an improvement of the conditions of those persons who, for reasons of age, health or other disabilities, are unable to leave Germany. The fourth object is to co-operate with individuals and organisations in investigating the facilities for emigration and in conducting negotiations and arrangements for furthering plans of emigration, and the fifth one relates to the administrative functions. The administration of this private Foundation will be in the hands of members of the Council of Management. It is anticipated that this Council of Management will consist of approximately 20 persons, 10 of whom are to represent American interests, and 10 European. Of the 10 representing European interests, 7 or 8 are expected to be British subjects, and the remainder will probably be found from France, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland or Scandinavia. The Foundation is, of
course, entirely a private body, but I understand that the Committee of Management will be constituted roughly in accordance with the finance by different countries of the Foundation. It is contemplated that the capital will be a million dollars, and I understand that of that amount American interests have already guaranteed 500,000 dollars, and that English groups have guaranteed something like the equivalent of £20,000, say roughly 500,000 or 350,000 dollars.

There are certain gentlemen in America and in England who have been invited to serve on the Committee of Management, and I think you will get the best idea of its very representative character if I read out the names of those gentlemen who have so far consented to serve. The first is the Earl of Bessborough, former Governor General of Canada; Mr. Paul Baerwald of New York, who is Chairman of that very important organization, the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee; Viscount Bearsted; Mr. Harold Butler, who was until a few months ago Director of the International Labour Office in Geneva and is now Warden of Nuffield College, Oxford; Mr. Lionel Cohen, K.C.; the Honourable Mr. John Davis, Attorney, who was formerly Ambassador for the United States of America in London; Dr. Rufus Jones, President of the Swarthmore College; Mr. Simon Marks, Chairman, I think, of the very important Jewish firm of Marks & Spencer; the Honourable Mr. Nathan Miller, Attorney and former Governor of the State of New York; the Honourable Dave Hennon Morris, former United States Ambassador in Brussels; the Honourable Mr. Joseph Proskauer, Attorney, former Justice of New York State Supreme Court; Mr. Lessing Rosenwald, Chairman of Messrs. Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Mr. Anthony de Rothschild of the firm of Messrs. Nathan Rothschild & Sons; the Right Honourable Sir Horace Rumbold, who was formerly British Ambassador in Berlin; Sir John Hope Simpson, who has, of course, himself taken in the past a very active and practical part in refugee affairs, and has just completed a very valuable survey of the refugee problem; Mr. Lewis Strauss, Banker, of Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York; Dr. Stephen Wise, Chief Rabbi of the Free Synagogue, New York; and the Honourable Owen Young, former Agent General of
Reparations and Chairman of the Board of the General Electric Company.

Those are the gentlemen who have so far consented to act as Trustees of
the Co-ordinating Foundation, and although the intention is to limit
the capital to a comparatively small sum, and although there is no
intentionthat this body shall directly finance emigration, I think its
representative character both here and in America must have a very
profound and important effect in stimulating and increasing interest in
both countries in this problem of refugees.

The second event that has happened since the last meeting with
Mr. Wohlt that is the promulgation of a decree under which the Central
Jewish Agency is established. Its authority does not at present extend
to the former territory of Austria. Its main effect will be to place
the relief and education of Jews inside Germany under a single body,
namely, the Reichsvereinigung.

That is a summary of the conversations that have taken place
with the German authorities since the Committee last met.

I may perhaps be allowed to express to the Committee the views
which I myself have formed in the light of the discussions described
above regarding the plan contained in the "Confidential Memorandum"
communicated to Mr. Rublee. I may preface my observations by the remark
that since I was not at the time connected with the Committee in any
way, my opinion has been formed quite independently. First, it seems
to me of great importance to realise that even if no discussions had
taken place with the German authorities, the programme of emigration
would have had to proceed on much the same lines as those stated in
the German plan. In other words, it does not impose on those concerned
with the problem any obligation which they would not have had in any
case to meet ultimately if they wished to solve the problem. Second,
the action to be taken by external bodies as contemplated in the
programme will be equally valuable even if, for any reason, the discussions
were to break down or the plan were not put into operation. Third, I
am satisfied — and on this point I asked Mr. Wohlt that some very
definite questions — and there is in Germany property of great value
belonging to the Jews which is capable of being used partly to assist
emigration, and partly for purposes of maintenance pending emigration.
Without accepting any particular estimate of the value of that
property -- and it is clear that in the circumstances any estimate must
necessarily be very speculative -- I have no doubt that the sum which
can be made available is sufficiently large to afford assistance of
very real value towards the solution of the problem. I mention this
fact because it is sometimes assumed that there is little Jewish
property in Germany which has not escaped confiscation or which has not
been dissipated. Fourth, I believe that the great majority of Jews in
Germany wish to see the plan put into effect. Fifth, I consider that
the German authorities are laying far too much stress on large-scale
settlement, and have failed to realise how great a part individual
emigration has played and will play; and that as a consequence of this
misconception, they have not fully appreciated the fact that even with
the existing methods and scope of external finance, the Internal Trust
would be of great value in assisting the objects which the Germans
themselves desire, namely, the early evacuation of Jews. Sixth, I
think it is very necessary to remove this misconception as opportunity
occurs, but that action should not be confined to this. Quite independently
of the German plan, new methods of financing emigration have to be
devised if real progress is to be made. That they may and I hope would
have the further incidental merit of bringing into being the Internal
Trust, is a reason for proceeding with them as rapidly as circumstances
will allow.

In short, while I can see no prejudice to the problem as a
whole in bringing the discussions to a successful conclusion, I have
no doubt that a solution would be much facilitated if the plan -- that
is the German plan communicated to Mr. Rublee -- was brought into
operation in all its aspects. I lay stress on all its aspects, because,
of course, there are other points as well as merely the creation or
setting up of an Internal Trust. Again, since this was written I have
heard that I shall be in the near future, with Mr. Poll, the Vice-Director,
continuing discussions with Mr. Wohlthat, and I hope that in the light of information which I shall be able to place before him the objections that have so far been raised to the creation of the Internal Trust will be removed; but, of course, in that matter no one can give any guarantee at all. However, Mr. Fell and I shall be resuming conversations with him at a very early date.

Lastly, I am sure the Committee will learn with great regret that Mr. Robert Fell, the Vice-Director, is shortly severing his official connection with the Committee, on his return to the State Department at Washington. Mr. Fell has been associated with the Committee since its inception. He has made its interests his own, and has worked wholeheartedly for the welfare of refugees. During the past few months it has been his duty to carry on discussions with the German authorities, and I cannot speak too highly of the ability and tact with which he has performed this very difficult and delicate task. During his connection with the Committee he has made many friends, both among the representatives on the Committee itself and members of the private associations, all of whom have appreciated the disinterested and effective work he has done. I myself am greatly indebted to him for the support and assistance he has given to me at all times, and for his uniform optimism in face of considerable difficulties; and I lose him with the very greatest regret.

Perhaps I may say that there is a translation in French available of my report except for some small additions that I made to it in delivering it, and so perhaps members will not wish that a translation should be made.

THE CHAIRMAN: In the very interesting and comprehensive report which he has made to the Committee, the Director has drawn attention to two most important and disquieting factors in the existing refugee situation. The first is the very large number of refugees who are now in the countries of refuge and who cannot possibly remain in them indefinitely. I have today circulated to the Committee a memorandum in which it is estimated that there are now 40,000 refugees in this country, of whom at least half, if not more, must eventually be re-emigrated.
Committee knows that in the other countries of immediate refuge, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Denmark, thanks to the very generous policy of the various Governments, there are many thousands of refugees who have been admitted to those countries, but who cannot settle permanently in Europe. Sir Herbert Emerson estimated that there are 150,000 refugees from Greater Germany in other European countries, and that approximately 60,000 of these are wholly or partly dependent on the charity of the private associations. These are formidable figures.

This leads me to the second disquieting factor in the situation — namely, that of finance. The vast number of refugees who must be supported in the countries of refuge are proving a very heavy burden to the private organizations which have hitherto borne the cost of their maintenance. So heavy is the burden that the private organizations are finding it exceedingly difficult to make any large payments for the permanent settlement of refugees either by infiltration or group settlement. The result is a vicious circle. No long-term policy of financing emigration overseas is possible because the burden of maintenance in countries of refuge is crippling the resources of the private organizations, while the cost of maintenance cannot be reduced so long as the rate of emigration overseas is inferior to the rate of immigration into countries of refuge from Germany.

The result is that we are now faced with the possibility of a serious interruption in the procedure regarding refugees which has been adopted by the Governments of the countries of refuge. The voluntary organizations in those countries have accepted responsibility for many thousands of refugees in the expectation that they would be able to emigrate within a fairly short time. This expectation has not been fulfilled to anything like the extent anticipated, and the voluntary organizations are left with financial commitments which are so heavy that it is difficult to see how they can be met. Thus they are unable to undertake any further commitments for the constructive expenditure which is essential if the rate of emigration overseas is to be maintained or increased.
His Majesty’s Government in the United Kingdom have given very careful consideration to the serious situation which has come about. It is clearly necessary that large sums should be raised for the emigration of refugees but in existing circumstances it is impossible for the private organizations to find these sums in the measure requisite for a satisfactory solution of the problem. His Majesty’s Government in the United Kingdom have therefore reached the conclusion that unless the work of the Committee is to be seriously obstructed and the countries of refuge are to be left with large numbers of refugees who cannot be absorbed, it will be necessary to depart from the principle agreed unanimously at Evian, that no participating Government would give direct financial assistance to refugees.

His Majesty’s Government are, for their part, examining the manner and extent to which private subscription to an international fund to assist in defraying the expenses of overseas emigration of refugees might be encouraged by Government participation, possibly on a basis proportionate to the amount of private subscription, and I would earnestly invite my colleagues to lay these considerations before their Governments and to communicate their views to me without delay. If other Governments are prepared to agree to this change of principle, and to co-operate in such participation, His Majesty’s Government in the United Kingdom will take the initiative in proposing a scheme for the purpose.

The Hon. MYRON C. TAYLOR: I have heard with very great interest Lord Winterton’s statement that his Government was examining the question how private subscriptions for an international fund to assist in paying the expenses of overseas emigration of refugees might be encouraged by Government participation, and that if other Governments were prepared to agree to this change of principle and to co-operate in such participation, the British Government would take the initiative in preparing a scheme for the purpose. I shall be most pleased, Lord Winterton, to consult with my Government as to its views with regard to this proposal, which represents a departure from the basis on which the Inter-Governmental Committee was founded. I am obliged to make it clear, however, that under the
American Constitution any contribution of funds by the American
Government would necessarily be subject to the decision of our Congress.
Moreover, I am certain that if such a proposal were to be considered
favourably by public opinion in the United States and by Congress it
would have to apply to a project of such a nature and extent that,
instead of being a palliative, it would be considered as initiating a
basic solution of the problem. The American Government is truly
sensible, however, of the circumstances which have motivated the
decision of the British Government, and as, I am sure, give most
serious consideration to Lord Winterton's proposal.

M. HENRY BERANGER (FRANCE) (Translation): Mr. Chairman, the French
Delegation have listened with great interest to the remarkable report
presented by the Director of the Office. They also listened very attentively
to the observations put forward by the Chairman of the Inter-Governmental
Committee, the Head of the British Delegation. In the first place we
should like to thank you Mr. Chairman for the tribute which you paid to
the work carried out by the French Republic since 1933. I will not
insist further on the point. Already at the Evian Conference all the
nations present recognised that France had welcomed such a large number
of refugees that at present they amount to more than 600,000. In a
country of 40 million inhabitants this represents an effort which has
gone beyond saturation point. Our thanks are due to the Chairman for
having recalled this fact.

As regards the suggestion which he has made, this as the
United States delegate, His Excellency Mr. Myron Taylor, pointed out,
now constitutes a kind of deviation from the principle accepted at
Evian, that is, that the assistance to refugees should be financed by
private organisations and not from the budgets of the different countries'
tax-payers. This question is such a serious one at the present time that
I hope the Chairman of the Committee, the Right Hon. Lord Winterton will
be good enough to agree that the French Government should examine the
question as carefully as possible. I have had occasion to point out
that the burdens borne by the countries bordering on Germany - and the problem is of Germany's own making - are so great at present, both from the point of view of the cost of armaments which are imposed upon us, and against which we have protested for many years, and from the point of view of the expenses to which we are put by virtue of German competition as regards exports, that the budgets financed by the nations are becoming almost unbearable. In the circumstances the task of proposing to the tax-payers, and through them to the parliaments representing them that new taxes should be imposed, even in the noblest and most philanthropic causes, raises an almost insuperable problem. Thus the matter requires very careful thought. Our democracies neither possess nor desire dictatorial powers. We are no dictators, and consequently we have to refer the matter to our governments. We have not yet examined the proposal. Our governments will have to refer to parliaments, who themselves represent the tax-payers. This is the reserve which the French Delegation desire to make.

On the other hand, we welcome the formation of the new council mentioned by Sir Herbert Emerson. It is perhaps in this direction that private organisations could attempt to find the necessary funds, possibly from private sources in Germany. It is a question which calls for study. The problem is raised by the fact that the work of Avison is being transformed in London, and acquires a new form. This is not meant to be a criticism on my part or on that of Mr. Byron Taylor, and in fact the reverse is the case. I am well aware that necessity imposes new duties. New methods must be found, and it is possible that this cooperation between the State and private organisations will provide them.

On behalf of the French Delegation and of all the members of the Committee we would like to thank Lord Winterton for his suggestions, and we would request his permission to examine them carefully in our parliament, so that we may be able to arrive at some solution at our next session. With this reservation I wish to express my entire agreement with the efforts and the work accomplished both by the Office and the Committee itself.
HIS EXCELLENCY M. HELIO LOMO (BRAZIL) (Translation): Mr. Chairman, without under-estimating the profound motives which have prompted His Majesty's Government to put forward the suggestion, I do not wish to conceal the difficulties that it might involve. I recall that at the Evian Conference it was possible to arrive at a unanimous resolution precisely because no plan for government finance was involved. Nevertheless, I am aware that this is a question of principle which must be submitted to the respective governments for their ultimate decision, and that in due course a plan will be put forward. On this understanding I will be very happy to refer the proposals to the Brazilian Government.

M. M. HENRIQUES-URRERA (DOMINICAN REPUBLIC) (Translation): Mr. Chairman, whilst admiring the generosity of the proposal which Lord Winterton has just made, I fear that it will encounter serious difficulties. In any event, speaking for my Government, I say that the Dominican Government will examine the proposal. In order to adopt any measure of this nature it would have to ask for Congress' approval, but in any case I can repeat that my Government will examine the question with all the care and interest which it deserves.

The Hon. MYRON C. TAYLOR: Mr. President, when, upon the invitation of President Roosevelt and through the courtesy of the French Government, we first met at Evian in an effort to evolve machinery and a plan for dealing with the harrowing problem of forced migration, we, none more than my Government, were fully aware of the tremendous difficulties which confronted us. With very little warning, from the very centre of civilized Europe, tens of thousands of people were in flight, torn from their normal lives, uprooted from their homes and familiar surroundings. The private organizations, ably assisted by the League of Nations Commission, were working heroically to cope with a situation which had been forced upon
the world, but clearly the time had come for the public action to which President Roosevelt had summoned the Governments.

We met at Evian aware that the situation was acute and armed with the realization that humanitarian considerations required us to do our utmost. We approached the task humbly but with a deep conviction that if we were patient and persevering we would find in our effort a means of ameliorating the lot of the peoples seeking to find a new homeland for themselves and their children. We were conscious also of the importance of an orderly solution of this problem to the countries which had to shoulder this difficult burden which was not of their own creation. Since that time we have enjoyed the courtesies of the British Government, and have progressed through several meetings of this Committee. I feel that we cannot pay too high a tribute to our President and to Sir Herbert Emerson for the efforts which they have put forth and the skill which they have displayed in dealing with this most difficult problem.

Sir Herbert Emerson, the Director, has pointed out in his opening statement that over a year has passed since we sat down together at Evian; and surveying the accomplishments of that year we have reason today to feel that our hopes were justified and that our perseverance has been rewarded. It has been no easy task for them or for the members of this Committee or for the Government involved, but when measured against the obstacles which had to be overcome our progress, as reported, is such as to justify the effort and to confirm the wisdom of the Governments which, motivated by a sincere desire to find a solution of the problem, agreed upon the initiation of the meetings at Evian.

It is with great satisfaction that we have heard our Director review the results of this year's achievement. During this period conversations were carried on by our executive with the German authorities which have enabled both sides to make the most of progress towards an ultimate solution along the path charted by Mr. Rabbee and Herr Wohlthat. The machinery which they envisaged, and which has been to some extent set up, we are hopeful will mean order where the emigration is initiated and pave the way to real accomplishment.
Turning to the other side of the picture, important studies have been undertaken and surveys have been completed of places in the world where substantial numbers of refugees can be settled, supplementing migration by infiltration. Already we have the reports of investigations made in British Guiana, the Dominican Republic and Northern Rhodesia. The Commission which is investigating settlement prospects in Mindanao has not yet completed its report, but I have just received word that it has submitted a preliminary report to the Government of the Philippine Commonwealth. This preliminary report, which has the approval and assurance of the support of the Commonwealth authorities, indicates the possibility of settling some 10,000 refugees in areas on the island of Mindanao suitable for agricultural or industrial colonization. The full report will be available, I believe, in the near future. The reports already received, which the Director has discussed in detail, while taking into account the obvious obstacles which exist between the time when potentials are estimated and the actual establishment of settlements, nevertheless hold out constructive and substantial prospects for settlement on a large scale. Certainly there is every reason to believe that if the work is carried forward with care and with the same earnest spirit in which it has been inaugurated, it will be possible to arrange in the time contemplated of five years for the migration and permanent re-establishment in various parts of the world of the numbers of involuntary migrants specified in the German proposal.

The actual amount of migration from Germany during the first four months of this calendar year provides a striking and hopeful indication of what we may contemplate when the machinery which we are creating is finally in full operation. During this period of four months alone the private organizations, whose magnificent achievement has been sustained and encouraged by the Committee, have arranged for the orderly migration from Greater Germany of approximately 29,000 individuals.
In addition to that, about 20,000 more, who have depended on their own resources, have been able to find new countries in which to begin the task of rebuilding their lives. The private organizations deserve the highest praise for the unselfish and generous spirit which has made possible this very substantial contribution to a solution of the problem, which provides an example of what adequate collaboration between the private organizations, upon whom rests the final responsibility for migration, and the Governments operating through the Committee can accomplish. The significant fact is that somewhere in the neighbourhood of 50,000 involuntary emigrants have been taken out of Germany during the first third of this year. And this was accomplished at a time when the permanent machinery, which is now contemplated through the private organizations, was not in being.

An important by-product of the work accomplished during this period has been the disposition of the German authorities, given substantial evidence of both the will and the ability of the Governments associated in this Committee, to arrange for migration, to ease the situation of those who must remain in Germany for the time being. The position of these people is not happy or even tolerable according to normal standards. There is evidence, however, that the German authorities have begun to put into practice certain of the measures outlined in their proposals, permitting the prospective emigrants to enjoy a definite status inside Germany and even to earn their livelihood there. We trust that this process, which we are glad to note has been inaugurated, will continue, uninterrupted, and will develop along constructive lines as the work of re-settlement expands.

Looking into the future, it is clear that the development of large-scale settlements will become an increasingly important element in the ultimate solution towards which we are all striving. We cannot overlook the fact that a very large proportion of the individuals who have left Germany have been given only temporary asylum in countries of refuge. While the process of infiltration promises to provide ultimately for a substantial number, possibly the greater part
of those who are subject to migration, the fact remains that this process alone is not sufficient to bring us to an ultimate and complete resolution of our task. The rate of infiltration of any country accepting emigrants on this basis must inevitably be moderate in order to avoid unnecessary and undesirable economic and social disturbances. We in the United States have found by experience that the rate of immigration permitted under our quota laws is roughly as high as is desirable and feasible, and we fully appreciate the reluctance of other countries to let down the bars to mass immigration of a character which would disturb the public order. The experiences which lead to this conclusion emphasize the importance of the speedy development of areas of mass settlement. It is important to the countries which are now giving shelter to a very substantial number of migrants. It is important to the well-being of those individuals still remaining in Germany. There do remain areas with vast undeveloped resources. It was migration which in past periods of the world's history advanced our economic and social horizons and we would be blind indeed to close our eyes to the opportunities provided by the talented and able group of migrants with whom we are dealing.

We find ourselves now in midstream. We have accomplished just enough to prove to our own satisfaction that our efforts are not in vain, but from this point we must go ahead with increased and not relaxed diligence. The interest of my own Government is as great as ever in this effort, as an international effort which will be conducive to a relaxation of existing tension and a promotion of better world conditions to which we so ardently aspire.

Mr. President, I have the very great pleasure, and to me it is also a great honour, to be the bearer of a communication from the President of the United States to yourself and to the officers of the Inter-Governmental Committee. Perhaps no thing that could take place at the present moment could so clearly indicate the interest which President Roosevelt takes in this refugee question then that he should commission me to present to you, Sir, and to the officers of
the Inter-Governmental Committee an invitation to confer with him in Washington in the first week of September at the White House upon this question of refugees; and I have, Sir, the very great pleasure, as I say, and the very great honour of presenting that invitation to you, and through you to the officers of the Inter-Governmental Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN: Your Excellencies and gentlemen, I should like to say, speaking as the delegate of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, with what gratification I have heard the remarks which have just fallen from you, Mr. Taylor, to the effect that the President of the United States has invited the officers, the Vice-Chairman and myself, to meet him in conference in Washington in the early days of September. It will be my duty and pleasure at once to convey that invitation to the Government which I represent.

Your Excellencies and gentlemen, I think that it will probably be the wish of the delegates that we should now adjourn until 11 o'clock tomorrow. Meanwhile I have to suggest that a Drafting Committee should be set up to draft the general resolution. That has been the procedure at our former meetings, and I would suggest that they consist of the Director and of representatives of the United States, France, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, the Argentine Republic, Cuba, Denmark and New Zealand; and I have further to suggest that they should meet in the Locarno Room tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

(Agreed.)

There is one further work that we must do before we adjourn, and that is to agree on the press communiqué. I would ask the Secretary, Mr. Reilly, to read it out. It will then be translated by the interpreter, and then I shall ask you if you agree to it.

THE SECRETARY: "The Inter-Governmental Committee for Refugees met to-day in the Locarno Room at the Foreign Office, the Rt. Hon. Earl Winterton, M.P., Postmaster-General, being in the chair. The Director, Sir Herbert Emerson, made to the Committee a comprehensive report on the present position of the refugee problem and the work of the Committee.

"Lord Winterton informed the Committee that in view of the
great difficulty found by the private organizations in raising the sum needed for the emigration of refugees, to which the Director had referred in his report. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom had come to the conclusion that it was necessary to depart from the principle agreed at the Evian meeting that no participating Government would give direct financial assistance to the refugees.

"His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom were examining the manner and extent to which private subscriptions to an international fund to assist in defraying the expenses of overseas emigration of refugees might be encouraged by Government participation. If other Governments were prepared to agree to this change of principle and to co-operate in such participation, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom would take the initiative in proposing a scheme for the purpose.

"The United States representative, Mr. Myron Taylor, the French representative, M. Henry Berenger, the Brazilian representative, Mr. H. Lobo, and the representative of the San Dominican Republic, Dr. Henriquez-Urena, recalled that this suggestion constituted a departure from the policy agreed at Evian, but undertook to refer the matter to their Governments.

"At the conclusion Mr. Myron Taylor conveyed an invitation from the President of the United States to the Chairman, Vice-chairmen, and Director of the Committee to meet him in conference at the White House in Washington in the first week in September.

"The meeting adjourned until tomorrow morning."

THE CHAIRMAN: I take it that that is agreed. (Agreed.)

Then, Your Excellencies and gentlemen, the session is adjourned to tomorrow at 11 o'clock.
L.I.C. 7th Meeting

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

(LONDON INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEES)

DRAFT STENOGRAPHIC NOTES of the eighth meeting of the Committee, held in the Locarno Room at the Foreign Office on the 20th July, at 11 a.m.

Delegations are requested to be so good as to send any corrections to the Secretary, Mr. D. P. Reilly, Foreign Office, S.W.1.

PRESENT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Hon. Myron C. Taylor
Mr. T. C. Achilles

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

His Excellency Senor Don Tomas A. le Breton
Senor Dr. Don Rodolfo Garcia Arias

AUSTRALIA

Mr. J. S. Duncan, C.B.E.
Mr. V. C. Duffy, M.V.O.
Mr. A. Stirling
Mr. A. W. Stuart-Smith, C.B.E.

BELGIUM

Monsieur de Foy
Monsieur J. Schneider

BOLIVIA

Senor Don Juan Penaranda
UNITED KINGDOM

Colonel Ralph Clarke, M.P.
Mr. A. W. G. Randall, O.B.E.
Mr. R. N. Cooper, O.B.E.
Mr. J. G. Hibbert, M.C.
Mr. H. E. Brooks

BRAZIL

His Excellency Senhor Helio Lobo
Senhor J. de Souza Leao

CANADA

The Hon. Vincent Massey
Mr. Leon Mayrand

CHILE

Senor Don Ricardo Heatley

CUBA

Senor Don Guillermo de Blanck
Senor Dr. Don G. Suarez Solar

DENMARK

Mr. Gustav Rasmussen

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Senor Dr. Don Maximiliano Henriques-Urena

ECUADOR

Senor Don Alberto Puig-Arosemena
Senor Don Hernan Pallares

IRELAND

Mr. Sean Nunn

FRANCE

Monsieur Georges Coulon
Monsieur Philippe Perrier
Monsieur Masiere
GUATEMALA
Senor Dr. Don Francisco A. Figueroa

HONDURAS
Senor Don Tiburcio Carías

MEXICO
Senor Gustavo Lasera de Negri

NETHERLANDS
Joukheer E. Teixeira de Mattos

NEW ZEALAND
Mr. C. B. Burdekin

NORWAY
Mr. Ingvald Smith-Kielland

PANAMA
Senor Riconarto Rivera Sandoval

PERU
Senor don Manuel Rivera Iglesias

SWEDEN
Mr. G. Ensell
Mr. T. Grünwall

VENEZUELA
Senor Don Julio Flanchart

Director of the Committee: Sir Herbert Emerson, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., C.B.E.
Vice-Director of the Committee: Mr. Robert Pell
Assistant to the Director: Mr. J. Harroch
Secretary to the Committee: Mr. D. P. Reilly
THE CHAIRMAN: Your Excellencies and Gentlemen. I have been in private conversation with some of my colleagues, and they share my opinion that it would probably be for the convenience of us all if we could bring the meeting of the Committee to an end at the close of the session this morning, as there is a function this afternoon which many will be attending.

I had intended to give certain information to my colleagues on behalf of the British Government in regard to what has been done in this country since our last meeting in the way of admission of refugees, and also to state to them the present position with regard to Palestine; but as both my statements are rather long I am going to circulate them instead of reading them.

There are one or two further general statements which will now be made, and I think that His Excellency Senhor Helio Lobo wishes to say a word on behalf of his Government, and then after we have disposed of the general statements we will take one or two other items which should enable us to rise at the luncheon hour.

HIS EXCELLENCY SENHOR HELIO LOBO (BRAZIL) (Translation): Mr. Chairman, I am going to make a general declaration.

In the first place, I should like to express my thanks for the kind invitation which has been extended to the members of the Committee. It is an honour which my country fully appreciates. The exceptional personality of the President of the United States of America always commands the greatest admiration. In the scope of our efforts it is to his initiative that we owe the convening of the Evian Conference and what has since been accomplished. In transmitting the invitation to my Government my task will be all the easier because this invitation reaches us through a very distinguished colleague, a man whose fine moral and spiritual qualities, whose optimism and creative energy are a continual source of confidence to us in our work - Ambassador Myron C. Taylor.

In the second place, I should like to say how much I appreciate the report of our Director, his efforts in his thankless task, a task
in which the sense of realities is combined with a deep humanity for suffering people. Sir Herbert Emerson has told us that he is losing a faithful companion and that he is being joined by another no less devoted. I share his regrets at Mr. Pell’s departure, and I share his hopes as regards Mr. Achilles. For the past year Mr. Pell has been the best of colleagues, and his tact, courtesy and great ability have conquered all our hearts. Yesterday it was Mr. Rublee who left us, after his exceptionally valuable work. To-day Mr. Pell is going in order to take up an equally valuable task. Men may come and go; our ideal alone is constant.

Our Director has set out the plans for British Guiana, and I am able to inform the Committee, that Brazil in response to his request will grant every possible facility for the transit through its territory of approximately 4,000 Jews. He also described to us the tremendous efforts which have been made by the countries bordering on Germany and by Great Britain in order to provide temporary hospitality for refugees of every kind. It is a picture which inspires the greatest admiration, and which merits every praise. I have just visited in Lourdes a concentration camp for Spaniards, the majority of whom are women and children, representing in miniature what can be seen on a large scale throughout the country. It reflects great credit on France and warms our hearts. I can picture what Great Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland and Denmark - to mention only a few - are accomplishing in this humanitarian task. Eloquent figures, too, have been quoted by our Director and by Lord Winterton, who for the past year has directed our work so ably and in such satisfactory a manner, by the eminent Ambassador M. Henry Béranger, whose faithful presence in the Committee since the outset has been one of its finest guarantees of success.

I should like to conclude with a few words on the part played by Brazil since Evian. It is not in a spirit of racial or religious discrimination, which would run counter to all its traditions, that a few years ago it adopted the quota system as regards immigration.
It only sought and continues to seek the protection of its native labour market, and to adapt the growth of its population to the ethnical, social, economic and even political conditions of the country. Population problems are more and more dominated by the problems of standard of living, technique of production and similar questions.

The time has passed when anybody was accepted whatever his origin. The problem of international emigration is more and more treated from the point of view of rationalisation, witness the Inter-Governmental Committee itself.

In this connection Brazil has given every support to the work of the International Labour Office on colonising emigration and the international committee which is to be created as a result of that work. In Geneva it has just voted the Draft Convention regarding the recruiting, placing and labour conditions of migratory workers.

In establishing the quota system it must be stressed that Brazil is not reducing immigration to an average lower than that of admission at the time when immigration was still free and at its highest level. It is true that hardly 2% of foreigners recorded in the country during the last fifty years may be admitted, with the exception of Portuguese, in respect of whom there is no restriction. But this percentage for all nationalities amount to approximately 80,000 per annum, since immigration only has been taken as a basis, and not the difference between emigration and immigration. But the number has far from reached 80,000, owing to the fact that two countries which were entitled to the highest quotas have not taken advantage of them - Germany and Italy. Japan alone has exhausted its annual quota, so much so that my country occupies the second highest place in the world with regard to the number of Japanese living outside their country. (1934).

In other words, still according to the data provided by the International Labour Office, Brazil, which possesses only 1.7% of the population of the world, already has 6.7% of the foreigners

It is in reviewing the above facts that the reservations bearing on large scale immigration, whether Jewish or not, will be appreciated. However great our feeling of human solidarity may be in view of the persecutions that take place, it is essential that refugees should, generally speaking, remain within the limits of national legislation, as indeed was accepted at Evian.

Nevertheless, Brazil announced to the Inter-Governmental Committee last December that it is prepared, under certain conditions, to receive 3,000 Jews, and recently it decided to admit 3,000 persecuted Catholics of semitic origin.

It must also be noted that Brazil, according to figures recorded by Jewish associations, has increased from 7,000 Jews in 1920 to 55,000 in 1937. Since then 3,000 Jews have been admitted, relatives of those already in the country, and 8,000 provisionally, most of whom have by now obtained a permanent permit. It is further agreed that the 20% German quota which has not been used up in the last three years, that is 2,000, should be available for 1939.

In other words, 11,000 Jews have been admitted since July, 1938. There is further a possibility of receiving 8,000 at present. It is not much, but it is something. If others did as much, the final result can only be highly satisfactory.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think my colleagues will agree that His Excellency Senhor Helio Lobo, on behalf of his Government, has made a very important statement, and, if he would allow it, I should like it to be circulated.

I think the Representative of the Belgian Government wishes to speak.

M. de FOY (BELGIUM) (Translation): Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies and Gentlemen, on the occasion of our first meeting at Evian in July, 1938, the Belgian Delegation had the honour to point out to the Committee on
behalf of the Royal Government that Belgium had at that time received more than 15,000 refugees, either through loyal application of the Geneva agreements, or by virtue of her traditional hospitality.

They added that Belgium whilst continuing in practice her generous policy when considering the unfortunate situation of refugees from Germany, considered that her burden should be conditioned by and proportionate to that of other States which had responded to President Roosevelt's initiative.

The Belgian Delegation concluded its observations with a declaration that this prudent attitude was all the more necessary to Belgium in view of the following facts.

Belgium has on her restricted territory a particularly dense population (7,800,000 inhabitants). As against this population there are 319,230 foreigners and more than 250,000 Belgian unemployed who represent a permanent burden.

These figures were significant. They justified Belgium, which is not a country of immigration, to state that, both from the humanitarian point of view and from that of her national potentialities, she had fully accomplished her duty. At that time immigration had reached a saturation point which could not be exceeded without danger. Nevertheless, events have developed with lightning speed, and Belgium, in spite of the heavy responsibilities which she had accepted, has for more than a year witnessed the fresh arrival of 800 children, more than 3,000 legitimate refugees and 25,000 refugees who have come into the country by illegal means.

Furthermore, Belgium has spontaneously collaborated in the humanitarian task created by the International Red Cross on the morrow of the Spanish débâcle, and in particular she has instituted at Sète a centre in which hundreds of Spanish children were sheltered and cared for at the expense of the Belgian people. During the Civil War Belgian organisations received more than 4,000 children who are at present being repatriated.

The disorderly influx of illegal refugees into the country has led
the Government to have recourse to deportation, the only remedy likely
to curb illegal infiltration. None the less the Government, hoping
that the illegal immigrants would soon be given an opportunity of
settling in overseas countries, agreed to suspend these deportation
measures, which had actually begun. This hope did not materialise.
On the other hand, illegal immigration went on in ever increasing
volume, the dangerous flow reaching a monthly figure of 2,000 refugees,
whose total number, as I have pointed out, at present amounts to more
than 25,000.

The Government has publicly announced that it could no longer
tolerate the illegal entry of refugees, and that it intended - this
time finally - to deport any clandestine refugees entering the country.

In a communication of 17th April last it called the attention of
the High Commission for Refugees and the Director of the Inter-
Governmental Office to the fact that the Belgian authorities can no
longer shut their eyes to a situation which has become threatening for
public order.

The Government stressed that from Belgium's point of view it was
particularly urgent to evacuate a considerable proportion of the
refugees who had sheltered in the country. The private committees
who have hitherto assisted more than 12,000 indigent refugees, have
made considerable efforts to prevent the latter from becoming a charge
on public assistance. The Government is well aware that the resources
of these charitable organisations have become precarious, and in any
case inadequate to ensure the indefinite maintenance of their protégés.

In order to lighten the crushing burden which is weighing on those
organisations (more than 2,600,000 francs a month), Belgium, at their
instance, has consented to become responsible for maintenance of 3,000
indigent refugees, who are already partially distributed in four
districts of the State. The result has been an annual charge of six
million francs for the Belgian treasury. This is a new departure which
the Royal Government can on no account extend.

It is therefore compelled to maintain its recent decision to deport
any refugees who might in future penetrate illegally into the national
territory.
With regard to the immigrants who have already entered into the country by clandestine means, the Government would be very regretfully compelled to consider their deportation if, as there is reason to fear, the aid committees were no longer in a position to guarantee their maintenance. Their presence in Belgium has in fact only been tolerated in the hope that they would shortly be re-emigrated; but this development appears problematical.

Belgium, however, has not given up hope that the Inter-Governmental Committee, mindful of Belgium's liberal and meritorious attitude, will take immediate steps to ensure the emigration of a substantial number of refugees. This gesture would enable the Government and the private organisations to continue their work on a reasonable scale, and it would spare the unfortunate refugees the terrors and anxieties of deportation to their native country.

Belgium would regretfully be compelled to have recourse to this drastic step if she saw the disappearance of her hope that a remedy will soon be forthcoming in a situation which has become critical, and which threatens the outburst in the country of a movement of anti-Semitic opinion.

In the interest of the refugees themselves, it is advisable that such a movement should not take place and develop in a manner which would be calculated seriously to endanger the generous policy which Belgium has always prided herself on pursuing. The Belgian delegation heard with very great sympathy and interest the suggestions put forward by the Right Honourable Lord Winterton with regard to the financing of emigration. On her own account Belgium adopted the course he advocates by providing a credit of six million francs in her budget. None the less, I am unable on behalf of the Royal Government to undertake to exceed the total credits for which the consent of the legislative body has already been given.

THE CHAIRMAN: Your Excellencies and Gentlemen, speaking as the Representative of the United Kingdom Government, I should like to say that I appreciate most fully and regard with sympathy the statement which the
Representative of Belgium has just made as regards the difficulties with which his country is faced. I think it would not be inappropriate if I paid a tribute to what has been done by his country and other countries, small in population and area, though not, of course, in status, in respect of this matter, and it is very important for those countries, as it is for the United Kingdom, that we should be able to stimulate the flow of emigrants outwards to those countries - I have no particular territories or countries in mind; I am speaking generally - where there is not the pressure of population that there is in these Western European countries.

I understand that the Representative of the Swiss Republic wishes to speak.

M. ROYMAND (SWITZERLAND) (Translation): Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I am going to explain the situation in Switzerland and the Swiss Government's point of view in this matter.

Switzerland is a country of four million inhabitants. According to the 1930 census, 355,000 foreigners were permanently settled in our country, that is, a proportion of 9%. In order to explain Switzerland's situation, I will take the liberty of giving you a brief account of the relevant developments.

Before the war of 1914 the admission of foreigners into Switzerland was absolutely free. In the country itself there was no restriction whatever regarding arrival, domicile, change of domicile or profession. Thus, in 1910 we had a foreign population of approximately 13%, and before the outbreak of the Great War it is estimated that it amounted to 20% of the population. This was corrected by the war. Today the proportion is estimated at 7% of the total population. This state of affairs compelled the Swiss Government to change its policy after the war, and to control the admission of foreigners. For this purpose a Federal Control Office was instituted, of which I have been chief for the last twenty years. Behind this barrier checking fresh admissions, an internal development was called for in order to admit young Swiss people into the professions which were especially overburdened with foreigners. This
development has been proceeding for the past twenty years, and it is to-
day at its highest point. It is a development which has lasted a whole
generation. In the very midst of it the question of immigrants arose.

In 1933 when the first re-action against the Jews took place in
Germany, the Swiss Government decided to throw its frontiers wide open,
but on the understanding that refugees could only be sheltered in
Switzerland on a temporary basis. In 1938, when the Anschluss with
Austria took place, the natural result was an influx of refugees, who
came directly to Switzerland because all the other countries closed
their frontiers in the first few weeks. Up to April 1st 4,000 people
entered Switzerland, and the Swiss Government was compelled to intro-
duce the visa for Austrian passports. Then came the Evian Conference,
and after that Conference the influx of Jewish Refugees to Switzerland
increased from day to day. You will appreciate that we hesitated to
allow them in against every law and regulation. I mention these hesi-
tations, because there was a danger of jeopardising the policy which
Switzerland had pursued for many years. In view of Switzerland's
tradition of hospitality, in view of President Roosevelt's initiative
for the Evian Conference, and in view of the atmosphere of that Confer-
ence, we did not wish to abstain, and indeed we could not resist taking
part in this humanitarian task, and against every rule we countenanced
the entry of immigrants. Up to the middle of August we saw that
clandestine immigration was being organised to Switzerland, and people
arrived in trains in fifties and hundreds right down the German frontier
from Rheinthal to the French frontier. This forced the Swiss Government
to decide that in future only emigrants with regular permits could be
admitted. The rest had to be sent back. When all the other countries
had closed their frontiers, Switzerland, instead of being a transit
country for refugees, became a cul-de-sac in which all those who came
directly from Germany penetrated.

The consequences were as follows. We have to-day 2,800 immigrants
devoid of any resources. To feed and house them a sum of 300,000 Swiss
francs is required every month. In 1938 Switzerland spent Frs. 2,250,000,
of which the Jewish organisations in Switzerland contributed three-quarters, and one quarter came from foreign subsidies. In the first six months of 1939 2,000,000 Swiss francs were spent, about half of which was provided from Switzerland, whilst the other half was contributed by Jewish organisations abroad. Included in the money obtained in Switzerland we have the proceeds of a general fund which was contributed by the entire population, and which amounted to 350,000 Swiss francs in a few weeks, the greater part of which was placed at the disposal of Jewish organisations, and the rest to other organisations and societies. It must be remembered that Switzerland only has 18,000 Swiss Jews, 3,000 only of whom are organised. You can imagine how heavily the financial burden bears on Swiss Jewry. In December, 1938 the total number of German Jews in Switzerland was estimated to be 10,000 to 12,000.

The financial question is a difficult one, but it is by no means the most difficult. What can we do with those unfortunate people? Can we let them work? It is absolutely impossible in view of the economic situation of the country, and the fact that many native Swiss people are returning to the country from abroad because they have not been able to earn their living there. The natural procedure would be to organise the re-training of these refugees during their stay in Switzerland for suitable professions, but this too is unfortunately impossible for the reasons I have explained above, that is, because this re-training is a very important responsibility towards the Swiss people, in view of the system which was created twenty years ago, and which is at the height of its development. What, then, remains? The refugees must be removed from our country and that quickly, because in the last instance they constitute a danger. This is the situation in Switzerland.

Now let me put before you a few general considerations. Yesterday I heard with great interest the report of our Director, Sir Herbert Emerson. This report inspires confidence, because behind this report we see a man who knows what he wants and a man who gets what he wants. He has another claim on our sympathy: he is full of healthy optimism. He has told us that as he sees the matter there is still enough money
belonging to the Jews in Germany to render possible the preparation for
emigration of those people from Germany, and at the same time to enable
them to live quietly until they can be emigrated. But he has told us
that the German Government insists on group emigration, and refuses to
co-operate in emigration by infiltration. Well then, if this plan
materialises, and if the Director's argument is sound, we shall soon
find a situation - paradoxical as it may sound - in which the Jews who
are still in Germany and who must remain in Germany until a colonisation
plan can be put into practice will be in a better position than those
who are in countries of temporary refuge, because these Jews are after
all still in their own country; they know that one day they will be able
to emigrate, whereas the others are uprooted and living in conditions
which are absolutely unnatural. They would like to do something, but
they can do nothing. They would like to work, but it is forbidden.
This shocking situation quite naturally leads to the demoralisation of
these people. You can see the position in these countries of temporary
refuge. Individuals - and it is the individual with whom we are con-
cerned; although we are dealing with refugees in general, it is the man,
the woman and the child who are involved - lose everything they have:
energy, the will to live and if, finally, you take them you will no
longer have people capable of being useful to you when they emigrate,
you will have people who are sick, physically sick. And in these
countries of refuge they are bound to commit foolish actions, and in
addition there will surely be a current of anti-semitism, a thing which
is not only unworthy of a country, but in a country like Switzerland,
one which could be politically dangerous.

It is for these reasons that I have listened with particular
attention to what Sir Herbert Emerson said yesterday with regard to the
care and thought which he is giving to the refugees who are at present
in countries of temporary refuge. We all place our trust in him, in his
ability, his circumspection and his energy, and we are certain that he
will always think of us, and that he will promise us that the efforts
that we are trying to make will succeed in the end.
THE CHAIRMAN: Your Excellencies and gentlemen. I would like to say that in my remarks which I made after the representative of Belgium had stated the case of Belgium I wished to include also the magnificent efforts which have been made by Switzerland in this matter.

I have to announce that the representative of the Republic of Mexico will circulate a statement to the Committee on the views of his Government on this matter.

Your Excellencies and gentlemen. Is there any other Delegate who would wish to address the Committee?

SEÑOR DON JUAN FERNÁNDEZ (Bolivia): Mr. Chairman, your Excellencies and gentlemen.

I have a short statement to make. The Bolivian Government according to the declarations made at Nyias and at this meeting as well have been contributing very loyally towards the settlement of this problem at the invitation of President Roosevelt.

In this connection I have to declare that my Government have been admitting to the country very considerable numbers of refugees. From the 1st June, 1933, to the 30th June, 1939, over 6,000 refugees have been admitted to the country; that is apart from several thousands received previously to that date.

I think it will be appreciated by the Conference that this contribution is very consistent, if it is taken into consideration that my country has a very small population of just over 5,000,000 inhabitants; and also we have been dealing with the problem with very limited financial resources. These considerations have unfortunately forced my Government very unwillingly to suspend temporarily the admission of refugees into the country because they feel that they really cannot admit larger numbers unless something is done to contribute to the welfare of the emigrants themselves; and in this connection they believe that a thorough preparation of schemes is necessary for the admission of further numbers of refugees into the country; and also that time should be allowed for the native population to absorb about 8,000 refugees who have already been admitted. That does not mean that my Government departs from the principles of the Committee, and it is hoped that we shall very soon be in a position to contribute further to the settlement of this problem.
THE CHAIRMAN: Your Excellencies and gentlemen, are there any other Delegates who would wish to speak?

As the text of the resolution in French has not yet been circulated, I think it would be best before we deal with the resolution, if we took the next item on the Agenda, that of finance, and I will therefore invite the Director to make his report on that subject.

SIR HERBERT EMERSON, (Director of the Committee): Mr. Chairman, your Excellencies and gentlemen. A Report on the finance of the Committee has been circulated, and I think it will only be necessary for me to mention the main facts in it.

The statement relates to the financial position as it was on July 15th last. The accounts up to March 31st, 1939, were audited by the Controller and Auditor-General to His Majesty’s Government in the United Kingdom, and a formal statement of account is attached to the Memorandum that has been circulated.

Briefly, the statement shows that contributions up to the end of March amounted to approximately £6,800; that roughly £4,100 was spent, leaving a balance on the 31st March of £2,651. Since then up to July 15th there have been payments of roughly £1,000, while the amount expended has exceeded that by about £330, leaving a balance on the 15th July of £2,321.

I would like to remind these Governments who by an oversight have not yet paid in their contributions that with the end of the first year of the existence of the Committee by the 15th August it will be necessary to have a statement for the full year of our accounts, and it will be a great convenience if the Delegates concerned will kindly remind their Governments so that our accounts will be complete by that time.

THE CHAIRMAN: Your Excellencies and gentlemen. I have received the following letter from Mr. Robert Fell: "It is with very sincere regret that I ask you to accept my resignation as Vice-Director of the Inter-Governmental Committee to take effect on July 20, 1939. Unfortunately, the exigencies of governmental service require my presence in Washington in the immediate future, so that I am obliged to forego the privilege—and a very great privilege it has been—of further service with you and Sir Herbert Emerson. Very sincerely yours, Robert Fell."
Your Excellencies and gentlemen. I should like to pay a tribute to Mr. Fell’s services, and I would like him to realise that this is not a mere formal tribute coming from the Chairman to one who has worked in the Inter-Governmental Office. I should like for myself to place on record my appreciation of his great ability, intellectual capacity, tact and charm of manner and single-minded devotion to the great cause which we all have in our hearts. To me Mr. Fell’s departure represents a personal loss, though I am happy to think that the distinguished service to which he belongs, the State Department at Washington, will continue to be represented in our office. (Applause.)

M. GEORGES COULON (FRANCE) (Translation): I should like to associate the French Delegation with the declaration which has been made by our eminent President with regard to the distinguished services rendered to the Committee by Mr. Fell.

HIS EXCELLENCY SEÑOR DON TOMAS A. LE BRETON (ARGENTINE REPUBLIC) (Translation):

The Argentine Delegation is happy to express its gratitude for the intelligent and valuable work accomplished by the Vice-Director, Mr. Fell.

It is with great regret that we learn of his departure.

THE CHAIRMAN: Your Excellencies and gentlemen. The Honourable Myron Taylor, United States representative, has intimated to me that he wishes to make a suggestion concerning the future internal organisation of this Committee.

THE HONOURABLE MYRON C. TAYLOR (United States of America): Mr. Chairman, your Excellencies and gentlemen. In view of the information which the Director, Sir Herbert Emerson, in his splendid and comprehensive statement of yesterday has given to us, and the plans which have been outlined in our discussions for the future development of our work, I feel that it is now appropriate to take up the question of a re-adjustment of the machinery of the Committee to accord with the changed character and scope of its work. The degree of progress which has been achieved during the past year in evolving a definite programme of action, and in setting up appropriate machinery for carrying out that programme, in a sense concludes the first stage of the work projected by our Governments at the original Evian meeting. We have now reached the point where we can look ahead to a new period in which the permanent machinery will begin
to operate, we are confident, with steadily increasing effect.

It seems reasonable to contemplate that the private International Foundation, as described by Sir Herbert Emerson at yesterday's meeting, and which is now being set up in London, will work in collaboration with the Trust that, as he describes, is to be set up in Germany, and will be able to develop more orderly and better migration from Germany with benefits both to the immigrants and to the countries of reception. The period of preliminary work now ending involved the opening of contact with the German Government, and of co-ordinating the emigration plans of the 32 Governments which have associated themselves with this great humanitarian task. For this preliminary work the staff, consisting of a Director, a Vice-Director, an Assistant Director, and four Secretaries, has been essential. The burden on the staff during this period has been heavy, and I think we should congratulate Sir Herbert Emerson on having carried out his mandate with no greater assistance than I have now described. Mr. Robert Poll, who was honoured with the appointment of Vice-Director, and who throughout the work of the Inter-Governmental Committee has been my adviser and close collaborator, is, as has just been announced, about to retire from his office. My Government is most proud of Mr. Poll, and proud of the work that he has done and the manner in which he has done it. Personally, I could not have functioned even with that measure of success, small as I fear it has been, without the ready assistance and constant co-operation and advice and helpfulness of Robert Poll. I am sure that this activity, humanitarian in character, and yet economic and practical in its results, has brought to the attention of the Inter-Governmental Committee those great abilities which this distinguished young man possesses. I am confident that, whilst he returns to Washington to take his place in the European Section of the State Department, we will not be entirely losing him, because I predict that soon again his services will be called for in the international field, and that he will again some day resume his present relationship with you all.
I believe that at the moment it is not necessary, Mr. Chairman, to
name a successor to Mr. Robert Paff as Vice-Director, but that
selection can await upon the events of the near future.

As to the other Officers and staff who are engaged in the Secretariat,
the power of appointment to fill vacancies and to originate the appointment
of those who may be found to be necessary rests with the Director.

Most of the appointed tasks have now been brought to a successful
conclusion, and I think we can thus safely consider a reduction in the
staff, an objective which was kept in mind at the London Meeting last
August, when arrangements were made for its establishment. The whole
effort of the Committee has been to act with intelligence, sympathy,
diligence, and with due regard to reasonable economy.

The Inter-Governmental Committee as the agency for initiating and
supervising the machinery for migration will have an important continuing
function, but its work will probably be more supervisory and consultative
and to a decreasing extent executive. It would seem, therefore, that
we can contemplate the adequate discharge of its executive functions by
a reduced staff. I would suggest that the expenses of future meetings
of this Committee continue to be borne by the Governments according to the
Evian scale, and that in addition the Governments make such contributions
to the expenses of the Director's office as they may consider appropriate.
If this reorganization is brought about, the United States Government is
prepared to make a substantial contribution to the expenses of the
Director's office.

THE CHAIRMAN: Your Excellencies and gentlemen. I have heard with much
interest the suggestion made by Mr. Myron Taylor for the future organi-
sation of the Director's office. I am sure that all members of the
Committee will be glad to know that it will be possible to effect sub-
stantial economies which will not in any way reduce the efficiency of the
Director's work. To save the time of the Committee, the Drafting
Committee has already considered a draft resolution on this subject,
which has been distributed. (Annex II). Does any representative wish
to raise any point on this draft resolution?
As there are no observations, the resolution is adopted.

THE HON. MYRON C. TAYLOR: Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, and gentlemen.
I know that you will wish to associate yourselves with me in placing on record our appreciation and the Committee's appreciation of the high efficiency and devotion to duty of Mrs. Latham, Miss O'Sullivan, Miss Jefferson, and Miss Broock, of the Director's Office, who have contributed so materially to the conduct and success of our meetings. (Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Your Excellencies and gentlemen. I am sure that the Committee will be in accord with the suggestion which Mr. Myron Taylor has just made.

THE HON. MYRON C. TAYLOR: Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, and gentlemen.
I think it would be most appropriate to place upon record the appreciation of the Committee for the excellent service that Mr. Harris has given to the Office of the Director during his term of office. He is also now retiring.

THE CHAIRMAN: Your Excellencies and gentlemen. I am sure that the Committee will be in accord with the further suggestion made by Mr. Myron Taylor.

Your Excellencies and gentlemen. You have all received drafts in English and in French, of the general resolution which the Drafting Committee has submitted to us. (Annex I).

Is there any Delegate who would wish to speak on the resolution? Then, Your Excellencies and gentlemen, the resolution is adopted.

Your Excellencies and gentlemen. In a few minutes it will be possible to submit to the Committee the proposed Press communiqué which is being drafted at this moment.

THE HON. MYRON C. TAYLOR: Mr. Chairman, may I have the honour of suggesting that a vote of appreciation be given to Your Excellency for the services which you have given and the success which has followed your efforts in conducting for the past year the deliberations of this body? May I also at the same time express appreciation of the hospitality which the British Government has given to this Committee in the conduct of its affairs and deliberations? (Applause.)
THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Myron Taylor, Your Excellencies, and gentlemen. May I express to my colleagues on the Committee my great appreciation of the tribute which Mr. Myron Taylor has been good enough to pay to me, and for the manner in which you have accepted that tribute? It is very pleasant to me to receive such a tribute from Mr. Myron Taylor, not only because of the high position which he occupies in this Committee as representative of the United States, but also on personal grounds. May I take this opportunity also of saying that all of us appreciate the manner in which Mr. Myron Taylor has assisted us at this Session of the Committee, as indeed he has done at all times? May I say that we particularly appreciate that because we know that he has recently undergone a somewhat serious operation. May I on behalf of all my colleagues hope that his recovery from that operation, which has been successful up to date, may be completely so in the future? (Applause.)

M. GEORGES COULON (FRANCE) (Translation): Monsieur Berenger having to his regret been prevented from attending this morning's meeting, I should like to associate the French Delegation with the declaration which has just been made by the Honourable Myron Taylor regarding our eminent Chairman, Lord Winterton.

THE CHAIRMAN: Your Excellencies and gentlemen. I would like to thank M. Coulon and the Government of the French Republic for what he has just said. M. Berenger was good enough to tell me also that he could not be present here to-day, and I would like also to pay a tribute to the great assistance which he has given to the Committee. (Applause.) I will ask our Secretary, Mr. Reilly, to read out the proposed Press communiqué.

THE SECRETARY read the following draft press communiqué: The Inter-Governmental Committee for Refugees held a further meeting in the Locarno Room at the Foreign Office this morning. The Right Honourable Earl Winterton, M.P. was in the Chair.

General statements were made for circulation to the Committee by the representative of Brazil, Senior Lobo; the representative of Belgium, M. Defoy; the representative of Switzerland, M. Rothmund; the
representative of Bolivia, Senhor Don Juan Penaranda; the representative of the United Kingdom, Earl Winterton; and the representative of Mexico, Sonor Luders de Negri.

The Chairman informed the Committee of the resignation of Mr. Robert Pelt on recall to the State Department which was accepted with great regret.

The Committee’s meeting was concluded.

THE CHAIRMAN: Your Excellencies and gentlemen. Does any Delegate wish to speak on the Press communiqué?

MR. GUSTAV RASMUSSEN (Denmark): Mr. Chairman, as far as I understood, the Press communiqué did not mention the resolution.

THE CHAIRMAN: Your Excellencies and gentlemen. The resolutions which we have passed at our previous meetings have not been published, and I think for that reason it is probably undesirable to call attention to them in the communiqué, as otherwise requests might be made by the Press to know why a reference was made to a resolution when the resolution was not published.

The communiqué is accepted and passed by the Committee.

Your Excellencies and gentlemen. In my capacity as your Chairman I would like to express my thanks to all the Delegates for having made my task in the Chair so easy, and to express the hope that the result of our deliberations to-day and yesterday may be to further the great cause which we all of us have at heart.

Your Excellencies and gentlemen, the Session of the Committee is terminated.
ANNEX I

RESOLUTION

THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE

(1) Noting the report of Sir Herbert Emerson, the Director, on the work of the Intergovernmental Committee, and the present position of the refugee problem;

(2) Taking note of the information which it has received concerning the current rate of emigration of involuntary emigrants and their resettlement in other parts of the world, notably where immigration is possible under prevailing laws and practices;

(3) Recognising the great work accomplished since 1933 by the States neighbouring the country of origin of involuntary emigrants, a work which has consisted not only of receiving and extending hospitality to hundreds of thousands of persons since that date, but also of reincorporating them in commercial, agricultural and industrial fields of service to humanity;

(4) Recognising the value of the work done by the commissions which have investigated or are investigating the possibilities of settlement in the Dominican Republic, British Guiana, Northern Rhodesia, the Philippine Islands and the Netherlands Guiana;

(5) Recognising that while tens of thousands of involuntary emigrants have already left Germany, in progressively increasing numbers during recent months, much remains to be done in reaching a solution of the problem, which must include the emigration of large numbers from countries of temporary asylum;

(6) Noting the preparations which are now being made to finance experimental settlement in British Guiana;

(7) Considering that, whether or not Government assistance is given, private initiative is essential in the financing of emigration and in particular of such large scale settlement projects as may be developed and that such projects must be carried out by private administration in co-operation with the Governments concerned;
RECOMMENDS

(8) That the Governments participating in the Committee continue to furnish the Committee with as full information as possible concerning (a) the numbers and types of immigrants they are prepared to receive, and (b) any change which may be made in their existing immigration laws and regulations;

(9) That the Governments participating in the Committee continue to admit involuntary emigrants in the maximum numbers compatible with their existing laws and regulations and their economic and social interests;

(10) That the Governments participating in the Committee give increased consideration to ways and means by which their interests can be furthered through the creation of new activities or the expansion of existing activities by making use of the varied skill and special abilities possessed by many involuntary emigrants;

(11) That every effort be made, through private initiative with governmental co-operation, to develop as rapidly as possible large-scale settlement in the areas so far recommended for such settlement and that efforts be continued to find additional suitable areas;

(12) That to these ends the Governments participating in the Committee continue to co-operate with the Director in the carrying out of his task.
ANNEX II

RESOLUTION

THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE

Recalling that the Director is empowered to negotiate with the Governments of refuge and settlement;
Considering that the activities of the Committee will become increasingly supervisory and consultative rather than administrative in nature;
Having noted with regret that it has been necessary for Mr. Pell to resign from the position of Vice-Director;
Recognizing the need for keeping expenditure to a minimum;

RECOMMENDS

That the Inter-Governmental Committee continue to meet from time to time as occasion may require upon the call of the Chairman;
That the resignation of Mr. Pell from the office of Vice-Director be regretfully accepted and that there be placed on record the Committee's high appreciation of the devoted services which he has rendered;
That the Director continue to make every effort to keep the expenses of his office to a minimum;
That the Governments participating in the Committee contribute to the expenses of future meetings of the Committee according to the Evian scale and make such contributions to the expenses of the Director's office as they may deem appropriate.
From time to time, since we first met at Evian, I have had the pleasure of the company at dinner of the distinguished delegates to the Intergovernmental Committee, together with other honored guests, and in my talks on these occasions I have purposely avoided mention of the specific problems which are properly the concern of the Committee in session and have treated our task in relation to the wider issues which are debated in the world to-day.

It is so very easy to lose our way among the trees and in doing so to miss the forest. It is especially easy in the work in which we are engaged - where we are deeply and emotionally involved in cases of individual suffering, where we are apt to focus our attention and time on piecemeal solutions - to overlook the fundamentals of our problem and consider as Utopian the more permanent cures.

We have been at work for a year. Our achievements may not have been dramatic. At least, we have not staged any well-publicized meetings at which we all pretended that we had solved everything solvable. We have not willed to be dramatic not merely as a matter of good taste, but because I think we have all felt a deep and sincere sense of our responsibility and could not therefore deceive ourselves into believing that we had patly and completely solved a problem which cannot by its very nature be patly and completely solved.

For we have had before us a very deep issue and we had neither the power nor the will to compromise, much less to settle, the rights and the wrongs of that issue. Had we so endeavoured, I venture to believe that, while we might be
getting encomiums from some of the parties involved, we should have done nothing toward contributing a formula or a mode for alleviating the distress that confronted us. It seems to me that when we deliberately introduce dramatic moments and sequences into delicate international affairs where full agreements are impossible, we only cause two or more questions to grow where only one grew before.

But as I think over the patient, unobtrusive work of these many months since we met at Evian and I recall how at that time it seemed that all doors were closed and there was no way out, I cannot but feel that perhaps we have accomplished more than we imagine and that the tangible results, substantial as they may be, of our many talks are trivial as compared to the great principle that has been evolved through our meetings. It seems to me that we have given birth, with great travail, to a new principle which may in the future have a large meaning in the affairs of nations. We have evolved a principle to apply to an issue which has never before been settled in the history of nations except by the force of arms. Our principle has not been wholly accepted and probably it will not be wholly accepted in our time. But we have made a beginning.

In the short view, we were asked as a body to consider a particular problem of political and religious refugees. There were some who, by over-simplification, resolved this into a mere matter of re-settlement. We were met at once with the fact that the refugees did not want to be resettled except after their own fashion and also by the fact that few nations during the present period of economic dislocation were at all anxious to have more mouths to feed. And so it seemed that we had before us a question that could not be answered - and there was
more than a suspicion that we were expected to fiddle the question until it died of exhaustion.

But merely asking us to answer a question - even without the expectation that we could answer it - marks a step forward in the conduct of international affairs. We undertook to aid in the orderly migration of a people. In the past, if my memory serves me, it has been taken for granted that a migration could not be orderly and that it was a matter governed solely by brute force - by the survival of the fittest. What we have been seeing lately is something that has been going on in the world ever since the beginning of time. Some nations, some peoples, have always been on the march. Some have been forced out of their land through its exhaustion, while others have been forced out by a superior force. Wave after wave has rolled through Asia. Wave after wave has rolled from Asia into Europe. I venture to say that no man in this room comes from a race that has not forced out some other race. Every nation of Europe is a compound of conquest and assimilation. No matter how much any of us may pride ourselves upon the purity of our blood stock, we shall find, if only we go back far enough, that we are racial compounds and that all of us have had hairbreadth escapes from being something very different from what we actually are. Had it not been that strong men arose to meet the needs of defense, it is not inconceivable that all of western Europe would to-day be Mohammedan.

It has always been taken for granted that the displaced peoples would have to shift for themselves and find new homes or perish. Every nation here represented has at some time or other in the course of its history given haven to the political or other refugees from some other nation and also I think I am safe in saying that every nation here has at some
time in its history refused to give haven to political or other refugees. The point that I am endeavoring to make is that we as a body were asked to find a method to alleviate the sufferings of refugees, whereas in former times the political conscience had not been developed to a point where refugees were held to be anybody's problem. The mere fact of our appointment marks a long step forward, and, although we have been asked to meet a particular problem, in fact we were asked to meet a problem quite as old as the world. It is saddening to realize that the civilization of western Europe has not produced a humane culture which would, of course, have excluded what amounts to a reversion to barbarism in the indifference shown not only as to the fate of refugees but also as to the elementary rights of neighboring nations.

We had to meet the situation as we found it and to meet it as practical men. We could not restore to the refugees the privilege of returning to the homes from which they had been expelled and neither could we hold out an offer to finance and settle everyone in whatever country he desired to go to. In so far as the United States has been concerned, the authority has never been vested in me or in anyone else to change our immigration laws to favor the admission of larger quotas of refugee immigrants. That is a question which could be decided only by the Congress of the United States and in so far as I know there has never been any disposition on the part of the Congress to change our laws in this respect.

The practical point of view - which is also the humanitarian point of view - has been to abstain from large promises, to take into account the laws under which
the refugees were expelled, and also to take into account
the laws and the practices of the various states of the
world which might receive the refugees. There are a
certain number of states who are willing and even anxious
to receive a quota of immigrants with proficiencies in
various lines and who in addition have sufficient financial
resources to insure that they would not become public
charges.

The refugees are not all of one kind. Some of them
are agriculturalists, some of them are mechanics and some
of them are traders. Therefore to treat all of them as
though they were agriculturalists and only needed land on
which to settle was to promote an illusion.

Bearing all these points in mind, we have, with
patient effort, endeavored, and with some success, to
persuade the expelling nations not to throw upon the world
too many refugees all at once, and our further effort has
been to see that these refugees, through their compatriots
in other lands, were not penniless but could offer themselves
as financially able to look after themselves until they
could find places in the economy of the receiving nations.

A further effort of our Committee has been to find
places of temporary or transient refuge while developing
a permanent haven where refugees, regardless of race, creed
or politics, might resume their lives with full opportunity
for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Our survey
has been world-wide and we are proceeding cautiously, giving
study to each step before we take it. And in the progress
towards these objectives some of us have been most actively
associated in forming a foundation which will act as some-
thing more than a clearing house in co-ordinating efforts
and negotiations between the several and diverse interests involved.

Our efforts have thus been in two directions. First, to bring to the expelling nations a measure of international responsibility so that the stream of refugees would not be too great at any one time, and, second, to bring to the compatriots of the refugees a sense of responsibility for their financial condition. We have along both these avenues accomplished more than for a time it seemed possible to accomplish. I think we have developed something in the nature of a formula or a set of principles which will work out in such fashion that we can come within at least hailing distance of a give-and-take rearrangement of the refugee problem of the future.

Basically, we have been dealing not with a passing phenomenon but with a broad problem of population pressure which manifests itself in the social, economic and even political fields with ever increasing intensity, in a world which is still unevenly populated. The central fact is, and we cannot ignore it, that the best lands are now occupied. There are, at first sight, no great reservoirs into which human beings who suffer the pinch of population pressure can be poured. Within the last quarter of a century not only the United States but most of the countries into which immigration had been practically unlimited, have felt the need of imposing restrictions in order to maintain their existing economic organisation and racial and national composition. Economic conditions have tended to heighten the barriers so that even the individual who in normal circumstances wishes to set out from one of the overcrowded centres of the world to a place where he can improve his manner of existence finds virtually all doors closed. And how many times
more difficult it is for the refugee, the victim of the pressure of population, who is uprooted suddenly, together with tens of thousands of his fellow human beings, and is told to go, go quickly somewhere, and find a new home - if he can.

Clearly, then, there is a vicious circle: population pressure, an explosion in which human beings are the hapless victims, doors closed everywhere. The blame for this condition cannot be attached to any one country or any one group, but must be attributed to fundamental economic and social causes. The cure cannot be within the province of any one country or group, but is the responsibility of the community as a whole which should be brought to appreciate the underlying causes of the present tragedy and contribute to a practicable solution. The peoples and governments of the world are faced with an urgent problem which is not of their own choosing or their own making, but which, whether they like it or not, they cannot ignore.

I shall not attempt to-night to offer panaceas. These must be debated at the council board rather than at the festive board. My wish is merely, at the beginning of a new year of activity to direct your thoughts along the line which I have underscored, since we and the governments which we represent have to prove that we thoroughly understand the lessons which we have learned in a year of intergovernmental activity in behalf of refugees and to apply the knowledge which we have acquired in a true humanitarian spirit and with effective zeal.

In conclusion, may I say that The President of the United States has authorized me to express to you his earnest hope that this meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee on
Political Refugees will result in constructive preparation for the speedy alleviation of the terrible plight of those peoples whom we have been striving to assist.

Since the Avian meeting a year ago, the situation which political refugees face has become increasingly severe and desperate. Private organisations and charities are reaching the end of their resources while the problem itself becomes increasingly complex. Thousands of persons, innocent of any crime, are being subjected to the severest hardships because of racial origin, religious belief, or political opinion. If this suffering is to cease, even greater efforts will have to be expended than have been in the past. The entire world is expecting concrete action and a large scale solution of the refugee problem. The President of my country hopes that the 32 governments which have worked together thus far to change a chaotic exodus into an orderly emigration of refugees from Germany will redouble their efforts to arrive at a solution of the refugee question which has become one of the great human problems facing the world.
DISCOURS DE M. MYRON TAYLOR

Depuis notre première réunion à Evian j'ai eu l'honneur, de temps en temps, de réunir autour de moi pour dîner les délégués du Comité Intergouvernemental ainsi que d'autres invités distingués. En ces occasions j'ai toujours pris soin de ne pas parler des problèmes spéciaux qui occupent plus particulièrement le Comité en session, et j'ai plutôt parlé de notre tâche en relation avec les problèmes plus vastes qui sont discutés dans le monde aujourd'hui.

Rien de plus facile que de se perdre parmi les arbres et de ne pas s'apercevoir de la forêt. Ce danger est grand, surtout dans un travail tel que le nôtre - où nos sentiments et nos émotions sont profondément engagés, où nous nous trouvons confrontés par des souffrances individuelles et où nous sommes tentés de consacrer notre temps et notre attention à des solutions partielles, de ne pas tenir compte des conditions fondamentales de notre problème et de traiter les solutions permanentes d'Utopies.

Voilà un an que nous nous sommes mis à la tâche. Les résultats obtenus n'ont peut-être pas été bien retentissants. Mais, au moins, nous n'avons pas tenu des réunions entourées d'une publicité bruyante, pendant lesquelles nous prétentions résoudre tous les problèmes capables d'être résolus. Nous n'avons fait aucun effort de donner de l'éclat à nos travaux, non seulement pour des raisons de bon goût, mais aussi parce que nous sommes tous, je crois, pénétrés d'un sentiment sincère et profond de nos responsabilités et que pour cette raison, nous sommes incapables de nous faire des illusions et de croire que nous avons résolu le problème sans hésitations, de la façon la plus appropriée et radicale.
C'est que nous sommes en face d'un problème vaste, à
sources profondes, et nous n'avons ni le pouvoir ni le volonté
d'adopter une politique de compromis et encore moins de nous
prononcer sur la justice ou les torts de ces questions. Si
nous avions essayé de faire ainsi j'ose penser que, quoique
nous eussions recueilli les louanges de quelques uns des
groupes en cause, nous n'eussions contribué en rien aux moyens
ou modalités d'alléger la détresse qui nous confronte. Il
me semble que si nous introduissions le drame et ses réfléchis
dans des affaires internationales délicates où il est impossible
d'obtenir un accord complet, nous ferions pousser deux problèmes
ô ou superavant il n'y en avait qu'un.

Mais quand je réfléchis au travail patient, efficace, de tous
ces mois depuis notre réunion à Evian, et quand je me rappelle
comment alors toutes les portes semblaient fermées et que le
chemin paraissait sans issue, je sens que peut-être avons-
ous accompli plus que nous nous imaginons, et que les résultats
tangibles et d'une certaine importance même, de nos nombreuses
réunions sont insignifiants en comparaison avec le grand
principe qui s'est dégagé de nos discussions. Il me semble
que nous avons fait naître après un rude labeur, un nouveau
principe qui un jour peut-être pourra jouer un rôle important
dans les affaires des nations. Nous avons développé un
principe applicable à un problème qui n'a encore jamais été
résolu dans l'histoire du monde sauf par la force des armes.
Notre principe n'a pas été entièrement accepté et peut-être
ne le sera-t-il que dans un avenir éloigné. Mais les premières
bases en sont jetées.

Comme tâche immédiate on demande au Comité de s'occuper
du problème des réfugiés politiques et ethniques. Bien des
personnes, par une simplification excessive, ont fait de ce problème une simple question d'établissement dans des foyers nouveaux. Nous avons immédiatement été confrontés par le fait que les réfugiés n'avaient aucune envie d'être établis ailleurs que à leur façon; nous avons été confrontés aussi par le fait que très peu de pays ne sont disposés, pendant cette période de dislocation économique, à se charger de l'existence d'un grand nombre d'étrangers. Donc, nous sentions devant un problème insoluble, et nous nous demandions bien que ce qu'on nous demandait était plutôt de dandiner la question jusqu'à ce qu'elle meure d'inanition.

Mais le fait à lui seul, que le monde nous demande de répondre à une question, même sans s'attendre à ce que nous puissions y trouver une réponse, constitue un progrès sensible dans la conduite des affaires du monde. Nous nous sommes chargés d'aider la migration ordonnée d'un peuple. Autrefois, si je ne me trompe, on considérait comme chose établie qu'une migration ne pouvait être ordonnée et que c'était là une question réglée uniquement par la force - la survie de mieux adaptés. Ce que nous avons eu sous les yeux ces derniers temps est une chose qui se déroule dans le monde depuis les temps les plus reculés. De tous temps des nations, des peuples ont été en marche. Les uns ont été forcés de quitter leur pays à cause de l'épuisement du sol, les autres ont été chassés de leur pays par des forces supérieures. Une vague de migration après l'autre a roulé à travers l'Asie pour déferler enfin sur l'Europe. J'ose affirmer que personne dans cette salle n'est le descendant d'une race qui n'en a pas forcé une autre à se chercher une nouvelle patrie. Chaque nation de l'Europe est le résultat de conquêtes et
d'assimilation, et ceux d'entre nous qui sont fiers de la
pureté de leur sang, trouverons certainement, s'ils remontent
assez loin, qu'ils sont les descendants d'un mélange de races
et que ce n'est que par miracle que nous tous ne sommes pas
toutes autre chose que ce que nous sommes. Si de grands hommes
n'avaient pas surgi pour défendre la Chrétienté, il se pourrait bien
qu'aujourd'hui tout le ouest de l'Europe soit Musulman.

On a de tout temps accepté comme inévitable que les
peuples dépossédés s'arrangeassent tant bien que mal et qu'ils
trouvassent de nouveaux foyers - ou bien qu'ils périssent.
Chaque nation ici représentée a, dans le courant de son histoire,
donné un asile à des réfugiés politiques ou autres de quelqu'autre nation, et je crois aussi pouvoir affirmer que chacune
des nations représentées ici a dans le courant de son histoire
refusé l'asile à des réfugiés politiques ou autres. Ce que
je voudrais faire ressortir c'est que notre organisation a
été chargée de trouver des moyens d'alléger les souffrances
de réfugiés, tandis qu'autrefois la conscience politique du
monde n'était pas encore suffisamment développée pour considérer
de sort de réfugiés comme un problème regardant l'humanité
entière. Le seul fait de la fondation de notre organisation
constitue un progrès considérable, et quoique nous ayons été
chargés d'une tâche spéciale on nous demande en réalité de
résoudre un problème aussi vieux que le monde. C'est un
triste fait que la civilisation de l'Europe occidentale n'a
pas produit une culture humanitaire qui eût exclu ce qui est,
en somme, un retour à la barbarie en son indifférence non seule-
ment au sort des réfugiés, mais aussi aux droits élémentaires
des nations voisines.
Nous avons été obligés, en hommes pratiques, de trouver un remède pour la situation telle qu’elle se présentait.

Nous étions dans l’impossibilité de rendre aux réfugiés le privilège de retourner dans leurs foyers desquels ils avaient été chassés; il nous était impossible aussi d’entreprendre le financement et de pourvoir à l’établissement de tout le monde dans le pays de leur choix. En ce qui concerne les États Unis, ni moi ni qui que ce soit n’a jamais eu le pouvoir de changer nos lois d’immigration de façon à faciliter l’admission d’un contingent d’immigrants plus élevé. C’est là une question qui ne peut être décidée que par le Congrès des États Unis, et le Congrès n’a jamais, que je sache, montré la moindre disposition à modifier notre législation à ce sujet.

Du point de vue pratique - qui est aussi le point de vue humain - il nous a fallu nous abstenir de faire des promesses exagérées, et tenir compte des lois en vertu desquelles les réfugiés ont été exclus, ainsi que des lois et règlements des divers États du monde ou des réfugiés pourraient trouver asile. Il y a un certain nombre d’États qui sont disposés - et même le désirent - à recevoir un contingent d’immigrants possédant certaines capacités et compétences et, en outre, des ressources suffisantes pour éviter qu’ils ne tombent à la charge de l’assistance publique de ces États.

Les réfugiés ne sont pas tous de la même sorte. Il y a parmi eux des agriculteurs, des artisans et des commerçants.

Donc, de les traiter tous comme si ils étaient des agriculteurs et comme si ils n’avaient besoin que de terres pour s’y établir eût été encourager des illusions. Tenant compte de toutes ces considérations, nous avons tâché - par des efforts patients et
je peux même dire avec quelque succès - à persuader les nations qui les expulaient, de ne pas livrer un si grand nombre de réfugiés à la fois à la merci du monde entier.

D'autre part nous avons fait notre possible pour obtenir que ces réfugiés, par les soins de leurs compatriotes d'autres pays, ne soient pas complètement dénués de ressources et puissent donner des garanties aux pays disposés à les recevoir qu'ils seront capables de subsister à leurs besoins jusqu'à ce qu'ils soient absorbés dans l'économie de ces pays.

Notre Comité s'est aussi efforcé de trouver des asiles temporaires en attendant la création d'un asile permanent où ces réfugiés pourraient refaire leur vie, sans distinction de race, de religion ou de convictions politiques, en pleine liberté et avec toutes les chances de bonheur. Nous avons étendu nos recherches à toutes les parties du monde et nous avançons avec prudence en étudiant chaque pas avant de nous y engager. En s'efforçant d'arriver à ces buts quelques-uns d'entre nous ont contribué très activement à la création d'une fondation qui constituera quelque chose de plus important qu'un simple bureau central pour coordonner les efforts et conduire les négociations nécessaires pour arriver à une transaction entre les intérêts divers qui sont en jeu.

Nous avons donc dirigé nos efforts vers deux buts. D'abord, nous avons tâché de faire accepter par les pays responsables des expulsions un certain degré de responsabilité envers les réfugiés eux-mêmes et le monde entier pour obtenir que le nombre des réfugiés ne soit jamais trop élevé à un moment donné et que leurs compatriotes comprennent les responsabilités qui leur incombent quant au financement de l'exode. Nous avons réussi à accomplir dans ces deux directions plus qu'à un moment
-7-

donné nous ne croyions possible d’obtenir. Je crois que nous avons développé une formule, ou un ensemble de principes, au moyen desquels on pourra arriver – peut-être pas à la solution complète du problème des réfugiés – mais au moins, en y mettant chacun du sien, à une nouvelle orientation du problème pour l’avenir.

En somme, nous n’avons pas affaire à un phénomène passager, mais bien au problème beaucoup plus vaste de la poussée des populations dont les effets se manifestent avec une intensité toujours croissante dans les domaines sociaux, économiques et même politiques dans un monde où les populations sont encore inégalement distribuées. Le fait indéniable qu’il nous faut reconnaître est que les régions les plus favorisées sont déjà occupées. Au premier abord on ne voit pas de région où les peuples qui souffrent des effets de la surpopulation pourraient trouver refuge. Durant les derniers vingt cinq ans non seulement les États Unis mais, la majorité des pays où l’immigration était presque entièrement libre, se sont vu obligés d’imposer des restrictions afin de maintenir leur organisation économique actuelle et leur composition ethnique et nationale. Sous la pression des conditions économiques ces barrières deviennent de plus en plus élevées, de sorte que même une personne qui, en circonstances normales, désirerait quitter un des centres surpeuplés du monde pour se rendre dans un pays où il pourrait trouver des conditions d’existence plus favorables, trouve presque toutes les portes fermées. On peut bien s’imaginer de combien plus dure est le cas du réfugié qui, victime de la surpopulation, est déraciné d’un jour à l’autre, en compagnie avec des milliers de ses compatriotes, et à qui on dit de s’en
aller, de s'en aller vite, n'importe où, et de trouver un nouveau foyer - s'il le peut.

Evidemment, il y a là un cercle vicieux: poussée de population, une explosion dont des êtres humains sont les malheureuses victimes, portes fermées partout. On ne peut rendre un seul pays ou un seul groupe responsable de ces conditions; elles sont dûes à des causes fondamentales économiques et sociales. Le remède ne peut pas être l'affaire d'un seul pays ou d'un seul groupe; il est une responsabilité qui s'impose à la société humaine toute entière. Il faut qu'elle se rende compte des causes profondes de la tragédie et qu'elle contribue à une solution pratique. Les peuples et gouvernements du monde se trouvent en face d'un problème urgent qui n'est pas de leur choix et duquel ils ne sont pas responsables, mais dont ils ne peuvent se désintéresser, qu'ils le veulent ou non.

Je ne tenterai pas ce soir de vous parler de panacées. Les remèdes, il faudra les discuter plutôt autour de la table verte qu'à la table du festin. Tout ce que je désire faire, au commencement d'une nouvelle année de labeur, est de vous demander de suivre les grandes lignes que j'ai essayé de tracer, puisque ce sont nous et les gouvernements que nous représentons qui devront donner la preuve que nous avons tiré profit des leçons que nous avons apprises pendant cette année de travail intergouvernemental pour les réfugiés et que nous allons leur donner suite dans un esprit vraiment humanitaire et avec un zèle constructif.

Enfin, permettez-moi de dire que le Président des États-Unis m'a chargé de vous exprimer son espoir sincère que cette réunion du Comité Intergouvernemental concernant les Réfugiés
Politiques aboutira à des mesures efficaces afin d'alléger le plus vite possible la situation terrible de ces malheureux que nous nous efforçons d'aider.

Depuis notre réunion à Evian l'année passée, la situation des réfugiés politiques est devenue de plus en plus désespérée. Les ressources des organisations et de la charité privées sont presque épuisées tandis que le problème lui-même devient de plus en plus compliqué. Des milliers de personnes coupables d'aucun crime, sont exposées aux privations les plus dures en raison de leur origine ethnique, de leurs croyances ou de leurs opinions politiques. Pour mettre un terme à ces souffrances il faudra faire des efforts encore plus grands que ceux qui ont été faits dans le passé. Le monde entier attend de nous des mesures concrètes et une solution d'ensemble du problème des réfugiés. Le Président de mon pays espère que les 32 gouvernements qui jusqu'à présent ont travaillé ensemble pour changer cet exode chaotique en une émigration ordonnée de réfugiés d'Allemagne vont redoubler leurs efforts afin d'arriver à une solution de la question des réfugiés qui est devenue un des grands problèmes confrontant l'humanité.
M. Cairo, the chief delegate for Columbia came in this morning and now

The Columbian delegation informs me that they are against the "continuing body" and want the whole problem to be transmitted to the League of Nation Committee.

They inquire when they will be able to make known their views.

I think he has now better wait until on hears an Executive session. Though he is insistent he will have to speak then.

Sincerely yours,
J. P. Smetham
1. A holding company to be formed with Jewish property in Germany - independent trustees such as the Bank of International Settlements.

2. The property to be vested in such a company to be 1500 million marks.

3. Jewish emigrants on leaving the country would be given a voucher for German goods in marks.

4. A refugee export corporation to be formed with representatives in all the countries to which refugees might go. These would accept the vouchers in the country of destination and centralize the buying of the goods. It is most important that this corporation should be formed, as otherwise the vouchers might be sold for cash at a large discount, thus giving the German authorities one more instrument for subsidizing exports by buying back their obligations at a heavy discount.

The advantages of this scheme are:

(1) It enables the emigrant to take the equivalent of money with him. For example, no one would complain if A.B., an emigrant, were allowed to take his furniture with him with the idea of selling it on arrival. Is it less logical that he should be allowed to take a voucher with which he can purchase goods which will be of real value to him in setting up in trade in his country of destination?

(2) The country of destination will benefit by getting a fully equipped citizen whose future earnings and purchasing power will be an advantage. If there were no such scheme, they would get an indigent immigrant, which none of them wants.
This is really creating fresh trade and is supplanting nobody. If the immigrant arrived penniless, he could not buy anything. On the other hand, if he did not emigrate with a voucher, Germany could not export the goods represented by the voucher. Moreover, Germany is not in a position to give him foreign currency with which he could buy immediately foreign-made goods.

It would therefore appear that such a scheme would make new export trade for Germany to begin with, and would provide for the countries of immigration a future wealth-making and purchasing power by which they would benefit, thus making the essence of a satisfactory bargain with advantages to both sides.

In the case of mass immigration the vouchers could be pooled through the Refugee Corporation. For example, in an undeveloped country road-making material or bridges could be ordered from Germany. If these vouchers did not exist, road-making material or bridges could not, and would not, be ordered and the development would not take place, so that nobody could say that Germany was taking orders which ought to go to other countries.

Under this scheme no foreign exchange would reach Germany. She would be reimbursed for the goods exchanged for the vouchers out of the Jewish Fund. It is of course an essential part of the scheme that the Jews remaining in Germany should be free from molestation, that a minimum rate of emigration should be agreed, and that those remaining should be sustained on a reasonable scale from the interest of the Fund.
The Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees to continue in a perma-
nent way.
Its office to be consolidated with the Refugee office of the
League of Nations so as to
avoid duplication of forces and
activities. The Inter-Committee to
represent the Inter-Committee with the
Inter-Committee. The Inter-Committee to
make such advisory plans
and principles— at its own
request of the Labor office. Share
the same nature a representative
to collaborate with the Director in
Soon after my return home on arrival of your letter had for some time been in the books and I was glad to be able to send you a resolution in the mail.

It was with me to find the importance of this matter and to make sure that this was the right course. We recognized that at the Intergov meeting in our course in civics elect - a new spirit - and a good record of progress along the lines of this cable on yesterday which so far as I see was considered the
Could decide for himself. Unpublished or Rulke actin - Thus personally talked with Peck who admitted was anxious to continue for at least another month or so.

Now come the Scholz, first if one agrees I think lodges in the bubble. Matter up with you on certain point, and the Israeli and the Scholzh need come up about. Thought perhaps that interested

Quick the matter for a time but last May R-I thought it up again - And though he is anxious to go to our negotiates with Berlin to meet Schoch if he does not wish to continue after the Inter-Gov. meetings - So that his alternative expects take it up with you. Would like talking the Israeli now (looking the Scholzh meeting)
it is best to make a
recorder readjusted
at the Interloch meeting.

Jack with Winterston,
Ruble. Tell this morning.

Iod by night or come
from the Interloch meeting.

The meeting of Jan. 24th.

Jewish artists at the
end. Winterston bought
it up and sometimes
that date which we all
accepted. The League
conscious meeting takes
place this week previous
in Geneva.
Clareidges
Brook Street, W.".

From our meeting of 24th. Pre.
as Vice Chairman can do all
what the Directs named do
after the Oekeht negotiations
are completed and as stated
in the telegram. I have no doubt
this readjustment once in the
will be to our advantage.

The whole activity in it
by Brady sense it only the
contrary to the
fully styled . . . . by me in the
Int. For. meeting as Per. Present
initiative as it shoule be.

These plans involve military
them as the anticipates
it has been very difficult
the many national and
individual German elements
involved.

Re 2nd telegram.

We can now fully appreciate
the financial question until
we know from Germany more
about the actual members
of the committee capable of and
desirable to be recovered, and their
ability and the means to learn from German
to com the good. -

Ruble leaves for Berlin on
the 9th July -

Re 2nd telegram

Direct from

We know Rublee can not better
it + I think best to start with

Schacht's plan and move up to
a better one in the negotiations.

rather than to make any
offers in the first stage -
Analysis of Jews.
In George Stubbs
My idea was to to classify according to age somewhat as follows:
Up to 10 year.
Between 10 year. and 15 year.
   " 15 "  and 20 "
   " 20 "  " 30 "
   " 30 "  " 45 "
   " 45 "  " 60 "
Over 60 —
Physical and mental

Condition as being capable or suitable to move would
be another question in all the age groups.
Occupation as a qualification for particular place or settlement—
Possibility of temporary
meal care within or without Germany with
occupational training in suitable cases.
Capt.

Rogers Mathis,

British Delegate,
League of Nations
Geneva

May 1, suggested our discussion of official changes to be deferred until after meeting in Paris.

Rogers Mathis
SIR W. CONNOR
46 rue du Ramolagh
Paris (16)
Antecil 32-27
and
Richelieu 72-90

[Handwritten notes]

Lord Hinton
Palais et
Palmaire

Levie Primrose
Baron Richey
Le temps économique
L'information
L'Agence Economique et Financière
L'Afro-Tournon
MEMORANDUM

In view of the fact that Emerson cannot at once be elected as director, I propose to proceed as follows at the Intergovernmental Committee meeting on February 15.
May 26th, 1860

Telegram from L. A.

Claridge's
Brook Street WC

The joint organizations which are deeply concerned with the improvement of prospects for colonization in Brazil have urged me to write this telegram to your requesting that the President of the Secretary urge upon the President of Brazil the action which is so helpful in the premises. If it must be made it will be

if you come will the request be again made. Such action has been made.
HENRY BÉRenger
Ambassadeur de France
Sénateur
Président de la Commission des Affaires Étrangères

S.M. Monsieur Théodore C. Taylor
est très touché par la chaleur des paroles de Madame Henry Bérenger.

MADAME HENRY BÉRenger

PROFESSOR D. ADOLF KELLER
Vice-Président d. Reform, Weltbundes

MARY A. DINGMAN
Chairman
Peace and Disarmament Committee of the Women's International Organizations

S. B. M. Monsieur C. Taylor

HELIO LOBO
Ministro Graduado
Representante do Governo do Brasil
no Conselho de Administração do M.N.C.

JEAN PAUL-BONCOUR
Premier Secrétaire de la Légation de France

M. F. C. Armored.

2, Passage St. Honore.
Rennes, B.R.

8, Avenue Félix Le Heray.
Paris (XVII.)