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INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES

RULES FOR THE CONSTITUTION AND PROCEDURE

FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

COMITÉ INTERGOUVERNEMENTAL POUR

Please deliver to
Mr. John W.重塑
Executive Director
Wor. Refuge Board
from James H. Mann
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INTÉGÉRONMENTAL COMMITÉ ON REFUGEES
RULES FOR THE CONSTITUTION AND PROCEDURE
FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

COMITÉ INTERGOUVERNEMENTAL POUR LES RÉFUGIÉS
STATUTS ET RÈGLEMENT INTÉRIEUR

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RULES FOR THE CONSTITUTION AND PROCEDURE OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES.

Article I.
MEMBERSHIP.

(1) The Members of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees (hereinafter called the Committee) are all Governments which have accepted Membership thereof for the purpose of participating in the humanitarian work for which the Committee has been created and have not ceased to be Members under paragraph 5 of this Article.

(2) The Members of the Committee on the 1st June, 1944, were the Governments set out to the Schedule of these Rules.

(3) Any other Government shall become a Member if it accepts, by a letter addressed to the Director, an invitation to become a Member addressed to it in accordance with Article II (5), as from the first day of the month next following the month in which this acceptance is given.

(4) A Government, by becoming a Member of the Committee, thereby undertakes to afford its general support to the work of the Committee. No resolution adopted by the Committee imposes any specific obligation on any Member, even if the representative of the Member has voted in favour of the resolution, unless the Member, or its Delegate on its behalf, and being duly authorised, has expressly accepted the obligation in question.

(5) Any Member Government may, by giving notice in writing to the Director, cease to be a Member as from the 31st December of the year following that in which such notice is given.

Article II.
MANDATE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

(1) The mandate of the Committee extends to all persons, wherever they may be, who, as a result of events in Europe,
have had to leave, or may have to leave, their countries of residence because of the danger to their lives or liberties on account of their race, religion or political beliefs.

(2) The functions of the Committee are to preserve, maintain and transport persons within this mandate, so far as this may be necessary and practicable.

(3) For the purpose of carrying out its functions, the Committee may:

(a) undertake negotiations with Governments, whether Members of the Committee or not, to cooperate with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the High Commissioner for Refugees under the League of Nations, the International Labour Office and other international organisations as well as with voluntary organisations concerned with the interests and welfare of refugees;

(b) receive funds both from Governments and from private sources and disburse such funds in accordance with its financial regulations, and

(c) appoint a Director and engage such staff and secure such offices as may be required and conclude such contracts as are necessary for this purpose.

(4) The Committee shall carry out its functions through an Executive Committee which, subject to the control of the Committee, shall be empowered to perform all the functions of the Committee.

(5) The Executive Committee may invite non-Member Governments to become Members of the Committee.

**Article III.**

**OFFICIAL LANGUAGES.**

(1) The official languages of the Committee shall be English and French, documents issued officially by the Committee shall be in both languages.

(2) A Member shall, on request, be also entitled to receive translations in its own language of final decisions or resolutions of the Committee (or of its subordinate committees).

(2) Le Comité a pour but d’assurer la sauvegarde, l’entretien et le transport des personnes relevant de sa compétence, pour autant que ce soit nécessaire et praticable.

(3) A ces fins le Comité aura pouvoir:

(a) de négocier avec tous Gouvernements, Membres du Comité ou non, de coopérer avec l’Administration de Secours et de Reconstruction des Nations Unies (U.N.R.R.A.), le Haut Commissaire pour les Réfugiés sous la Protection de la Société des Nations, le Bureau International du Travail, et toutes autres organisations internationales, aussi bien qu’avec les associations bénévoles de protection et d’assistance des réfugiés;

(b) de recevoir des fonds tant des Gouvernements que de sources privées, et de débourser lesdits fonds conformément à son Règlement financier;

(c) de nommer un Directeur et d’engager tout le personnel de s’assurer les bureaux et de passer tous les contrats nécessaires.

(4) Un Comité Exécutif sera nommé qui, sous l’autorité du Comité, exercera toutes les fonctions de ce dernier.

(5) Le Comité Exécutif peut inviter des Gouvernements non-Membres à devenir Membres du Comité.

**Article III.**

**LANGUES OFFICIELLES.**

(1) Les langues officielles du Comité sont le français et l’anglais. Les documents officiels émanant du Comité sont rédigés dans ces deux langues.

(2) À sa requête, un Membre peut recevoir une traduction dans sa propre langue, de toutes les décisions définitives et des résolutions du Comité (ou de ses sous-comités).
Article IV.
THE PLENARY COMMITTEE. COMPOSITION.
(I) Each Member may be represented by one Delegate at plenary meetings of the Committee.
(2) Each Member shall inform the Director of the name of its Delegate. Each Member is free to change its Delegate at any time, on giving notice to the Director.
(3) Delegates may, if they so desire, appoint substitute Delegates to sit on their behalf if they are unable to sit. A substitute Delegate may attend all meetings but (except as provided in paragraph 4) shall not speak or vote if his principal Delegate is present. The names of substitute Delegates shall be communicated to the Director and all subsequent changes thereof.
(4) A substitute Delegate may speak and vote at any meetings where his principal Delegate is acting as chairman and is for this reason precluded from voting.

Article V.
SESSIONS OF THE PLENARY COMMITTEE.
(I) The Executive Committee shall convene a regular plenary session of the Committee not less than once a year, and may convene a special plenary session whenever it may deem it necessary.
(2) If requests therefor are received by the Director from the Delegates of not less than one-third of the Members of the Committee, the Executive Committee shall, within thirty days from the date of the receipt of the last request necessary to make up the number of one third, issue notifications convening a special plenary session to be held not less than twenty-one days and not more than thirty days from the date of the notification, unless a special plenary session has already been convened to take place before that time.
(3) Notifications convening regular plenary sessions shall be issued not less than sixty days, and notifications convening special sessions not less than twenty-one days, before the date of the first meeting.

Article IV.
ASSEMBLÉE PLÉNIÈRE DU COMITÉ. COMPOSITION.
(1) Chaque Membre peut se faire représenter par un délégué aux réunions plénières du Comité.
(2) Chaque Membre communiquera au Directeur le nom de son délégué. Moyennant notification faite au Directeur, un Membre peut à tout moment changer son délégué.
(3) En cas d’empêchement, un délégué peut se faire remplacer par un suppléant nommé par lui. Le délégué suppléant peut assister aux séances, mais il ne prend pas part aux débats, ni ne vote, si le délégué principal est présent, ceci sous réserve de l’alinéa (4) du présent article. Les noms des suppléants seront communiqués au Directeur, ainsi que tous changements qui pourraient survenir.
(4) Un suppléant peut prendre la parole et voter à toutes les séances que son délégué principal est appelé à présider, et au cours desquelles ce dernier se trouve donc empêché de voter pour ce motif.

Article V.
SESSIONS PLÉNIÈRES DU COMITÉ.
(I) Le Comité Exécutif convoque le Comité en session plénière ordinaire au moins une fois par an. Il peut convoquer le Comité en session extraordinaire chaque fois qu’il le juge nécessaire.
(2) Si un tiers au moins des Membres du Comité en expriment le désir, par communication adressée au Directeur, le Comité Exécutif convoque le Comité en session extraordinaire dans les 30 jours de la date à laquelle est parvenue la communication du dernier Membre nécessaire pour atteindre le tiers requis. La session s’ouvrira 21 jours au moins et 30 jours au plus à dater de la convocation, à moins qu’une session extraordinaire n’ait déjà été convoquée avant cette date.
(3) Les convocations à une session ordinaire seront envoyées 60 jours au moins avant la date de la première séance de ladite session. Pour les sessions extraordinaires le préavis sera au minimum de 21 jours.
The notifications will be addressed to Member Governments (with copies to Delegates and substitute Delegates whose names have been notified) and will state the time and place of the first meeting.

**Article VI.**

**AGENDA FOR PLENARY SESSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.**

(1) The agenda of each plenary session of the Committee shall be proposed, in the first place, by the Executive Committee. It shall include all items proposed for inclusion by the Committee at the previous plenary session and all items proposed by the Executive Committee itself. The Executive Committee shall further consider for inclusion any item proposed by any Delegate, and transmitted to the Director at least forty days in advance of the plenary session, and any item suggested by the Director.

(2) The agenda, as proposed by the Executive Committee, shall be communicated to Member Governments (with copies to Delegates and substitute Delegates whose names have been notified) as long as possible in advance of, and in any case not less than three weeks before, the opening day of the session.

(3) The Executive Committee may later include other items in a supplementary agenda, and shall consider for inclusion any further item proposed by any Delegate, and transmitted to the Director at least ten days in advance of the session. The supplementary agenda shall be at once communicated to Member Governments (with copies to Delegates and substitute Delegates whose names have been notified).

(4) The Committee may revise or add to the agenda as proposed by the Executive Committee.

Les convocations sont adressées aux Gouvernements Membres (avec copies aux délégués et aux délégués suppléants dont les noms auront été communiqués au Directeur). Elles indiquent l’heure et le lieu de la première séance.

**Article VI.**

**ORDRE DU JOUR DES SESSIONS PLÉNIÈRES DU COMITÉ.**

(1) Un projet d’ordre du jour de chaque session plénière est établi en premier lieu par le Comité Exécutif. Il comprend les questions que le Comité, au cours de sa dernière session plénière, a décidé d’inscrire à l’ordre du jour, ainsi que toutes questions émanant du Comité Exécutif lui-même. En outre, le Comité Exécutif décide, s’il y a lieu, d’inscrire à l’ordre du jour toutes questions soumises par un délégué et communiquées au Directeur 40 jours au moins avant le début de la session plénière, ainsi que toutes questions soulevées par le Directeur.

(2) L’ordre du jour proposé par le Comité Exécutif est, communiqué aux Gouvernements Membres (avec copies aux délégués et aux délégués suppléants dont les noms auront été communiqués au Directeur) aussi longtemps à l’avance que possible, mais en tout cas, trois semaines au moins avant la date de l’ouverture de la session.

(3) Le Comité Exécutif peut, par la suite, inscrire d’autres questions à un ordre du jour supplémentaire. Il lui appartient également de décider, s’il y a lieu d’inscrire à cet ordre du jour les questions proposées par un délégué et communiquées au Directeur 10 jours au moins avant le début de la session. L’ordre du jour supplémentaire est communiqué immédiatement aux Gouvernements Membres (avec copies aux délégués et aux délégués suppléants dont les noms auront été communiqués au Directeur).

(4) Le Comité peut modérer à son gré l’ordre du jour soumis par le Comité Exécutif.
8.

Article VII.
CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMEN AT PLENARY SESSIONS.

(1) At the opening of each plenary session, the Chairman of the Executive Committee shall preside until the Committee has elected a Chairman for the session.

(2) At the opening of each plenary session, the Committee shall elect a Sub-Committee on Nominations, consisting of nine Delegates. This sub-committee shall, as its first task, submit to the Committee the name of a Delegate for the office of Chairman, of another Delegate for the office of Vice-Chairman and of a third Delegate for the office of Deputy Vice-Chairman for the current plenary session.

(3) The Committee shall, after consideration of the report of the Sub-Committee on Nominations, elect a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman and a Deputy Vice-Chairman. The Committee is free to elect Delegates whose names are not submitted in the report of the Sub-Committee. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Deputy Vice-Chairman shall hold office until the close of the session at which they are elected.

(4) The Chairman shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the plenary session. He shall direct the discussions, ensure observance of these Rules of Procedure, accord the right to address the Committee, put questions to the Committee, and announce the results of all votes.

(5) In the absence of the Chairman during a meeting or any part thereof, the Vice-Chairman shall act as Chairman, and in the absence of both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Deputy Vice-Chairman shall act.

(6) No Delegate shall vote when acting as Chairman, except to give a casting vote when the voting is equal.

Article VIII.
PROCEDURE FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS AT A PLENARY SESSION.

(1) The presence of Delegates representing one half of the Members constitutes a quorum at a plenary session, except **
that at a meeting where a vote for the modification of these Rules or Financial Regulations is being taken, the presence of Delegates representing two-thirds of the Members is necessary for a quorum.

(2) Meetings of a plenary session shall be held in public. The Committee may, however, decide that any particular meeting or any part of a meeting shall be held in private.

(3) The Committee may invite public international organisations, non-Member Governments or authorities, voluntary refugee, relief, welfare or other organisations to send observers to attend all or any of its meetings in plenary session and under conditions as the Committee may determine.

(4) Decisions may be taken in plenary session by a simple majority vote of the Delegates present and voting, except in those cases when these Rules or the Financial Regulations provide for a special majority.

(5) Unless the Committee decides otherwise by a majority vote of not less than two-thirds of the Delegates present and voting, proposals (other than proposals relating to internal procedure), which would involve action by the Committee, shall not be put to the vote at a plenary session before they have been submitted to and reported upon by the Executive Committee or the appropriate sub-committee and the report has been in the hands of Delegates for not less than twenty-four hours.

(6) A majority vote of not less than two-thirds of the Delegates present and voting is required for the adoption of any amendment to these Rules or the Financial Regulations.

(7) The Chairman shall decide:

(i) when a debate on a question is to be closed,
(ii) any question of the application or interpretation of the rules of procedure, including the question whether the proposal is one for the adoption of which a special majority is required.

Nevertheless, any Delegate may question the ruling of the Chairman, and if he so requests a vote shall be taken on the matter. The ruling of the Chairman shall stand, unless a two-thirds majority of the Delegates present and voting is in favour of the motion to set aside the ruling.

(8) The Chairman may decide:

(i) that at a meeting where a vote for the modification of these Rules or Financial Regulations is being taken, the presence of Delegates representing two-thirds of the Members is necessary for a quorum.

sentant les deux tiers des Membres du Comité est requise pour toute réunion au cours de laquelle intervient un vote visant l'amendement des Statuts et du Règlement intérieur, ou du Règlement financier.

(2) Les séances plénières du Comité sont publiques. Cependant le Comité peut décider de se réunir en privé pour des séances déterminées, ou partie de ces séances.

(3) Le Comité peut inviter des organisations internationales officielles, des Gouvernements non-Membres ou autorités, des organisations bénévoles de réfugiés, de secours ou assistance aux réfugiés, ou toutes autres organisations, à envoyer des observateurs aux séances plénières du Comité, ou à l'une quelconque de ses séances dans les conditions fixées par le Comité.

(4) Sous réserve des dispositions spéciales des présents Statuts, ou du Règlement financier, prescrivant une majorité qualifiée, les décisions en session plénière sont prises à la majorité absolue des délégués présents et votant.

(5) A moins que le Comité n'en décide autrement, par une majorité d'au moins deux tiers des délégués présents et votants, aucune proposition portant sur une mesure à prendre par le Comité (et débours de celles se référant à des questions de procédure) ne peut être mise aux voix, en session plénière, sans avoir été préalablement soumise au Comité Exécutif, et sans que celui-ci, ou le Sous-Comité compétent, ait pu faire un rapport qui doit être distribué aux délégués au moins 24 heures à l'avance.

(6) Tout amendement aux présents Statuts et au Règlement intérieur, ou au Règlement financier, exige une majorité des deux tiers des délégués présents et votants.

(7) Le Président décide:

(i) la clôture d'un débat,
(ii) les questions d'application ou d'interprétation des Statuts et du Règlement intérieur, y compris celle de savoir s'il s'agit d'une proposition exigeant une majorité qualifiée.

Tout délégué peut, cependant, mettre en cause la décision du Président et, sur sa demande, la question à trancher sera mise aux voix. La décision du Président sera maintenue, si elle
thirds majority of the Delegates present and voting vote for a
reversal of the ruling.
(8) Voting shall be by roll call:
(i) in those cases where a special majority is required for
the adoption of a proposal;
(ii) whenever not less than five Delegates so request either
in advance of the vote or immediately after a vote by
show of hands; and
(iii) when the Chairman is in doubt as to the result of a
vote by show of hands.
When the voting is by roll call, Delegates shall be called
upon to state their vote in the English alphabetical order of
the names of Members whom they represent.
(9) A secret ballot shall be taken on decisions relating to
individuals whenever not less than three Delegates shall so
request.
(10)
Except as provided in paragraphs 8 and 9, all voting
shall be by show of hands.
(II) Delegates may speak in either of the official languages.
If a Delegate wishes to speak in another language, he may do
so by permission of the Chairman, but this permission may be
conditional on his providing an interpreter to translate his
speech into one of the official languages. Speeches made in
one official language will be translated into the other official
language by an interpreter provided by the Committee if
any Delegate present so requests.

Article IX.
RECORDS OF PROCEEDINGS IN PLENARY SESSION.
(1) The text of all resolutions and formal decisions adopted
in plenary session shall be transmitted to each Member and
to each Delegate and substitute Delegate as soon as possible
after the end of the session. These texts may be made public.
(2) Copies of the minutes of all public meetings in plenary
session shall, when the minutes have been approved by the
Executive Committee, also be transmitted to each Member
n'est pas modifiée par une majorité des deux tiers au moins
des délégués présents et votants.
(8) Le Comité réuni en session plénière vote par appel
nominal dans les cas suivants:
(i) lorsqu'une majorité qualifiée est requise pour l'adopt-
tion d'une proposition,
(ii) chaque fois que 5 délégués au moins en font la demande,
soit avant le vote, soit immédiatement après un vote
à main levée, et
(iii) lorsque le Président a des doutes sur le résultat d'un
vote à main levée.
Le vote nominal se fait par appel de chaque délégué dans
l'ordre alphabétique anglais des noms des Gouvernements
Membres.
(9) Lorsque trois délégués au moins en font la demande,
toutes décisions concernant des personnes sont prises au
scrutin secret.
(10) Sous réserve des alinéas 8 et 9 du présent article, les
décisions ont lieu à main levée.
(II) Les délégués peuvent prendre la parole dans l'une ou l'autre
des langues officielles. Cependant, tout délégué désireux de
parler une autre langue peut le faire sur autorisation du Prési-
dent. Celui-ci peut, toutefois, demander que le délégué assure
lui-même la traduction de son discours dans l'une des langues
officielles. Au cas où un délégué présent en ferait la demande,
les discours faits dans l'une des langues officielles sont traduits
par un interprète du Comité dans l'autre langue officielle.

Article IX.
COMPTES-RENDUS DES TRAVAUX DES SESSIONS
PLÉNIÈRES.
(1) Le texte des résolutions et décisions définitives, adoptées
en session plénière, est communiqué à chaque Membre,
da chaque délégué et délégué suppléant, dans le plus bref
délay possible après la clôture de la session. Ces textes peuvent
être rendus publics.
(2) Après approbation par le Comité Exécutif, les copies
and to each Delegate and substitute Delegate. These minutes may be made public.

(3) The minutes of private meetings in plenary session shall, after they have been approved by the Executive Committee, also be transmitted to Members and to Delegates and substitute Delegates, but they shall be kept confidential and filed separately from the minutes of public meetings.

(4) After their approval by the Executive Committee the minutes can only be amended if a Delegate so requests in a plenary session and the Committee decides that they shall be amended.

(5) The minutes referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 shall be in the form of a summary of the proceedings. A verbatim report of all meetings in plenary session shall be made and filed and be made available when required. The verbatim reports shall not, however, be distributed or made public unless in any particular case the Committee in plenary session or the Executive Committee so decides. Copies of verbatim reports shall, however, be supplied to Members on their request.

**Article X.**

**THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**

(1) The Executive Committee shall consist of nine Members, each having been elected by the Committee in plenary session to hold office for two years. A Member may continue to hold office on the Executive Committee although two years have elapsed from the date of its election until the Committee in plenary session has made an election to fill its place. A Member shall be at all times eligible for re-election to the Executive Committee. If a vacancy occurs in the Membership of the Executive Committee between two plenary sessions, the Executive Committee may fill the vacancy by itself appointing another Member Government to hold office until the next plenary session.

(2) Each Member of the Executive Committee shall appoint one Delegate to represent it on the Executive Committee.

(3) Paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of Article IV apply to Delegates representing Members on the Executive Committee.

**Article X. COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF.**

(1) Le Comité Exécutif se compose de neuf Membres, élus chacun pour deux ans par le Comité réuni en session plénière. Après expiration de son mandat, un Membre peut continuer à faire partie du Comité Exécutif, jusqu'à ce que le Comité, réuni en session plénière, ait repoussé le siège devenu vacant. Les Membres sont constamment rééligibles au Comité Exécutif. Dans le cas où un siège deviendrait vacant parmi les Membres du Comité Exécutif, entre deux sessions plénières, le Comité Exécutif peut lui-même désigner un autre Gouvernement Membre pour occuper le siège vacant jusqu'à la prochaine session plénière.

(2) Chaque Membre du Comité Exécutif désigne un délégué pour le représenter au dit Comité.

(3) Les alinéas 2, 3 et 4 de l'article IV s'appliquent également aux délégués représentant des Membres au Comité Exécutif.
(4) The Executive Committee shall elect its own Chairman from amongst the Delegates of Members of the Executive Committee, who shall be elected for two years but may continue to act, although two years have elapsed from the date of his election until the Executive Committee has held an election to fill his place. A Delegate who is retiring from the chair shall be eligible for re-election.

(5) In the case of the absence of the Chairman, or in the case of an unexpected vacancy in the office of Chairman (as, for instance, in the event of the Chairman ceasing during his period of office to be a Delegate of a Member on the Committee or of his resignation for some other reason) any Delegate representing a Member of the Executive Committee may be appointed by the Executive Committee temporarily as Acting Chairman. Paragraphs 4 and 6 of Article VII shall apply to a Delegate acting as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

(6) Meetings of the Executive Committee shall be convened:
   (i) whenever the Chairman, after hearing the views of the Director, considers it necessary;
   (ii) in the case of a vacancy in the office of Chairman whenever the Director considers it necessary;
   (iii) whenever any Delegate of a Member of the Executive Committee shall request the convening of a meeting by a letter addressed to the Director.

In the case referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) the meeting shall be convened within ten days of the date of the receipt of the request unless a meeting has already been convened to take place within fourteen days of that date.

(7) Whenever possible, the agenda for a meeting of the Executive Committee shall be communicated to Delegates sitting on the Executive Committee not less than three days before the meeting.

(8) Meetings of the Executive Committee shall be held in private but the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article VIII apply to meetings of the Executive Committee.

The Delegate of a Member of the Committee, which is not a Member of the Executive Committee, shall be invited to attend in a consultative capacity, any meetings of the Executive Committee at which action of special interest to that Member is being discussed.
(9) The presence of Delegates representing five Members of the Executive Committee constitutes a quorum for a meeting of the Executive Committee.

(10) Decisions may be taken in the Executive Committee by a simple majority vote of the Delegates present and voting, and voting shall be by show of hands unless the Executive Committee decides otherwise.

(11) Paragraphs 7 and 11 of Article VIII apply to meetings of the Executive Committee.

(12) The minutes of meetings of the Executive Committee shall be in the form of a summary and not a verbatim report. Unless in any case the Executive Committee decides otherwise no verbatim report shall be made of meetings of the Executive Committee.

Copies of the minutes of each meeting of the Executive Committee shall be submitted as soon as possible in draft to each Delegate attending the meeting and Delegates may, within ninety-six hours of their receipt, submit to the Director their suggestions for the correction of the minutes. The final version of the minutes as corrected by the Director in the light of suggestions thus received shall be circulated to all Delegates sitting on the Executive Committee, substitute Delegates and to the Members of the Executive Committee.

Thereafter the minutes can only be amended if, at a meeting of the Executive Committee, a Delegate requests their amendment and his proposal is carried by a majority vote in the Executive Committee.

(13) Reports on the work of the Executive Committee for each period of six months shall be prepared by the Director and shall be communicated to all Members of the Committee and to all Delegates of such Members. These reports may be published.

Article XI.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

(1) The Sub-Committee on Nominations referred to in paragraph 2 of Article VII shall also propose to the Committee the names of Members for election in plenary session to the Executive Committee, when there are vacancies to be filled.

(9) La présence de cinq Membres du Comité Exécutif à une séance dudit Comité constitue le quorum.

(10) Les décisions du Comité Exécutif sont prises à la majorité absolue des délégués présents et votants. Le vote se fait à main levée, sauf décision contraire du Comité.

(11) Les alinéas (7) et (11) de l’Article VIII s’appliquent également aux séances du Comité Exécutif.


Une première rédaction du compte-rendu de chaque séance du Comité Exécutif est communiquée à chaque délégué ayant participé à la séance. Dans les 96 heures suivant réception dudit texte tout délégué peut proposer des modifications.

La rédaction définitive du compte-rendu, établie par le Directeur à la lumière des suggestions ainsi reçues, est communiquée aux délégués suppléants et aux Members du Comité Exécutif. Par la suite, un compte-rendu ne peut être modifié qu’au cas où un délégué en présente la demande en séance du Comité Exécutif, et que cette demande soit adoptée à la majorité absolue par le dit Comité.

(13) Le Directeur établit un rapport semestriel sur les travaux du Comité Exécutif. Ce rapport est communiqué à tous les Members du Comité et à tous les délégués des Members, et peut être publié.

Article XI.

SOUS-COMITÉS.

(1) Lorsque des sièges vacants sont à pourvoir au Comité Exécutif, le Sous-Comité des Candidatures, visé à l’alinéa
filed and, if so requested, the names of Members (or of Delegates, as the case may be) for appointment to any sub-committee which may be set up by the Committee. The Committee in plenary session, is, however, free to elect and appoint Members (or Delegates) whose names have not been proposed by the Sub-Committee on Nominations.

(3) The Committee may, by decision taken in plenary session, authorise the establishment of other temporary or permanent sub-committees and may either determine the composition of such sub-committees or authorise the Executive Committee to do so.

(5) Unless the Committee in plenary session (or the Executive Committee as the case may be) has decided otherwise, all sub-committees shall elect their own Chairman and if necessary a rapporteur, and fix their own quorum.

(6) The meetings of sub-committees shall be held in private. Paragraphs 7 and 11 of Article VIII apply to meetings of sub-committees. Subject to any directions given by the Committee in plenary session, it shall be left to each sub-committee to determine to what extent it is necessary that minutes should be kept of its meetings. The reports and minutes of meetings of sub-committees shall be confidential, unless the Executive Committee decides otherwise.

Article XII.

THE DIRECTOR AND STAFF OF THE COMMITTEE.

(1) The Committee, in plenary session, shall appoint a Director, who shall be a person nominated by the Executive Committee. When a vacancy occurs in the office of Director the Executive Committee may appoint an Acting Director, who may assume all the duties and functions of the Director until the appointment of a new Director can be submitted to the Committee in plenary session.

(2) The Director shall serve under a contract which shall be signed on behalf of the Committee by the Chairman of the Executive Committee and it shall be a term of his contract that six months’ notice of termination can be given on either side. The Executive Committee has the power to dismiss the Director for misconduct.

2 de l’Article VII, soumet également au Comité, réuni en session plénière, une liste de candidats.

A la requête du Comité, le Sous-Comité des Candidatures propose également les noms de Membres, ou, le cas échéant, de délégués, à nommer à tout sous-comité créé par le Comité. Toutefois, le Comité, réuni en session plénière, peut nommer des Membres, ou des délégués, dont les noms ne figurent pas sur la liste proposée par le Sous-Comité des Candidatures.

(2) En session plénière, le Comité peut autoriser la création de nouveaux sous-comités temporaires ou permanents. Il décide lui-même de la composition de ces sous-comités, ou en charge le Comité Exécutif.

(3) Suai décision contraire prise par le Comité, réuni en session plénière, ou par le Comité Exécutif, les sous-comités élisent leur Président et, le cas échéant, un rapporteur; ils fixent également leur quorum.


Article XII.

DIRECTEUR ET PERSONNEL DU COMITÉ.

(1) Sur la proposition du Comité Exécutif, le Comité, réuni en session plénière, nomme un Directeur. En cas de vacance du poste, le Comité Exécutif peut nommer un Directeur par intérim qui assure les fonctions de Directeur, jusqu’à ce que le Comité Exécutif ait pu soumettre une nouvelle candidature au Comité, réuni en session plénière.

(2) Le Directeur remplit ses fonctions aux termes d’un contrat signé par le Président du Comité Exécutif, au nom du Comité. Le contrat stipule qu’il peut prendre fin moyennant six mois, de part et d’autre. Le Comité Exécutif peut congédier le Directeur pour faute grave.
(3) The Director is the chief executive officer of the Committee. The Director is responsible for carrying out all the functions of the Committee in accordance with the decisions of the Committee in plenary session, and of the Executive Committee.

(4) The Director may be present (or be represented by one of his subordinate officers) at all meetings of the Committee in plenary session, of the Executive Committee and of all sub-committees. He (or his representative) may speak at any such meeting but shall have no vote.

(5) The Director shall conduct all correspondence on behalf of the Committee, the Executive Committee or any sub-committee. He is responsible for the distribution of all documents, the preparation of all minutes and reports and the provision of such secretarial and other facilities as the Committee, the Executive Committee or any sub-committee may require.

(6) Subject to the directions of the Executive Committee, the Director shall make such arrangements as are necessary for office accommodation for the staff of the Committee and for accommodation for meetings of the Committee in plenary session or of the Executive Committee or any sub-committees.

He may sign on behalf of the Committee any contracts which are necessary for the purpose.

(7) The Director is responsible to the Executive Committee and the Committee for the administration of the finances of the Committee, in accordance with the financial regulations and the decisions of the Committee or Executive Committee.

(8) (i) The Director shall prepare at the beginning of each year a report of the work of the Committee during the past year. This report shall be submitted to the Executive Committee and presented to the Committee at its next regular plenary session, together with any comments thereon which the Executive Committee may desire to make.

(ii) At any other plenary session of the Committee the Director shall present a statement of the work of the Committee since the last plenary session.

(iii) The Director shall from time to time prepare such other reports or statements relating to the work of

(3) Le Directeur est le principal agent d'exécution du Comité. Il est chargé de l'ensemble des tâches confiées au Comité, conformément aux décisions du Comité, et du Comité Exécutif.

(4) Le Directeur peut assister à toutes les séances du Comité, du Comité Exécutif et des sous-comités, ou s'y faire représenter par un de ses collaborateurs. Ils peuvent participer aux débats, mais ils n'ont pas le droit de vote.


(7) Le Directeur est responsable envers le Comité Exécutif et le Comité, de la gestion financière du Comité, conformément au Règlement financier et aux décisions du Comité et du Comité Exécutif.

(8) (i) Le Directeur établit, au début de chaque année, un rapport sur les travaux du Comité au cours de l'année écoulée. Ce rapport est soumis au Comité Exécutif, et transmis au Comité, au cours de la prochaine session plénière ordinaire. Il est accompagné de tous commentaires que le Comité Exécutif juge opportuns.

(ii) Aux autres sessions plénières du Comité, le Directeur soumet un rapport sur le progrès des travaux du Comité depuis la dernière session plénière.

(iii) Le Directeur établit tous autres documents ou rapports
the Committee as he or the Executive Committee may consider to be necessary.

(iv) Unless the Committee in plenary session decides otherwise, the reports and statements referred to in sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) above, and, unless the Executive Committee decides otherwise, the reports of statements referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) above shall be made public.

(9) The appointment of the four officers of the Committee next in seniority to the Director shall be made by the Executive Committee. (Vice-Director, Secretary, Treasurer and Assistant Director.) All other officers and employees of the Committee shall be appointed by the Director. The contracts of all officers (other than the Director) shall be signed on behalf of the Committee by the Director, but the Executive Committee shall approve the contracts of the four senior officers aforesaid and may require any other contracts of service to be submitted to its approval.

(10) The four senior officers referred to in paragraph 9 shall only be dismissed by the Executive Committee for misconduct, but the Director may suspend any one of them from duty, pending a decision of the Executive Committee.

(11) All officers and employees of the Committee shall be responsible to the Director in respect of their work. The Director may delegate any of his duties to one or more of his subordinate officers but (unless the Executive Committee decides otherwise), he shall remain responsible for the work so delegated. In case of his temporary absence or incapacity to act, the Vice-Director, if available, shall act for him, but if the Vice-Director is not available, the Director shall appoint another senior officer to act for him as Director.

(12) The Director is responsible for ensuring that the financial regulations are observed and budget provisions not exceeded in the matter of all staff appointments.
## SCHEDULE.

### MEMBER GOVERNMENTS OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES.

1st June, 1944

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FINANCIAL REGULATIONS OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES.

I. The Financial Year.

The financial year of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) shall be the calendar year.

II. Classification of Receipts and Expenditure.

Receipts and Expenditure shall be classified under two main heads:

(i) Administrative and
(ii) Operational.

(a) The Administrative Expenditure will include:

(i) The cost of meetings of the Committee in plenary session, the Executive Committee and any sub-committees—comprising the special expenses involved in the actual meeting themselves, such as stenographer and interpreter service, but not the travelling expenses of Delegates, which will be borne by their Governments individually.

(ii) The cost of the headquarters office of the Director—comprising staff salaries, rental, stationery and communication, travel, etc.

(b) The Administrative Expenditure shall be shared by the Member Governments in the manner indicated in sub-paragraph (c) below.

(c) Administrative Expenditure shall be shared by Member Governments in accordance with a scale to be fixed from time to time by the Committee in plenary session, and referred to hereafter as the Intergovernmental Scale, by which an appropriate number of units is assigned to each Member, and the share of that Member is in proportion to the number of units so assigned. The initial scale shall be that set out in the Appendix to these Regulations.

(d) The Executive Committee may recommend to the Plenary Committee any modification in the Intergovernmental Scale.

RÈGLEMENT FINANCIER DU COMITÉ INTERGOUVERNEMENTAL POUR LES REFUGIÉS.

I. L'Exercice.

L'exercice du Comité Intergouvernemental pour les Réfugiés (dénommé ci-après "le Comité") est l'année civile.

Les recettes et dépenses sont groupées en deux chapitres principaux:

(i) Dépenses administratives,
(ii) Dépenses liées à l'exécution du programme du Comité.

(a) Les dépenses administratives comprennent:

(i) Les frais afférents aux sessions plénières du Comité, aux réunions du Comité Exécutif et des sous-comités. Ils comprennent tous les frais spéciaux encourus pour l'organisation des séances proprement dites, tels que service sténographique et d'interprétation; ils ne comprennent pas les frais de déplacement des délégués qui sont à la charge des Gouvernements.

(ii) Les dépenses de la Direction, y compris les traitements du personnel, loyer, frais de bureau, communications, déplacements, etc.

(b) Les dépenses administratives sont réparties entre les Gouvernements Membres selon les modalités prévues au sous-alinéa (c) ci-dessous.

(c) Les dépenses administratives sont réparties entre les Gouvernements Membres selon un barème établi, et modifié s'il y a lieu, par le Comité, réuni en session plénière. Ce barème est dénommé ci-après "Barème Intergouvernemental." Il comporte un nombre approprié d'unités attribuée à chaque Membre; la quote-part de chaque Membre est proportionnée au nombre d'unités qui lui a été attribué. Le barème initial est celui qui figure en annexe au présent Règlement.

(d) Le Comité Exécutif peut recommander au Comité, réuni en session plénière, toutes modifications au Barème Intergouvernemental.
(e) The Executive Committee shall assign to a new Member Government a number of units based upon the Intergovernmental Scale current at the time that the Member joins the Committee, which shall be subject to confirmation or amendment at the next meeting of the Committee in plenary session.

(f) The Operational Expenditure will include all expenditure other than Administrative Expenditure, and in particular:

(i) The basic cost of materials and services directly involved in the preservation, maintenance and transfer of persons coming within the mandate of the Committee and the cost of any administration immediately attributable to such schemes or projects, and

(ii) The cost of the offices of the representatives of the Committee in various countries, including the salaries of the staff, rent, stationery and correspondence, travelling and other expenses.

(g) Operational Expenditure will be underwritten jointly by the Governments of the United Kingdom and United States of America. Each Member shall be invited to contribute voluntarily to the Operational Expenditure in accordance with its abilities and its interest in the humanitarian work of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees.

(h) The Director shall prepare annually a budget covering the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Committee for the ensuing year. The budget shall be prepared in two parts, the first part showing the estimated Administrative Receipts and Expenditure, and the second part showing the estimated Operational Receipts and Expenditure.

(i) The Director shall submit the budget estimates to the Executive Committee not later than the 30th September in each year. He will submit with them two separate memoranda, the first relating to the Administrative part of the estimate, and the second to the Operational part.
and the second to the Operational part. The memoranda will explain and justify the estimates made under each part.

(c) The Executive Committee shall consider the estimates and shall recommend them, with such changes as it may consider necessary, to the Committee for consideration at its next plenary meeting, provided that if no such meeting be held before the commencement of the financial year to which the estimates relate, the Executive Committee is empowered to give final approval to the estimates as recommended by it.

The Director may submit at any time a supplementary budget to the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall consider the supplementary estimates as submitted and shall recommend them, with such changes as it may consider necessary, to the Committee for consideration at its next plenary meeting, if any, held within the financial year, provided that:

(i) if there is no such meeting, it may finally approve the estimates, or
(ii) if the expenditure is of an urgent character, it may approve the estimates subject to confirmation by the Committee.

The final approval of the estimates shall constitute an authorisation to the Director to incur Administrative Expenditure during the year to which the estimates relate for the purposes for which they have been approved up to, but not exceeding, the amount approved under the main head of Administrative Expenditure.

(iii) Notwithstanding the final approval of the estimates of Operational Expenditure, the agreement of the Governments of the United Kingdom and of the United States of America, so long as they underwrite such expenditure, shall be required on any specific scheme or project before it is approved. Subject to such agreement, the approval by the Executive Committee of a specific scheme or project shall constitute an authorisation to the Director to incur expenditure, within the amount sanctioned for such scheme, and within the provision of the sanctioned estimates of Operational Expenditure for the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

programme du Comité. Ces documents expliquent et justifient les prévisions budgétaires de chaque chapitre.

(c) Après avoir examiné le projet de budget et y avoir apporté les modifications qu’il juge nécessaires, le Comité Exécutif le soumet au Comité, au cours de sa prochaine session plénière. Au cas où il n’y aurait pas de session plénière avant le début du l’exercice couvert par le projet de budget, le Comité Exécutif a plein pouvoir pour adopter définitivement celui-ci.

En tout temps le Directeur peut soumettre un budget supplémentaire au Comité Exécutif. Ce Comité l’examine et le transmet, aux fins d’adoption, au Comité, lors de sa prochaine session plénière, accompagné de toutes modifications qu’il juge nécessaire d’y apporter. Au cas où il n’y aurait pas de session plénière du Comité en cours d’exercice, le Comité Exécutif peut:

(i) procéder à l’adoption définitive du budget, ou
(ii) approuver ledit budget, sous réserve de confirmation du Comité, au cas où les dépenses prévues auraient un caractère d’urgence.

(a) L’adoption définitive du budget emporte l’autorisation au Directeur d’encourir, au cours de l’exercice, et aux fins sanctionnées, les dépenses administratives. Toutefois, le total de ces dépenses ne dépassera pas le crédit global inscrit au chapitre des dépenses administratives.

VIII. Collection of Contributions.

When the estimates for the financial year are finally approved or as soon as possible afterwards, the Director shall send to each Member an explanatory memorandum, and (a) request it to remit its contribution towards the Administrative Expenditure as soon as possible after the beginning of the calendar year for which it is due, and (b) invite it to contribute voluntarily towards the Operational Expenditure in accordance with its abilities and its interest in the humanitarian work of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees.

IX. System of Accounts.

The Director shall prescribe a procedure to secure careful accounting for all funds and other property of the Committee, and shall require all officials, employees and agents of the Committee to comply with such procedure. The accounts shall provide for the record of receipts and payments under the main heads of the estimates. The Executive Committee may, if it thinks fit, require the procedure to be submitted to it and give directions thereon.

X. Audit.

The annual accounts of the Committee, including those of representatives of the Committee abroad, shall be audited by an auditor or auditors, to be approved by the Executive Committee. The auditor, or auditors, shall report to the Executive Committee after the completion of the annual audits. A copy of the audit report, or reports, shall be filed in the office of the Director, and shall be available to any Member upon request.

Dès que possible, après adoption définitive du budget, le Directeur communique à chaque Membre une note explicative accompagnée (a) d'une demande de versement de la contribution aux dépenses administratives dans le plus bref délai possible, après le début de l'exercice pour lequel la contribution est due, et (b) d'une invitation à contribuer aux dépenses afférentes à l'exécution du programme du Comité, selon les moyens dont ce Gouvernement dispose, et l'intérêt qu'il prend à l'œuvre humanitaire du Comité Intergouvernemental pour les Réfugiés.

Le Directeur prescrit une méthode pour assurer l'établissement d'une comptabilité exacte de tous les fonds et autres éléments actifs du Comité. Il veille à ce que tous les fonctionnaires employés et agents du Comité se conforment à cette méthode. Toutes les recettes et les paiements doivent être inscrits sous des rubriques correspondant aux principaux chapitres du budget. S'il le juge opportun, le Comité Exécutif peut se faire soumettre la méthode de comptabilité et donner toutes directives utiles.

La comptabilité du Comité pour un exercice, y compris celle des représentants du Comité à l'étranger, est examinée par un ou plusieurs vérificateurs dont le choix doit être approuvé par le Comité Exécutif. Le ou les vérificateurs de comptes soumettent leur rapport au Comité Exécutif. Une copie de ces rapports est conservée dans les archives de la Direction, et tenue à la disposition des Membres.
## APPENDIX.

### INTERGOVERNMENTAL SCALE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Country</th>
<th>Number of Units</th>
<th>Name of Country</th>
<th>Number of Units</th>
</tr>
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</table>

* Members of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees.

* Total Number of Units 888.5

## ANNEXE.†

### BARÈME INTERGOUVERNEMENTAL

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<td><em>Iran</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Iraq</em></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Total Number of Units 888.5

† Selon ordre alphabétique anglais.
† Selon ordre alphabétique international pour les Nations.
London

Dated August 2, 1945

Rept 1:20 p.m.

7788, Second

Referring to Embassy’s airgram A-786 of July 17, 1945, advising that the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees is drawing a check on the US Treasurer in the amount of $920,000. In further explanation it is stated that this amount constitutes the balance of two million dollars allotted to IGC by the TBB in 1944 and should not be confused with the allocation of $1,500,000 made to the IGC by the Department for operational expenditures in 1945.

WILKIN

MJP

PLAIN
The Following Pages Are the Best Available
Approval of the United States of operational expenditures not exceeding $10,000 for various purposes in Italy for the fiscal year 1945 is requested by Sir Robert Horrison, director of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. Sir Horrison also requests approval of operational expenditure of a similar amount to assist the repatriation of refugees, now in the United States, who may wish to return to their homeland. If approval of these expenditures by the United States is not granted in toto, both matters will be referred to the Executive Committee of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees.

The following are the texts of Sir Horrison’s recommendations outlining the proposals for the expenditure in question:

**Opportunities in Italy**

“The representative of the Committee in Italy has but to incur operational expenditure for various purposes. In the early stages, however, the occupation of Italy by the military authorities, and then the Allied Commission of Control, were responsible for the maintenance and relief of displaced persons. Later such assumed certain responsibilities, but under the powers vested in it by the council, ...
Congress reporting the measures that have been taken, it was stated that on the termination of the war the refugees would be returned to their homelands. The refugees consisted of:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Country</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavs</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austrians</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poles</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germans</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other nationals</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>352</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

of the total nearly 200 are Jews.

8. The question of the future of these refugees has been under consideration by the appropriate authorities of the United States government for some time.

(a) Many wish to stay in the United States of America, and various voluntary organisations interested in the matter have been in discussion with the Government of the United States of America as to the question.

(b) Others wish to return to their countries of origin or former residences.

(c) A few wish to go to other countries.

The question of the control of transportation has now arisen, and I attach a copy of a letter addressed by me to Mr. James J. F. Wilson, the representative in Washington of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees. It will be seen from this letter that the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees has been asked whether it is prepared to assume financial liability for the cost of transfer of the individuals who come within category (c) whose life has agreed to accept financial liability in all cases where the refugees are repatriated to the country of citizenship or former residence, but the administration has no authority within the powers vested in it by the Council to assume financial responsibility for those who go to other countries.

Although the present request is limited to ten persons only, it is probable that other cases of a similar character will arise. It is understood for instance that there will be unable, within its powers, to assume financial responsibility for the second group mentioned in the Inter-Governmental Committee which comprises of several persons who wish to go to England.
It is not possible at present to give a definite estimate of the number of cases likely to arise in which the adoption of the intergovernmental committee may be requested, since this will depend largely on the facts, first, the number who are willing and able to return to their countries of citizenship or former residence, and second, how far the government of the United States of America will be able to give regular facilities. So far as those who wish to return, in the United States, a recent survey, made by the international immigration service, indicated that 100 persons then wished to re-embark, and another 100 wished to return to their countries of former residence. All individuals placed to return in the United States, at individuals only, stated to go to other countries, while the remainder were undecided as to their plans. According to this survey, the number of cases involving financial liability to the intergovernmental committee would be small, if facilities were granted to those who wish to go so to settle in the United States, but if it is not possible to give these facilities, the situation might be very different, although, in that case, it is not improbable that some of those concerned would wish to return to their own countries.

"4. I have thought it right to give the above facts because of the considerable liability that may arise. The immediate requirement, however, is to keep the records of the cases, and in the United States, 3 persons are Russian; 3 are Yugoslav; 1 is Austrian and 1 Russian. In the exception of the Russian, who is definitely non-repatriable, the others have very close relatives living in the country to whom they may be able to go, and there are many other reasons why settlement in those countries, rather than repatriation, is the proper course. They may, of course, not be able to secure the necessary immigration facilities, in which case the financial liability, assuming the committee to act according to the recommendation, all reasonable means should be used to assure that the relatives upon the promise to join continue within their homes during the cost of transportation. In the above understanding, I recommend that the intergovernmental committee accede to the request of the United States government.

"5. Since, as already indicated, similar cases are likely to arise, I would suggest that it will be convenient if the director is given by the government a total financial limit of say $10,000. If and when that limit is reached, the director will seek new authority."

0000469
Letter from Director of Refugees, Department of the Interior, to
Attorney General, Washington, D.C.

"Following up our conversation of yesterday, I am in line with
the possibility mentioned in Mr. Harriman's letter of June 12,
1945, to Attorney General Clark, we would like to mention that
the Interdepartmental Committee on Refugees is in a position to
arrange for transportation expenses in the case of refugees at
the port of embarkation in the United States, or for those who are
sent to other countries in which they have not had previous
residence. At the present time we have knowledge of seven such cases
involving ten individuals in which some assistance may be required.
This includes four persons to Australia, two to England and three to New Zealand. It will be necessary, of
course, to arrange for the selection of these persons to the countries
of their choice, and it is our expectation that this service will be performed by the various private agencies in the said
countries, unless a family or group are not likely to be in a position
to make a financial outlay for passage. The Interdepartmental
Committee, pays the cost of transportation from the port of
embarkation to the point of disembarkation, or cover, but under prevailing
policies does not authorize travel expenditure outside the
borders of the United States.

We have paid the cost of return of fourteen refugees who
were recently repatriated to Yugoslavia and has agreed to pay
the cost in all cases where the refugees are being repatriated
to a country of citizenship or former residence. We are hoping
that under conditions in the future, we shall also be able to finance the passage of persons
seeking to establish residence in Europe, Syria, Lebanon, Mandatory
Palestine. This question has not been worked out as yet,
however, and if it does not prove possible, we would like to
ask the Interdepartmental Committee to assume responsibility
for this additional group as well. We may be in touch with you
at a later date concerning this group."

John H. Johnson
Assistant Secretary
"The half of this sum which is drawn from the treasury of the United States will be placed to the credit of this Committee with the corresponding sum drawn from the government of the United States."

REPLY

Richard A. Johnson/Tan

Mr. Gillman
Mr. Ware
Mr. Allston
Mr. Johnson
Lisbon
1174

Dept has been informed by Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees (London's 5-671 to Dept May 22 referred Lisbon) that Joseph J. Rockefeller, assistant director, American citizen, is about to visit Paris and Portugal to initiate relief activities for refugees.

You are requested to advise one assistant counselor in my appropriate manner to accomplish his mission of obtaining concurrence of Portuguese Govt to relief operations by I.O.C. in Portugal and if necessary on request of Rockefeller to assist him in securing necessary visas.

[Signature]
(Anting)
[Signature]
(Cons)
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

1945 JUL 18 AM 9 46

DC/L LIAISON

CONTROL COPY

MEMORANDUM

LODZ

Kindly advise DC that Dept has requested (Your 1-G71
1gy 28) missions at Lisbon and Madrid to advice and assist
Becklen in every appropriate manner.

GR-3
(Acting)
(GB)

7/18/46

M. Becklen

800478
July 10, 1945

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. George Warren

From: Miss Florence Hodel


This is to inform you that the War Refugee Board approved the operational expenditure of $32,000 pounds to assist the immigration of Spanish Republican refugees from Portugal for permanent settlement in Mexico and Venezuela.

[Signed] Florence Hodel

[Handwritten note:]
[Handwritten note:]
[Handwritten note:]
Kindly advise 160 that Deed and Car Services Board approve operational expenditure thirty-two thousand pounds to assist the evacuation of Spanish refugees from Portugal for permanent settlement in Mexico and Venezuela as requested your A-92 June 26. It is suggested that 160 before authorizing transportation in individual cases assure itself that entry visas have been issued legally by courts of Mexico or honorable to persons to be benefitted.

Grew
Acting
(

L. Stoll
Carrington
7/7/46

R.G. MA NB EC

DOS/DC/L

July 7, 1946
Reference your A-572, May 22.

We have no objection to having the Committee's main fund held in sterling provided proceeds of currencies converted into sterling are deposited in a U.S. registered account.

It is important to maintain maximum flexibility in the use of the Committee's funds. We do not understand, however, what will be gained by U.K. proposal.

Grew
(Assistant)
(Jun)

M. W. Spotts, U.S. Embassy London 5/17/43
SECRET

CONTROL COPY

SECRET

FROM:

E. L. Hume

DATE: June 22, 1945

RECEIVED

DIRECTION OF

CENTRAL SERVICES

1945 JUN 29 PM 1 21

SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON

ASPO, June 22, 1945

For Department, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison.

Approval of the United States of operational expenditure of thirty-two thousand dollars to assist the evacuation of Spanish refugees from Portugal for permanent settlement in Mexico and Venezuela is requested by Sir Herbert Emerson, Director of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. If approval of this expenditure by the United States and Great Britain be granted the matter will be submitted to the Executive Committee of the I.G.C.

Following is the text of a memorandum by Sir Herbert Emerson outlining the proposals for the expenditure in question:

16th June, 1945

Proposals for re-settling Spanish refugees from Portugal.

1. It will be recalled that the proposals for operational expenditure in Spain and Portugal of 16th February, 1945, 15/4/41, approved at the 16th Executive Committee meeting held on May 21st, specifically excluded from the scope of the operations of the Intergovernmental Committee in Portugal any Spanish refugees in that country.

2. Because of the fact that the position of these persons in Portugal is illegal, no reliable information is available as to their numbers. They are for the most part in hiding and when revealed to the authorities, they are liable to imprisonment and in some cases to subsequent deportation to Spain. There have been recent reports which suggest
suggest that the danger of the Soviet development is far
unrealized. The experience of the American
voluntary relief organizations has shown in several
instances that more ample relief is needed than
Warsaw. Both relief is needed in these countries,
the humanitarian authorities are prepared to
allow them to export.

3. The humanitarian service committee, on written
voluntary organizations, who have been active in Portugal,
since the evacuation of Jews, two, and the relief for
relief purposes been efficiently: the relief and assistance
of the disappeared persecuted by means of refugee
residence in Italy has been obtained for an issue of visas for
xiors for Italy, which have been allowed and for Kosov a
for Tito, indications it indicates that the total number
involved may be considered as very large. In Italy, the
it has been determined that the cost of transportation exceeds the
and quantities of the humanitarian service committee.Request that the inter-
zymontal Committee should include the movement of these
Committee, it was hoped that the issue of visas for
will be possible because the persons for whom visas are available will be
In great danger if they are unable to leave. The
humanitarian service committee further states that its request
has the approval of the international relief control board.

4. The request of the humanitarian service committee
should receive sympathetic consideration. It is a proposal for
assisting persons who have and to leave their country be
cause of their threatened life or danger, while in their
political position and not in the case of Russia, further.
It is directly related to the primary task of the
Committee, which is to care for persons for relief, since
it is an emergency and situation to which this amendment
will be on a permanent and stable basis with corresponding
rights and reliefs and employment.

5. According to information provided to the humanitarian
service committee the average cost of transportation is
about $50 to export the certain numbers in each country.
This is per person and first class tonosbute via the
basic costs is approximately $50 per person. The total amount
required
London, March

 required is thus approximately £302,000. In the event that it becomes possible to arrange for direct transportation from Lisbon to Mexico and Yucatan, there may be some reduction in these figures.

6. Since these persons have been displaced otherwise than as a result of the war, they are not within the mandate of China.

7. The necessary steps to establish appropriate financial arrangements with the War Cabinet Service Committee in respect of these proposals will be undertaken once the funds requested have been approved by the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America and the proposal in general has been sanctioned by the Executive Committee.

Mr. Gallman
Mr. Allison
Mr. Johnson

K. A. Johnson: Fall
Department of State

Outgoing Telegram

Division of Central Services
Telegraph Section

June 8, 1945

London

4586, Eighth

DEPT agrees that IGC should accept French proposal to assume legal and administrative protection Spanish refugees in France under 1938 Convention (UNTIL 5612 May 31 and 5770 June 8) and authorizes you to vote for approval this action at June 13 meeting Executive Committee.

GHEW
(ACTING)
(GLW)

June 8, 1945

[Handwritten note: DEPT agrees that IGC should accept French proposal to assume legal and administrative protection Spanish refugees in France under 1938 Convention (UNTIL 5612 May 31 and 5770 June 8) and authorizes you to vote for approval this action at June 13 meeting Executive Committee.]

[Handwritten note: GHEW (ACTING) (GLW)]

[Handwritten note: 6/8/46]
FROM: Secretary of State, Washington  
TO: American Embassy, London  
DATED: June 8, 1945  
NUMBER: 4596

Please refer to your cable dated June 2, No. 556.  
The United States Ambassador Rio has, in accordance with  
the suggestion contained in your reference cable, been requested  
to bring the interest of this government, in principle, in vol-
untary contributions to IGC, to the attention of the Government  
of Brazil.

CREW  
(Acting)

WRB #21 Warren Skg

Paraphrased:
DC/LH/CYT  
6-12-45

DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-73  
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 20, 1972
WINANT

Message begins: Reference cable rec'd from IGC representative please transfer $415,000 ($415,000) from committee's special deposit account to IGC Special Account No. 1 in Riggs Bank. Letter enclosing cheque for this sum was sent you twentieth April but evidently had not reached you. Copy of that letter follows. Fourth June 1945. Message ends.
TO: Secretary of State, Washington

FROM: American Embassy, London

DATE: June 2, 1945

REG: 596

With reference to my cable number 5512, dated May 31, I was informed by the Brazilian ambassador (following discussion at ICG executive meeting May 31 concerning voluntary contributions to ICG operational expenses by ICG member governments) that he would forward the invitation of ICG's director to contribute to the government of Brazil, and that favorable action thereon would be recommended by him. It is the belief of the Brazilian ambassador that if instructions to bring the U.S. government's interest to principle on voluntary contributions to the Brazilian government's attention were issued to the American ambassador at Rio, favorable action by the Brazilian government would be expedited. Recommendation of the Brazilian ambassador would be strengthened by such action, which might prevent the invitation of the director of ICG from becoming a routine matter and from being pigeonholed.

-James

DC/LOR.1WCA
6-4-45

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-73
By R. H. Parks Date SEp. 20 1972
Secretary of State,
Washington.

5812, Thirty-first

FOR DEPARTMENT CAB AND EARL HARRISON

Executive Committee of Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees today at Twelfth meeting approved inter alia proposals for operational expenditure in France, Belgium, Spain and Portugal. Letters from PONOFF and Embassy to director IGC concerning voluntary contributions from member governments to operational expenditure were brought to attention of Executive Committee. Director will address invitation to member governments to contribute pointing out that the matter has been brought to the notice of the committee. Minutes of meeting will be airmailed. Next meeting of Executive Committee will probably be called for June 13 in view of request just received by director from French Government that IGC should take over protection of Spanish
of Spanish Republican refugees in France as IOC has done in case of German and Austrian refugees in France.

Please instruct by telegram whether French proposal should be accepted.
The following message for information of Earl Harrison, F.R.B., and the Department, is transmitted.

An item reference voluntary contributions by member Governments is included in the agenda of the twelfth meeting of Executive Committee of Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, which is scheduled to take place on the 31st of May. Statement was made today by an official of the Foreign Office to the effect that British Ministers had decided not to engage in any discussion of the broad problem of resettlement at present, and to treat this matter passively. It is the opinion of the Ministers that every effort should be made to repatriate the refugees, in this way reducing the responsibilities of ICC. Refugees might be encouraged to refuse to return to their country of origin if the matter of resettlement were raised at present. It is the opinion of the British Ministers that there should be very strict tests applied as to non-repatriability. Beyond their present financial commitments for operational expenditures of ICC for 1945, British authority will not go.

WILMO

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R.H. Parker Date, SEP 20 1972
CONTROL COPY

SECRETARY OF STATE,
WASHINGTON,

May 23, 1945

For the Department, JMB and Earl Harrison

The following is the text of a letter dated May 18, 1945, received from the Treasurer of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees:

"Dear Sir:

H. M. Treasury have recently said that they would like the Intergovernmental Committee to arrange for their main fund to be kept in sterling and for contributions from other countries to be converted into sterling as and when they were received, and to terminate (if the United States authorities saw no objection) the present arrangement whereby part of the United States Government's dollar contribution is retained in dollars.

The first payment of a contribution to Operational Expenditure made by the United States Government was made through your Embassy and was received..."
A-572, May 23, 1945 from London

received by us in sterling. Later we thought it might prove convenient to have a dollar account as well as a sterling account, so an account was opened with The Riggs National Bank in Washington and, when £116,250 was received from the British Government and paid into the Intergovernmental Committee's Banking Account in London, we asked the United States Treasurer (who was holding to our credit the United States Government's contribution for the year) to pay over $65,000 dollars to The Riggs National Bank account, which we had opened; recently we made a further similar transfer. Your Government was not consulted before we opened this account.

Would you kindly let me know whether the procedure proposed by the Treasury is acceptable so far as your Government is concerned.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) J.R. Deans

The Department's instructions are respectfully requested.

Please inform Treasury.

WILLIAM

MR. CARLOS TAYLOR

MR. TAYLOR

WILDE
RECEIVED:
DIVISION OF CENTRAL SERVICES

1945 MAY 30  AM  9 24

DC/L LIAISON

CONTROL COPY

The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

May 571, 1945.

For the Department, S.A. and Harry Harrison

In a letter dated May 18, 1945, Sir Herbert Emerson, Director of the Inter-governmental Committee on Refugees, requests "the advice and assistance of the State Department" as to the best means of obtaining the concurrence of the Spanish and Portuguese Governments to relief operations by I.C.C. in Spain and Portugal. He also requests the assistance of the Department and of the American Missions at Madrid and Lisbon in obtaining visas for E. C. Spilker, Assistant Director, to visit Spain and Portugal with a view to approaching the Governments there for and examining the nature of the I.C.C. relief proposals. Sir Herbert's letter reads as follows:

"It is stated that...

If you know, we have now received the consent of the Spanish and Portuguese Governments for the expenditure by the Inter-governmental Committee of $200,000 during the current financial year for relief operations in Spain and Portugal. The proposals are to come before the Executive Committee for approval at its next meeting which is fixed for the first of July. Subject to its approval which I have no reason to suppose will not be given, the next step will be to obtain the concurrence of the Spanish and Portuguese Governments to operations of the Inter-governmental Committee in their countries. The basis of the proposals in the expense of the five American voluntary agencies now supporting approximately 2,500 refugees in Spain and Portugal, (the great majority of whom are Spanish), to be relieved of this responsibility and there is the very definite prospect that if the Inter-governmental Committee does not relieve them of the greater part of the financial responsibility, they will be unable to continue their work. This would mean that
refugees in question would become an embarrassment, both financially and otherwise, to the two Governments. Moreover, one of the main objects of the Intergovernmental Committee would be to find permanent homes for the refugees, and to assist their emigration from Spain or Portugal respectively. It is, therefore, to the direct interest of the two Governments that the Committee should undertake responsibility. For obvious reasons, it does not propose to include within its operations refugees of Spanish origin who may now be in Portugal, nor does it, at present, contemplate appointing a resident representative in either country. The American voluntary agencies who are now carrying on the work have indicated their willingness to make available their representatives and office facilities in the two countries, and they would act, within the scope of the proposals, as agents of the Committee. In the other case, it seems necessary that the interest of efficient administration and in order to satisfy ourselves that the funds were being disposed of in accordance with the purpose for which they have been specified, that a representative of the Intergovernmental Committee should visit Spain and Portugal from time to time.

*2. Having explained the general nature of the proposals, I shall be grateful for the advice and assistance of the State Department in regard to the best means of approach to the two Governments. Subject to their views, I believe that the Committee is not likely to receive the co-operation of the two Governments if it is given the help and support of the American and British Embassies in Lisbon and Madrid respectively. I am also inclined to think that for this purpose, it would be convenient and helpful if R. Wecklau, Assistant Director of the Committee, were to visit Spain and Portugal to explain the nature of the proposals, seek the advice of the two Embassies in each country respectively and, in accordance with their advice, make the approach to the two Governments. R. Wecklau has already had relations with the Spanish Government since, as an official of the Red of the Cross of Madrid, he visited Spain and was responsible for the selection of refugees who went to that camp, and for the arrangements for their transfer there. I shall be grateful, therefore, if you will enlist the assistance of the State Department in this respect, and if it is in agreement with the suggestion that R. Wecklau should pay a preliminary visit to the two countries, I shall be glad if it will be good enough to enlist the assistance of the American Embassies at Lisbon/
A-571 May 22, 1945, from Lisbon, London.

Dear Mr. Maclean,

Lisbon and Madrid respectively. Mr. Maclean would be instructed to get into touch with them, and I shall be grateful if they could be requested to give appropriate advice and assistance in the matter of approaching the Portuguese and Spanish Governments respectively. I shall be further grateful if it can arrange its business in Lisbon and Madrid of his forthcoming visit, and to request that, to be good enough to arrange that the Portuguese and Spanish Ministers of Foreign Affairs should advise their representatives in London to issue to Mr. Maclean a Visa for the journey. I would anticipate that the maximum length of his stay in either country would not exceed one month.

In connection with Mr. Maclean's application for Spanish and Portuguese visas, the following are the necessary data: he holds an American Special Passport No. 32405, issued at Washington on September 25, 1945, and he was born in the United States on August 16, 1906.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) .... Larson

Copies of this message are being sent to the American embassies at Madrid and Lisbon for their information and for such action as they may deem appropriate.

[Signature]

[Date]

L. J. Allen

Chargé d'Affaires
American Embassy, London

May 14, 1945

FRCR:

See your A-479 of thirtieth of April.

In connection with EC proposal of allocation of three hundred thousand dollars each for Hungary and Rumania covering the second quarter of 1945, approval is granted. Request Sir Herbert Morrison be so advised.

R. H. Parks
(Acting)

5/14/45

Paraphrased
DC/LLO/1/25
5/16/45

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 20, 1972
FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Embassy, London
DATE: May 3, 1945
NUMBER: 2401

The following is for the Ambassador:

This Government is ready to contribute a total of $1,000,000 at this time toward the 1945 operational and administrative expenses of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees and you are authorized to so inform the IGC. One thousand nine hundred and fortyfour pounds of this total amount comprises the contribution of the U. S. Government toward the 1945 IGC administrative expenses and the remainder comprises the contribution of this Government toward the Committee's operational expenses at present.

You are authorized to inform the Committee that we herewith approve the total administrative expenses for 1945 of the Committee—namely, 14,690 pounds (of which 14,400 pounds is the share of this country. You are referred to Embassy's message No. 0033 dated October 8, 1944. In addition, you are authorized to inform the Committee that Committee's operational expenses for this year up to $60,000,000 are approved by this Government, plus such unexpended balance of operational funds for last year as are still available to the Committee's 1946 operational expenses, pending further advice.

With reference to your No. 20342 dated January 12, 1945, and your A-169 of February 17, 1945, you are also requested to inform the Committee this the Government authorizes the IGC to spend two hundred thousand pounds in Portugal and Spain, sixty nine thousand pounds in Belgium and three hundred

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By H. H. Parks Date SEP 20 1972
and fifty thousand pounds in France during the current year.

As soon as we are informed by the Committee with regard to means of payment, the total amount of $1,500,000 will be paid.

The following is for your information only. The contribution referred to above will make it possible for the Committee to go ahead for the present with operations previously planned, it is anticipated. The Department is now considering the inclusion of an estimate of the further contributions of the U. S. Government to the Committee for the period to June 30, 1946 (based upon the talks Mr. Harrison has had with Sir Herbert Morrison in this connection) in the 1946 deficiency bill to be presented to Congress shortly.

GREY
(Acting)
SECRETARY OF STATE
Washington

May 9, 1945

For the Department, and the State Department, United States
Representative on I.O.

Sir Herbert Morrison, Director of the Inter-governmental
Committee on Refugees wrote on April 27, 1945, that he would be grateful if the approval of the Govern-
ment of the United States of America can be granted to
the expenditure proposed in his memorandum of the same
date which reads as follows:

"1. In my memorandum of the 8th December, 1944, I proposed, in connection with the exten-
sion of the Credit Schemes, the allotment of 30,000
dollars each for Roumania and Hungary, and 30,000
respectively. These allotments were for the first
quarter of 1944 and the first quarter of 1945; in
Roumania it was anticipated that part of
the allotment might be utilized for assistance to
Roumania Jews in Roumania, since, if they
were unable to maintain themselves until they were re-
established in their former colonies, a large num-
er were likely to leave their country and so
become a responsibility of the Inter-governmental
Committee. It was observed that:

"... while the Inter-governmental Committee
should be careful not to assume the mainte-
ance of Roumanian Jews in Roumania as an
obligation resulting as a matter of course within
the terms of the scheme or involving a con-
sting liability, it is, I think justified in
regarding emergency relief as a reasonable
measure, which will not to save the Committee
from more serious and enduring obligations..."
'From such information as we have had, some progress seems to have been made in the process of restoration, but there is still acute distress among the non-Hungarian Jews, and the voluntary agencies have still to make very large allotments of money for relief. It was reported at the end of March that one hundred thousand people are completely dependent for their support upon voluntary agencies which, in practice, makes that the Joint Distribution Committee has to bear practically the whole burden. In addition there are a considerable number of non-Jewish refugees in Hungarian, Ismailian, and other nationalities. Further, there has been an influx of refugees from Transylvania who are also in great distress. The net result is that, although there has been some improvement in the position of Hungarian Jews, there has been no diminution in the need for relief. In these circumstances we have received from the Joint Distribution Committee a request that a further grant of 300,000 dollars be made for assistance in Hungary. This would cover the second quarter of 1945. The British Government, conveying their approval to the allotment for the first quarter observed that:

'...the authorities are not very happy at the proposal to maintain non-Jewish Jews in Hungary, since they are apprehensive of the idea of the Inter-Governmental Committee giving help to people who are living openly in their own homes, this would be liable to involve very considerable repercussions. They do not, however, press such objection on the understanding that such relief is to be maintained for a quite limited period, since they recognise that this may save the Committee more onerous and onerous obligations.'

Having regard to the considerations mentioned, which have indeed considerable weight, it is proposed that in making a further allotment of 300,000 dollars for the second quarter of 1945, the condition be attached that this can be devoted primarily to the relief of non-Hungarian refugees now in the country.

"2. With regard to Hungary, this country has been completely liberated since the last allotment was made. So far as Hungarian Jews are concerned, the position is therefore similar to that of Hungarian..."
the situation in Rumania than the last allotment was made. If anything it is worse, since in the few months previous to liberation, the persecution and emigration of the Jews was worse in January than in November, while the distress is more acute owing to the lengthy siege of Budapest. We have been informed by the Joint Distribution Committee that 80,000 out of the remaining Jewish population of 120,000 in Budapest are in very great distress, and that in addition some applicants also require assistance. We have no precise information about non-Hungarian refugees in that country. The main problem of restoration and rehabilitation exist as in Rumania, so in those grounds the Joint Distribution Committee has asked for a further allotment of $300,000 dollars. It is recommended that this be made on the understanding that in so far as it is required for Hungarian Jewry, it will not create a precedent for the future; that such help can be given for only limited periods and that the situation will be reviewed at the end of the quarter.

"4. The assistance will be given either by credits raised in Rumania and Hungary respectively, or by the purchase of gold or precious, or by the purchase of gold or precious. There will be no resistance of sterling or dollars, and in making purchases in Switzerland, care will be taken that these do not assist the enemy or collaborators.

"5. The expenditure on the Credit Scheme originally sanctioned was $150,000 or $500,000 dollars. The allotments authorized amounted to $1,500,000 dollars, leaving a balance of $2,000,000 dollars. The allotments thus proposed are, therefore, within the scope of the original sanction. They are also within the operational budget of $2,500,000 or $3,000,000 dollars for the current year.

"6. If these proposals are approved, the Allied Commission of Control in Rumania and Hungary will be informed of their scope and purpose, in accordance with the procedure adopted in respect of the Allied Commission of Control for Rumania on the occasion of the previous allotment (Memorandum of 8th December, 1944)."
The substance of Sir Robert's memorandum of December 9, 1944, was contained in the following confidential telegrams No. 11134 of December 25, noon, and 11161 of December 27, 6 p.m., 1944.

The department's instructions are requested.

Mr. Calman
Mr. Dallin
Mr. Lath

With
SECRETARY OF STATE
Washington

April 27, 1945

Dear Warner:

I am writing to acknowledge with thanks your letter of April 10, 1945, relating to contributions by Member Governments towards operational expenditure. As you know, the same point has been raised by the British Government. In the ordinary course, we should have pressed Member Governments, other than those of the United Kingdom and the United States of America, to contribute towards operational expenditure when we circulated to them the operational budget for the current year. We have, however, been unable to circulate that budget because we have not heard that your Government has agreed to the provision of funds.

I now propose to include the matter in the agenda of the next Executive Committee on the basis of the views of the Inter-American Committee on the basis of the views of the Inter-American Committee.

Yours sincerely,

[Signatures]

DECLASSIFIED
By R.H. Parks Date: SEP 20 1972

[Redactions]
views expressed by the two Governments, and to seek the express authority of the Committee to press the invitation in strong terms on Member Governments. This will be more effective than if I, as Director, issued a circular to Member Governments in the ordinary course of business, since it will direct the attention of Member Governments of the Executive Committee to the importance of the question, and it will enable me to send a Circular to all Member Governments under the specific direction of the Executive Committee.

No indication has been given as to the date of the next meeting of the Executive Committee. Any comments which the Department may care to make should be sent by telegraph as soon as possible.

VINANT

MR. CARLOS WARNER

GJW: pg
FOLLOWING MESSAGE FROM EMERSON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES LONDON FOR EARL HARRISON AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES.

Message begins. We have now received approval of British Government to proposals relating to Spain and Portugal contained in my memorandum of the 16th February 1915. No conditions are attached to the approval but hope is expressed first that we should try to persuade the Spanish and Portuguese Governments to contribute to the cost involved and second having regard to high cost of living in Spain and difficult currency problem in Portugal. High priority should be given in due course to removal and resettlement of the refugees in the Iberian Peninsula. We shall be grateful if you can expedite approval of Government of United States.

Message ends.

WINANT
The director of the intergovernmental committee on refugees earnestly requests approval of France and Belgium projects (Embassy’s airmail despatch No. 20343, January 12) already approved by British Government, and also Spain and Portugal projects (Embassy’s airgram A-159 of February 17). I have studied these projects carefully in conference with IGC staff and recommend they be approved without further delay. Funds carried over from 1944 practically sufficient to finance all four proposals. Must be approved by IGC executive committee after British and American approval so further delay will greatly handicap effectiveness of action. Would be most helpful if approval could be received by April 11, date of executive committee meeting.

WINANT
Recommendation on this Government’s contributions to administrative and operational expenses of IGC for 1946 has gone to Bureau of Budget today. Will do everything possible to secure consideration and final action by Bureau of Budget before meeting on April eleventh. Reference 3287 March 28.

You are authorized to vote favorably on acceptance of proposal of French Government (your 3287 March 30) at meeting of IGC April eleventh.
As a result of discussions with the French authorities by Dr. Kuhnheim, Assistant Director of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, the French Ministry for Foreign Affairs wrote the Director of I.G.C. on March 22: (1) That the French Government had ratified the Convention signed at Geneva on February 10, 1938 concerning the status of refugees coming from Germany, (2) That instruments of ratification have been transmitted to the League of Nations and the proclamation thereof of the French ratification will be published shortly and, (3) that the French Government has decided to adhere to the additional protocol to the foregoing Convention which extends its provisions to refugees coming from
from Austria. In the same letter the French Foreign Office requests the IGC to assume officially within the framework of the general IGC mandate the protection of refugees coming from Germany and Austria and adds that should the IGC accept the official mission the French Government is prepared to take measures by decree to enable the IGC representative in France 

do exercise the same powers as regards the legal and political protection of the German and Austrian refugees as those conferred on the representative of the League High Commissioner in France by the agreement dated June 30th, 1929, dealing with the protection of Greek refugees.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the IGC has been called for April 11 to act upon French government's invitation. The Director points out that the group of refugees concerned, namely German and Austrian refugees, is the group comprising the original mandate of the IGC when it was created in 1930 and the protection of their interests has always been an important function of the IGC. The Director strongly recommends that the Executive Committee give favorable consideration to the
to the proposals of the French authorities pointing out that their acceptance will have the following results.

First. The ratification of the Convention by the French Government gives members of the group in France a definite status and specific rights.

Second. The approval of the proposals will confer on the IGC and its representative in France the formal authority to represent to the French Government matters of a general and particular character affecting the interests of members of the group.

Third. The grant of quasi-consular powers to the representative of the IGC will be an addition of much value to the functions which the committee has hitherto been able to perform on behalf of these refugees. I heartily concur in Director’s recommendations and request that I be authorized before April 11th meeting to vote for approval of the proposals. Please instruct urgently.

   WILIAM

MJH
Harrison is expected to arrive London evening of March 26 and earnestly hopes you may be able to attend meeting with him (reference Embassy's 2036 March 21).

Department in full accord with British suggestion contained your 2722 March 16 and agree that ISC should press other government members for contributions this year.
Secretary of State
Washington
2916, Twenty-First
Department's 1967, March 14
Tenth meeting of the executive committee of
the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees is
scheduled for 11 a.m. March 27. Agendas include
discussion of Jewish refugee problem (on basis of
memorandum prepared by the director), the naming of
an appropriate firm for auditing the 1944 and 1945
annual accounts and statements by Dr. Kullmann and
assistant director on his visit to France and Belgium and by
the director on current activities. Will Mr. Harrison be
here to attend? Should he not arrive in time, I assume
that the Department wishes me to attend the
meeting as representative of the United States Gov-
ernment.

VIZHER

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y), Cohn, DuBois, Gaston, Hodel,
Hutchison, McCormack, O'Dwyer, Pilos
On the 16th of March the Embassy was informed by Heanjof refugee KEPF of Foreign Office, that the Foreign Office had made the oral suggestion to the Intergovernmental Committee on refugees that it should insist on voluntary contributions from other member governments for operational expenditure for the year 1945. The reasons given for this action on the part of the Government of Great Britain are stated as follows:

That undertaking which was given by the Government of Great Britain and the Government of the United States at the Bermuda meeting to jointly underwrite IGC operational expenditure was a temporary measure for the purpose of getting relief started. This undertaking should not become a permanent measure nor should it be looked upon as being permanent. No voluntary contributions were forthcoming last year, although IGC requested them, except certain contributions in kind, for example, French permission for some refugees to engage in gainful employment in France. This year, with the liberation of Europe, there has been a considerable increase in the operational expenditure of IGC, and the possibility that operational expenditure annually...
may become many times greater in the future due to undertakings such as resettlement, as foreseen by the British authorities. The eventual reorganization of the IGC on a broader basis with respect to the source of money for operational expenditure may be required by the foregoing. Today the situation is inescapable and will become more so, and the British cannot afford this in view of their position as to exchange. (It was intimted by Mason that an increase in the British share of two million pounds for this year might be difficult.) Notwithstanding the fact that the Foreign Office believes that little may be secured from urging voluntary contributions this year, such action will notify other governments that some change may be necessary and that matters cannot slide alone on the basis that all of the operational expenditure will continue to be borne by the British Government and the Government of the United States.

It was the desire of Mason to make it clear that the Government of Great Britain is not making an effort to avoid any obligation which it has undertaken and that it is keenly interested in maintaining the effective operation of IGC.

It is the hope of the Foreign Office that the Department will agree to approach the IGC for the purpose of pressing for contributions of a voluntary nature. The Embassy has been requested by the Foreign Office to ascertain the views of the Department and in this matter it is requested that you instruct the Embassy.

FINANT

DC/L:LCW:AN
3-17-45
London, 1967, Fourteenth

Contributions of this Government to administrative and operating expenses Inter-governmental Committee have been under constant consideration since receipt of cables and despatches mentioned in your (1164 March 2.

Our refugee board has felt strongly that estimate by ICC of ten million pounds for operational expenses for 1946 may be inadequate to meet needs which Committee will have to face this year. Board and Department have consequently recommended to President appointment of J. Harrison of Philadelphia, recently Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to succeed Byron Tinker as representative this Government on Committee. President has accepted recommendation and press announcement of appointment will be made March fifteenth.

Harrison will proceed to London immediately to review plans and estimates of ICC with Emerson and to confer with you and possibly British Government officials with respect to contributions of British and United States Governments to operational expenses. It is planned that Harrison return to Washington.
WASHINGTON as soon as possible in order that his recommendation as to the contribution of this Government for operational expenses may be presented to Congress without further delay.
Secretary of State,  
Washington.

US URGENT  
2154, Second  

I feel compelled to point out that five months have elapsed since I first requested in my telegram No. 8362, October 5, instructions as to the payment of pounds 1944 as the share of the United States Government for 1945 administrative expenses of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees and instructions as to the underwriting by the United States Government of one-half of pounds 2,000,000 the sum estimated necessary for 1945 IGC operational expenditure. My further telegram No. 11443, December 30 emphasizes the necessity of receiving instructions as to the decision of the United States Government with respect to the 1945 operational expenditure in order that the IGC could make plans. My airmail dispatch No. 20343 of January 12 requested authorization for the IGC to expend pounds 350,000 in France and pounds 69,000 in Belgium during the first six
first six months of 1945 and my airgram A-159 of February 17 requested authorization for IGC operational expenditure of pounds 200,000 in Spain and Portugal for the eight-month period May 1--December 31, 1945. These sums totalling pounds 619,000 are included in the pounds 2,000,000 requested for IGC 1945 operational expenditure. To date, however, I have received no instructions whatsoever in reply to my communications. One-third of the first semester of 1945 has already gone by and the IGC while going ahead with the necessary plans for this year is unable to act with any degree of certainty unless it knows the wishes of the United States Government in the premises. The British Government has given its approval in principle to the underwriting of 1945 operational expenditure. I urgently request the Department to expedite its decision in order that the present anomalous position of the IGC may be clarified.

WIN.N.T.

BB
The Director of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees has transmitted to the Embassy in a letter dated February 16, 1945, a memorandum proposing the operational expenditure of £200,000 in Spain and Portugal for the eight-month period May 1 - December 31, 1945. The Director requests that the proposal be brought to the attention of the United States Government for its consideration and agreement (paragraph VIII of the Financial Regulations of the Committee) in order that the proposal may be submitted to the Executive Committee. The Director has taken similar action vis-a-vis the British Government.

The sum of £200,000 is included in the budget for 1945 of £2,000,000 for operational expenditure (Embassy's telegrams No. 11443 of December 23 and Embassy's dispatch No. 20343 of January 12). The Department is respectfully requested to inform the Embassy by telegram as to its decision with respect to the foregoing proposal. The Department's attention is again respectfully invited to the fact that it has not yet indicated/
indicated whether the United States Government will underwrite operational expenditures of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees for 1945, which expenditures will include those for Spain and Portugal mentioned above as well as those for France and Belgium for the first six months of 1945.

The text of the Director's memorandum on the proposal for operational expenditure in Spain and Portugal is as follows:

"During the war, many thousands of persons have been given temporary asylum in Spain and Portugal. The majority were nationals of various countries who have been assisted by their own governments, but there have also been some thousands of stateless persons who had to depend for assistance, partly on the ambassadors of the United Kingdom and the United States of America, who have been indefatigable in protecting their interests, and partly on certain American voluntary organizations which have provided, not only the necessary funds, but also personal service of a high order. Most of the refugees have been evacuated from the Iberian Peninsula, but there remain about 2,500 persons who are either stateless, or have not the effective protection of any government. Of this number approximately 2,000 closely come within the mandate of the Intergovernmental Committee as being persons who have had to leave their countries of residence because of the danger to their lives or liberties on account of their race, religion or political beliefs. About 1,200 of these are in Spain and about 900 in Portugal. Of the 2,000, about 70% are Jews, about 10% Catholics and the remainder are Protestants or without any religious affiliation. About 85% of the total are of Central or East European origin; there is a small group of anti-Fascist Italians who should be repatriable to Italy, etc."
and the remainder are of various national origin. The great majority have come to Spain and Portugal since 1939 as refugees from racial or religious persecution. One of those included in the 2,600 is of Spanish or Portuguese origin. Practically all of them are without any legal right of settled residence, or of employment.

"4. The voluntary organisations engaged in the assistance of the above persons are:

American Friends Service Committee
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee
Brythonic Service Committee
Unitarian Service Committee
American Relief Services of the National Catholic Welfare Conference

They have done excellent work in furthering the interests of the stateless, in the relief of distress and welfare, and in the transfer to other countries of some thousands of refugees. Since 1940 they have spent more than 21,000,000 on these activities, and their expenditure is still at the rate of 232,000 per annum approximately.

"The five organisations have now collectively approached the Inter-governmental Committee with the request that they should be relieved of the whole, or of a large part, of the financial burden which they are bearing. They state that they understand this way: that there was an international organisation equipped with the necessary funds, and then, owing to the occupation of the Axis of the greater part of Europe, there was comparatively little demand for their services elsewhere. They say, with reason, that the persons who are now left are for the most part non-negotiable, and that the solution of the problem depends very largely on the finding of new homes for them, a task which should be undertaken by an international organisation rather/
rather than by voluntary organisations. They state that with the liberation of various countries the scope of their work has been greatly extended, and the demands on their resources very much enlarged. They therefore feel unable to continue the financial assistance which they have previously given. At the same time, they are ready to contribute the services of their staff, and to continue to assist those who do not come clearly within the mandate of the Committee.

"3. The request of the organisations deserves sympathetic consideration. And they not assumed large financial responsibilities and given most valuable services, the Intergovernmental Committee, after re-organisation, would have had to undertake the work which they have been doing. At the same time, it would be contrary to the general policy of the Committee to relieve them entirely of their responsibility, since it is the aim of the Committee to encourage and to stimulate voluntary effort as far as possible. Nor should the Committee assume an inordinate liability. It may be round that despite every effort to find new homes for these persons, there will remain a certain number of individuals for whom nothing can be done in this respect, and who will remain a continuing charge on humanitarian assistance. Such cases will more properly be the responsibility of private organisations than of an international one.

"Conceiving those considerations in mind, it is therefore proposed:

(a) That the Intergovernmental Committee should assume responsibility for the maintenance, welfare and other expenses of the persons, approximately 2,000 in number, who clearly come within its mandate.

(b) That this responsibility should be undertaken until the end of the current year, and
that the position should be reviewed about October next with reference to further arrangements.

(c) That the voluntary organisations concerned should continue to be responsible for those not clearly within the remit of the Inter-governmental Committee, and that in addition they should contribute free the administrative and welfare services which they are now giving.

4. On this basis the estimate of the monthly cost of the proposals is:

(1) Spain 1,200 persons at £18 per
= £21,600

(11) Portugal 600 persons at £6 per
= £36,000

£28,000 per annum

It is proposed that the Committee should assume responsibility with effect from the Ist May, 1945. The estimate for the year 1945 would therefore be:

£28,000 x 8 = £224,000

There should, however, be savings on this estimate. It may be hoped that permanent arrangements will be made for some persons before the end of the year, making them independent. It should also be possible, and this object will be kept definitely in view, to find some less expensive place of temporary asylum than Spain, where the cost of maintenance is very high. Allowing for these two factors, the estimate can be reduced to £200,000 up to the 31st December, 1945. I would ask approval for this sum which will be included within the budget estimate for 1945 of £2,000,000 for operational expenditure.

5/
"5. It is not proposed that the Committee should set up its own relief organisation, but that it should use the voluntary organisations as agents. In Spain, the five organisations in question are already acting through a co-ordinated agency known as 'The Representation in Spain of American Relief organisations'. The Committee would use this agency. Arrangements will be made by arrangement with the voluntary organisations to secure a similar co-ordinated agency in Portugal. It is not proposed that the Committee should have its own resident representatives in Spain and Portugal, an arrangement which, indeed, might not be acceptable to the Governments of those countries. It is contemplated, however, that Mr. Becklean, who has recently been appointed Assistant Director of the Committee, should visit Spain and Portugal as soon as the scheme is sanctioned, in order that he may get it into satisfactory operation, and that later he should visit the two countries at fairly regular intervals. Mr. Becklean, who was in charge of the refugee camp at Fez in Morocco, has visited Spain and Portugal extensively in connection with that camp, and is well acquainted with the nature of the problem.

"6. It will be necessary to obtain the agreement of the Governments of Spain and Portugal to the participation of the Inter-Governmental Committee in that in those countries. The necessary steps will be taken to secure this after the financial proposals have been approved by the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America, and the scheme in general has been sanctioned by the Executive Committee."
Secretary of State
Washington
X
11443, Twentysixth.

FOR DEPARTMENT AND WRB
Embassy's telegram No. 8362, October 5, last paragraph. In order to make plans for next year ICC must know immediately whether United States Government approves estimate of operational expenses for 1945 in the sum of 2,000,000 pounds and whether United States Government will underwrite operational expenses for 1945 up to 1,000,000 pounds. Please instruct by telegraph at earliest possible date.

WSS

WINANT
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: AMERICAN EMBASSY, LONDON
Dated: December 20, 1944
NUMBER: 10593

A reference is made herein to Embassy's cable of December 19, No. 11247.

On December 21, at a meeting of the executive Committee of IGC the War Refugee Board and the Department authorized confirmation of recent action of Director of IGC, in making available 3,500,000 Belgian francs for relief in Belgium of German and Austrian refugees.

STEITINUS

DECLASIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-73
By R. H. Pinto Date SEP 20 1972
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WAR REFUGE BOARD

To:
(1)
(2)
(3)

(Received)
(Received)
(Received)

File
File
File

(Received)
(Received)
(Received)

This was discussed with
George Warren today.
He is calling W & O and
will report.

From:

P. Heston

(Received)
(Received)
(Received)

12/20
CONTROL COPY

U.S. URGENT,

The following message is for JCS and the Department.

In the case of the ninth session of the Executive Committee of Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, a request for confirmation of action is included a request for confirmation of action taken in Belgium by the Director of ICG authorizing, on behalf of the ICG, the expenditure of 2,500,000 Belgian francs for the immediate maintenance of Austrian and German refugees in Belgium in dire circumstances because they are not allowed to work in Belgium at the present time. It is pointed out by the Director that the action taken by his office within the general framework of the so-called credit scheme except that the original purpose of that scheme was the rescue of individuals from Axis-occupied territory and the preservation of individuals within territory held by the Axis. The Director's action in Belgium extended the scheme to the relief of individuals in territory lately liberated, which was outside the original authority and therefore, he requests confirmation of his action by the Executive Committee at its meeting the twenty-first of December.

We request urgent instructions.

[Signature]
Secretary of State  
Washington  

A-1748, November 28, 1944.

With reference to Embassy's despatch No. 18700, October 18, 1944, transmitting the Record of the Proceedings of the Eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, at which the budget estimates for administrative expenses of the Committee for the year 1945 were approved, there is quoted below a letter dated November 24, 1944, received from the Treasurer of the INC requesting a remittance as soon as possible of $1,000, the contribution of the United States Government, for the 1945 administrative expenses and inquiring when this payment may be expected:

"I am directed by the Chairman to inform you that at the last meeting of the Executive Committee the budget estimates for administrative expenses for the year 1945 were approved. These expenses are defined in paragraph III (a) of the Financial Regulations of the Committee approved by the last plenary session.

"The estimates submitted to the Committee provide for the expenditure during 1945 of $21,700 as compared with a revised estimate of expenditure for 1944 of $10,000.

"The administrative expenditure of the Committee has been rising during the past few months and will increase considerably as large territories in Europe are liberated. Further appointments to the staff will be necessary and, as the present office accommodation is inadequate, additional accommodation is needed, including the provision of a Committee Room.

"In considering what sum should be fixed as a basis of contributions from Member Governments it is necessary to provide for a sufficient working balance to enable the Committee to function during the early part of each year, as the collection of contributions is spread over the whole year and no considerable part of them can be expected at the beginning. It is necessary that the working balance should also include a small margin for unforeseen contingencies. The Executive Committee have provided a working balance of $10,000 for both of these purposes. On these assumptions the calculations of the amount to be recovered in contributions is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated Expenditure</th>
<th>$21,700</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Working Balance</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$31,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated opening balance, 1945</td>
<td>$21,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount required in contributions</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total
The total number of units allotted to the present Member Government in accordance with the Intergovernmental Scale is 791.5. There are still several governments who have not replied to the invitation to join the Committee, and should any of these accept, the total number of units will be increased accordingly. For the present purpose, however, the actual number of units of existing Members is taken as the basis for the allocation of contributions. A single unit will thus be £14,000 divided by 791.5 or £18 approximately. It will be noted that this compares with the unit of £57 for the 15 months ended 31st December, 1943.

The contribution of Your Excellency's Government will, therefore, be:

\[ £18 \times 193 = £11944 \]

I have, therefore, the honour to request Your Excellency's Government - (a) to remit the above contribution as early in 1944 as may be convenient and (b) to intimate the date or dates on which payment may be expected.

The Department's instructions are respectfully requested.

Yours faithfully,

WIBANT

Miss Chauncey (For the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Ackerman, Akin, Cohn, Drury, DuBose, Friedman, Gaston, Haag, Harris, Hannon, McCormack, Pohle, Filer.
My dear Mr. Stettinius:

Pursuant to your letter of November 11, I have today arranged for the transfer of $1,998 from the War Refugee Board’s allotment from the President’s Emergency Fund to the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees through the facilities of the Department of State in London.

Yours very truly,

(Signed J. W. Peble)

J. W. Peble
Executive Director

Honorable Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.
Under Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Whitley Fund 11/15/44
In reply refer to

November 11, 1944

Dear Mr. Pehle:

Reference is made to my letter of February 7, 1944 and your reply of February 26, 1944 with respect to the contribution of this Government toward the administrative expenses of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees in London. The American Embassy in London has advised the Department of State of the request of the Finance Officer of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees for payment of the remaining half of the United States share of the administrative expenses of the Intergovernmental Committee for the period 1 September 1943 to 31 December 1944. In connection with this payment your attention is called to despatch 12550 from the American Embassy London of January 12, 1944, which stated that the contribution of this Government toward the administrative expenses of the Intergovernmental Committee for the period amounted to 3,996 pounds.

In your letter of February 7, 1944 you authorized payment of one half this amount, 1,998 pounds, in addition to 50,000 pounds toward the operational expenses of the Committee and at the same time transmitted to the London Embassy $509,311.23 to cover both payments.

Payment of the balance of this Government's contribution toward the administrative expenses of the Committee for the period 1 September 1943 to 31 December 1944 in the amount of 1,998 pounds is now due and requested by the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. In accordance with existing arrangements, the Department respectfully requests the payment of this balance by the War Refugee Board through facilities of the Department.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Acting Secretary.

Mr. John W. Pehle,
Executive Director,
War Refugees Board,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D.C.
Secretary of State  
Washington  

9483, Second  
Finance Officer Intergovernmental Committee  
on Refugees requests payment remaining half United States share of IGC administrative (repeat administrative) expenses for 1944 in amount of pounds 19913  
reference Embassy's despatch 13260 January 12.  
Please authorize payment, first installment authorized by Department's telegram 1814, March 10, which also covered payment of pounds 50000 toward operational expenses.  

GALLGAN
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PEEL:

There is enclosed copy of a letter dated August 2, 1944, addressed to the Treasurer of the United States by the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees.

You will recall that $1,775,000 was set up in an account on the books of the Treasurer of the United States in the name of this organization, representing the funds paid to it by the War Refugee Board. No withdrawals have been made from such account.

The letter of August 2, 1944 from the Intergovernmental Committee does not require any action by the Treasurer's Office and the copy of the letter is furnished you for your information.

Enclosure.
Sir,

In reference to my letter of 4th July, 1944, 10/296/120, I have to inform you that, in view of further developments in the work of this Committee, further consideration has been given to the procedure under which it can most conveniently operate its dollar accounts in the United States and the last five lines of the resolution of the Executive Committee of 23rd June 1944 quoted in my letter of 4th July 1944 have been amended to read as follows:-

"... and the funds so drawn are to be placed to the credit of Accounts with the Riggs National Bank of Washington, D.C."

The original proposal to place funds with the Chase National Bank in the City of New York will, therefore, not be acted upon.

The accounts which it is proposed to open with the Riggs National Bank of Washington, D.C. are (1) a Savings Account No. 1 and (2) at a later date, a Savings Account No. 2. It is not at present necessary to open a further Checking Account.

These accounts will be operated upon by the officers authorized to draw upon the account with the Treasurer of the United States as shown in the third paragraph on page 3 of my letter of 4th July 1944 to you.

Copies of this letter and of a letter of to-day's date to the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D.C., are being sent to Miss Martha H. Hiehle, American Resident Representative, at Room 930, Dupont Circle Building, 13th Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

Yours faithfully,

/s/

Director.

The Treasurer,
United States of America,
Washington, D.C.
U.S.A.
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, London
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATE: August 1, 1944
NUMBER: 6123

The message given below is for WRB and the Department from Emerson, ICC, and refers to the July 28 telegram No. 5943 from the Department.

Telegram relative to Hungary was communicated to us by the Embassy. Following is our position as regards funds which are available for the maintenance of refugees arriving in neutral countries from Hungary. Our budget for 1944 operational expenses is one million pounds underwritten equally by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. Both have made the necessary provision. ICC made it clear when estimate was presented that adoption of estimate should not exclude consideration of supplementary estimates in case development of work should require further provision during the year.

Credit scheme has been allocated £900,000 of above sum of £1,000,000. £100,000 balance is being reserved for other expenditures of operational nature.

In view of the fact that maintenance and other expenses including perhaps refugees' transportation from Hungary would constitute new project before expenditure could be made it would be necessary to have prior approval of the two governments.
At present stage it would clearly be impossible in placing such a project before the two governments, to make other than a very rough estimate due to uncertainty as to number of persons involved, contributions which voluntary organizations might make, period during which maintenance would be required, and attitude of neutral governments toward receipt of financial assistance. The proposal would, therefore, have to be in form of an assurance from two governments that necessary funds as required would be furnished to IGC. Rough initial estimate could not be less than L6,000,000 for the remainder of this year and all of 1946, and possibly considerably more. It would be essential to have final agreement of two governments and subject to that it may be assumed that project would be strongly supported by executive committee, on the understanding that IGC would be an active participant in project and not merely an agent for providing funds.

L400,000 could be appropriated out of 1944 budget provision of L1,000,000 for this new project but then beyond end of current year we would be left without provision for credit scheme. We consider credit scheme highly important and would therefore certainly request two governments to implement the understanding that funds needed for its continuance would be supplied. L400,000 would be available at once to facilitate beginning stages of project for Hungary if this condition prevails.

This
This maintenance period is of great concern to IGC not only from the angle of finance but also because its function will be finding permanent homes for those who are unable to return to Hungary. IGC is deeply interested, therefore, in extent and nature of assurances which the United Nations may propose to give that with due consideration to military situation havens in their territories will be provided as rapidly as possible. We think that in this regard, providing Governments concerned give consent, existing offers concerning children in France should be availed of by transferring them to children in Hungary. Offers by the U.S. Government to take five thousand and by Canadian Government to take one thousand are two examples.

Above are director and associates' views.

It is premature to refer matter to the Executive Committee until there is agreement between two governments but there is no doubt that Executive Committee will wish to avail itself of this opportunity to save lives of defenseless people by making every possible effort to utilize it.

WINANT
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OUTGOING

TELEGRAM

1944 AUG 3

AUNABABY, LONDON

6065, First.

Department approves allocation funds/100 proposed for
survey Switzerland. Refer your 6046 July 29.

STUTTINUS

ACING

(GLO)

000532
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

LFG-929

PLAIN

London

Date: July 29, 1944
Rec'd 2:30 p.m.

The Secretary of State,
Washington,

6045, Twenty-ninth

Embassy is circulating agenda of seventh meeting of Executive Committee of IGC held July 26, also draft record of proceedings of meeting.

Only one question arose at meeting on which Executive Committee desires Department's approval before issuing final record of proceedings. This is proposal to allocate 1000 pounds for survey to be made in Switzerland to collect information concerning various groups of refugees and particulars concerning individuals in such groups. IGC feels that this survey will be of great value to it particularly in later period of relocation of displaced persons.

It is hoped that the United States Government will agree to the allocation from funds already contributed of one-half (500 pounds) of the sum proposed for expenditure on this project in order not to delay issuance of final draft of proceedings. Department's approval is requested by cable.

WSD

YIHANT
O R I G I N A L  T E L E G R A M  C O N T E N T

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Embassy, London
DATE: July 28, 1944
NUMBER: 5948

V

FROM THE DEPARTMENT AND THE WAR REFUGEES BOARD.

The substance of a message from Antal Gerst Barm is as follows:

"QUOTED A note from the Foreign Office, dated yesterday, states that according to a telegram from the Swiss Legation at Budapest, authorization has been given by the Government of Hungary for the departure of all Jews from Hungary who hold entry permits for another country, including Palestine.

This same message states that transit through occupied territories will be permitted by the German Government. As soon as possible the Swiss Legation, in collaboration with the Palestinian Bureau, Budapest, will take necessary measures for evacuation. It is probable that Hungarian police passports will constitute travel documents." QUOTED

This Government is authorizing its consular officers in neutral countries to issue immigration visas to every person who has been in enemy-controlled areas since December 9, 1941, to whom an American immigration visa was issued or for whom such a visa was authorized on or after July 1, 1944, the date when present regulation and security-checking system went into effect, provided such person is not affirmatively found to have become disqualified for a visa or to have been the subject of a subsequent adverse report. The issuance of such visas is, in the discretion of consular officers, not subject to the interdepartmental review procedure. Visas are to be issued, of course, only when such persons arrive in neutral countries. This Government is requesting the Swiss Government to advise the German, Hungarian, Russian, and Bulgarian Governments as well as such authorities as there may be in Switzerland of the substance of the foregoing and to request the release to neutral countries of persons holding American visas or for whom American visas were authorized on or after July 1, 1941. The Governments of Switzerland, Spain, Sweden, Portugal, and Turkey are being requested to permit the entry of such persons, upon the assurance that they will be adequately maintained and that arrangements will be made for the evacuation of all such persons admitted into their territories who may be found not (repeat, not) to be qualified for the issuance of such visas. Such governments are also being requested to advise Germany and Germany's allies of their willingness to receive such persons.

The Turkish Government is also being requested to advise other governments of its willingness either to issue transit visas to all persons in enemy-controlled areas holding American certificates or to admit such persons into Turkey in transit to Palestine with the

000534
out the formal issuance of visas.

In further response to message from Ambler Burn, the substance of which is quoted above, this Government is prepared to advise the Hungarian and neutral governments that all Jews arriving in neutral countries from Hungary will be afforded havens in United Nations territory just as promptly as military considerations permit, neutral governments to be given adequate assurances as to the maintenance of such persons in the meantime and to be requested to advise the Hungarian Government of their willingness to receive such persons. Please endeavor to ascertain from the Foreign Office whether the Government of the United Kingdom will join this Government in this attempt to save lives. American missions in neutral countries are being instructed to take appropriate action along these lines in collaboration with their British colleagues if possible, alone if necessary. Since time is of the essence, British missions should be advised of Foreign Office views promptly.

Please keep Department and Board advised.

Please advise Sir Herbert Bledsoe of the Intergovernmental Committee of the foregoing and endeavor to ascertain from him some indication as to the extent to which 100 funds may be available for the maintenance of such refugees from Hungary as may arrive in neutral countries following such approaches. The War Refugee Board would appreciate as early a response to this inquiry as possible.

Under all of the circumstances it might prove tragic if the fullest advantage of the present opportunity were not (sacred not) taken. Consequently, you are requested urgently to propose to the Foreign Office the necessity of immediately making available to Jews in Hungary Palestine certificates in substantial additional numbers. In this connection, the possibility should not be overlooked that once the holders of such additional certificates arrive in Turkey or Spain, they may be wanted to haven other than Palestine if circumstances should be deemed to preclude their entry into Palestine. Please advise the Department and Board of such views as the Foreign Office might express.

STENYTHER
Aiding

cc: Miss Chauncey (For the Society), Ashkenaz, Akst, Borstein, Cohn, Dabbs, Feldman, Gaston, Gold, Lushin, Lesser, Mann, Mendel, Marks, McCormick, Poles, Raby, Sanda, Sustay, Thomas, Elton
TO WINANT, LONDON, FOR SIR HERBERT EMERSON FROM PEHLE.

Please deliver the following message to Sir Herbert Emerson from John W. Pehle, Executive Director of War Refugee Board:

"The text of this Government's reply to British Government's Aide Memoire of March 27, 1944, is now in London and, if not already seen by you, I am sure, be made available by Winant.

Because of the urgency of the present situation particularly in the Balkans I earnestly hope that it will be possible to start at once credit scheme mentioned in the Aide Memoire, with IGC using JDC as its agent in the several countries where need is desperate.

In this connection JDC now has opportunity to spend at least four million dollars additional on productive rescue operations from Balkans. There is general agreement among all responsible agencies in Near East, now coordinating their rescue activities under one committee in Ankara, that substantial numbers may now be saved. There is further evidence of a growing willingness in Rumania to cooperate. Under these conditions I believe that IGC has an excellent opportunity to initiate credit operations. Immediate assurance that IGC will underwrite credit operations already organized, as described in cable from Baerwald to you, will enable JDC to proceed immediately with new rescue opportunities. I earnestly hope that IGC will find it possible immediately to underwrite credit operations to the extent indicated."
CABLE TO WILMANT, LONDON, FOR SIR HERBERT EMERSON FROM PEBLE

Please deliver the following message to Sir Herbert Emerson from John W. Pehle, Executive Director of War Refugee Board:

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4:35 p.m.,
July 10, 1944

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Cohn, DuBois, Friedenst, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mann, Stewart, Central Files, Cable Control Files
Sir,

The Intergovernmental Committee understands that in connection with the opening on 7th June 1944 of an account with the Treasurer of the United States designated "Special Deposit Account, Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees", the Treasurer desires from this Committee:

(i) a letter verifying the appointment of Miss Martha H. Biehle as American Representative of the Committee in Washington, and

(ii) the names of all persons authorised to draw upon this Special Deposit Account with the Treasurer of the United States.

I have accordingly to confirm to you that Miss Martha H. Biehle has been appointed as American Resident Representative of this Committee and holds a letter of appointment signed by me on behalf of this Committee. I have also to forward to you copies of the resolutions approved by this Committee under date 23rd June 1944, viz:

1. The Executive Committee of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees acknowledges receipt from the Treasury of the United States...
Dolphins, B-nd approves the $25,000 of the United States Government of the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees, the Treasurer of the National Bank of England, having concurred with the action of the Executive Committee of the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees, the Treasurer of the National Bank of England, having concurred with the action of the Executive Committee of the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees.

The Executive Committee of the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees has decided that the $25,000 is to be deposited in the account of the United States Government of the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees, in the National Bank of England, in accordance with the resolution of the Executive Committee of the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees.

The procedure adopted by the Executive Committee in respect of the deposit of the $25,000 is to be recorded in the minutes of the Executive Committee.

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The Executive Committee of the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees has decided that the $25,000 is to be deposited in the account of the United States Government of the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees, in the National Bank of England, in accordance with the resolution of the Executive Committee of the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees.

The procedure adopted by the Executive Committee in respect of the deposit of the $25,000 is to be recorded in the minutes of the Executive Committee.
For its Operational Account as a whole, it is not yet possible to say to what extent the Committee may find it convenient to retain in dollars the portion of its funds which are provided by the United States Government for this account or, in sterling, the portion provided by the British Government, the basic provision being observed that in the aggregate the funds are provided equally by the two Governments. Besides expenditure incurred in various currencies through the agency of its Representatives abroad, the Committee anticipates that it will incur liabilities during the war which will not be liquidated until after termination of hostilities and that, for this purpose, it will gradually accumulate a Special Reserve Fund within its Operational Account out of which these obligations can eventually be met. It may well be that for this purpose it will be convenient to retain sums in dollars in a Special Deposit Account in the Chase National Bank in the City of New York to the credit of the Westminster Bank Limited of London (Victoria Branch), as referred to in the first resolution quoted above. At other times it may be necessary to transfer drawings from the Chase National Bank to the sterling Operational Account of the Committee with the branch named of the Westminster Bank, thus having some part of the United States contribution available in sterling, as in the case of the initial $50,000 provided by each Government.

The procedure adopted by the Inter-governmental Committee for drawing funds for the Operational Account (as for its Administrative Account) is for the Director or the Finance Officer on behalf of the Committee to send a formal request to the financial representative of the Governments concerned. Accordingly, special signatures of these officers, together with that of the Vice-Director to act in the absence of the Director, are forwarded therewith and these officers are authorized to draw upon the account with the Treasurer of the United States, designated "Special Deposit Account, Inter-governmental Committee on Refugees".

If it is convenient to the Treasurer of the United States, the authority, cheque or order required for drawing from this account and placing the sum to the credit of the Chase National Bank in the City of New York will be forwarded through the American Embassy in London and the Committee's Representative in Washington. If special forms are required for this purpose the Committee will be glad to receive a supply.

The Committee's representatives abroad are kept in funds by remittances from the Operational Account of the Committee in London or by other drawings which are ultimately chargeable to that account, so that funds are provided equally by the two Governments. Arrangements will accordingly be made, as required, for further sums to be transferred to the
Account of the Committee's Representative in Washington at the Riggs National Bank of Washington, D.C. and this officer will account to the Intergovernmental Committee for this expenditure.

The Committee understand that it has been suggested that Miss Martha H. Biehle should be bonded for $5,000 as required of all Treasury employees. They concur in this proposal and would be indebted to the Treasurer if he would enable Miss Biehle to be bonded in a similar way to Treasury employees for this sum.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

[Signature]

Director.
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, London
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: June 26, 1944
NUMBER: 5070

Following is for the attention of Pehle of the War Refugees
Board.

We delivered today to Sir Herbert Emerson Mr. Pehle's
message as sent in the Department's cable of June 24, No. 4992.
The Intergovernmental Committee was very happy to receive this
cable and it is hoped that there will soon be available in London
the full text of the United States Government's answer.

VINANT

880543
From: Secretary of State, Washington
To: American Embassy, London
Dated: June 24, 1944
Number: 4992

From Peble to Ambassador Vinant in London

Reference is made to Sir Herbert Emerson's message contained in your 4632, sixteenth. This Government's reply to British Government's Aide Memoire of March 27, 1944 has been delivered, and $1,800,000 operational fund for credit scheme has already been made available to I.G.C. Will you please inform Emerson and express our concern that the credit scheme be started as soon as possible.

Text of U.S. Aide Memoire follows:

Hull
CABLE FROM FYHLE TO AMBASSADOR WIMANT IN LONDON

Reference is made to Sir Herbert Emerson's message contained in your 4832, sixteenth. This Government's reply to British Government's Aide Memoire of March 27, 1944 has been delivered, and $1,600,000 operational fund for credit scheme has already been made available to I.O.C. Will you please inform Emerson and express our concern that the credit scheme be started as soon as possible.

Text of U.S. Aide Memoire follows:

June 21, 1944
12:00 P.M.

[Signature]

[Signature]

AAbraham 6/21/44
London
Dated June 16, 1944
Re: 3:15 a.m., 17th

Reference is made to request from Mr. Pehl of War Refugee Board to Sir Herbert Emerson of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees for information as to present status of credit scheme forwarded by Department's 4744, fifteenth, prior to delivery to Sir Herbert of this message I received a letter from him dated June sixteenth referring to a previous letter of his dated March 10th which enclosed three memoranda containing information and proposals of great importance with regard to rescue and preservation activities inside enemy controlled territory. Sir Herbert states that identical material was supplied at the same time to the British Foreign Office and that the British Government communicated with the United States Government on this subject in the form of an aide memoire. He adds that during his visit to Washington in April the matter was thoroughly discussed with representatives of the Department of
Department of State and the War Refugee Board and that he made certain suggestions along the line of which it was understood by him the American Government would reply to the British Government as soon as the President's approval had been obtained for the War Refugee Board's recommendation that operational funds of $1,800,000 be allocated to the board for the Inter-Governmental Committee in addition to the $200,000 already paid by the American Government to the Committee early this year.

Sir Herbert states he understands the President's approval was notified to the State Department May 15th and that when Vice Director Malin left Washington late in May the American Government's reply to the British Government was being drafted.

Sir Herbert concludes:

"Since, however, no word has yet been received by our office or the British Foreign Office and since the matter is of greatest importance and urgency, May I take the liberty of asking Your Excellency's advice as to the proper way of expediting the reply?"

The three memoranda referred to by Sir Herbert were forwarded to the Department in Embassy's despatch 14413, March 11th.

Under the circumstances outlined the

Inter-Governmental
-3- #4632, Sixteenth, From London

Inter-Governmental Committee is not able at present to reply to Mr. Pehle's inquiry. Instructions of the Department would therefore be appreciated.

WINANT

NEW
EMB
AMBASSADY,

LONDON.

4744 fiftentht Delivery to Sir Herbert Emerson of the following
message from Pehle is requested.

Information present status of credit scheme would
be appreciated.

HULL

(397)

WRB: 4509 56
6/13/44 B3/CR EC
CABLE FROM FEBLE TO AMBASSADOR WINANT, IN LONDON

Please deliver the following message from Feble to Sir Herbert Emerson.

Appreciate advice present status of credit scheme.

************
June 14, 1944
5:05 p.m.

[Signature]
Abrahamsen
6/14/44
May 26, 1944

4176, Twenty-sixth NIACT

Replying to your 4217, May 26, final draft of rules of constitution and procedure and financial regulations of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees as submitted attached to Embassy's despatch 15666, May 10, is approved. With respect to changes of substance from the initial draft forwarded with Embassy's despatch 14061 of February 23, 1944 appearing in paragraph 3(a) of Article II which Emerson will call to the attention of the Committee, Department agrees that "Committee may undertake negotiations, with governments, whether members of the Committee or not" UNQUOTE and prefers the wording "shall cooperate with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration UNQUOTE.

HULL
(GLW)

WRB:GLW
S:FED:MLM
FINANCIAL REGULATIONS OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES

1. The Financial Year.
   The financial year of the Intergovernmental Committee (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) shall be the calendar year.

2. Classification of Receipts and Expenditure.
   Receipts and expenditure shall be classified under two main heads, (i) Administrative and (ii) Operational.

   (a) The Administrative Expenditure will include:-(i) The cost of meetings of the Committee in Plenary session, the Executive Committee and any Sub-Committees - comprising the special expenses involved in the actual meetings themselves, such as stenographer and interpreter service, but not the travelling expenses of delegates, which will be borne by their Governments individually.

   (ii) The cost of the headquarters office of the Director - comprising staff salaries, rental, stationery and communication, travel, etc.

   (b) The Administrative Expenditure shall be shared by the Member Governments in the manner indicated in subparagraph (c) below.

   (c) Administrative Expenditure will be shared by Member Governments in

Intergovernmental Scale
Changes in the Intergovernmental Scale.

Assignment of units to new Members.

4. Operational Expenditure.

...according to a scale to be fixed from time to time by the Committee in Plenary session, and referred to hereafter as the Intergovernmental Scale, by which an appropriate number of units is assigned to each Member, and the share of that Member is in proportion to the number of units so assigned. The initial scale shall be that set out in Appendix to these Regulations.

(d) The Executive Committee may recommend to the Plenary Committee any modification in the Intergovernmental Scale, but no change shall take effect until it has been approved in Plenary session.

(e) The Executive Committee shall assign to a new Member Government a number of units based upon the Intergovernmental Scale current at the time that the Member joins the Committee, which shall be subject to confirmation or amendment at the next meeting of the Committee in Plenary session.

(a) The Operational Expenditure will include all expenditure other than Administrative Expenditure, and in particular - (i) The basic cost of materials and services directly involved in the preservation, maintenance and transfer of persons coming within the mandate of the Committee and the cost of any administration immediately attributable to such schemes or projects, and (ii) the cost of the offices of the representatives of the
Contributions to Operational Expenditure.

(b) Operational Expenditure will be underwritten jointly by the Governments of the United Kingdom and United States of America. Each Member State shall be invited to contribute voluntarily to the Operational Expenditure in accordance with its abilities and its interest in the humanitarian work of the Intergovernmental Committee.

(a) Preparation of Estimates. The Director shall prepare annually a budget covering the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Committee for the ensuing year. The budget shall be prepared in two parts, the first part showing the estimated Administrative Receipts and Expenditure, and the second part showing the estimated Operational Receipts and Expenditure.

(b) The Director shall submit the Budget estimates to the Executive Committee not later than the 30th September in each year. He will submit with them two separate Memoranda, the first relating to the Administrative part of the estimate, and the second to the Operational part. The Memoranda will explain and justify the estimates made under each part.
Consideration by the Executive Committee.

6. Supplementary Budget.

(c) The Executive Committee shall consider the estimates and shall recommend them, with such changes as it may consider necessary, to the Committee for consideration at its next Plenary meeting, provided that if no such meeting be held before the commencement of the financial year to which the estimates relate, the Executive Committee is empowered to give final approval to the estimates as recommended by it.

The Director may submit at any time a supplementary budget to the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall consider the supplementary estimates as submitted and shall recommend them, with such changes as it may consider necessary, to the Committee for consideration at its next Plenary meeting, if any, held within the financial year, provided that—

(i) if there is no such meeting, it may finally approve the estimates, or,

(ii) if the expenditure is of an urgent character, it may approve the estimates subject to confirmation by the Committee.

(a) The final approval of the estimates shall constitute an authorisation to the Director to incur Administrative Expenditure during the year to which the estimates relate for the purposes for which they have been
approved up to, but not exceeding, the amount approved under the main head of Administrative Expenditure.

(b) Notwithstanding the final approval of the estimates of Operational Expenditure, the agreement of the Governments of the United Kingdom and of the United States of America, so long as they underwrite such expenditure, shall be required on any specific scheme or project before it is approved. Subject to such agreement, the approval by the Executive Committee of a specific scheme or project shall constitute an authorisation to the Director to incur expenditure, within the amount sanctioned for such scheme, and within the provision of the sanctioned estimates of Operational Expenditure for the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

When the estimates for the financial year are finally approved, or as soon as possible afterwards, the Director shall send to each Member Government an explanatory Memorandum, and (a) request it to remit its contribution towards the Administrative Expenditure as soon as possible after the beginning of the calendar year for which it is due, and (b) invite it to contribute voluntarily towards the Operational Expenditure in accordance with its abilities and its interest in the humanitarian work of the

The Director shall prescribe a procedure to secure careful accounting for all funds and other property of the Committee, and shall require all officials, employees and agents of the Committee to comply with such procedure. The accounts shall provide for the record of receipts and payments under the main heads of the estimates. The accounts shall be audited by an auditor or auditors, to be approved by the Executive Committee, after the completion of the annual audits. A copy of the audit report or reports, shall be filed in the office of the Director, and shall be available to any member upon request.

10. Audit.

The annual accounts of the Committee, including those of representatives of the Committee abroad, shall be audited by an auditor or auditors, approved by the Executive Committee. The auditor or auditors shall report to the Executive Committee after the completion of the annual audits. A copy of the audit report or reports shall be filed in the office of the Director, and shall be available to any member upon request.

Intergovernmental Committee.
ANNEX:  

LONDON, 3133, nineteenth  
FOR THE AMBASSADOR.  

Refer your 3168 April 18 and your despatches 14742 March 29  
and 14663 April 4. Rules of procedure and regulations relating  
to receipts and expenditures of Intergovernmental Committee are  
approved with the following exceptions to the rules.  

1. For the last sentence of Article VII subarticle one of  
the rules substitute the following: "When a vacancy occurs  
the Executive Committee may make an appointment which shall  
be subject to the confirmation of the Plenary Committee, but  
pending such confirmation the person appointed may assume the  
duties and powers prescribed for the office of Director under  
these rules."  

2. In the view of this Government subarticle 2 of Article VII  
should be omitted. A term of office fixed at three years may  
enourage some member governments to seek a change in the office  
of the Chief Executive Officer at the end of each period. On the  
other hand there should be a contract between the Executive  
Committee and the Director which will provide inter alia that notice  
of termination of six months can be given by either party.  

3. For the first five lines of Article VII subarticle 6 sub-  
stitute the following: "Within the budget provisions the  
Executive Committee shall appoint the Vice Director, or Vice  

Directors."
Directors, the Secretary and also a Treasurer if, and when required; the Director shall appoint such other officers and staff as he shall find necessary, and shall prescribe the conditions of pay and service, providing that the Executive Committee may require that it be consulted in regard to appointments to, removals from, and conditions of pay and service of particular offices UNQUOTE.

These suggestions have been approved by Myron Taylor and Emerson.

HULL
(GLW)
SECRETARY OF STATE.
WASHINGTON.

US URGENT
H.G. Nightingale.

It would be of great assistance to the Embassy if we could receive today for a proposed subcommittee meeting a telegram indicating Department's attitude regarding intergovernmental Committe on Refugees draft rules submitted in despatches 14742, March 29 and 14787, April 4. Instructions concerning which were requested by April 16.

YORK

Mr.

OFFICE OF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

New Delhi, India
March 23, 1944

No. 394

Subject: Standing Finance Committee of the Indian Legislative Assembly Approves Payment of Indian Quota for Inter-Governmental Relief Committee.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that on March 18, 1944, the Standing Finance Committee of the Indian Legislative Assembly, under the chairmanship of the Finance Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council (Sir Jeremy RAISHMAN), approved a proposal to pay India's contribution towards the administrative expenses of the Inter-Governmental Relief Committee which was set up in 1939. The invitation to India to become a Member-Government has been accepted subject to approval by the Legislative Assembly. The approval by the Standing Finance Committee is the first step towards that end. India's share of the administrative expenses of the Committee, it is stated, has been estimated at £2,700 per annum but its quota for the first sixteen months (September 1943 to December 1944) will be only £1,176.

An unofficial note on the subject issued by the Principal Information Officer of the Government of India comments on India's connection with the Committee as follows:

"Under present arrangements, the work of the organization in the case of India affects only refugees from the Balkans, Russia and Turkey. Until the scope of the Committee's operation is extended to areas from which there has been a substantial move of India's nationals, it is not proposed that India should take any further active interest in the Committee.

"The Committee is required to work in collaboration with the U.N.R.R.A., whose functions are wider than those of the former, as they relate to post-war international economic reconstruction as opposed to assistance to refugees which is the function of the Committee."
In this connection reference is made to the Department's circular airgram of January 26, 7 p.m., with respect to the executive order of the President of January 22, 1944, regarding the establishment of a War Refugee Board to take all measures possible to rescue Jewish and other persecuted minorities who are in imminent danger or death at the hands of the enemy. On February 21, 1944, the Mission made inquiry as to the action and intentions of the Government of India with respect to aid to such refugees. A reply has not been received and further inquiry is being made. From the statement quoted above, however, it appears that the Government of India intends to limit its assistance in this respect to the payment of India's share of the administrative expenses of the Inter-Governmental Relief Committee.

Respectfully yours,

George R. Merrell
Secretary in Charge

Copies to: American Consul General, Calcutta
           American Consul, Bombay

(To Department in original and hectograph)
March 16, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

On March 9, 1944 we transferred $51,998 from the War Refugee Board's allotment from the President's Emergency Fund to the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees.

This was pursuant to a request from Stettinius that this money be transferred. This payment included $1,398 for administrative expenses for the period September 1, 1943, to December 31, 1944, and $50,000 for operational expenses for the first quarter of 1944.

We were not supplied with any breakdown as to the nature of these administrative expenses and operational expenses.

The request from Stettinius of February 7 and our reply of February 26 are attached.

Attachment

JED/Bois:seor
3/16/44
March 16, 1944

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF
OFFICE OF 
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

TO: PLAIN
FROM: PLAIN

H.M. AMBASSADOR,
LONDON,
16th March

Enclosure (2)

NOTE: Please mail me copies of excerpts relating to "War Refugee Board" from the recent debate in Parliament on funds for Intergovernmental Committee. Would also appreciate receiving British newspaper comments on "War Refugee Board" and its programs.

HULL
(GLA)

INRIA
3/18/44
March 11, 1944
9:00 a.m.

TO:  Mr. Warren
FROM:  J. W. Pohle

It will be appreciated if you will have the attached cable to London dispatched at once.

(Initialled) J. W. P.

Attachment.

P.S.: 3/10/44
CABLE TO WINANT, LONDON, FOR CASSIDAY FROM J. H. PHILLIS,
ACTING EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Please mail me copies of excerpts relating to War Refugee
Board from recent debate in Parliament on funds for Intergovern-
mental Committee. Would also appreciate receiving British
newspaper comments on War Refugee Board and its programs.
March 9, 1944.

My dear Mr. Stettinus:

Pursuant to your letter of February 7 and my reply of February 26, I have today arranged for the transfer of £51,998 from the War Refugee Board's allotment from the President's Emergency Fund to the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees through the facilities of the Department of State in London.

Yours very truly,

Reviewed, J. W. P.

J. W. Pehle
Acting Executive Director

Honorable Edward R. Stettinus, Jr.
Under Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D.C.
TO
Mr. J. W. Pehle

FROM
Ward Stewart

Subject: New Developments on the Question of Funds for the Intergovernmental Committee

At the general meeting in Mr. Hall's office at the Budget Bureau this morning, Mr. Hall raised the question of the transfer of War Refugee Board funds to the Intergovernmental Committee. He stated that he felt that the position taken by the War Refugee Board was a very reasonable one under the circumstances. He stated further, however, that after discussing the matter further with Mr. Martin it appeared that the Budget Bureau would prefer that the funds for the current quarter for the Intergovernmental Committee be obtained by the State Department directly from the President's Emergency Fund. The reason given for this view was that, assuming that the Intergovernmental Committee is to be continued, the record of its expenditures will be better if such expenditures come from only one agency. His suggestion was, therefore, that instead of accepting the $51,998 from the War Refugee Board, the State Department should go back to the President and get this amount from the President's Emergency Fund specifically for this purpose. I told him and the group that I could see no reason why the War Refugee Board would object if the State Department wanted to handle the matter in this manner. He then asked whether the War Refugee Board would be in a position to support such a request for funds on the part of the State Department and I informed him that the Board's position was made clear in its letter to Stettinius offering the funds and that I was in no position to indicate whether the Board would support State's request any more strongly than indicated by its letter.

At the conclusion of the discussion it was agreed that State would canvass the possibility of going back to the President's Emergency Fund for the $51,998. In the meantime we will sit tight waiting for them to decide whether to accept our offer of the funds. In any event it is clear that State cannot get funds for this purpose either from the President or from Congress without our support or at least our concurrence. Consequently we are still in the driver's seat and may be able to get all we want in the way of cooperation out of State on the Intergovernmental Committee question without even having to provide the funds in question. In other words, in terms of the comments at the meeting last Wednesday night we still may be able to "test our cake and have it too."

Ward Stewart
Assistant Executive Director
(Management)
My dear Mr. Stettinius:

This is in response to your letter of February 7 concerning funds for the Intergovernmental Committee.

I understand that this Government is committed to supplying the Intergovernmental Committee with $51,998 (including $1,998 for administrative expenses for the period September 1, 1943, to December 31, 1943, and $50,000 for operational expenses for the first quarter of 1944) and that in order "to avoid any possible misunderstanding and possible consequent weakening of the status of the Intergovernmental Committee, it is very desirable that this payment be forthcoming before the end of February.

On the basis of this understanding I am in agreement that the payment of $51,998 should be made from the War Refugee Board's allotment from the President's Emergency Fund and a transfer of funds in this amount is being arranged at once.

I assume that all projects financed from the operational expenses of the Intergovernmental Committee, which are submitted to this Government for approval, will be undertaken only after clearance with the War Refugee Board. In addition it is my suggestion that the Intergovernmental Committee be advised that the current payment is being made from War Refugee Board funds.

It should be clearly understood that this payment implies no commitment that War Refugee Board funds will be available for this purpose after the present quarter. Any subsequent requests will be reviewed in the light of the use of the funds presently being transferred and the prospects for effective use in the future.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) J.W. Fehle
J. W. Fehle
Acting Executive Director

Honorable Edward R. Stettinius
Under Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D.C.
To:

Mr. Friedman

We will discuss the attached draft to Stettinius concerning the L-50,000 to the Intergovernmental Committee at a general meeting in the near future.

From:

W. Stewart

2/18
My dear Mr. Stettinius:

This is in response to your letter of February 7 concerning funds for the Intergovernmental Committee.

I understand that this Government is committed to supplying one-half of the Operational Expenses of the Intergovernmental Committee for the first quarter of 1944 and that in order "to avoid any possible misunderstanding and possible consequent weakening of the status of the Intergovernmental Committee" it is very desirable that this payment, namely, $50,000, be forthcoming before the end of February.

On the basis of this understanding I am in agreement that the payment of $50,000 should be made from the War Refugee Board's allotment from the President's Emergency Fund and a transfer of funds in this amount is being arranged at once.

I would appreciate your confirmation of my understanding that all projects to be financed from the Operational Expenses of the Intergovernmental Committee will be subject to the approval of this Government and will be undertaken only after clearance with the War Refugee Board.

In addition it is my suggestion that the Intergovernmental Committee be advised that the payment for the current quarter is being made from War Refugee Board funds.

It should be clearly understood that this payment implies no commitment that War Refugee Board funds will be available for this
purpose in the future. The entire question of future payments to the
Intergovernmental Committee is being reviewed thoroughly in this office
and you will be kept informed of further developments.

Yours very truly,

J. W. Fehle
Acting Executive Director

Honorable Edward R. Stettinius
Under Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.
Dear Mr. Pehle:

As the proposed appropriation request of the Department in the amount of $7,000,000 to cover this Government's share of the estimated administrative and operational expenses of the Intergovernmental Committee has been held in abeyance, which means it cannot be made a part of the deficiency appropriation of the Department which will go to Congress this week, I feel you will want to have for the consideration of the Board the complete details on this matter which are contained in the attached writeup. In addition, I enclose a copy of a despatch indicating that 50,000 pounds of the portion for administrative expenses is desired by the Intergovernmental Committee in February.

It is our feeling, to avoid any possible misunderstanding and possible consequent weakening of the status of the Intergovernmental Committee, that this payment should be made in February without fail. I presume, therefore, that the Board will wish to consider promptly appropriating funds for this purpose out of funds available to the Board. We should appreciate hearing from you on this as soon as possible as there is some urgency to the matter in view of the February payment.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Encs.

Mr. John W. Pehle,
Acting Executive Director,
War Refugee Board,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.
February 7, 1944

Dear Mr. Pehle:

As the proposed appropriation request of the Department in the amount of $5,000,000 to cover this Government's share of the estimated administrative and operational expenses of the Intergovernmental Committee has been held in abeyance, which means it cannot be made a part of the deficiency appropriation of the Department which will go to Congress this week, I feel you will want to have for the consideration of the Board the complete details on this matter which are contained in the attached writeup. In addition, I enclose a copy of a despatch indicating that 50,000 pounds of the portion for administrative expenses is desired by the Intergovernmental Committee in February.

It is our feeling, to avoid any possible misunderstanding and possible consequent weakening of the status of the Intergovernmental Committee, that this payment should be made in February without fail. I presume, therefore, that the Board will wish to consider promptly appropriating funds for this purpose out of funds available to the Board. We should appreciate hearing from you on this as soon as possible as there is some urgency to the matter in view of the February payment.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Encl.

s/ E. R. Stettinius, Jr.

Mr. John W. Pehle,
Acting Executive Director,
War Refugee Board,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.
MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. John W. Fehle, Director
    Foreign Funds Control Division
    Room 288 Treasury Building

FROM: Louis H. Bean

I passed on to Mr. Trott of our Estimates Division your interest in seeing the justification statement covering request for appropriation of $5,000,000 for the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. I am glad to send you a copy.

Enclosure
January 28, 1944

My dear Mr. Smith:

There is submitted herewith for your consideration and, if you approve, for transmission to Congress for inclusion in the next deficiency bill, an estimate in the sum of $5,000,000 for the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. The justification which accompanies the estimate sets out the purposes for which this appropriation is required.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

G. HOWLAND SHAW

G. Howland Shaw
Assistant Secretary

Enclosure:

Estimate.

The Honorable
Harold D. Smith,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.
Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees —

For the share of the United States of the expenses of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees and expenses of operations carried on in connection with the work of the Committee, without regard to the provisions of any other act, $5,000,000, to be immediately available and remain available until June 30, 1945.
The President has approved the submission to Congress of an estimate of $5,000,000 to carry on work in connection with the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. Of this amount $1,000,000 is estimated to defray this Government’s share of the expenses of the Intergovernmental Committee, and $4,000,000 is estimated for carrying out certain agreements which have been made for rescuing and assisting refugees in various parts of the world.

Background

The Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees was established at the Evian Conference held at Evian, France in July 1938. The meeting was called to consider the problem of refugees coming from Central Europe who were suffering the persecutions of the Nazi Government. President Roosevelt assumed the initiative in calling the Evian Conference and it was attended by representatives of thirty-two governments. It was decided to constitute the meeting into a continuing committee of the whole to be known as the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees.

The Committee established its headquarters at London. Lord Winterton, a member of the British Cabinet was made Chairman and four vice-chairmen representing France, Brazil, the Netherlands and the United States, together with the Chairman, constituted the Executive Committee. In February 1939, a representative of the Argentine Government was added to the Executive Committee. Mr. Myron C. Taylor was the United States representative and he continues to act in this capacity at the present time. A director was appointed who was the executive officer of the Committee and he was given a small staff of assistants.

During the first year of its existence the Committee was chiefly concerned with efforts to negotiate with the Germans in order to work out some orderly plan of migration for those who because of their race, religion or political beliefs were being oppressed by the Nazis. Before any major accomplishments were achieved, however, the war broke out and the activities of the Committee were necessarily limited by conditions which the war imposed. Activities thereafter largely consisted of making negotiations for places of resettlement under a three to five year program with various governments, including those of the Dominican Republic, the Philippine Commonwealth, British Guiana and Northern Odessa.
During the early part of 1943, the British and American Governments decided to call a meeting to examine in the light of existing circumstances all possible methods of relieving the distress of those in Europe who were victims of Nazi aggression. This resulted in the convening of a Conference in Bermuda in April, 1943, at which time a number of practicable measures were adopted. Some of these were as follows:

1. That the staff of the Intergovernmental Committee be increased and a management committee created.
2. That provision be made for the procurement of public and private funds adequate for the work of the Intergovernmental Committee.
3. That the membership of the Committee be broadened.
4. That the Intergovernmental Committee be invited to revise its mandate.
5. That the United States and United Kingdom Governments adopt and urge adoption by the European Allied Governments of a joint declaration on the return of refugees to their homes after the war.

Other recommendations pertained to negotiations with specific allied and neutral governments to secure places of temporary or permanent settlement for refugees.

Since the meeting in Bermuda the Intergovernmental Committee has made considerable progress in carrying out the recommendations of the Conference. In the first place, the mandate of the Committee as defined in July 1938 has been extended. At a meeting of the Executive Committee on August 4, 1943, the following mandate was adopted:

"The Intergovernmental Committee shall extend its mandate so as to include, as may be found necessary and practicable, in addition to those already within the mandate, those persons, wherever they may be, who as a result of events in Europe have had to leave, or may have to leave, their countries of residence because of the danger to their lives or liberties on account of their race, religion or political beliefs."
"With regard to persons coming within the mandate as extended the Executive Committee be empowered by the member states to undertake negotiations with neutral or allied states or with organizations, and to take such steps as may be necessary to preserve, maintain and transport them. The Executive Committee shall be empowered to receive and disburse for the purposes enumerated above, funds both public and private."

Thus, the Intergovernmental Committee is intended to be an international body for the protection of various nationals as well as stateless persons. Where there is no other international body operating in a particular area, it will be to the Intergovernmental Committee that the governments concerned and the refugees will look for help.

The membership of the IGC has also been increased. The present member-governments and those who have been asked to join are given on an attached sheet.

The staff of the present Intergovernmental Committee now includes the Director, Sir Herbert Emerson, who serves without renumeration while continuing as the League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; he is assisted by a Vice-Director, Mr. Patrick Hallin, of the United States; Dr. Gustav Kullman, a Swiss citizen serves as honorary assistant director; and Dr. John Gottlieb Sillem, a Netherlands diplomat, is the secretary. It is anticipated that additional administrative and clerical help will be added most of whom will be representatives of the Committee who are to serve in branch offices which it is proposed to establish in Algiers, Naples, Lisbon and Madrid.

In the near future it is expected that a joint declaration will be issued by the various allied nations concerning the repatriation of persons who have been displaced by the war. The United States, Great Britain and Soviet Russia have already agreed on the wording of the declaration and when issued it is thought that the effect will be to encourage neutral countries to provide asylum for those who are so fortunate as to escape from the Nazis. The publication of the statement will be one of the important accomplishments of the Committee.

Finances of the Committee -

In 1938 it was determined that expenses of the Committee meetings should be shared by the member governments according to the Evian Scale which was an adaption of the League of Nations Scale. This system continued until the IGC meeting of July 1939, when it was resolved "that the Director contrive to make every effort to keep 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 contribution to the expenses of the Director's office as they may deem appropriate."
On June 25, 1938 Congress appropriated $50,000 as this Government's share of the IGC expenses. On June 30, 1939 Congress made an additional appropriation of $20,000 and continued available the unexpended balance of the previous appropriation until June 30, 1940. By acts approved on June 27, 1940, July 3, 1941 and July 2, 1942 the unexpended balances of previous appropriations were extended to June 30, 1943. At the present time, no money is available to meet this Government's share of the Committee expenses.

Expenses of the IGC are classified into two groups: (1) administrative expenses, which include those necessary for maintaining the headquarters office at London and the costs of the meetings of the IGC, and (2) operational expenses, which are defined as all expenses other than administrative expenses. These include the cost of providing relief to refugees and expenses of maintaining IGC offices abroad, with the exception of the headquarters office at London.

In accordance with present resolutions as adopted by the Committee, member governments may be expected to share administrative expenses according to the Evian scale, which incidentally may have to be adjusted to meet present needs, but they cannot be expected to share the operational expenses. At the August 4, 1943 meeting of the Committee it was resolved that, 'In view of the agreement of the governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America jointly to underwrite the expenditures of the Committee other than administrative expenses, it be agreed that all projects and the financing thereof be considered individually, and that the governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America be consulted before a project is sanctioned or expenditure incurred thereon.' It was further understood that when a clearer idea has been obtained of the money required for the efficient conduct of the Committee's work under its new commitments, an invitation will be addressed to all the member governments inviting them to contribute to this expenditure also, in accordance with their abilities and their interest in the humanitarian work of the Committee. It is possible that other Governments may contribute to operational expenses but for the present it must be assumed that the British and the American Governments may have to pay the entire operational costs.

For the calendar year 1944 the Director estimates that administrative expenses of the Committee will be twenty-one thousand pounds. Operational expenses are estimated to be one million pounds. Assuming that this Government should contribute to the total expenses of $1,021,000 pounds according to the original Evian Scale, our share of the expenses would be $763,317.62. The original Evian Scale gave this country one hundred eight points out of a total of five hundred seventy-one points. Considering the value of a pound to be four dollars and two cents, our share of the costs is estimated to be the figure given above.
In view of our previous agreement to share operational expenses equally with the British, and the fact that other Governments cannot be expected to share these costs, an additional $233,783, or a total of one million dollars, is requested to meet our share of IGC expenses.

Expenditures for other refugee projects -

For the most part projects for the relief and rescue of refugees in Europe in which this Government may be interested are referred to the IGC. However, as stated above, this Government and the British have an understanding that they may undertake, subject to legislative consent, to finance jointly various undertakings on behalf of refugees which seem advisable. In such undertakings the IGC may or may not be asked to assist. While it is impossible to estimate the exact requirements for these purposes, it is essential that a reasonable sum be set aside to meet the requests for assistance which have been and will be made in the near future.

There are in various parts of Europe a large number of refugees, a majority of whom are Jewish persons, who are in need of assistance because of Nazi persecution. The Department is at present interested in several plans of relief for these persons which will require expenditure of funds, while it is impossible to estimate the exact requirements it is essential that a reasonable sum be set aside to meet the requests for assistance which have been made and will be made in the near future.

The most extensive project for relief and assistance to refugees which is under consideration at present is one calling for an expenditure of $10,000,000 for persons now located in Rumania and France. It has been proposed that several private associations donate $2,000,000 and that this Government agree to provide $4,000,000 if the British furnish a like amount. Inquiries have been directed to the Governments of Switzerland and Sweden as to whether they require help in caring for the large number of refugees who are now located in those countries. It is anticipated that a substantial amount may have to be spent to relieve the burden which has been imposed upon Sweden and Switzerland. It is likely also that money will be necessary to aid refugees now in Italy. Because of the uncertainties and unforeseen contingencies which are constantly arising no one can foresee the exact cost of all these undertakings.

This money is to be spent primarily in areas or for projects which do not fall within the scope of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and, except that which is specially designated as the contribution of this Government to the Intergovernmental Committee, shall be spent only on projects approved by both the British and American Governments.
### Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees

**Member Governments and those Invited to Join**

**Member Governments**

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<tr>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Argentina</th>
<th>Australia</th>
<th>Belgium</th>
<th>Bolivia</th>
<th>United Kingdom</th>
<th>Brazil</th>
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<th>Cuba</th>
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<th>Ireland</th>
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**Governments Invited to Join Following Meeting of Executive Committee of August 4, 1943**

|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------|----------------|-------|--------|------|----------|------|---------|-------------------|---------|--------|------|----------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|-------------|---------|------------|------|---------|------------|--------|---------|

**Former Members Invited to Re-join Following August 4, 1943 Meeting**

| Costa Rica | Guatemala | Panama |
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 2, 1944

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. John F. Peake, Director
    Foreign Funds Control Division
    Room 283 1/2 Treasury Building

FROM: Louis H. Bean

I passed on to Mr. Trott of our Estimates Division your interest in seeing the justification statement covering request for appropriation of $5,000,000 for the Inter-governmental Committee on Refugees. I am glad to send you a copy.

Enclosure
January 28, 1944

My dear Mr. Smith:

There is submitted herewith for your consideration and, if you approve, for transmission to Congress for inclusion in the next deficiency bill, an estimate in the sum of $5,000,000 for the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. The justification which accompanies the estimate sets out the purposes for which this appropriation is required.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

/G. Howland Shaw

G. Howland Shaw
Assistant Secretary

Enclosure:

Estimate.

A true copy of the signed original. /1/ GSH

The Honorable

Harold D. Smith,

Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

BF:RAS:JAD

A-5/2
Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees -

For the share of the United States of the expenses of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees and expenses of operations carried on in connection with the work of the Committee, without regard to the provisions of any other act, $5,000,000, to be immediately available and remain available until June 30, 1945.
The President has approved the submission to Congress of an estimate of $5,000,000 to carry on work in connection with the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. Of this amount $1,000,000 is estimated to defray this Government's share of the expenses of the Intergovernmental Committee, and $4,000,000 is estimated for carrying out certain agreements which have been made for rescuing and assisting refugees in various parts of the world.

Background

The Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees was established at the Evian Conference held at Evian, France in July 1938. The meeting was called to consider the problem of refugees coming from Central Europe who were suffering the persecutions of the Nazi Government. President Roosevelt assumed the initiative in calling the Evian Conference and it was attended by representatives of thirty-two governments. It was decided to constitute the meeting into a continuing committee of the whole to be known as the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees.

The Committee established its headquarters at London. Lord Winterton, a member of the British Cabinet was made Chairman and four vice-chairmen representing France, Brazil, the Netherlands and the United States, together with the Chairman, constituted the Executive Committee. In February 1939, a representative of the Argentine Government was added to the Executive Committee. Mr. Byron C. Taylor was the United States representative and he continues to act in this capacity at the present time. A director was appointed who was the executive officer of the Committee and he was given a small staff of assistants.

During the first year of its existence the Committee was chiefly concerned with efforts to negotiate with the Germans in order to work out some orderly plan of migration for those who because of their race, religion or political beliefs were being oppressed by the Nazis. Before any major accomplishments were achieved, however, the war broke out and the activities of the Committee were necessarily limited by conditions which the war imposed. Activities thereafter largely consisted of making negotiations for places of resettlement under a three to five year program with various governments, including those of the Dominican Republic, the Philippine Commonwealth, British Guiana and Northern Rhodesia.
During the early part of 1943 the British and American Governments decided to call a meeting to examine in the light of existing circumstances all possible methods of relieving the distress of those in Europe who were victims of Nazi aggression. This resulted in the convening of a Conference in Bermuda in April, 1943, at which time a number of practicable measures were adopted. Some of these were as follows:

1. That the staff of the Intergovernmental Committee be increased and a management committee created.

2. That provision be made for the procurement of public and private funds adequate for the work of the Intergovernmental Committee.

3. That the membership of the Committee be broadened.

4. That the intergovernmental Committee be invited to revise its mandate.

5. That the United States and United Kingdom Governments adopt and urge adoption by the European Allied Governments of a joint declaration on the return of refugees to their homes after the war.

Other recommendations pertained to negotiations with specific allied and neutral governments to secure places of temporary or permanent settlement for refugees.

Since the meeting in Bermuda the Intergovernmental Committee has made considerable progress in carrying out the recommendations of the Conference. In the first place the mandate of the Committee as defined in July 1938 has been extended. At a meeting of the Executive Committee on August 4, 1943 the following mandate was adopted:

"The Intergovernmental Committee shall extend its mandate so as to include, as may be found necessary and practicable, in addition to those already within the mandate, those persons, wherever they may be, who as a result of events in Europe have had to leave, or may have to leave, their countries of residence because of the danger to their lives or liberties on account of their race, religion or political beliefs."
"With regard to persons coming within the mandate as extended the Executive Committee be empowered by the member states to undertake negotiations with neutral or allied states or with organizations, and to take such steps as may be necessary to preserve, maintain and transport them. The Executive Committee shall be empowered to receive and disburse for the purposes enumerated above, funds both public and private."

Thus, the intergovernmental Committee is intended to be an international body for the protection of various nationals as well as stateless persons. Where there is no other international body operating in a particular area, it will be to the Intergovernmental Committee that the governments concerned and the refugees will look for help.

The membership of the IGC has also been increased. The present member-governments and those who have been asked to join are given on an attached sheet.

The staff of the present Intergovernmental Committee now includes the Director, Sir Herbert Emerson, who serves without remuneration while continuing as the League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; he is assisted by a Vice-Director, Mr. Patrick Hallin, of the United States; Dr. Gustav Kullman, a Swiss citizen serves as honorary assistant director; and Dr. John Gottlieb Silleu, a Netherlands diplomat, is the secretary. It is anticipated that additional administrative and clerical help will be added most of whom will be representatives of the Committee who are to serve in branch offices which it is proposed to establish in Algiers, Naples, Lisbon and Madrid.

In the near future it is expected that a joint declaration will be issued by the various allied nations concerning the repatriation of persons who have been displaced by the war. The United States, Great Britain and Soviet Russia have already agreed on the wording of the declaration and when issued it is thought that the effect will be to encourage neutral countries to provide asylum for those who are so fortunate as to escape from the Nazis. The publication of the statement will be one of the important accomplishments of the Committee.

Finances of the Committee -

In 1938 it was determined that expenses of the Committee
meetings should be shared by the member governments according to the Evian Scale which was an adaption of the League of Nations Scale. This system continued until the IGC meeting of July 1939, when it was resolved "that the Director contrive to make every effort to keep 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 contribution to the expenses of the Director's office as they may deem appropriate".

On June 25, 1938 Congress appropriated $60,000 as this Government's share of the IGC expenses. On June 30, 1939 Congress made an additional appropriation of $20,000 and continued available the unexpended balance of the previous appropriation until June 30, 1940. By Acts approved on June 27, 1940, July 3, 1941 and July 2, 1942 the unexpended balances of previous appropriations were extended to June 30, 1943. At the present time, no money is available to meet this Government's share of the Committee expenses.

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Committee. It is possible that other Governments may contribute to operational expenses but for the present it must be assumed that the British and the American Governments may have to pay the entire operational costs.

For the calendar year 1944 the Director estimates that administrative expenses of the Committee will be twenty-one thousand pounds. Operational expenses are estimated to be one million pounds. Assuming that this Government should contribute to the total expenses of 1,021,000 pounds according to the original scale, our share of the expenses would be $776,817.62. The original scale gave this country one hundred eight points out of a total of five hundred seventy-one points. Considering the value of a pound to be four dollars and two cents, our share of the costs is estimated to be the figure given above.

In view of our previous agreement to share operational expenses equally with the British, and the fact that other Governments cannot be expected to share these costs, an additional $283,782, or a total of one million dollars, is requested to meet our share of IGC expenses.

Expenditures for other refugee projects -

For the most part projects for the relief and rescue of refugees in Europe in which this Government may be interested are referred to the IGC. However, as stated above, this Government and the British have an understanding that they may undertake, subject to legislative consent, to finance jointly various undertakings on behalf of refugees which seem advisable. In such undertakings the IGC may or may not be asked to assist. While it is impossible to estimate the exact requirements for these purposes, it is essential that a reasonable sum be set aside to meet the requests for assistance which have been made and will be made in the near future.

There are in various parts of Europe a large number of refugees, a majority of whom are Jewish persons, who are in need of assistance because of Nazi persecution. The Department is at present interested in several plans of relief for these persons which will require expenditure of funds. While it is impossible to estimate the exact requirements it is essential that a reasonable sum be set aside to meet the requests for assistance which have been made and will be made in the near future.
The most extensive project for relief and assistance to refugees which is under consideration at present is one calling for an expenditure of $10,000,000 for persons now located in Rumania and France. It has been proposed that several private associations donate $2,000,000 and that this Government agree to provide $4,000,000 if the British furnish a like amount. Inquiries have been directed to the Governments of Switzerland and Sweden as to whether they require help in caring for the large number of refugees who are now located in those countries. It is anticipated that a substantial amount may have to be spent to relieve the burden which has been imposed upon Sweden and Switzerland. It is likely also that money will be necessary to aid refugees now in Italy. Because of the uncertainties and unforeseen contingencies which are constantly arising no one can foresee the exact cost of all these undertakings.

This money is to be spent primarily in areas or for projects which do not fall within the scope of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and, except that which is specially designated as the contribution of this Government to the Intergovernmental Committee, shall be spent only on projects approved by both the British and American Governments.
Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees

Member governments and those invited to join

Member Governments
as of August 4, 1943

United States
Argentina
Australia
Belgium
Bolivia
United Kingdom
Brazil
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Cuba
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
France
Haiti
Honduras
Ireland
Mexico
Nicaragua
Norway
New Zealand
Paraguay
Netherlands
Peru
Sweden
Switzerland
Uruguay
Venezuela

Governments invited to join following Meeting of Executive Committee of 15th August 4, 1943

South Africa (accepted by telegram no. 499 from London, January 19, 1944)
Czecho-slovakia (accepted by telegram no. 499 from London, January 19, 1944)
Egypt (accepted by telegram no. 499 from London, January 19, 1944)

Ethiopia
Greece
Iceland
India
Iran
Iraq
Luxembourg (accepted by telegram no. 499 from London, January 19, 1944)

Poland (accepted by telegram no. 499 from London, January 19, 1944)
Portugal
Salvador
Spain
Turkey

Former Members Invited to Re-join Following August 4, 1943 Meeting

Costa Rica
Guatemala
Panama
THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN EMBASSY

London, January 12, 1944.

Subject: Financial Procedure, Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees.

VIA AIR POST.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

An informal meeting was held at the Foreign Office on December 13, 1943, to discuss the procedure to be adopted by the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees in drawing up its annual budget. Certain action was taken in this regard by the Executive Committee at its meeting of January 4 (see Embassy's despatch no. 13903, January 10, 1944); and pursuant thereto the Director wrote the Embassy under date of January 11, incorporating the pertinent points. Copies of the Director's letter and its enclosures are transmitted to the Department herewith.

The Department will note that the Director suggests that the United States Government make, as soon as convenient, payment of the first installment of the Administrative Expenses, presumably in the amount of $1,295; and that, in the matter of Operational Expenses, the United States Government make a payment of $50,000 before the end of February, 1944, if convenient.

Respectfully yours,
For the Ambassador;

W. J. Gellman
Counselor of Embassy

Enclosures;
As stated, 4;
List attached.

10/12/43
LIST OF ENCLOSES TO DESPATCH no. 13250,
dated January 12, 1944, from the American
Embassy at London;

1. Copy of letter (IG/20/4/60) dated
January 11, 1944, from Sir Herbert
Emerson, Director of the Intergovernmental Committee on refugees,
to Mr. Cabot Coville, American
Embassy, London.

2. Copy of "Letter under issue to all
Governments" from the Director of
the Intergovernmental Committee on
refugees.

3. Copy of "Approved Scale".

4. Copy of letter (IG/204/60) dated
January 11, 1944, from Sir Herbert
Emerson, Director of the Intergovernmental Committee on refugees,
to Mr. A. W. G. Randall, Foreign
Office, London.
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE

11th Regent Street,
London, S.W.1.

IC/204/60. 11th January, 1944.

My dear Coville,

You will remember that during the discussions held at the Foreign Office on the 13th December, 1943, to discuss financial procedure, I promised Mr. Casaday to supply early information regarding the contribution of the Government of the United States during 1944. I am now able to supply this information as a result of the decisions reached at the meeting of the Executive Committee held on the 4th January, 1944.

I enclose an advance copy of a letter (at present undated) which will issue within the next few days to all Member Governments and to all Governments who have been invited to join the Committee but have not yet replied to the invitation.

Enc. (1)

2. First, as regards the contribution towards Administrative Expenses. You will see that the contribution of your Government for the period 1st September 1943 to 31st December 1943 is £3,996.

At the meeting on the 13th December, 1943, the representative of the British Treasury suggested that it would be convenient for them to pay their contribution in two equal instalments on the 1st April and the 1st October of each year. We have confirmed that the suggestion is convenient to us. If the United States Treasury so desires, a similar arrangement might be made, in which case I would suggest that normally the dates of payment should be the 1st January and 1st July in each year, but that for this year the first instalment should be made as soon as convenient and the second instalment on the 1st July, 1944. This is, however, merely a suggestion and we will fall in with the wishes of the United States Treasury.

3. With regard to Operational Expenses, the sanctioned estimate for 1944 is £2,000,000, to be underwritten jointly by the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States. The relevant portion of the proceedings of the meeting of the 13th December is the following:

Mr. Cabot Coville,
Embassy of the United States of America,
1, Grosvenor Square, W.1.
"Mr. Playfair suggested that here again it was desirable for the Committee to have a certain amount of "till money" to meet sudden unforeseen expenditure. Mr. Willock agreed, and suggested that the procedure for issuing His Majesty's Government's grant should be discussed with Mr. Sherwood, the Finance Officer of the Foreign Office. It would be necessary to decide first of all how much of His Majesty's Government's £500,000 would be needed before 1st April, 1944 (after including a reasonably generous allowance for contingencies), so that appropriate provision could be made in the Supplementary Estimate. For the rest it was a question of making arrangements in concert with the United States Treasury authorities for regulating the issue of our grant to the Intergovernmental Committee so as to ensure that they always had at their disposal a reasonable working balance, say £100,000. If at the end of 1944 the whole of the £1,000,000 had not been required for expenditure to that date, we could consider issuing the balance, or a reasonable part thereof, to the Intergovernmental Committee to be put to a suitable reserve, on the understanding, of course, that if and when the Intergovernmental Committee was wound up any unexpended balance would be returned to the two Governments."

I would now make the following proposal:

- That the first allotment of funds be £100,000 of which the share of the United States Government will be £50,000. It will be convenient if this is made before the end of February. It will cover the first quarter of 1944. About the middle of March next my Office will supply the United States Embassy with a statement in the following form:

1. Working balance: £100,000.
2. Estimated expenditure during the second quarter of 1944: £200,000. say £250,000.
3. Estimated balance in hand at the beginning of the second quarter: £50,000.
4. Net requirements: £200,000, say £250,000.

Similarly, about a fortnight before the beginning of each quarter we would let the United States Embassy have an estimate of our requirements for that quarter.
We might find that owing to large unforeseen expenditure, this method occasionally broke down and that we had to make an emergent demand in the middle of a quarter, but we would try to avoid this so far as possible, and the system proposed would, I think, work to the convenience of the Treasury and ourselves.

4. I enclose a copy of a letter on the same subject which I have written to Mr. Randall at the Foreign Office.

Yours sincerely,

H. W. Emerson
Director
In continuation of my letters of the 10th and 17th August, 1943, I am directed by the Chairman to explain in greater detail than has hitherto been possible the financial arrangements of the Intergovernmental Committee.

As reported in my letter of the 10th August, the Executive Committee at its meeting held on the 4th August, 1943 recommended that:

"The Member Governments should share the Administrative Expenses of the Committee."

The Executive Committee has since had under consideration, first, the expenditure which should be included in the Administrative Expenses of the Committee for the purpose of contribution by the Member Governments, and second, the method by which those expenses should be shared by them. It has decided that:

(a) The Administrative Expenses of the Intergovernmental Committee shall include:

(1) The cost of meetings of the Plenary and Executive Committees, comprising the special expenses involved by the actual meetings themselves, such as stenographer and interpreter service. They will not include the travelling expenses of delegates, since it is assumed that each Government will wish to bear the expenses of its own delegation.

(11) The cost of the headquarters office of the Director, comprising staff salaries, rental, stationery and communications, travelling expenses of the staff, etc.

(b) Only these expenses shall be shared by the Member Governments.

(c) The method by which these expenses shall be shared by Member Governments shall be in accordance with the scale, a copy of which is attached. It may be explained that the scale is based on that adopted at the Evian Conference, which itself followed the scale adopted by the League of Nations for contributions by Members of the League.

2. I may now explain the financial effect of these decisions as they affect the contributions of Member Governments. The Executive Committee has approved the estimates of Administrative Expenses as follows:

(a)/
(a) For the period 1st September, 1943 to 31st December, 1943...£5,000.

(b) For the calendar year 1944...£21,000.

It has been decided that the estimates for each calendar year, (which has been adopted as the financial year of the Committee), will be the sum on which the contributions will be calculated. Owing, however, to the time necessarily involved in the re-organisation of the Committee, it will be necessary to include in the initial contribution the estimates for the last four months of 1943 as well as those for 1944. That is to say, the total sum to be covered by the initial contributions of Member Governments is £26,000.

It will be observed from the scale attached that if all the Governments included in it become Members of the Committee, the total number of units will be 888.5, or 900 in round figures. Owing to the difficulties of communications in war time, replies to my letters of the 10th and 17th August, 1943, have not yet been received from all the Governments. Such replies as have been received have all been favourable, and there is no reason to suppose that an unfavourable reply will be received from any Government. Until, however, the exact constitution of the Committee is known, the total number of units comprised in the scale cannot be specified, and consequently, the precise contribution of each Government for the period mentioned cannot be stated. In these circumstances, the Executive Committee has decided to assume a total number of 700 units for the initial contribution, and to make such adjustments as may be necessary in the contribution for the calendar year 1945, by which time the final constitution of the Committee will be known. It is believed that this procedure will be convenient to the Governments, since they will thereby be informed of the initial contribution in time to allow them to make the necessary financial provision, while it is convenient to the Intergovernmental Committee in that it will enable them to be placed in funds for the prosecution of their work.

The value of a single unit for the first contribution will thus be £26,000 divided by 700, or £37 approximately. The initial contribution of Your Excellency's Government will, therefore, be:

£37 x 108 equals £3,996.

I have, therefore, the honour to request Your Excellency's Government -

(a) To remit the above contribution as soon as may be convenient.
(b) To intimate the date, or dates, on which payment may be expected.
(c) To indicate the mode of payment.
3. Enquiries have been received from several Governments asking what are likely to be the maximum financial commitments involved in membership of the Committee in respect of Administrative Expenses. It is not possible at present to estimate these with accuracy beyond the calendar year 1944, but while no guarantee can be given, it can be said that the Administrative Expenses are not likely to exceed £41,000 in any year. The total number of units corresponding to the constitution of the Committee will not exceed 900 and is unlikely to fall below 700.

Thus, the ultimate annual liability of Your Excellency's Government involved in the general contribution towards Administrative Expenses can be estimated at between £5,000 and £6,400.

4. The Executive Committee has further decided that all expenditure of the Intergovernmental Committee, other than Administrative Expenses, shall be defined as Operational Expenses. These will include:

(i) The basic cost of materials and services directly involved in the preservation, maintenance and transfer, where needed, of persons coming within the mandate of the Intergovernmental Committee, and the cost of any administration immediately attributable to such schemes or projects.

(ii) The cost of the offices of the Representative of the Intergovernmental Committee in various countries, comprising staff salaries, rental, stationery and communications, travelling expenses etc.

The Operational Expenses during the calendar year 1944 are contingent on a number of factors which are, at present, intangible, since the scope of the Committee's activities is inevitably dependent to a large extent on the progress of the war. It is, therefore, not possible to make even an approximate estimate of their cost, and in these circumstances the Executive Committee has adopted, subject to the agreement of the Governments of the United Kingdom and of the United States of America, a round figure estimate of £1,000,000, it being understood that should the necessity arise, supplementary estimates will be considered. As intimated in my previous letters, the Operational Expenses will be underwritten in the first place jointly by the Governments of the United Kingdom and United States of America, subject to the understanding that all projects included therein, and the financing thereof, will be considered individually, and that the above two Governments will be consulted before a project is sanctioned or expenditure incurred thereon. The Executive Committee at its meeting of the 4th August, 1943, recommended that an invitation should be addressed in due course to all the Member Governments, inviting them to contribute to this expenditure in accordance with their abilities and their interest.
interest in the humanitarian work of the Committee. I am accordingly to invite a contribution in these terms towards the Operational Expenditure for the year 1944, and, in doing so, to say, on behalf of the Executive Committee, that by restricting the definition of Administrative Expenses which determine the general contribution, it has deliberately ensured that this shall be kept at a very low figure so that it will not press heavily on any Government. It is, therefore, the more hopeful that a generous response of a voluntary character will be made to the invitation to contribute towards the Operational Expenditure by those Governments who are able to do so.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

DIRECTOR

Encl.
## APPROVED SCALE

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### TOTAL NUMBER OF UNITS

888.5
My dear Randall,

I am enclosing an advance copy of a letter (at present undated) which will issue within the next few days to all Member Governments of the Committee and to all Governments who have been invited to join but have not yet replied to the invitation. As you will see the letter embodies the decisions reached at the meeting of the Executive Committee held on the 4th January, 1944. These decisions enable me to give the necessary information regarding the provision of funds by the British Government, a matter which was discussed at the meeting held at the Foreign Office on the 13th December, 1943, attended by representatives of the Foreign Office, the British Treasury, the United States Embassy, and the United States Treasury.

2. First, as regards the contribution of the British Government towards Administrative Expenses. You will see that the contribution for the period, 1st September 1943 to 31st December 1944 is £3,996. At the meeting above-mentioned Playfair made the following suggestion:

"That following the practice with the League it would probably be convenient for the United Kingdom subscription to be paid in two instalments in April and October. It would be necessary to know by January at latest how much would need to be provided in the Foreign Office's Parliamentary Estimates for this purpose. If, for the first year, payment of the first instalment was desired before the 1st April, 1944, it would be necessary to present a supplementary Estimate to Parliament in February, and again, the figure ought to be settled by the middle of January".

I can now say that equal instalments on the 1st April and the 1st October will suit our convenience and that we shall be able to carry on without any payment previous to the 1st April 1944.

3.1

A.W.G. Randall, Esq.,
The Foreign Office,
3, Cleveland Row,
S.W.1.
3. With regard to Operational Expenses, the sanctioned Estimate for 1944 is £1,000,000, to be undertaken jointly by the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States. The relevant portion of the proceedings of the meeting of the 13th December is the following:

"Mr. Playfair suggested that here again it was desirable for the Committee to have a certain amount of "tilt money" to meet sudden unforeseen expenditure. Mr. Wilcox agreed, and suggested that the procedure for issuing His Majesty's Government's grant should be discussed with Mr. Sherwood, the Finance Officer of the Foreign Office. It would be necessary to decide first of all how much of His Majesty's Government's £500,000 would be needed before 1st April, 1944 (after including a reasonably generous allowance for contingencies), so that appropriate provision could be made in the Supplementary Estimate. For the rest it was a question of making arrangements in concert with the United States Treasury authorities for regulating the issue of our grant to the Intergovernmental Committee so as to ensure that they always had at their disposal a reasonable working balance, say £100,000. If at the end of 1944 the whole of the £1,000,000 had not been required for expenditure to that date, we could consider issuing the balance, or a reasonable part thereof, to the Intergovernmental Committee to be put to a suitable reserve, on the understanding, of course, that if and when the Intergovernmental Committee was wound up any unexpended balance would be returned to the two Governments".

I would now make the following proposal:

That the first allotment of funds be £100,000 of which the share of the British Government will be £50,000. It will be convenient if this is made before the end of February. It will cover the first quarter of 1944. About the middle of March next my Office will supply the Foreign Office with a statement in the following form:

(1) Working balance ....................... £100,000.
(2) Estimated expenditure during the second quarter of 1944 .................. £200,000 say.

Total £300,000

(3) Estimated balance in hand at the beginning of the quarter ............ £50,000 say

(4) Net Requirements (2 - 3) ................. £250,000.

(share of the Government of the United Kingdom = £125,000.)
Similarly, about a fortnight before the beginning of each quarter we would let the Foreign Office have an estimate of our requirements for that quarter. We might find that owing to large unforeseen expenditure this method occasionally broke down and that we had to make an emergent demand in the middle of a quarter, but we would try to avoid this so far as possible, and the system proposed would, I think, work to the convenience of the Treasury and ourselves.

Thus, if the above suggestion is approved:

(1) A supplementary Parliamentary Estimate in February will be necessary for £50,000.

(2) A Parliamentary Estimate for £450,000 will be necessary in the ordinary Estimates.

4. I enclose a copy of a letter on the same subject which I have written to Mr. Coville at the United States Embassy.

Yours sincerely,

(rgd) H.W. EMERSON.

Director.
Subject: Draft Minutes, 100th Executive Committee, January 4, 1944.

The Secretary of State, Washington.

Sir:

In dispatch no. 13011 of December 31, 1943 the Embassy referred to the agenda for the January 4 Executive Committee meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. I now have the honor to enclose a copy of the draft record of the meeting, which draft has been circulated to those attending the meeting for any corrections.

In the draft are references to previous memoranda which were enclosed with the Embassy’s dispatches no. 13068 and no. 13069 of December 28, 1943 and dispatch no. 13011 of December 31, 1943.

In attending the meeting on January 4 I carried out fully the Department’s instructions (see the Department’s telegram of January 2, 1944), as indicated in the draft record.

Respectfully yours,

/s/ John G. Wisnant
John G. Wisnant

Enclosures:

1/ Draft record of the proceedings of the fourth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Intergovernmental Committee, January 4, 1944 (40/202/4, single copy).

cc Mr. Abrahamsohn, Mr. Akin, Mr. Bernadot, Mrs. Bowron (for the Sec'y), Mr. Cohn, Mr. DeRosa, Mr. Friedman, Mr. Gaston, Miss Kofol, Miss Langélin, Mr. Laszer, Mr. Laxford, Mr. Leha, Mrs. Lyon, Mr. Maunum, Messrs. Harkas, McCormack, Murphy, Paul, Fohls, Pollak, Reine, Eargy, Smith, Standish, Stewart, Weinstein, H. D. Wolfe.