Programs with Respect to Relief and Rescue of Refugees

International Committee, Vol. 3 Folder 4
DIVISION OF PRESS INTELLIGENCE
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Herald Tribune
New York, N. Y.

JUL

DATE

JUN 26 1945

$174,500,000

O. P. A. Budget

Recommended

House Committee Reduces

Over-All Total But Adds

to Enforcement Funds

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP).—
The House Appropriations Com-
mmittee had the groundwork for a
new Congressional fight over the
Office of Price Administration to-
day by recommending a $174,
500,000,000 budget for the agency
for the coming fiscal year.

Legislation to give the O. P. A.
another year of life passed the
House only yesterday after a brief
battle and is now before the Sen-
ate for action on amendments.

The O. P. A. fund, $6,000,000
below budget estimates, was in-
cluded in a $3,174,500,000 def-
fining surplus bill, which also
contained $1,075,000,000 for lend-
ance, $623,000,000 for the Navy
and $10,656,000 to finance a
Treasury Department drive against
tax dodgers. Smaller amounts
were included for more than a
score of other agencies whose pre-
viously allotted appropriations
were inadequate.

The bill, $174,500,000,000
below budget estimates, also contin-
ues available for another year an
unexpended balance of $64,948,000
in the President's emergency fund.
STATELESS EXILES
ADRIFT IN EUROPE

A Million Persons Who Cannot
or Will Not Return to Former
Home Must Be Cared For

By JOHN MacCORMAC
BY SPECIAL TO THE TIMES TRAVEL
LONDON, June 23 — When the
final wave of war receded from
Europe it left streams and rivulets of
humanity isolated amid the
wreckage of a continent. Most of
them are finding, or will soon find,
their old level. They are the "dis
placed persons" who are now
rapidly being replaced. But some,
landlocked by territorial or ideolo
gical change cannot or will not re
join the parent waters. These are
the "non-exemptibles." That word
is the academic term in which offi
cialdom defines one of the greatest
problems the European war has
left us.

It is posed by a million persons
who, having fled or been driven
from their homes, are unable or
unwilling to return to them. It has
left Lithuanians hiding under
ground in Germany, Russians
wandering with their wives, chil
dren and horses through the pass
of northern Italy, Poles running
in what looks like a British For
guard Legion, Yugoslavs seeking
sanctuary. In British prisoner-of
war camps or a new home in labor
hungry France.

Motives Differ
Some Poles do not wish to return
to their homes because there are
east of the Curzon Line, and thus
to go back would mean to become
Soviet citizens. Dislikes of Soviet
rule is also the motive which makes
many expatriated Lithuanians
Latin and Estonians unwilling to
be swallowed up as their country
have been. And the reluctance of
refugee Yugoslavs to return is the
result of the civil war between the
forces of Marshal Tito and Cetnik
adherents of General Mihailovich.

Still others in London have
estimated that several hundred
thousand Lithuanians, Latins and
Estonians, both native Lithuanians,
who fled before the Red
Armada, have not returned.

The White Russians
The Allied Armies found some
100,000 to 100,000 Russians in
France, who were members of Gen
eral Vlasov's White Russian
Army, which fought with the
Wehrmacht. There were more in
the German PoW Organization,
which did enginee work for the
German war machine.

Moscow, after first exhibiting
little interest in the fate of these
captives, announced finally that it
would welcome them back as
Soviet citizens. It was agreed at
Potsdam to return them and they are
being shipped from Marseille to
Odessa. Many went against their
will and were in doubt about the
kindnesses of the welcome promised them.

Most of the "Resistant" Russian
brigands are Estonians and Cet
nicks. When the Eighth Army
drove up from Italy into Austria
it found 24,000 Cossacks crowding
the Mutschen roads with their
wooded wagons and horses. This
division of 8,000 soldiers with their
4,000 wives and children had
been quartered in a valley far from
It is posed by a million persons who, having fled or been driven from their homes, are unable or unwilling to return to them. It has left Lithuanians hiding underground in Germany, Czechs wandering through the streets of northern Italy, Poles eking out a livelihood in what looks like a British Foreign Legion, Yugoslavs seeking sanctuary in British prisoner-of-war camps or in a new home in Eastern-bloated France.

Molden Differ

Some Poles do not wish to return to their homes because these are near the Curzon Line, and thus to do so would mean to become Soviet citizens. Similar considerations may apply to many exiled Lithuanians, Latins and Estonians unwilling to be assimilated as they have been. Neither is it of great consequence for Yugoslavia to return to the Soviet Union. The civil war between the forces of Marshal Tito and Chetnik adherents also has a say in this. But the situation in Italy and Greece has been far from satisfactory for the Western Powers. There are some 25,000 Greeks in Italy and Greece, and the situation there is not encouraging.

Only some tens of thousands of Yugoslavs have been brought over by the Balkan States in the last few months. The real Yugoslav repatriation problem is presented by the Chetniks—the number is not known—who succeeded in General Alexander's forces and were interned in northern Italy.

Problems of Chetniks

They had been fighting against Marshal Tito in the name of Yugoslavia, and they are not known who succeeded in General Alexander's forces and were interned in northern Italy.
APR 22 1944

REFUGEE BOARDS
TO FUSE OPERATIONS

Federal and Intergovernmental
Groups Agree on Integration

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, April 22—Complete
integration of activities of the War
Refugee Board, a Federal agency,
and the Intergovernmental Com-
mittee on Refugees, composed of
representatives of thirty-seven
Governments, was announced to
day by John W. Mobil, Executive
Director of the WRR, and Sir Her-
bert H. Amery, Director of the In-
tergovernmental organization.

A series of meetings held be-
tween the two to discuss relations
between the organizations and
the tragic problems of refugees,
they said in a joint statement,
have been "most successful."

"Not only have we reached com-
mplete agreement on organizational
relations, but what is more im-
portant, we have taken definite
steps to increase the effectiveness of
the efforts being made on behalf of the
refugee groups," they stated. "It is
our intention to keep in close touch
with each other in the future, with
a view toward approaching our
goals more rapidly."

Sir Herbert explained that a
general working agreement would
allow the two organizations to give
mutual assistance to each other
in specific projects as they were
instituted.
DIVISION OF PRESS INTELLIGENCE
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Harrison Reveals Refugee Plan

Plans for the re-settlement of between 500,000 and 1,000,000 refugee
persons in Europe were outlined by Earl O. Harrison, former Commis-
sioner of Immigration and Naturali-
sation, here yesterday.

Mr. Harrison, who was recently appointed as the American represent-
ative of the Inter-Governamental
Committee on Refugees, has just re-
turned from England, where he con-
fered with officials of the committee on plans to care for the racial,
religious and political refugees who cannot return to their homes.

After the war people will be obli-
ged to settle in the war-devastated
countries of Europe, Mr. Harrison
declared at a press conference in his
offices in the Puckard Building. Na-
tion are beginning to think of peo-
ple as "assets and not liabilities," he pointed out.

There will be no danger of a great
tide of immigration to the United
States after the war, he said, for
there will be too much occupation
for the people to stay in Europe and
the too many restrictions placed on
their leaving.

The tremendous task of replacing
uprooted peoples cannot be carried
out by governmental effort alone, he
said. The continued work of private
agencies will be needed.
F.D.R. Names Harrison To Myron Taylor's Post

Washington, March 16 (Sp) — Presi
dent Roosevelt today appointed Earl G. Harrison, of Philadelphi,
a to succeed Myron C. Taylor as representa-
tive on the inter-governmental committe
of Refugees.

Harrison was formerly commis-
sioner of immigration and natu-
ralization of the Department of
Justice. Taylor is the President's
personal representative to the Vatic-
n.

The Refugee Committee has its
headquarters in London, and Har-
risson is expected to go there im
mediately. The committee is
charged with making plans to care
for racial, religious, and political
refugees who cannot return to
their homes.

The job of raising funds and repa-
drating displaced persons who can
be repatriated is assigned to the
United Nations Relief and Rehab-
ilitation Administration.
A dispersal of population without parallel in history” — French civilians returning to their wrecked homes.

Thirty Millions in Europe’s Darkness

When the word refuge was used before the war one knew fairly well what it meant. A refugee was a person who had to leave his country of nationality and could not return to it without danger to his life or liberty, because the Government could not afford to him the rights and protection of a citizen.

Most of the pre-war refugees belonged to one or the other of a few well defined groups. They were either the victims of religious or racial persecution, or because of their political activities and views they were not acceptable to the Government of their countries. Some of the groups, the Nansen refugees, for instance, dated from the last war; the Spanish refugees were a product of the civil war in Spain; the Austrian, German and Czech refugees, mostly but not entirely Jews, were among the first victims of Nazi brutality and fanaticism.

It is no longer possible to classify those who have had to leave their country within a few clearly defined groups. The war has led to a wide dispersal of population and a diffusion of individuals which is without parallel in history. Not long ago it was estimated that in Europe alone thirty million people have had to leave their homes.

Persecution has been an important cause of this dispersal, but there have been other causes. Moreover, the vast majority of the persons concerned are anxious to get back to their own countries and are sure of a cordial welcome as soon as their countries are liberated. So the term refugee in its old sense covers only part of the problem. It is now customary to refer to the mass of persons who are separated from their homes as displaced persons rather than refugees.

During the war many agencies have been busy trying to help displaced persons. Great help has been given to those who escaped from countries occupied by the Axis. Places of asylum have been found, though not without difficulty, for the hundreds of thousands who have got out. They have been given the chance of becoming self-supporting. A large portion of them are fighting for the Allies or otherwise helping the war effort, and provision has been made for them when they could not maintain themselves. In many different ways their plight has been mitigated.

The task of getting people out of, or helping them while they are in, occupied territory has been infinitely more difficult. It is a tale of continuous effort, leading only too often to disappointment and frustration. Sometimes, when success has been almost in sight, an unexpected development of the war has completely changed the prospects.

In the summer of 1942 the French authorities in Vichy had agreed to allow a certain number of Jewish children to leave France and the arrangements for their departure were well advanced. Suddenly the Allies invaded North Africa, the Germans occupied the whole of France, and the permission previously granted was withdrawn. All efforts to get it renewed were unsuccessful.

At another time it might have been possible to get people out of Hungary down the Danube. But for military purposes the river had been heavily mined and safe conduct could not be given.

Many similar instances could be made. Apart from the difficulties inherent in a state of war, there have been one constant and insuperable stumbling block — the persistent refusal of the Nazis to allow their victims to escape. Nonetheless, many thousands have been able to get away, although they are only a pitiable fraction of those who remain.

Happily, there have been means of getting help to some of those within the Nazi clutches, although again only to a small proportion of the whole. Escape from the country has not been the only way of salvation. Many persons concealed themselves and they are emerging from their hiding places as countries are freed. There is hope that the number will be larger than at one time seemed possible.

They owe a great deal to the protection given to them by the people of the particular country, very often at the risk of their own lives. The churches have given much help, both in the denunciation of atrocities and in the actual reception and concealment of refugees, particularly children. It has also been possible to get help to them from outside. Of course, nothing can be said about this as long as there is territory occupied by the Nazis and people within its power to whom this form of assistance can still be given.

With the liberation of countries all over Europe, the problem is rapidly changing, and one is now able to see at least the rough shape that the post-war problems will take. So far as numbers are concerned, military success automatically gives relief. In Russia several millions of people previously displaced have gone back to their villages. German civilians who had established themselves comfortably in conquered lands have had to fight a hard retreat. Belgians who were in France are returning to their own country and Frenchmen in Belgium are returning to France. Similar movements are taking place in some of the Balkan countries.

But this re-transfer of population is at present only partial. It is limited by lack of transport, by the requirements of military operations and other factors. Although the number of displaced persons in Europe must now be well below the peak of thirty millions, the decrease has been comparatively small. There remains a vast number, including at least 10,000,000 in Germany itself.

As soon as military success opens the way, the immediate task will be to get as many persons as possible back to their homes.
Repetition is, therefore, a very important objective and will be one of the main responsibilities of UNRRA in these countries in which it operates. Indeed, the Governments of the countries concerned. Since all the European Governments have national dispersal in various lands, the refugees are ready and, indeed, eager to help each other in this matter. Reciprocal agreements have been reached, or are in hand, covering the means of assisting which will help will be given.

Some of the main difficulties are also vitally interested. They have given asylum to large numbers of refugees who have been doublets to continue so do while the need. But it would be unfair to take under the control of the country when the refugees are the victims of their own sufferings. Since the sponsoring countries have received these governments and their agencies engaged in the war - the international organisations, the national Governments and the voluntary associations. There is a definite objective, namely, repatriation, and it is capable of achievement within a relatively short period.

Repetition, however, presupposes two conditions: A man must be willing to return and his Government must be willing to receive him. Because these two conditions will not always be satisfied, repatriation will not be a universal remedy.

We may illustrate the first condition with reference to one group of pre-war refugees — Jews of former German nationality. They have been the victims of the process of persecution that human devillry can devise. They have been deprived of their nationality and robbed of their property, and they owe their very lives to the incident of escape. Many of their friends and relatives have been dead or to death in the most horrible circumstances and their race and religion have been made up to contempt in a fanatical and well-organised campaign that has now lasted for nearly twelve years.

The gospel of hate has not merely been preached. It has been driven into the minds of the population. It is a cardinal feature of the Nazi creed and is strongest among the Hitler Youth. It may be assumed that the United Nations will do all that they can to eradicate this poisonous feature of the Nazi system; they will abolish discriminatory laws and practices, restore (Continued from Page 5).
20,000,000 Refugees: a Major War Problem

War—war means far more than military war and it involves all people as well as the military. The Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees is now in session at London. Thirty-seven countries are included in its membership.

It is considering the problem of nearly 20,000,000 people who have been driven from their homes by the war or by the ruthlessness of the Axis governments and their satellites.

The world has never before celebrated such a huge task of undertaking to return these refugees to their homes. The Committee either grants asylum or sets up refugee camps as though the return of these refugees to their homes is the solution to the whole problem—until the refugees themselves. But there are millions who cannot return. The Jews, who were destroyed in all parts of Europe and those who live away from their homes, are too lenient to return to the countries whose peoples have been taught to hate them and in some cases still hate them.

The Inter-Governmental Committee is now endeavoring to reach some agreement with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Authority for the return of the world's refugees to their homes.

The UNRRA is taking care of about 60,000 refugees in Africa. They have come from all parts of Europe. For these who cannot return to their homes new homes must be developed. And in that respect the committee in London is taking a rather harsh view of the policies of the governments of the United States. The committee states that probably less than 1,000 of the 20,000,000 refugees have been accepted by the countries of the west who met together, including the U.S. and France, as at the "First Port of Call" in Portoferraio, New York.

It is estimated that since the United States entered the war a vast number of a million refugees have been driven from Europe with nothing left of their homes. Some 400,000 have moved out before December 1941. The number has been going on steadily since. As late as last Fall the Germans put on a purge in Denmark and 8,000 Jews escaped to Sweden. About 10,000 escaped from Bulgaria last year and were moved in small trips across the Black sea to Turkey. Where most of them found their way to Palestine. About 20,000 persons, including 25,000 French, escaped from the Germans through Spain and found a home in North Africa. There are thousands refugees still in Spain.

Among European states Switzerland is administering about 12,000 refugees. Greece is taking care of about 3,000 refugees. France has arranged for the refugees by sending about 1,000 to India and the Middle East. Tens of thousands of Greeks have settled in Egypt and 2,000 Yugoslavs found their way into Italy. Where the Allies have gathered them up and sent them to UNRRA relief camps in North Africa.

The committee now hopes, after its London conference, to establish the United Nations in its active assistance in settling many of the 20,000,000 refugees in their homes and in finding homes for the millions of others in countries willing to receive them. It is one of the greatest humanitarian problems in all the aftermath of war.
CONFIDENTIAL

FUTURE RELEASE

NOTE DATE

CONFIDENTIAL RELEASE FOR PUBLICATION IN THE MORNING NEWSPAPERS OF FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1944, WHICH DO NOT APPEAR ON THE STREETS BEFORE 7:00 P.M., E.W.T., THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1944. NOT TO BE PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED, QUOTED FROM OR USED IN ANY WAY.

The International Committee of the Red Cross has communicated to the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States an offer of the Hungarian Government regarding the emigration and treatment of Jews. Because of the desperate plight of the Jews in Hungary and the overwhelming humanitarian considerations involved in the two governments are informing the Government of Hungary through the International Committee of the Red Cross that, despite the heavy difficulties and responsibilities involved, they have accepted the offer of the Hungarian Government for the release of Jews and will make arrangements for the care of such Jews leaving Hungary who reach neutral or United Nations territory, and also that they will find temporary havens of refuge where such people may live in safety. Notification of these assurances is being given to the governments of neutral countries who are being requested to permit the entry of Jews who reach their frontiers from Hungary. The Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States emphasize that, in accepting the offer which has been made, they do not in any way condone the action of the Hungarian Government in forcing the emigration of Jews as an alternative to persecution and death.
Refugees Seen As Lacking Aid To Return Home
Appear Likely To Be Left to Own Initiative; Parley Opens On Their Problems

By Lewis Connett

NEW YORK Herald Tribune
AUG 15 1944

The United States has, indeed, accepted so far few refugees since we entered the war that our most ardent efforts in mobilizing the machinery of the government, organizing and arming our forces in the homeland, have not been able to take much action to help other countries or to shelter refugees.

Sir Herbert Jenkins, director of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, said in his report that the committee had been faced with a situation in which the numbers of refugees were increasing, but the number of help available was not.

set up in 1939, the Inter-Governmental Committee was set up at the Berlin Naval Conference in 1939 on the initiative of President Roosevelt. It was later to be followed by the London Conference. The conference was attended by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Lebanon, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Poland, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela.

Agreed to Offer

It is agreed to accept an offer from the British and American governments to undertake, in the first instance, its operational expenses, while allocating its small administrative overhead among the member governments. It is agreed that the maintenance of the Committee's office will be handled in coordination with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, where the U.S. is the focal point of the Committee's operation.

The U.S., U.K. and others accepted the committee, as it meets today, includes representatives from Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Lebanon, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Poland, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela.

Another 60,000 to 70,000, chiefly Polish who crossed the Rhine and Georgia and others who fled by sea, have found refuge in the Middle East. About 6,000 of them are housed in the 1,600 refugees now housed at the Fort Ontario, N.Y.
CROSS-REFERENCE

1. FOR LETTERS TO AND FROM JAMES MANN CONCERNING SIR CLIFFORD HEATHCOVE-SMITH

SEE: 1. MANN, JAMES H.
Named to Refugee Board

Earl Harrison Picked by Roosevelt

for International Aner

WASHINGTO, March 16 (AP).

President Roosevelt today ap-
pointed Earl G. Harrison of
Philadelphia, to succeed Myron
C. Taylor at United States rep-
resentative on the inter-govern-
mental committee of refugees.
Mr. Harrison was formerly Commissiener of Immigration and
Naturalization of the Department of
Justice. Mr. Taylor is the Presi-
dent's personal representative to
the Vatican.

The refugee committee has its
headquarters in London, and Mr.
Harrison is expected to get there
immediately. The committee is
charged with making plans to
work for racial, religious and po-
itical refugees who cannot return
to their homes.
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MAR 16 1945

HARRISON NAMED TO REFUGEE POST

Former Immigration Commissioner Succeeds
Myron C. Taylor

WASHINGTON, March 16—Earl G. Harrison, of Philadelphia, was appointed by President Roosevelt today as United States representative to the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees. He succeeds Myron C. Taylor.

Harrison, former U.S. Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, will proceed to London immediately to confer with officials of the committee on plans to care for racial, religious and political refugees who cannot return to their homes.

Reparations and state of affairs rooted out by the war is a function of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. It is expected that, because of the rapid liberation of European countries by Allied armies, the number of refugees who must be aided by the committee eventually will exceed 1,000,000.

Mr. Tyson was vice-chairman of the committee from the time of its formation in 1938 until his resignation in May 1944. Since then, Ambassador John C. Winant has represented the U.S.
SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON.

2729, Sixteenth St.

FOLLOWING FOR EARL HARRISON DELEGATE TO C.C. FROM R.I.B.

"I have rarely experienced as great personal and professional joy as that occasioned by announcement of your appointment American representative our committee. Sir Herbert Emerson director joins in extending heartiest welcome and looks forward greatly your early arrival for preliminary consultations. Next executive committee meeting March 27 and your attendance would be greatly appreciated."

WINANT.
February 16, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES:

After clearing with the Secretary I talked to Mr. Taft of the State Department on February 16 with regard to the attached matter. I advised Mr. Taft as follows:

1. We prefer Earl Harrison for this post.

2. We are still worried about Finletter from the point of view of bringing pressure on the British.

3. If State nevertheless decides to go ahead with Finletter we will not object.

4. It is up to State to clear with the War Department.

5. I also mentioned to Mr. Taft that he might wish to consider Randolph Paul for such post. I told him I had not cleared Paul with the Secretary.

[Signature]
Mr. Charles Tart of the State Department is pressing for the Defense Dept. clearance on a replacement for Byron Taylor on the Intergovernmental Committee.

He points out that Byron Taylor was asked for suggestions on a successor. Taylor submitted four names of which Finletter appears to be the only possibility, the other persons being ruled out for one reason or another.

That says that if someone other than Finletter is designated it would be necessary to go back to Byron Taylor for clearance before getting Presidential approval. He is anxious to move forward on this matter because it will be necessary for the person selected to go to London and confer with the Intergovernmental Committee on its plans for the next fiscal year, then return to the United States and defend before the committees of Congress an adequate appropriation for this work, including contributions which the Government is to make to the IGC. State anticipates that there will be some Congressional resistance and wants to have as strong a case as possible. In view of the fact that the first ceiling bill is already being considered by Congress, prompt action is clearly necessary.

The State Department is not too impressed by the negative reaction I gave them on Mr. Finletter. They feel that in the post-war period, as in contrast to the present, it will be much easier to obtain British cooperation. They feel that Finletter is probably the best man who can be obtained and who is interested in taking on this difficult assignment.
I told Mr. Tait that you would be back early next week and that I would raise the matter with you again.

In the meantime, I suggested to Tait that Earl Harrison, former Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, be given consideration. Tait said he knew Mr. Harrison very well and thought very highly of him, but that he had serious doubts as to whether he would be available.

[Signature]
February 10, 1945

J. W. Pehle

Mr. Charles Taft of the State Department is pressing for War Refugee Board clearance on a replacement for Myron Taylor on the Intergovernmental Committee.

He points out that Myron Taylor was asked for suggestions on a successor. Taylor submitted four names of which Finletter appears to be the only possibility, the other persons being ruled out for one reason or another.

Taft says that if someone other than Finletter is designated it would be necessary to go back to Myron Taylor for clearance before getting Presidential approval. He is anxious to move forward on the matter because it will be necessary for the person selected to go to London and confer with the Intergovernmental Committee on its plans for the next fiscal year, then return to the United States and defend before the committees of Congress an adequate appropriation for this work, including contributions which this Government is to make to the IGC. State anticipates that there will be some Congressional resistance and wants to have as strong a case as possible. In view of the fact that the first deficiency bill is already being considered by Congress, prompt action is clearly necessary.

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[Signature]

JNP: dg 2/10/46
Clared dic. 11/20
Clared by Flr for Mayor.
Dear Mr. McCloy:

I am enclosing herewith the proposed letter to Mr. Grew, which was signed by the Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Stimson, recommending O'Dwyer's appointment as this Government's representative on the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees.

After further consideration of this matter and a discussion of it with General O'Dwyer, it appears that the necessary arrangements could not be worked out. Accordingly, the Secretary has withdrawn his recommendation.

The document, as signed by the Secretary and Mr. Stimson, is returned herewith for your files.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)  J. W. Pehle

J. W. Pehle
Assistant to the Secretary

Honorable John J. McCloy,
Assistant Secretary of War,
Pentagon Building,
Washington, D. C.
JAN 31 1945

Secretary Morgenthau

General O'Dwyer

In line with our conversation of yesterday concerning a successor for Myron Taylor on the Intergovernmental Committee, I send you herewith a draft of a letter to Crew for your signature and that of Secretary Stimson. It is my understanding that you will speak to Stimson about the matter.

William O'Dwyer

Attachment.

FH: hd 1/31/45
Dear Mr. Crew:

It is our suggestion that Brigadier General William O'Dwyer be recommended to the President as the successor to Myron C. Taylor to represent this Government on the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees.

General O'Dwyer is energetic, forthright and hard working and has a real interest in the refugee problem. Since he is the Executive Director of the War Refugee Board, General O'Dwyer's appointment would have the important advantage of establishing a clear and direct relationship between the activities of this Government in the refugee field and the work of the Intergovernmental Committee.

Very truly yours,

By Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury

Secretary of War

Honorable Joseph C. Crew,
Acting Secretary of State.

Signed by the Secretary of Treasury, 2/1/45.

FH:hd 1/30/45
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WAR REFUGEE BOARD
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Dear Mr. C ganz:

It is our intention that General
William O'Dwyer be authorized by the
President as the representative of the U.S. to
represent the Government of the United
States at the Appropriations of the
International Committee on Refugees.

General O'Dwyer is thoroughly qualified
right and left with the events and interests
in the refugee problem. Since he is the Executive
Director of the War Refugee Board, General
O'Dwyer's participation would serve the interests
in the fullest advantage of concluding the
relationship between the activities of this
Government in the refugee field and
of the International Committee.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Henry A. Wallace
Secretary of the Treasury

Henry A. Wallace
Secretary of War

Hon. Ed. Joseph C. Ganz,
Acting Secretary of State.
Mr. Nehls is to be advised as soon as we hear anything from War on the latter to Drew which has been sent over for Stimson's signature.
February 3, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR SEC. FOLEY

Mr. Charles Taft called Mr. Peble this morning concerning the appointment of a successor to Byron Taylor on the Intergovernmental Committee. Mr. Taft explained that a cable had been sent some time ago to Mr. Taylor asking him for his recommendations. He suggested the following four names: (1) Thomas Finletter, (2) Hugh Milson, (3) Shelton Whitehouse, and (4) Schoenfeld.
Mr. Taft explained that Mr. Milson was ruled out because of other important war work he is now doing. Mr. Whitehouse was ruled out because he was inferior to Finletter and Schoenfeld was ruled out because of his diplomatic position he is now holding. Mr. Taft asked if Finletter was all right with the Board and Mr. Peble told him the story on our reaction to Finletter. He explained that the real problem was one of fighting the British and that the Board felt that Finletter would not handle this job well. Mr. Peble explained to Mr. Taft that it was up to us to suggest an alternative to Finletter since we had taken the view of not approving Finletter. Mr. Peble advised Mr. Taft that we would inform him of what our alternative suggestion would be. Mr. Taft explained that the job required the services of a fighter who could get into all of the problems most thoroughly. Mr. Taft also indicated to Mr. Peble that State is in agreement with our views on Milson.

F. Hodel
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WAR REFUGEE BOARD

INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

TO       Mr. Pehle

FROM    A. Abrahamson

DATE    November 28, 1944

This is an interim report on the search for possible nominees for the American representative on the IGC.

1. Dave Niles thinks that Ira Hirschmann is a possibility. He will report later on any other ideas that may occur to him.

2. Lubin is in California for a couple of weeks and I shall talk to him about the matter upon his return.

3. Leavitt still urges Charles Taft, but he is going to canvass his colleagues in New York for other suggestions.
THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

November 14, 1946

[<redacted>]

Dear John:

I have your letter of November 11 and
I appreciate your interest in letting me have
your views on the future of the I.O.S. It is
a problem we must all tackle soon and I hope
that we are able to make good progress toward
its solution.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Mr. John Pehle, Executive Director,
War Refugee Board,
Executive Office of the President,
Washington 25, D. C.
Personal and Private

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your note of November 3, 1944, concerning the non-publicized resignation of Cyrus Taylor as this Government's representative on the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees.

Frankly, I am deeply troubled that this Government now has no representation on the IGC. The refugee problem both before and after the end of the fighting in Europe is going to be an appalling one, even though the private agencies are doing their best, and even though I do not agree with some aspects of the problem, there remains an important area in which IGC is the only available agency.

Even now, IGC is showing signs of tardiness and lack of imagination. As I have indicated to you previously, the only hope I can see for bringing it out of its present lethargy lies in the prompt appointment of a hard-driving and imaginative American representative. If we do not make some such effort to salvage IGC in the near future, it will disappear in disgrace, and we will have to start all over again.

I earnestly hope that you will take all possible steps to expedite the appointment of a worthy representative from America to the IGC.

Sincerely,

[Handwritten] J. E. Pokle

Ar. Edward M. Stettinius, Jr.,

The Under-Secretary of State.
Dear John,

You will remember our conversation relative to whether Mr. Taylor's resignation from the Inter-governmental Refugee Committee had been accepted. The facts are that it has been accepted, but it the President's request the resignation has never given any publicity.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Mr. John Peale
War Refugee Board
Executive Office of the President
Washington 25, D.C.
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, London
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: September 11, 1944
NUMBER: 7473

THE FOLLOWING FIELD WAS FROM MADE:

At the request of Kedlog, Chief of Foreign Office's Refugee Department, Brown and I attended a meeting at his office this evening, at which meeting Sir Horace Hanlon was present also. Following is the substance of a cable received Saturday from British Minister in Bern which was read by Mason:

From the German Government it is understood by the Swiss Government that the Germans are not ready to permit a party of 2100 Jews to leave Hungary if they are to go to Palestine, as they do not wish to have the Arabs disturbed. However, they would view their departure more favorably if the group were to have a destination in American or British territory.

Furthermore, it has been requested by the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the Swiss Legation at Budapest should hand to the German Legation there a nominal list stating that on security grounds they cannot permit the departure of the group until an examination has been made for each individual case.

The Government of Switzerland desires to know whether they should send to the Legation at Budapest instructions to this effect.

No indication was given that information regarding this message had been given to Scotland.

Inasmuch as this German move rejects to offer to place Jews coming from Hungary in neutral and United Nations territory and...
substitutes in its place American or British territory excluding Palestine, this move cuts at the very heart of the joint declaration of the British and American Governments. Although the composition of the 2100 people is unknown, the assumption is that they are principally holders of Palestine certificates and if the offer were accepted as made, it would place the British and American Governments in a position of invalidating, at least temporarily, Palestine certificates even if the conditions were accepted only while the war lasts. If we fail to accept the German conditions with concrete offer, it will put the Germans in a position to state that they would permit the Jews to leave but they would not be accepted by us. It is also possible that if we accept conditions in this case, they will be made applicable to all others who are trying to escape. The purpose of the German maneuver presumably is to embarrass the Governments of Great Britain and the United States.

It is proposed by the British to give their Minister in Bern instructions to reply to the Swiss Government somewhat as follows:

We assume that the security check is for the purpose of expediting the departure of Jews and not delaying it. With that understanding, which should be emphasized, by the Swiss, we have no objection to giving the Germans such a list if the Swiss first make sure that such list will not be used by the Germans for the purpose of victimizing the prospective evacuees. We assume that the list will show that Palestine certificates are held by the persons named thereon. There is no intention on the part of the British Government to take action which would make such certificates invalid. You are requested to ascertain from the Swiss whether they are prepared to give the group temporary haven with the maintenance guarantees given previously until such time as evacuation can be carried out. Should they be willing to do so, they should inform the Germans that they have agreed to give the 2100 refugees a temporary haven.

The proposed reply obviously does not meet the conditions laid down by the Germans. The reply might stand some small chance of being successful. It is altogether possible, however, that the Germans would inquire as to the final destination of the Jews or that in the absence of a statement to the contrary, that British position with regard to Palestine certificates
would be taken for granted. In view of public and Jewish opinion, the British understandably feel that the validity of Palestine certificates must be preserved by them.

Attempts have been made by Brown and me to determine what the possibilities were of removing the 2100 to British or American soil from Switzerland. No suggestions could be obtained from us from Nixon, who stated that he would have to consult with the Colonial Office to determine whether there is any available British soil. Therefore, it is safe to say that if the conditions laid down by the Germans were accepted even temporarily, British or American soil, apart from the other complications, means only American soil. We were continually asked by Sir Herbert if we were prepared to open more camps such as the one at Oswego.

It is difficult to make recommendations until I know how far our Government is prepared to go in this matter. It is felt by me that the best solution to the problem would be to make an offer of the nature of that resulting in the Fort Ontario camp, making it clear that such a refuge was for the duration of the war only and that following the war these refugees might return to their own land or to a land of their own choosing which is willing to receive them. It appears doubtful that the 2100 could be evacuated before the termination of the war, but it is possible that such could be done. Furthermore, problems with the military might be raised by their evacuation through France.

It is requested that you reply urgently, giving the views of the Department and the Board on the suggested reply or any alternative proposals which our Government might desire to present to the British. No reply will be made by them until receipt of your views. If the suggested reply is acceptable, the reply should not be transmitted until agreement has been reached by the two Governments regarding answer to be given if the Germans should insist on knowing the group's destination. The proposed reply by the British and their stand on Palestine certificates is agreed to by Pearson. It is felt by him to be most important that agreement be reached by the two Governments on all action to be taken before making any reply.

It is requested that Maclelland be instructed to repeat to me any important messages to the Board, and if the Board would repeat to me their replies, it would be greatly appreciated.

MINANE

DORIS EB 9/12/44

Miss Chamney (For the Sczy), Abrahamson, Akens, Gohn, DuBois, Dury, Freyman, Gaffon, Holz, Laughlin, Leamer, Hannal, Hardy, McCarney, Papple, Sargay, Standish, Waldstein
AIR MAIL

MEMORANDUM

No. 17616

London, September 1, 1944.

Subject: Transmitting Copy of Memorandum Submitted by the Director of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees to the International Red Cross Delegation in London.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a memorandum which was submitted to the International Red Cross Delegation in London by Sir Herbert Emerson, Director of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, after a discussion between him and Mr. Burckhardt. The memorandum sets forth the steps already taken by the Intergovernmental Committee, as well as action which it proposed to take, in implementation of the acceptance of the offer of the Government of Hungary with regard to the release and treatment of Jews. It is suggested that a copy of the memorandum be furnished to the War Refugee Board.

Respectfully yours,

For the Ambassador

W. J. Gallman,
Counselor of Embassy

Encl.
1. Copy of memorandum.
2. Signed.

000141
Enclosure No. 1 to despatch No. 17918 of 6-1-44

31st August, 1944

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMITTEE ON REFUGEES

MEMORANDUM

The Vice-Contact and I had a talk with Mr. Burchardt of the International Red Cross Delegation in London regarding, first, the present position in Hungary, and second, the possible means by which advantage may be taken of the offer of the Hungarian Government. He has shown us a message received from the International Red Cross, Geneva, dispatched on the 26th August, 1944, regarding the present situation of Jews in Hungary. This, like other recent information, is not reassuring, and since it was sent events have been moving rapidly in Romania and Hungary. With regard to the specific matter mentioned in it, I have ascertained that the British Government has already authorized the Swiss Consul in Budapest, through the Swiss Government, to make the necessary endorsement on the travelling documents of those who are on the list for immigration to Palestine, which will enable the International Red Cross to satisfy the German Authorities that there will be no difficulty about their entrance into Palestine. These endorsements will also facilitate the issue of transit visas by the Governments of the countries through which they may have to pass.

2. We have informed Mr. Burchardt that, following discussions with the American and British Governments, it is probable that the Intergovernmental Committee, acting in close collaboration with the War Refugee Board, will be the authority responsible for co-ordinating the work of:

(a) Finding temporary homes inside Europe for those who cannot proceed direct to their places of asylum outside.

(b) Providing maintenance where necessary, and

(c) Assistance in transport arrangements.
For those who are proceeding to Palestine, the necessary discussions in regard to certificates, etc., will be carried out by the Jewish Agency with the British Government, but the Intergovernmental Committee will keep in touch with the Jewish Agency and also with the British Government.

3. The responsibility of the Intergovernmental Committee will not extend to negotiations with the Hungarian Government, which will, it is hoped, be continued by the International Red Cross to whom the offer was made by the Hungarian Government.

4. The action required at present would seem to be as follows:

(a) For the London Delegation of the International Red Cross to inform Geneva of the position of the Intergovernmental Committee.

(b) To request Geneva to keep the Intergovernmental Committee fully informed of all developments through the London Delegation.

(c) To concentrate on two groups as offering the most favourable prospects, first, children, and second, those on the Palestine list.

5. With regard to children, the immediate possible places of asylum would seem to be Switzerland and Sweden, if the children can be transported there pending reception outside Europe. Of these transport to Sweden may be an insuperable difficulty. We shall be glad of views of International Red Cross on this. Transport to Switzerland seems more promising, but here again, we should like to know the prospects.

6. With regard to the Palestinian group, recent events presumably rule out the Balkan routes. If this is so, the immediate course would seem to be to obtain temporary sanctuary for them in Switzerland until they can be removed by other routes to Palestine, which events in France should facilitate.
7. If maintenance has to be provided for those received in neutral or other countries, this will probably be done through the Intergovernmental Committee in pursuance of the Declaration of the American and British Governments.

8. The Intergovernmental Committee looks forward to the closest cooperation with the International Red Cross.

E. W. Emerson,

Director.

Miss Chauncey (For the Seafly), Abernethy, Akzin, Oehm, DeBois,
Drury, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Laughlin, Lessen, Mannon, Marks,
McGovern, Pohle, Sargent, Standish, Weinsteins, Cable Control Files.
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, London
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATE: September 8, 1944
NUMBER: 7393

The Embassy has been advised by the Director of IGCC that the Brazilian Ambassador in London has informed him that Brazil is ready to accept 500 Jewish refugee children from Hungary who may be allowed to leave Hungary. However, the Government of Brazil does not desire to assume any financial responsibility concerning upkeep or transport. The War Refugee Board should be informed.

WINANT

DOR: VAG: NFR 9/11/44

Miss Chauncey (For the Sec'y), Abrahamson, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Hassen, McCormack, Cable Control Files, Aksin, Drury, Gaston, Marks, Fehle, Sargent, Standish, Weinstein

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-1-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 21 1972

000145
FROM:  Secretary of State, Washington.
TO:     American Embassy, London
DATE:   August 25, 1944
SUBJECT: 6726

 For Ambassador from W. Refugee Board.

Please refer to your No. 6726 concerning the conference
on August 21st regarding the implementation of the acceptance
of the Hungarian offer.

Recent events suggest to us quite forcibly that in reality
there will not be time nor opportunity for any large scale
refugee operations from Hungary.  This seems particularly true
in view of recent indications we have received that the Germans
actually will not (repeat not) permit emigration of Jews from
Hungary except as part of an unacceptable ransom scheme.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, this Government is anxious
to continue doing everything possible to relieve the precarious
situation of the Jews in Hungary.  Accordingly, suggestions of
the IHC and the other groups present at the above-mentioned
conference have been examined with a great deal of interest.
You are authorized to indicate to the various groups represented
that the War Refugee Board and the Department are in general
agreement with the suggestion that the IHC assume active responsibil-
ity and leadership in this matter.

As has already been indicated in the various cables which
have been sent or repeated to you, this Government has taken
unilaterally many, if not all, of the steps suggested in the
memorandum submitted by the IHC, both as regards Intercessors and
neutral governments.  We have already received confirmation
from Intercessors that it is actively pursuing many of the lines of
activity, both as to relief and rescue, now suggested by IHC.
Moreover, all of the neutrals have been requested by this Govern-
ment to communicate to the Hungarian authorities their willingness
to receive refugees from Hungary, and the neutrals have been given
 guarantees of financial aid and prompt evacuation.  Nearly all of the
 neutrals have indicated to the Hungarian authorities their willingness to re-
ceive refugees. In addition to making 2,000 children's visas available
for children from Hungary or other European countries, other action
concerning the granting of American visas to Jews in Hungary has been or
is being taken; and the neutral governments as well as the Hungarians have
been so advised.  Mexico has already indicated to us its willingness
to receive refugees for the duration of the war.

You should indicate to the British Government and the IHC
that while the foregoing action has already been taken by this
Government, we are prepared to cooperate in making out such
further measures as may be deemed necessary or advisable, and are in

DECLASSIFIED
Date: April 8, 1973
SECURITY CLASSIFICATION REVIEWED: SEP 18, 1974

888146
general agreement that such steps be taken under the leadership of the IRO. However, in order to avoid confusion in making plans for further action to be taken and in order to keep abreast of the rapidly changing military and political situation, the War Refugee Board desires to take advantage of the forthcoming visit of Mr. Goodhart to Washington to effect an exchange of views. In addition, the Board is sending to London at once, Mr. James H. Mann, Assistant Executive Director, who will be able to give IRO and interested agencies of the British Government complete information concerning the action already taken by this Government to implement the acceptance of the Hungarian offer.

Hull.

Miss Chammway (for the Secretary), Abrahamson, Alkin, Bornstein, Cohn, Dubois, Dryy, Friedman,enson, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mann, Mannen, McCormack, Marks, Pelle, Sargoy, Standish, Weinstein, Cable Control Files
FROM: American Embassy, London
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: August 22, 1944
NUMBER: 6724

Yesterday evening an informal conference was held for the purpose of discussing steps to be taken to implement acceptance of Hungarian offer regarding Jews and at the conference the Embassy was represented. The Director and Vice Director of IDC, two members of refugee section of the Foreign Office, and representatives of Treasury, Admiralty, and Ministry of War Transport were present. Also in attendance was Professor Arthur Goodhart, who is to represent the Yar Refugee Board.

A memorandum was submitted by the Director of IDC proposing that American and British Governments immediately take the following steps so as to get under way without delay the relief program:

1. Intercessors is to be requested by British and American Governments:

(A) To carry on with the Government of Hungary the necessary discussions.

(B) To use its influence to obtain good treatment of Jews in Hungary and especially toward having deportations stopped.

(C) To advise IDC and the Governments of the United States and Great Britain of all developments, especially any renewal of deportations of Jews.

(D) To nominate persons to constitute early contingents of Jews departing from Hungary.

(E) To take care of relief within Hungary.

(F) To make a report as regards practical routes for removing refugees from the country.

(G) To act in concert with special representatives in Hungary of the Swedish Government who are handling refugee problem.

The following gives substance of remaining paragraphs of the memorandum submitted by the director which are explanatory of points covered above and give certain views of the director.
2. (a) Children and (b) persons to whom Palestine certificates are available should be included in early contingents. An approach should be made to Canada with a view to getting it to grant one thousand visas to supplement five thousand American visas transferred to children in Hungary from children in France. A request for temporary refuge for three thousand children might also be made of Portugal.

3. Apparently the best routes, pending report by Intercross, are (a) to Switzerland, (b) overland to Palestine through Bulgaria, (c) overland to Sweden, (d) to Romania and from there to Palestine by sea. A request to investigate the possibility of safe conduct for (d) might be made of Intercross.

4. With respect to maintenance in Hungary, Intercross should be encouraged to press the Government of Hungary to permit Jews to use their own resources to support themselves. Private funds available to Intercross through license issued to IDC by United States Treasury can be used by Intercross if it is necessary to provide maintenance. Should these be insufficient, IDC may make further funds available. If sufficient Hungarian currency cannot be purchased in Switzerland, American and or Swiss currency should be sent to Hungary. IDC should be made of private funds so long as they last, after which a request for further funds under operational expenditure arrangements should be made of British and American Governments by IDC.

5. Responsibility for maintenance of refugees in neutral countries is given to IDC and it should be associated with approaches to such countries. It is felt by IDC that such maintenance should be handled by it. Sweden and Switzerland may well refuse to accept outside financial aid, but undoubtedly a guarantee concerning additional supplies would be desired by them. The Governments of Great Britain and the United States might desire to reaffirm guarantee given previously.

6. The arrangements for exit by way of the Balkans could best be handled by British and American ambassadors in Ankara and Intercross in cooperation with MIB and, when destination is Palestine, with Jewish agency for Palestine.

7. An early start is considered essential and proposals given above would make possible immediate beginning of action. Looking ahead still further, temporary refuge could be arranged at Tripolitania and the camp at Pohala might accommodate a thousand refugees in addition to neutral countries. If the British and American Governments demonstrate that they are taking practical measures to receive considerable numbers in their own territories, Mexico and Brazil might respond.

This is the end of the summary of the memorandum submitted by the director.
It was stated by Treasury representative, with respect to finance, that in order to draft a special appropriation bill, it would be necessary to have an estimate of cost, but he had no anxiety about obtaining the needed amount. It was stated by the representative of the Ministry of War Transport that the evacuation vessel could be ready on thirty days' notice but it is essential to have safe conduct. The impracticability of water transport without safe conduct due to hazards of the Aegean Sea dominated by air power of Germany was emphasized by the representative of the Admiralty.

The representative of the Foreign Office stated that IGC proposals (a) through (g) agreed with the British Government's views, and that they could be cabled to the British Legation in Bern with explanatory comments.

It was stated by the Embassy representative, in answer to specific question, that although he had received no instructions and he could give no formal assurances, he had discussed with Davies of WAC the whole subject and believed that the proposals were in agreement with WAC views.

The IGC director stated that he wished IGC to take more active part in meeting the offer by Hungary than acting solely as fiscal agent in the matter.

It was the general consensus that while large migration from Hungary may actually be rendered superfluous by the rapid development of the military situation, quick action by the British and American Governments is most necessary.

WINANT

Miss Chauncey (for the Sect), Jurbansamm, Cohn, Akert, Bernstein, DuBois, Dewey, Friedmann, Galton, Hook, Laughlin, Lessor, Mann, Lennon, Marks, McCormack, Pohle, Suyk, Standish, Weinstin, Cable Control Files
Secretary of State,

Washington,

6710, Eighteenth

Embassy will be represented at informal conference to be held afternoon of August 21 with representatives Foreign Office and IDC to discuss means of implementing acceptance of Hungarian offer to release Jews. Please endeavor have any instructions or comments reach here by morning that day.

WINANT

HTM

Miss Cheunsey (for the Sec'y), Abrahamson, Adkin, Borstein, Cohn, Dubois, Drury, Friedman, Gaston, Heidel, Laughlin, Loesser, Mann, Mannon, Marks, McCormack, Pehle, Surgo, Standish, Stewart, Tainstead, Cable Control Files.
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, London
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: July 31, 1944
NUMBER: 6087

With reference to Department’s cable of July 28, No. 6948, the foreign office responded cordially to suggestion for joint action to aid departure Jews from Hungary and transit neutral countries. It is pointed out by the Foreign Office that it issued instructions to British Embassy, Washington, recently to inform the Department that with regard to this matter, it is prepared to cooperate. British representatives in neutral countries will likely receive similar instructions along these lines.

Information like that contained in reference cable (with but one exception) has been received by Foreign Office from British Legation, Bern. The exception is that as soon as categories permitted to depart from Hungary have all left, deportations of Jews will be started again by Hungarian Government.

The advisability of asking Turkish Government to announce formally its readiness to waive visa requirements for refugees entering Turkey is questioned by the Foreign Office. The Foreign Office believes that through unofficial and informal leniency of Turkish border guards and authorities, much is being accomplished along this line, that the Government of Turkey is not willing to regularize this situation formally, and that to force it to do so might be disadvantageous.

In connection with issuance of additional Palestine certificates, according to the Foreign Office, this matter must be taken up with Colonial Office and the Foreign Office further says that if preparation of refugees elsewhere for excess Jews admitted to Palestine were hastened, the Colonial Office’s reluctance to acquiesce might be decreased. With regard to this same matter, Foreign Office says British Embassy, Washington, has been directed to suggest joint approach to Latin American Governments to Department, with the view of getting them to accept more refugees, and in view of possibility Angola, an approach to Portugal has also been suggested.

The message referred to was considered most encouraging by EOC and they will report as to amount of funds available for transportation and maintenance of refugees arriving in neutral countries from Hungary as soon as possible.

WINANT

cc: Miss Chauncey (For the Secy), Abrahamson, Akzin, Borenstein, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Hotel, Laughlin, Lesier, Mann, Mannon, Marks, McCormack, Pahle, Sargent, Starch, Weinstein, Files

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Fiske Date SEP 21 1972

080152
With reference to affair of Hungarian Government as regards departure of Jews from Hungary (our 2362 of July 19), you are advised that the British Embassy here presented on July 23 the cable from the British Foreign office suggesting that the matter of surveying and coordinating possible planes of relief for the Jews from Hungary be referred to the Inter governmental Commission. The cable also stated that the possibility of preparing means in Budapest for work started in July would have to be reviewed and also that the opposition of the locals at Szeklace and Budapest would have to be re-studied. The Department and the War Refugee Board on July 11 presented a memorandum for the British Embassy suggesting that the responsibility for dealing with the Hungarian affair rests on the British and United States Governments, particularly and expressing the judgment that the Inter governmental Commission cannot be made to be effective because of the need of consulting other governments, particularly the British. The following draft of a proposed cable to Bern with the request that the British Government consult on its transmission to Bern by August 7 was sent at the request of the British:

"Ouch: Delegation Bern. The following communication has been received by the Department from the delegate in the United States of the International Committee of the Red Cross TIBERIOS. We have received today the following communication from ICM:

The Hungarian Government is willing to make possible the migration of certain categories of Jews and has accepted the ICM of its readiness in this respect.

Very obviously, from the viewpoint of maintaining the principle of neutrality, which in effect is based on reciprocity, the ICM has, that the number of emigrant permits granted to the United States should be substantially increased, and that a corresponding number of entry permits should be accorded.

It would, furthermore, be desirable if the United States government would make a public statement on this subject, indicating the number of entry permits accorded.

The ICM is of the opinion that such a statement would secure the favorable reaction of the Jewish world on this side. Moreover, the possibility of an eventual withdrawal of the concession granted would..."
greater would be made difficult by a public discussion as suggested above, which would, in the hands that held it, swell an attempt on the part of the countries of integration to secure the discount for a partial failure in the covering of insured.

The text would indicate whether the United States government would be willing to avert the danger... would appeal to the government of the United States government for advice on the situation... Texts and corrections would be transmitted to the government of Canada in 1943, 1946.

You should not request any international country of the United States to achieve the Hungarian government as follows:

Argentina: The United States government had been aware through the I.I.U.S. of the Hungarian government's willingness to discuss the evacuation of the country. The government, despite its substantial legal, political, and economic resources and the clear instructions to take all measures for protection for the country, has been waiting for the United States government's decision on the proposal addressed by the United Nations for United Nations endeavors, and will find that for such endeavors. The dependency treaties of 1941 stipulate that, for any country, states have been commissioned by the governments of certain countries to have been carried out pursuant to the order of the United Nations to reach their borders from economic or governmental aspects, to the extent of the interests of the United States government to carry out the proposal of the United Nations.

The above mentioned proposal has also been concerned to the United States government as leading part of the action. Accordingly, you may also plan with your British colleagues in converting public interests and interests of the United Nations to cooperation in this plan.

You should indicate to the international committee of the conference any opinion that you may have on the agreement mentioned in the preceding sentence to consult the governments of the United States government for this plan.
London, July 28, 1944

No. 17147

Subject: Desire of International Red Cross for quick response to offer of Admiral Horthy to alleviate situation of Jews in Hungary.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
Washington

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to refer to the Embassy's telegram No. 5966, July 27, 6 p.m., transmitting a summary of a communication received from the Director of the Inter-governmental Committee on Refugees regarding a discussion which he had had with a representative of the International Red Cross Delegation in London respecting the need for a quick and positive response to the offer alleged to have been made by Admiral Horthy, Regent of Hungary, to alleviate the situation of the Jews in that country. Reference is also made in this connection to the Embassy's telegram No. 5811, July 22, 6 p.m., and to despatch no. 17024 of July 24, on the same subject.

There is transmitted herewith a copy of the full text of the Director's letter of July 27 to the Embassy in this connection.

Respectfully yours,
For the Ambassador;

Howard Bucknell, Jr.,
Minister-Counselor

Filo 846
Enclosure:

1/ Copy of letter.

SHE/cow

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parker Date SEP 21 1972
COPY OF LETTER DATED JULY 27, 1944 TO THE EMBASSY
FROM MR. ROBERT SINNERS, DIRECTOR OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL
COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON
REFUGEES

11d, Regent Street
London, S.W.I.
27th July, 1944.

"In continuation of my letter of the 21st July, with
which I enclosed the memorandum of a discussion which we
had with Mr. Shortok and Mr. Linton. Regarding the offer made
by the Regent of Hungary, I write to say that we have had
a visit from a representative of the International Red Cross
Delegation in London.

The International Red Cross at Geneva is extremely
anxious that there should be a positive response to this
offer as soon as possible, since unless one is forthcoming,
there is the danger that it will be withdrawn or, at any
rate, whittled down, on the excuse that other countries,
and especially the United Kingdom and United States of
America are not really interested in the matter. We under-
stand that the chief delegate in London is putting this
point of view before the British Foreign Office, and that
a similar point of view will be put before the State Depart-
ment in Washington. We are in entire and strong agreement with
the necessity of a very early response.

We explained to the delegate the position of the
Intergovernmental Committee as stated in our interview with
Messrs. Shortok and Linton. While we took the view that
the International Red Cross should deal with matters in
Hungary itself, and that they should lose no time in doing so,
we made it quite clear that the Intergovernmental Committee
is not only ready, but anxious, to do everything possible during
the further stage, namely, that of finding places of asylum
for those allowed to leave, and especially the children,
transport and maintenance. I may add that the chairman of
the Executive Committee, Lord Winterton, and the Executive
Committee itself, are very anxious that the Intergovernmental
Committee should make the fullest use of this opportunity. I
would, therefore, urge strongly that the American and
British Governments, in consultation, should come to decisions
as to the part they intend to play, and in particular, whether
they are willing to make the necessary provision for the
Intergovernmental Committee to carry out the operations which
might be involved. The Intergovernmental Committee will then
be in a position to correlate with the War Refugees Board their
respective actions.

I shall
I shall be grateful if, in view of the extreme urgency of the matter, you will cable the substance of this letter to the State Department at Washington. I have sent a similar letter to Mr. Walker of the Foreign Office."
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, London
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: July 27, 1944
NUMBER: 9926

You are referred to despatch No. 17024 of July 24, and Embassy's cable of July 22, No. 5811.

The Embassy has just been advised of discussion with representative of International Red Cross delegation London in connection with Horvath proposal in a letter from Director IGC.

Since it is feared that the offer will be withdrawn or at least decreased in scope, on the contention that other countries (particularly United States and Great Britain) are disinterested, the representative of Intercross is extremely anxious that positive answer be given as soon as possible. The determination of a course of action in response to offer and arrangements for necessary provision for IGC to proceed in accordance with the action decided upon by the American and British Governments is strongly urged by chief delegate IGC. In this connection, IGC wants to correlate action with WNB and is extremely anxious to make arrangements for havens of refuge, maintenance and transportation of Jews permitted to depart from Hungary. We request that WNB be informed of the foregoing. We are forwarding via airmail complete text of Director's letter.

WHTWHT

DG:GHF
7-29-44

cc: Miss Chauncey (For the Seply), Abrahamson, Aksin, Borenstein, Cohn, Dubois, Friedman, Gaston, Goldin, Laufman, Lassker, Mann, Mannen, Marks, McCormack, Pehle, Sargoy, Standish, Weinberg, Files
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, London
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
Dated: September 8, 1944
NUMBER: 7017

Reference is made herewith to Department's cable No. 7017 dated August 31, 1944.

The Department's opinion that it would now be inopportune to close Camp Luckyboy is agreed to entirely by the Foreign Office.

The War Refugee Board should be informed.

WILKIN

Miss Chauncey (for the Secretary), Abrahamson, Akzin, Cohn, DaBois, Drury, Friedman, Gaston, Hedel, Laughlin, Lossor, Mannen, Marks, McCormack, Pehle, Sargoy, Standish, Weinstain.
FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Embassy, London
DATE: August 21, 1944
NUMBER: 707

SECRET

Please refer to your 6999 of August 5 concerning Beckelman's proposal to close Camp Lyneley.

Inasmuch as Camp Lyneley is still under the joint jurisdiction of the British and American Governments, [Department's 6456 August 18 to Reel from FRA] Beckelman's proposal must or necessity be passed upon by the two Governments.

It is the United States Government's view that now would be a highly inopportune time to close Camp Lyneley. Beckelman's statement that few newners are expected at Lyneley indicates that he is unaware of the worthy offer (your 6998 of July 27 and our 6044 of August 2). The closing of Camp Lyneley at this time when the British and American Governments have accepted the Hungarian proposal to permit certain categories of Jews to emigrate from Hungary might well prove tragic in its consequences; for in the eyes of the Hungarian Government it might easily throw upon the sincerity of the British and American Governments in accepting the Hungarian Government's offer. Obviously all possible havens must be held available for any eventuality that may occur from accepting the Hungarian Government's offer.

It would be appreciated if you would make known to the British Crown and the ICG the United States Government's view concerning Beckelman's proposal to close Camp Lyneley at this time. This cable has been cleared with the Department, FRA and WIB.

HILL

[Signature]

[Handwritten note: Miss Campsey (For the Daily), Abrahamson, Austin, Child, Dunlop, Drury, Friedman, Gaston, Hotel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mundis, Marks, McComb, Ebel, Magoff, Sandler, Weinstein, Cable Control Files]
FROM: American Embassy, London
TO: Secretary of State, Washington.
DATED: August 5, 1944.
NUMBER: 6296.

This morning, at a conference between Browne and Henderson of the Refugee Section of the Foreign Office, Vice Director of I.O.G. speaking for the Director, a problem was brought up, as follows:

Four hundred of the six hundred refugees in the camp for refugees at Podhale are Sephardic Jews of Greek nationality, so Beckelman of F.I.A., Manager of the Refugee Camp there reports. Beckelman has made the recommendation to Valentin Smith that it is desirable to move these four hundred inmates from this camp to a camp in Palestine for Greeks, distribute the remaining 200 elsewhere, and then close up the camp, whose capacity is 2,000, with few newcomers expected. (Valentin Smith is the I.O.G. representative in Algiers.) The departure of United States troops from Morocco, resulting in a lessening of supplies and other facilities, it is understood, is, to some extent, the reason for this recommendation.

Instructions have been asked of I.O.G. by Valentin Smith, and I.O.G. in turn, conferred with the London Office of UNRRA, as it understood that the camp had been taken over from the joint operations of the American and British Governments, by UNRRA. The London UNRRA states that it does not know who is responsible for the camp, and that it has nothing at all to do with it. At the time the Congress passed the appropriation bill for UNRRA, the camp was transferred to UNRRA, the Foreign Office understood, but it doubts now whether its own responsibility toward the camp stopped at that time, in light of the present developments. In view of the fact that several of the officials of the camp are being paid by it, it urgently wishes to know the agency that is now operating the camp.

With reference to the proposal of Beckelman to move the 400 Greeks, I.O.G. desires to give Valentin Smith instructions to act according to the decision which the operation of the camp made, but this it is unable to do until the name of the operation is known. There is no desire on the part of I.O.G. to recommend approval or disapproval of the proposition, but I.O.G. will strongly object to any action which might, in the end, hinder the final repatriation to Greece of Greeks, because this will be I.O.G.'s responsibility.

It is urgently requested that the name of the agency now responsible for the Podhale Camp be transmitted.

WINANT

DISTR: Miss Chausson (For the Sec'y), Abrahamson, Askin, Borenstein, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Laughlin, Lessig, Mann, Ransome, Marks, McCormack, Peile, Sargeant, Standish, Weinstein, Files.
AMSEP,

ALGECIRAS,

26th June

The following UN cable is for your information:

Sir Herbert Emerson has received in London through His Excellency, Valentin Feuchtwanger, the Inter-Governmental Committee representative in Algiers, the recommendation of the local management of Camp L Hawkins that the camp be closed and its 600 inmates be transferred to existing camps in Egypt and Palestine and to countries willing to receive them. This recommendation is based on the opinion of the local management that in view of the improved international situation it is improbable that further large contingents of refugees will arrive at L Hawkins and that therefore the costly maintenance of 600 persons in a camp established to care for 2,000 refugees is not justified.

Emerson replied to Feuchtwanger that the question of the future of Camp L Hawkins is one primarily for the British and American Governments in consultation with the French authorities and that the Inter-Governmental Committee has no instructions to give although it felt that a decision to close the camp now would be premature.

For your information the War Refugees Board has cabled Your Excellency as follows:

"Quote: The War Refugees Board is in full agreement with Sir Herbert Emerson that a decision to close Camp L Hawkins now would be highly premature. In our opinion the international situation has not (repeat not) become stabilized to such a degree as to justify the taking of an irrevocable step such as that suggested. Moreover, such a step, it would be difficult, if not impossible, for refugees escaping from enemy territory, and the recent decisions to expand at once existing refugee facilities in the Middle East and to open new camps in French North Africa, Switzerland and Canada.

UNREP.

[Signature]

[Date]

Miss Chaumvry, [For the Baby], Abraham, Aden, Berstein, Cohn, Duffield, Friedmam, Garnot, Hebel, Kowitz, Lecher, Levy, Moonen, Nebbe, McLeod, Neul, Pergo, Sandoz, Weintraub, Yellin.

UNCLASSIFIED

SEP 21 1967

By M.B. Dunn
FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Embassy, London
Dated: July 21, 1944
Number: 5723

CONFIDENTIAL

Please refer to your 5637 of July 17 concerning the recommendation transmitted by the Inter-governmental Committee representative in Algiers that the refugee camp at Fochala be closed.

The War Refugee Board is in full agreement with Sir Herbert Emerson that a decision to close Camp Lyauty now would be highly premature. In our opinion the international situation has not (repeat not) become stabilized to such a degree as to justify the taking of an irrevocable step such as that suggested. Moreover, such a suggestion is difficult to understand, in view of the necessity of caring for increasing numbers of refugees escaping from enemy territory, and the recent decision to expand at once existing refugee facilities in the Middle East and to open new camps in French North Africa, Tripolitania and Cyrenaica.

New York:

HULL

[Handwritten note: Hull, corrects name]
SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

COMMUNICATION
FROM
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING
SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES FOR APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE
FISCAL YEARS 1945 AND 1946, AMOUNTING TO $7,577.45 AND
$10,137,777.45, RESPECTIVELY, AND DRAFTS OF PROPOSED PRO-
VISIONS PERTAINING TO EXISTING APPROPRIATIONS, FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

May 23, 1945.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,

The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriations for the fiscal years 1945 and 1946, amounting to $7,577.45 and $10,137,777.45, respectively, and drafts of proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations, for the Department of State.

The details of these estimates and the proposed provisions, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. THOMAS.
SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 8, 1945.

The President,
The White House.

Sirs: I have the honor to submit for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriations for the fiscal years 1945 and 1946, amounting to $7,677,45 and $10,137,177.45, respectively, and drafts of proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations, for the Department of State, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOREIGN SERVICE

Contingent expenses, Foreign Service. The appropriation "Contingent expenses, Foreign Service," for the fiscal year 1946, is hereby made available for the purchase (not to exceed two) of maintenance, and operation of airplanes, particularly for the use of civil air attachés abroad in order to render them more effective in the discharge of their duties.

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

For additional amounts for "United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus," fiscal years 1945 and 1946, for payment of the annual contributions, quotas, and expenses, in accordance with the provisions under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Acts for said fiscal years, as follows:

For the fiscal year 1945:
International Bureau of Weights and Measures, $7,350.75; International Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts, $339.70. $7,677.45
For the fiscal year 1946:
International Bureau of Weights and Measures, $7,350.75; International Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts, $339.70.

The convention between the United States and other powers relating to weights and measures, signed at Paris, May 20, 1872 (20 Stat. 760), provides that the expenses of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures "be defrayed from contributions from the contracting States, the amount of which shall be computed in proportion to the actual population of each." This Government met its annual quota from 1878 to 1940, inclusive, when payments ceased due to enemy occupation of the Bureau's headquarters at Sèvres, France. The amount of $7,350.75 is required for each of the fiscal years 1945 and 1946 to enable the United States to resume payment of its obligation under the convention. The question of payment of quotas which accrued during the war period is left for later consideration of the contracting parties.

Public Law 264 approved August 7, 1935 (49 U. S. C. 231), as amended by Public Resolution No. 80, approved June 11, 1940 authorizes an annual appropriation to pay the pro rata share of the United States in the expenses of the International Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts which was created pursuant to a reso-

The Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees was organized in London in August, 1938 as a result of the Briian Conference of 22 governments called to consider the problem of racial, religious, and political refugees from central Europe. The amount of $10,000,000 is required to enable this Government to participate in the work of the Intergovernmental Committee, and to contribute a share toward the relief of the refugees under its care.

American Mexican Claims Commission: For all expenses necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the Settlement of Mexican Claims Act of 1938 (22 U. S. C. 201), as amended by the Act of April 3, 1943 (Public Law 203, including personal services in the District of Columbia printing and binding; use books and books of reference; $105,000, fiscal year 1945, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State. $100,000

H. Rec. 198
PUBLIC LAW 29, approved April 3, 1945, extended the life of the
American Mexican Claims Commission for a period not to exceed
2 years beyond the previous termination date of April 5, 1945. The
amount of $106,000 is required for the expenses of the Commission
for the fiscal year 1946.

Cooperation with the American Republics: The appropriation "Cooperation
with the American Republics," for the fiscal year 1946, is hereby made available
to make contributions with, and grants of money or property to, nonprofit institutions
in the United States and the other American Republics, including the distribution
of materials and other services in the fields of education and travel, arts and
science, publications, the radio, the press, and the cinema.

Public Law 265, approved August 9, 1939, authorized the President to carry out a cultural program with the other American republics based upon the treaties, resolutions, declarations, and recommendations signed at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace held at Buenos Aires in 1930, and at the Eighth International Conference of American States held at Lima in 1938. The proposed provision will facilitate the carrying out of certain cooperative programs.

The foregoing supplemental estimates and proposed provisions are to meet contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal years involved. I recommend that they be transmitted to Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

HAILEY D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.
H. J. RES. 223

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

June 25, 1945

Mr. Bloom introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

JOINT RESOLUTION

To enable the United States to participate in the work of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, and to pay its share of the expenses of the Committee.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That to enable the United States to participate, by contributions in funds or otherwise, in the work of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees established as a result of the Evian Conference convened on the initiative of the Government of the United States in 1938, and whose scope of refugee rescue and relief activity was broadened and enlarged by acceptance of the recommendations of the Anglo-American Conference at Bermuda in 1943, there are hereby
authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary, and such appropriations shall be available for all necessary expenses related to the participation of the United States in such work, including personal services in the District of Columbia, and the salary of the United States representative at not to exceed $10,000 per annum: Provided, That the contribution of the United States to such Committee in any one year shall not exceed the largest contribution made during that year by any other participating government.
H. J. RES. 223

JOINT RESOLUTION

To enable the United States to participate in the work of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, and to pay its share of the expenses of the Committee.

By Mr. Bloom

June 26, 1945
Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs
MEMORANDUM

SIR, F.I. E. R. BEER, THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE

TO LORD RUMFORD, VICE-PRESIDENT, THE COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee held on August 6th, 1943, the following recommendation was adopted:

"After refugees arrived at places of temporary refuge which the Inter-governmental Committee had succeeded in obtaining, for them, they should be maintained by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in countries in which that administration is operating, if it is willing, to undertake the task. Elsewhere, it will be for the Inter-governmental Committee itself to assume responsibility for maintenance after negotiation with the Governments concerned."

I. It will be necessary to pursue the matter with the Government of the United States of America with a view to obtaining agreement regarding the relations between the two bodies. The first step will be to obtain the consent of the United States Government to the general proposition that in areas in which it is operating, it will normally be prepared to undertake the task of maintaining refugees. This general proposition may require confirmation for each particular area concerned, as the necessity arises.

... The next and final step is to pursue the Intergovernmental Committee in London as follows:

The Intergovernmental Committee shall extend its mandate, so as to include, or 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 country 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 thus extended, the Executive Committee be empowered by the Ministerial - a states to undertake negotiations with neutral or Allied States or with international 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 distribute for the purposes enumerated above, funds both public and private."

The reference to racial, religious and political refugees clearly includes those who have not to flee their countries because of invasion, e.g., Allied nations. In some cases, the Allied Governments may be able to protect their nationals without reference to the Intergovernmental Committee, but if they wish assistance to be given, they will certainly be entitled to ask for it. 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 turn for help. During the
the war, therefore, the problem is far more comprehensive than the task of finding new homes for persons who may not be able to return to their own countries. It includes the preservation, maintenance and the transport of persons coming within the mandate so far as this may be necessary and practicable. The ultimate task may, and probably will, resolve itself into finding new homes for those who cannot return to their own countries, but there will be much to be done before the program can be stated in these simple terms.

3. How is the position changed when UNRRA comes into the role in a particular area? Obviously, it will not undertake the responsibility of finding new homes. What responsibilities will it assume?

It is necessary to have a clear understanding of (i) regarding the functions included in the general term "maintenance" which UNRRA will undertake, and (ii) regarding the groups of refugees on whose behalf they will undertake these functions. To this end, functions, as functions, are concerned, they will presumably include the following:

1. Provision of:
   (a) food;
   (b) housing;
   (c) clothing;
   (d) medical requirements;
   (e) educational facilities;

2. the establishment of camps where necessary.

3. Repatriation, including the arrangement of transport, reception in their own country, including maintenance and shelter.

4. In regard to the point of persons when its activities will extend, it is presumed that they will include all persons in need of such assistance, whether they be nationals of the country of operation, persons temporarily displaced from their homes, or persons not barred who new homes will ultimately have to be found. It is also presumed that, as far as possible, there will be a common standard of relief which will be determined by the needs of the individual, and not by his nationality or status.

5. If the above assumptions are correct, it might at first sight appear that UNRRA will cover the whole field (a) within the area over which it is operating, (b) within the period of its operation, and that there would be nothing for the I.C.C. to do. This requires closer examination. For this purpose consider the situation in a country, now occupied, where the Allies have freed it from enemy occupation, and UNRRA is functioning. There will at the outset be many categories of displaced persons, but for present purposes we need only consider the following: (a) Allied nationals, (b) racial, religious and political refugees.

(a) With regard to Allied nationals one may assume that the Allied Governments concerned will be profoundly interested in the care of their own nationals, that through Commissions, or otherwise, there will be very close co-operation between UNRRA and
and those Governments, that the contacts will be direct; and
that generally, the assistance of the IC will not be required.
But there may be exceptions even here. Quite apart from
persons guilty of war-time treachery, since the Committee will
not wish to protest, there may be some persons—although one
hopes there will be none, or very few—who are unable to return
for reasons which may cause the IC to become concerned with
them. This might not become apparent at once, but once it did
become manifest the IC would be very closely interested to see
that endeavor was made to persuade the Governments concerned
to take back their own nationals. It should not be saddled
with the responsibility of finding new homes for them without
having had the opportunity of ascertaining the necessity. It should,
In short, hold a waiting brief, although in regard to this
case it can be hoped that it will have little else to do, at
any rate during the early stages until the position is clarified.

(b) In the second category, namely racial, religious, and politi-
cal refugees, there will be found in some countries well defined
groups of persons who were refugees before the war began. For
instance, there are the Russian and Spanish refugees. There is
no question of their repatriation as groups within the near
future. Individuals may return, but it is with groups that the
IC will have to deal, and as groups they will present at once
some of the special problems—problems associated with large bodies of
persons, who are stateless in the end in fact. These include
problems outside the scope of temporary relief, and although
they will be concurrent with the work undertaken by UNRRA, they
should be dealt with by the IC.

Another obvious group is that of refugees from Greater
Germany. Some may be willing to return at once to their homes,
and there would seem to be no reason why such persons should
not be included in UNRRA's task of repatriation, but it is
unlikely that more than a small proportion of the total will be
willing to return at once. There will be a period of watching
the situation, the situation of the refugees, but this sets itself
conditions in Greater Germany, of watching the prospects of establishing themselves
elsewhere, and so on. The trend homewards will be at the best
delayed and gradual, and it may well happen that in the ultimate
result the majority will be unwilling to return. Psychologically,
this is likely to prove one of the most difficult groups, and
regarded as a group, apart from what individuals may be, it
is essential that it be dealt with in some form.

In addition, there will probably be some groups of refugees
who have had to leave home because of changes in the previous
boundaries of their States. The ultimate character of these
groups and the possibility of repatriation will depend on the
terms of peace, and the necessity to find new homes may not arise.
The assumption may perhaps be made that they should be the
prenant care of UNRRA until it becomes clear that the future
of a particular group will be the responsibility of the IC.

6. The above illustration shows that from the beginning
of the operations of UNRRA an important task: (1) there will
be groups of refugees, identifiable as such, with whose future
the IC will inevitably be concerned; (2) other such groups will
emerge as time proceeds, (3) there will be, many groups, especially
of Alliance nationalities, with whom the IC is unlikely to be further
concerned, on the assumption that UNRRA, in close co-operation
with the Governments concerned, will cover all their needs,
including repatriation.
The first set of groups at once, and the second set of groups as they emerge, will present special problems, and will involve special tasks, outside the functions of UNRRA, which the IGC will have to undertake. Among these are the following:

(a) Questions relating to nationality, status, identity papers, travel documents and the rights and obligations of particular groups and individuals via the Government of the country of temporary residence. Some of these questions will involve discussion and negotiation with the Government concerned, and the establishment and maintenance of friendly relations with that Government.

(b) Questions relating to employment, e.g., the status of foreigners in competition with nationals.

(c) Collection and co-ordination of information about individual refugees within the groups, e.g., age, occupation, qualification, plans and prospects for the future, resources, etc. In short, the maintenance of a system of registration and record. This would be supplementary to the less detailed system of registration which UNRRA might find it necessary to maintain for all displaced persons.

(d) Welfare work falling outside the scope of physical relief. This is a very important matter, since the psychological side requires special attention.

(e) Schemes of retraining.

(f) The organization of voluntary effort devoted to refugees, encouragement to and co-operation with existing voluntary refugee bodies, and the establishment of new bodies as desirable.

The last task is particularly important since the great portion of "case" work will fall on the voluntary refugee bodies, and it is necessary that this should be co-ordinated and efficiently done. While the refugee organizations will look to UNRRA for the satisfaction of physical needs, they will inevitably look to the IGC to assist them in coping with the less tangible problems, and especially those which have a bearing on the future of the refugees concerned.

Generally, it may be said that if the IGC is to be responsible for finding new homes for persons, it must be in touch with them at the earliest possible date, and it will not suffice for it to take over from another organization, not equipped for the purpose, when that body has failed in its efforts of repatriation. Moreover, so far as repatriation is concerned, the IGC can do valuable work in persuading individuals, within the particular groups mentioned, to return to their own countries. On the other hand, it will have a definite duty towards them to see that they are not constrained to go there by force, or under false pretences.

7. On the foregoing analysis it is clear that the IGC will have also to operate in an area where the UNRRA has accepted responsibility for maintenance. It should have a representative there, responsible through the Director to the Executive Committee, and
and he should have the necessary staff to carry out his duties, the cost being borne by the ICO. He will have to work throughout in the closest touch with the UNHRA and co-operate to the utmost extent with that body. If, as may be convenient in some cases, the UNHRA wishes to use him as an agent for work for which it has accepted responsibility, there is no reason why it should not do so and why, for those purposes, he should not be responsible to UNHRA. In any case, he should have free access to the local officers of UNHRA and be able to make representation to that body about any matter affecting the interest of refugees within his charge. Similarly, he should give all the assistance he can to that body.

H.E. WISSERSON,

Director.
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES.

May 24, 1944

Dear Mr. Pehle:

It is hereby requested that the remainder of the $1,800,000 allocated by President Roosevelt to the War Refugee Board on May 15 for the use of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees be made available to the Intergovernmental Committee at the earliest convenient date, if possible before May 31, 1944.

Yours very truly,

Martka H. Bleile
American Resident Representative

Mr. John W. Pehle
Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Washington, D.C.
June 7, 1944

Attention: Treasurer of the United States

My dear Mr. Secretary:

It would be appreciated if the enclosed check for one million seven hundred seventy-five thousand dollars ($1,775,000) payable to the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, which has been endorsed by me as American Resident Representative of the Committee, could be deposited in an account with the Treasurer of the United States designated “Special Deposit Account, Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees.”

For the present time I am the only person authorized to draw on this account. It is anticipated that Sir Herbert Emerson, Director, Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, may designate additional signatories at a later date.

Yours very truly,

Martha H. Blohle
American Resident Representative

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Treasury

[Signature]

[Signature]
JUN 7 1944

Dear Miss Biebly:

In accordance with your request of May 24, 1944, I am transmitting herewith a check drawn on the Treasurer of the United States and payable to the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees in the amount of one million seven hundred seventy-five thousand dollars ($1,775,000), representing the remainder of the $1,800,000 allocated by President Roosevelt to the War Refugee Board on May 15 for the use of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) J.W. Pehle

J. W. Pehle
Executive Director

Miss Martha B. Biebly
Swarthmore College
Swarthmore, Pennsylvania

Original given to Miss Biebly
in person.  W. S. 6/7/44
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES.

Our Ref.: From Swarthmore College Swarthmore, Penna.

Mr. Stewart
Assistant Executive Director
Refugee Board
Washington 25, D.C.

May 21, 1944

Dear Mr. Stewart,

Thank you for your letter of May 28th informing me that the second check for the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees is now available for endorsement and redeposit.

I shall probably be in Washington some time next week, and will call at your office to take care of the check. As soon as my plans for next week are more definite, I will write you for a specific appointment.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Martha H. Biehle
American Resident Representative
Dear Miss Biehle:

This is to inform you that the second check to the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees is now available for your endorsement and redeposit at your convenience. When you come to Washington it is suggested that you bring a few sheets of Intergovernmental Committee stationery for the purpose of preparing the request that the Treasury hold the funds for the Committee.

If you will advise me when you expect to be in Washington, I shall see that everything here will be in readiness.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Ward Stewart

Ward Stewart
Assistant Executive Director

Miss Martha H. Biehle,
Swarthmore College,
Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

WStewart; pck 5/29/44
CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT FOR CHECKING A COUNT

Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees

Martha H. Dibble, American Resident Representative
(Address of depositor)

has deposited with The Treasurer U.S. (Cash Division)
(Official handling name of Department, or Agency)

One million, seven hundred seventy-five thousand dollars

(Official handling name of Department, or Agency)

For Credit, subject to check, in the Special disbursing account of

Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees
(Official handling name of Department, or Agency)

Label No. 096-590 $1,775,000.00

6/6 Mr. Jean Stewart, Room 130
(Address of person to be credited)

Treasury Department

Date of deposit 5-29-44, M. Allen, 3-221920, 16-2100

(Signature of person depositing and date)

SPACE BELOW TO BE USED BY DEPOSITORY ONLY

I certify that the above amount was received on _______ a.p.m., and subject to verification, will be credited in the account of the Treasury of the United States on the date shown below. Amount credited is subject to correction for uncertainties involving lost checks.

JUN 8 1944

(Checking account #096-590)

(Official handling name of Department, or Agency)

(Official handling name of Department, or Agency)

(Official handling name of Department, or Agency)
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WAR REFUGEE BOARD
INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE May 24, 1944

TO Files

FROM Ward Stewart

In the absence of Mr. Abrahamson and Mr. Pehie, I met with Mr. Patrick Malin and Miss Martha Biehle today in connection with the transfer to the Intergovernmental Committee of $1,800,000 from the $2,000,000 recently allocated to the War Refugee Board from the President's Emergency Fund. I handed personally to Mr. Malin a check for $25,000 payable to the Intergovernmental Committee and informed him that we would be able to give the Committee a similar check for the remaining $1,775,000 sometime before the end of May. I then went to the Riggs National Bank with Mr. Malin and Miss Biehle to arrange for the deposit of the $25,000 check.

Mr. Malin is leaving tomorrow for London. In his absence Miss Biehle will be the American resident representative of the Intergovernmental Committee. Her full name is Miss Martha H. Biehle and until June 20 she can be reached at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. After June 20 she will be available c/o Mr. Fred Houlier, Division of Displaced Persons, UNRRA, Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D.C. Miss Biehle will be available to come to Washington to receive the check for the remainder of the $1,800,000 and I will notify her when it is available.

W.d.

Assistant Executive Director (Management)
MAY 24 1944

Memorandum to Dr. Patrick Talia

The $1,500,000 which was made available to the War and Navy
Board of Allocation from revenue reserves on May 15, 1944, for
the purpose of the Inter-Allied Committee is today, handled
as follows:

1. Pay check to Inter-Allied Committee on Jew. goods. \$25,000

2. To pay checks to Inter-Allied Committee on Pork but as soon as convenient
   (but not later than May 31, 1944). \$1,775,000

Total \$1,800,000

J. A. Wade
Executive Director

\$1,500,000 bank to Mr. Talia
in person. W. J. 5/24

Stewart; jwl; 5/23/44
Memorandum to Mr. Patrick Molin

The $2,000,000 which was made available to the War Refugee Board by allocation from President Roosevelt on May 15, 1944, is being distributed as follows:

1. Paid by check to Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. $ 25,000
2. Being placed in "Special Deposit Account, Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, U. S. Treasury," payable to the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees on demand. $ 1,775,000
3. Being retained by War Refugee Board in reimbursement for $51,998 transferred from War Refugee Board to Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, on March 9, 1944. $ 200,000

Total $4,000,000

J. V. Rotha
Executive Director

(Revised in discussion with Sahl, Rastall)

Stewart, p.d. 5/23/44
**GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES (Department, Office, or establishment)**

**Voucher No.** D. O. V. No. 89, 696. Federal Employees Insurance Administration.

**To:** Multigovernmental Committee on Refugees

**Address:** London, England

**Payee’s Account No.:**

**Amount:**

**Balance of this government’s contribution toward the administrative expenses of the Committee pursuant to terms of Executive Order 9437, dated January 22, 1944, and in accordance with letter dated November 11, 1944 of R.R. Stettinius, Acting Secretary of State, and reply of J.W. Pyle, Executive Director, for refugees abroad. (Copies attached)**

**MEMORANDUM**

J.W. Pyle, Executive Director

**ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION** (as completed by Administrative Office)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriation, Restoration, or Project Account</th>
<th>Appropriation Code</th>
<th>Appropriation Title</th>
<th>Account Title</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112/AD101.01.01 Emergency Fund for the President, National Defense</td>
<td>112/AD101.01.01 Emergency Fund for the President, National Defense</td>
<td>112/AD101.01.01 Emergency Fund for the President, National Defense</td>
<td>112/AD101.01.01 Emergency Fund for the President, National Defense</td>
<td>8,061.93</td>
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**Allotment No.:** 8,061.93

**COST ACCOUNT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</table>

**ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Check No.:** 8,061.93

**Paid by:** Treasury of the United States in favor of

**Tah:**

**800192**
METHOD OF OR ABSENCE OF ADVERTISING
(Section 2106 of the Revised Statutes)

1. After advertising in newspapers.
2. (a) After advertising by circular letters sent to dealers.
   (b) And by notices posted in public places.
   (If notices were not posted in addition to advertising by circular letters sent to dealers, explanation of such omission must be made. The notation on the certificate on the face of the voucher must be "(a)(b)" or "(a)", depending on whether or not notices were posted.)
3. Without advertising, under an exigency of the service which existed prior to the order and would not admit of the delay incident to advertising.
4. Without advertising in accordance with

5. Without advertising, it being impracticable to secure competition because of

(Here state in detail the nature of the exigency or circumstances under which the securing of competition was impracticable under 2 and 4.)

Note.—The above form "Method of or Absence of Advertising" is to be used when purchases are made or services rendered under proper authority without written agreement in any form. In case of a written agreement (formal contract, proposal, and acceptance, or informal agreement) Standard Form No. 1609—Revised should be used for describing the method of or absence of advertising and award of contract. (See General Regulations No. 21, Supplement No. 6, General Accounting Office, Aug. 20, 1909.)
PUBLIC VOUCHER FOR PURCHASES AND SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL

U. S. War Refugee Board
THE UNITED STATES, D.C.

Voucher prepared at Washington, D.C., May 25, 1944

To Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees

Address: London, England

PAYEE'S ACCOUNT NO.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. and Date of Order</th>
<th>Date of Delivery or Service</th>
<th>Articles or Services</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>UNIT PRICE</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To cover an additional contribution by this Government to the Committee.

(See allocation letter and memorandum signed by Secretaries of State, Treasury, and War, approved by President May 25, 1944, attached)

1,775,000.00

NOT CERTIFIED BY PAYEE

MEMORANDUM

1,775,000.00

ACfIOElOd. J. W. Fehie 5/3

Executive Director
Authorized Certifying Officer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriation, Expiration, or project symbol</th>
<th>Appropriation title</th>
<th>Limit in or Prior's charge</th>
<th>Appropriation charged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112/90006(18).001 - Emergency Fund for the President, National Defense (Allotment to War Refugee Board) 1943-1944</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allotment symbol</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Obligation appropriated</th>
<th>COST ACCOUNT</th>
<th>OBJECTIVE CLASSIFICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1,775,000.00

Paid by:
Cash $1,000,000.00
Check No. 19, for $1,775,000,000

On Treasurer of the United States in favor of payee named above.

Title
METHOD OF OR ABSENCE OF ADVERTISING
(Section 109 of the Bonded Group)

1. After advertising in newspapers.
2. (a) After advertising by circular letters sent to .
   (b) And by notices posted in public places.
   (If notices were not posted in addition to advertising by circular letters sent to dealers, explanation of such omission must be made. The notices on the certificate on the face of the voucher must be "2(a) (b)" or "2(a)", depending on whether or not notices were posted.)
3. Without advertising, under an exigency of the service which existed prior to the order and would not admit of the delay incident to advertising.
4. Without advertising in accordance with .
5. Without advertising, it being impracticable to secure competition because of .

(Here state in detail the nature of the exigency or circumstances under which the securing of competition was impracticable under 3 and 4)

Note.—The above form "Method of or Absence of Advertising" is to be used when purchases are made or services secured under proper authority without written agreement in any form. In case of a written agreement (formal contract, proposal, and acceptance, or informal agreement) Standard Form No. 109 should be used for abstracting the method of or absence of advertising and award of contract. (See General Regulations No. 34, Supplement No. 8, General Accounting Office, Aug. 25, 1930.)
PUBLIC VOUCHER FOR PURCHASES AND SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL

U. S. Voucher Board

To: Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees

Address: London, England

No. and Date of Ord. or Service

Articles or Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Item Number</th>
<th>Account Fd.</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shipped from: Washington, D.C.

To cover an additional contribution by this Government to the Committee.

25,000 00

MEMORANDUM

ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION

Appropriation, Limitation, or project symbol

Appropriation Title

Limit or Pay's Amount

Account

OBJECTIVE CLASSIFICATION

COST ACCOUNT

Symbol

Account

Symbol

Account

Paid by

Check No.

Date

Cash, $19 for $19

On Treasurer of the United States in favor of

Title
METHOD OF OR ABSENCE OF ADVERTISING
(Section 25B of the Revised Statutes)

1. After advertising in newspapers.
2. (a) After advertising by circular letters sent to dealers.
   (b) And by notices posted in public places.
   (If notices were not posted in addition to advertising by circular letters sent to dealers, explanation of such omission must be made. The notation on the certificate on the face of the voucher must be "2(a)(b)" or "2(a)", depending on whether or not notices were posted.)
3. Without advertising, under an exigency of the service which existed prior to the order and would not admit of the delay incident to advertising.
4. Without advertising in accordance with

5. Without advertising, it being impracticable to secure competition because of

(Here state in detail the nature of the exigency or circumstances under which the securing of competition was impracticable under 3 and 4)

NOTE.—The above form "Method of or Absence of Advertising" is to be used when purchases are made or services rendered under proper authority without written agreement in any form. In case of a written agreement (formal contract, notice, and acceptance, or less formal agreement) Standard Form No. 1089—Revised should be used for abstracting the method of or absence of advertising and award of contracts. (See General Regulations No. 51, Supplement No. 8, General Accounting Office, Aug. 30, 1938.)
MEMORANDUM

ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION (for completion by Administrative Office)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriation, Description, or Project Symbol</th>
<th>Appropriation Title</th>
<th>Line(s) or Period(s)</th>
<th>Appropriation Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>113-00006(13) 001 - Emergency Fund For the</td>
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<td></td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>President, National Defense Assignment to</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your Personnel Network FY22-23</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cost Account

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost Account</th>
<th>Objective Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paid by

[Signature and Title]

[Check No.]

[Date]
METHOD OF OR ABSENCE OF ADVERTISING
(Section 1039 of the Revised Rules)

1. After advertising in newspapers.
2. (a) After advertising by circular letters sent to ____________________________ dealers.
   (b) And by notices posted in public places.
   (If notices were not posted in addition to advertising by circular letters sent to dealers, explanation of such omission must be made. The notation on the certificate on the face of the voucher must be "2(a)(b)" or "2(a)", depending on whether or not notices were posted.)
3. Without advertising, under an exigency of the service which existed prior to the order and would not admit of the delay incident to advertising.
4. Without advertising in accordance with ________________________________
5. Without advertising, if being impracticable to assure competition because of ________________________________

(Dates shall be stated in the order of the exigency or circumstances under which the necessity of competition was impracticable under section 1 and 2)

NOTE.—The above form "Method of or Absence of Advertising" is to be used when purchases are made or services secured under proper authority without written agreement in any form. In case of a written agreement (formal contract, proposal, and acceptance, or informal agreement) Standard Form No. 1039—Revised should be used for stating the method of or absence of advertising and award of contracts. (See General Regulations No. 41, Supplement No. 6, General Accounting Office, Aug. 26, 1939.)

808-199