

Programs with Respect to Relief
and Rescue of Refugees

International Committee,
Vol. 3 Folder 4

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Herald Tribune
New York, N. Y.

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JUN 26 1945

\$174,500,000 O. P. A. Budget Recommended

House Committee Reduces Over-All Total but Adds to Enforcement Funds

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP).—The House Appropriations Committee laid the groundwork for a new Congressional fight over the Office of Price Administration today by recommending a \$174,500,000 budget for the agency for the coming fiscal year.

Legislation to give the O. P. A. another year of life passed the House only Saturday after a brisk battle and is now before the Senate for action on amendments.

The O. P. A. fund, \$6,000,000 below budget estimates, was included in a \$3,134,031,456 deficiency supply bill, which also contained \$1,975,000,000 for lend-lease, \$753,769,000 for the Navy and \$16,654,860 to finance a Treasury Department drive against tax dodgers. Smaller amounts were included for more than a score of other agencies whose previously allotted appropriations were inadequate.

The bill, \$17,859,173 below budget estimates, also continues available for another year an unexpended balance of \$58,946,102 in the President's emergency fund.

While cutting the O. P. A.'s over-all request, the committee boosted by \$2,712,195 the agency's enforcement fund to finance a campaign against ration coupon counterfeiters. Inquiries by both the Banking and the Appropriations Committees, the latter reported, "amply justify the continued support" of O. P. A.

Nevertheless, foes of O. P. A. who sought to curb its activities in last week's House fight, said privately they would seek to pare the new appropriation sharply.

The committee also recommended these appropriations:

- \$670,000 for the Civil Service Commission for medical examinations of disabled veterans with the view to placing them in government jobs.
- \$50,000 for expenses of the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission investigating the post-war economy, economic stability and rehabilitation of the Philippine Islands.
- 2,500,000 to finance construction of four guayule rubber processing mills by the Rubber Development Corporation.

The committee approved an addition of \$120,000,000 in the borrowing authority of the Rural Electrification Administration.

But it reduced by \$5,500,000 a \$10,000,000 State Department request for United States participation in the work of the intergovernmental committee on refugees, limited to the period ending next Dec. 31 operation of the program for which it recommended \$4,500,000.

"From a humanitarian angle the project has much to commend it," the committee said, "It has features, however, which, now that the war in Europe is over, would involve this government in matters in which it is deemed it would be impolitic for it to engage, such as, for example, securing for the refugees now in European countries rights of residence, of employment, of education and of minimum participation in other advantages of nationals of these countries."

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N. Y. Times - June 24 '45

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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 Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
LONDON, June 23 -- When the tidal wave of war receded from Europe it left sloughs 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 "displaced persons" who are now rapidly being replaced. But some landlocked by territorial or ideological change cannot or will not rejoin the parent waters. These are the "non-repatriables." That word is the academic term in which officialdom cloaks one of the greatest problems the European war has left us.

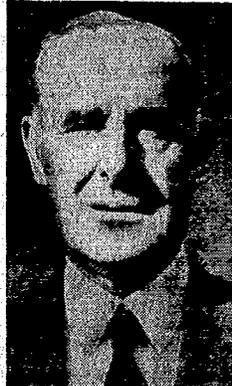
It is posed by a million persons who, having fled or been driven from their homes, are unable or unwilling to return to them. It has left Lithuanians hiding underground in Germany, Cossacks wandering with their wives, children and horses through the passes of northern Italy, Poles enrolling in what looks like a British Foreign 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 these are east of the Curzon Line, and thus to go back would mean to become Soviet citizens. Dislike of Soviet rule is also the motive which makes many expatriated Lithuanians, Letts and Estonians unwilling to be swallowed up as their countries have been. And the reluctance of absent Yugoslavs to return is the result of the civil war between the forces of Marshal Tito and Chetnik adherents of General Mikhailovitch.

Baltic sources in London have estimated that several hundred thousand Lithuanians, Letts, and Estonians, but mostly Lithuanians, either fled before the Rus-

SIR HERBERT EMERSON



Associated Press
He is chairman of the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees.

rule without liking Fascism any better or as well. It was apparently Moscow's fear that such dissidents might be given harborage in Britain and America, which found oblique expression in a recent attack by a Russian general on the Anglo-American treatment of Russian prisoners of war.

The White Russians

The Allied Armies found some 80,000 to 100,000 Russians in France, who were members of General Vlasoff's White Russian Army, which fought with the Wehrmacht. There were more in the German Todt Organization, which did engineer 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 Yalta to return them and they are being shipped from Marseilles to Odessa. Many went against their will and were in doubt about the genuineness of the welcome promised them.

Most of the dissident Russian émigrés are Ukrainians and Cossacks. When the Eighth Army drove up from Italy into Austria it found 24,000 Cossacks crowding the mountain roads with their wooden wagons and horses. This division of 8,000 soldiers with their 18,000 wives and children had taken nearly a year to trek from

Europe is now a wreckage of a continent. They are finding, or will soon find, their old level. They are the "displaced persons" who are now rapidly being replaced. But some landlocked by territorial or ideological change cannot or will not rejoin the parent waters. These are the "non-repatriables." That word is the academic term in which officialdom cloaks one of the greatest problems the European war has left us.

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Baltic sources in London have estimated that several hundred thousand Lithuanians, Letts and Estonians, but mostly Lithuanians, either fled before the Russians or were taken by the Germans into Germany and will not want to return. If this is right most of these people must either have been uncovered by the Red Army or gone underground in Germany. Comparatively few have been discovered so far by SHAEF, which may be just as well since the maintenance in self-imposed exile by the Western Powers of too many unwilling citizens of the U.S.S.R. can have its complications.

Only some tens of thousands of Yugoslav civilians have been discovered by SHAEF in labor camps in Germany. The real Yugoslav repatriation problem is presented by the Chetniks—the number is not known—who surrendered to General Alexander's forces and were interned in northern Italy.

Problem of Chetniks

They had been fighting against Marshal Tito in the name, they said, of King Peter and they were genuinely surprised when their British captors disarmed them. Marshal Tito's Government, which desires the return of all Yugoslavs and has promised pardon to Chetniks not guilty of war crimes, has been recognized by Britain. But it has lately not endeared itself to London or Washington by its practical application of the belief that possession of Trieste in Italy and Klagenfurt in Austria would prove nine points of a peace settlement.

If the disposal of Poles, Balts and Yugoslavs is surrounded by complications, they are also not absent from the task of repatriating the something less than two million citizens of Soviet Russia who have been liberated or captured by the armies of the western powers. The overwhelming majority desire nothing more ardently than to go home. Of the pre-1939 Russians who do not, most were collaborationists who have no claim on the sympathies of Russia's western allies.

But there is a border-line class of Russians who disliked Soviet

Associated Press He is chairman of the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees.

rule without liking Fascism any better or as well. It was apparently Moscow's fear that such dissidents might be given harborage in Britain and America, which found oblique expression in a recent attack by a Russian general on the Anglo-American treatment of Russian prisoners of war.

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They had thought to find in the Italian highlands a promised land where soldiering would pleasantly alternate with plundering and more peaceful pastoral pursuits. They had made themselves a terror to the countryside and had now become a problem to their captors.

Small in number but difficult to provide for are the expatriated Jews. By a recent decision of SHAEF they are to be treated even though of German origin as if they were Allied nationals. This means that they will not be sent home against their will.

Under SHAEF's Control

Few German Jews, it has been learned, wish to return to a Germany whose cities have been destroyed. Few Austrian, Rumanian or Hungarian Jews want to go back to those countries if they are to be dominated by Russia.

What Jews in Germany will want to do is one of the unanswered questions which make the whole future of that country an interrogation point.

Jurisdiction over most non-repatriables is at present exercised by SHAEF with an increasing amount of assistance from UNRRA. Eventually, probably in another six months, it will be assumed by the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees which was created at Evian in 1938 on the initiative of the late President Roosevelt and reconstituted in 1943.

The IGC already has assumed responsibility for refugees in France, Belgium and Switzerland and will shortly do so in Portugal and Spain.

SHAEF is "processing" the non-repatriables and assembling them into separate camps. UNRRA will register them by origin and profession and would like to teach them languages and trades. Then will come the question of settlement—provisionally in Europe or finally abroad—which will be the responsibility of the IGC.

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The New York Times.
APR 22 1944

REFUGEE BOARDS TO FUSE OPERATIONS

*Federal and Intergovernmental
Groups Agree on Integration*

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 21—Integration of activities of the War Refugee Board, a Federal agency, and the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, composed of representatives of thirty-seven Governments, was announced today by John W. Pehle, Executive Director of the WRB, and Sir Herbert Emerson, director of the intergovernmental organization.

A series of meetings held between 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 complete agreement on organizational relations, but what is more important, we have taken definite steps to increase the effectiveness of the efforts being made on behalf of the refugee group," 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 practical assistance to each other in specific projects as they were instituted.

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Inquirer
Philadelphia, Pa.
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P APR 17 1945

Harrison Reveals Refugee Plan

Plans for the re-settlement of between 500,000 and 1,000,000 stateless persons in Europe were outlined by Earl G. Harrison, former Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, here yesterday.

Mr. Harrison, who was recently appointed as the American representative of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, has just returned from England, where he conferred 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 sorely needed in the war-devastated countries of Europe, Mr. Harrison declared at a press conference in his offices in the Packard Building. Nations are beginning to think of people 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 inducement for the people to stay in Europe and also too many restrictions placed on their leaving.

The tremendous task of replacing uprooted persons cannot be carried out by government support alone, he said. The continued work of private agencies will be needed.

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Sun
Baltimore, Md.

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p. MAR 16 1945

**F.D.R. Names Harrison
To Myron Taylor's Post**

Washington, March 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt today appointed Earl G. Harrison, of Philadelphia, to succeed Ambassador Myron C. Taylor as United States representative on the intergovernmental committee of refugees.

Harrison was formerly commissioner of immigration and naturalization of the Department of Justice. Taylor is the President's personal representative to the Vatican.

The refugee committee has its headquarters in London, and Harrison is expected to go there immediately. The committee is charged with making plans to care for racial, religious and political refugees who cannot return to their homes.

The job of caring for and repatriating displaced persons who can be repatriated is assigned to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

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"A dispersal of population without parallel in history"—French civilians returning to their wrecked homes.

Thirty Millions in Europe's Darkness

The 'displaced peoples' present a vast human problem. An expert sees a solution.

By SIR HERBERT EMERSON

Director Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees

WHEN the word refugee 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 proportion 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 from, or of helping them while they are inside, 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 autumn 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. Sud-

denly 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 have got persons 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 has 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 so long as there is territory occupied by the Nazis and people within their 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 beat a hasty 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 (Continued on Page 54)

Millions in Europe's Darkness

(Continued from Page 13)

possible back to their own countries with the least delay. There are several reasons why this should take priority. It is the ardent wish of the great majority of the people to return. They are wanted at home for urgent work. A large floating alien population is a disturbing element, politically and economically, to the country in which it may be, and work of reconstruction and rehabilitation cannot make real progress in any country until the population is more or less stabilized.

REPATRIATION is, therefore, a very important objective and will be one of the main responsibilities of UNRRA in those countries in which it operates at the invitation of the Governments concerned. Since all the Allied European Governments have nationals dispersed in various lands, they are ready and, indeed, eager to help each other in this matter. Reciprocal agreements have been reached, or are in hand, covering the main lines along which mutual help will be given.

Some of the neutral countries are also vitally interested. They have given asylum to large numbers during the war and will doubtless continue to do so while the necessity lasts. But it would be unfair to take undue advantages of their hospitality when the guests can return home. The homing movement has begun and from now on there will be a continuous, though irregular, stream, or rather series of streams, flowing in all directions across Europe.

This does not mean that the time is within sight when any belligerent country in Europe will be able to recover the whole of its own nationals or to restore all the strangers within its gates to their own countries. Germany itself is the crux of the problem, containing as it does millions of displaced persons of all nationalities—prisoners of war, involuntary conscripts, forced laborers, civilian internees and other groups.

Until Germany is conquered the homeward trek will be piecemeal and variable. Even when hostilities cease in Europe, some time must elapse before the movement is complete. The limiting factor will be transport, for, even under the most favorable circumstances, it will not be possible to move many millions in a few weeks, or even months.

It is not only a question of transportation within Europe. There are displaced Europeans in most countries of the world, many of whom will wish to return. Meantime, pending repatriation, many problems will have to be solved.

THE position will be complicated by the sudden unemployment of millions now engaged in some sort of war work. Large numbers will have to be fed, clothed and housed, protected against disease and given welfare services that will keep them reasonably contented while they are

marking time. They will wish to communicate with their relatives and when they do not know where those relatives are, or even whether they are alive, they will need help in tracing them.

The natural instinct will be to take a direct line for home, and, although every means will be taken to discourage this, many are likely to act on impulse. So there may be large wandering bands without the necessary means of support. The arrangements for the reception of nationals within their own countries and their absorption within the industrial system will require much organization.

There is also a security side to the problem. After the war the host of displaced persons will be swollen by war criminals who have fled from their own countries and by collaborators with the Axis who dare not return to their own lands. The Allied Governments are alive to the security and political problems which this may involve.

Thus, although the main post-war problem for the vast majority of displaced persons can be stated in simple terms as the task of restoring them to their own homes, this will involve many ancillary operations requiring organization and planning, and demanding large resources of money, supplies and services. It is essential that there should be the closest cooperation between the agencies engaged in the work—the international organizations, the national Governments and the voluntary associations. But there is a definite objective, namely, repatriation, and it is capable of achievement within a relatively short period.

REPATRIATION, 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—namely, Jews of former German nationality. They have been the victims of every form of persecution that human devilry can devise. They have been deprived of their nationality and robbed of their property, and they owe their very lives to the accident of escape. Many of their friends and relatives have been done to death in the most horrible circumstances and their race and religion have been held up to contempt in a fanatical but well-organized 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 German people. 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 can be done to eradicate this vile feature of the Nazi system; that they will abolish discriminatory laws and practices, restore

(Continued on Page 55)



A French refugee returns to her home.

Millions in Europe's Darkness

(Continued from Page 54)

the rights of citizenship and give protection to life and property.

They will make conditions as favorable as they can be made for the return of the persecuted. But they cannot erase the memories of the past, or dissipate by decree the venom of hatred. This will take time. Some of this group may be willing to return for personal reasons, but many more will not be willing. And it is inconceivable that they should or indeed could be forced to do so against their will. Other causes will have a similar influence on members of other groups, and when the reasons are convincing it will not be practicable to compel their return to their countries under duress.

On the other hand, there will be some who would be glad to return to their own countries but will be unable to do so because of changes in the form of government or because of transfers of territory. How important these factors will be cannot yet be estimated, but there are signs that they will be present.

THUS there will be many members of the different groups of persons now displaced who will be outside the scope of repatriation. It is to be hoped that it will be only a small proportion of the whole number, but it may easily be 5 per cent, and might be as high as 10 per cent. They will be non-repatriables and will be in a position closely resembling that of the pre-war refugees, in that they will not have a Government which will give them protection, or to which they can appeal for assistance.

This is one of the heaviest burdens under which a man can labor. He stands in need of the same services as other displaced persons, but over and above these he is under the terrible handicap of insecurity.

He has no right to asylum anywhere and he is almost inevitably relegated to second place when his interests are in conflict with those of nationals of the country in which he happens to be, as, for instance, when employment is not

sufficient for all. Most of the non-repatriables have their own personal problems, and despite the fortitude and patience which so many have shown their cases often contain features which demand special care. This is the more necessary because there is not a quick solution of their troubles.

BBROAD and large, repatriation is a short-term problem. The finding of new homes for a large number of homeless persons is a long-term one. It depends on the willingness of Governments not merely to afford them temporary hospitality, helpful though this is, but to give them the rights and allow them to assume the obligations of citizenship. Because it is a long-term problem it goes beyond the present purposes of UNRRA. That organization will give physical relief where it is needed in countries where it is working and for the period of its operations, but it cannot accept the responsibility of finding new homes.

On the international side, the latter will be the duty of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, which is also charged with the task of watching their interests until a final solution is found. Here again there is no sovereign remedy.

Some will be absorbed in the countries in which they now are. Some will ultimately return to their own countries if they are satisfied that they will have a reasonable chance of happiness. Provision for some may be found in fairly large scale settlements.

The majority, however, will probably depend on the process of individual emigration, which in the past has quietly and effectively provided a new life and a new citizenship to hundreds of thousands of stateless persons.

Although the solution of the problem will not be simple, it can be achieved. It will require the good-will of many Governments, the devoted service of many voluntary organizations and the effective cooperation of all agencies working in this field.

20,000,000 Refugees, a Major War Problem

Total war means far more than military war and it involves all people, as well as the military. The Inter-Government 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 tackled such a huge job as undertaking to return these refugees to their homes. The committee rather grimly states that it looks now as though the return of these refugees to their homes will be left largely to the initiative of the refugees themselves. But there are millions who cannot, dare not return. The Jews who were divested of all property and who fled from their homes, likely have no desire to return to the countries whose people have been taught to hate them and to oppress them ruthlessly.

The Inter-Government 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 80,000 refugees in Africa. They have come from all parts of Europe. For those 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 government of the United States. The committee states that probably less than 5,000 of the 20,000,000 refugees have been accepted by the countries of the western hemisphere all together, including the 1,000 now cared for at the "free port" of Fort Ontario, New York.

It is estimated that since the United States entered the war a scant quarter of a million refugees escaped from Central Europe with nothing but their lives. Some 400,000 had moved out before December, 1941. The exodus has been going on steadily since. As late as last fall the Germans put on a purge in Denmark and 9,000 Jews escaped to Sweden. About 20,000 escaped from Bulgaria last year and were moved in small ships across the Black sea to Turkey, whence most of them found their way to Palestine. About 30,000 persons, including 25,000 French, escaped from the Germans through Spain and found safety in North Africa. There are a thousand refugees still in Spain, where food is extremely scarce. Switzerland is sheltering 85,000 refugees, 60,000 to 70,000 Poles escaped the German wrath by fleeing southward to Iran and the Middle East. Tens of thousands of Greeks have fled to Egypt and 25,000 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 call upon the United Nations to lend active assistance in sending most of the 20,000,000 refugees to their homes and to find homes for the millions of others in countries willing to receive them.

It is one of the greatest and most desperate problems in all the aftermath of war.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

AUGUST 17, 1944
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AUGUST 17, 1944. NOT TO BE PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED,
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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 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.

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AUG 15 1944

Refugees Seen As Lacking Aid To Return Home

Appear Likely To Be Left
to Own Initiative; Parley
Opens on Their Problems

By Lewis Gannett

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
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LONDON, Aug. 15 (Tuesday).

As representatives of more than thirty governments assemble here today for the first plenary session since 1939 of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, it looks more and more as if the return of the nearly 20,000,000 persons driven from their homes in Europe by the war will be left primarily to the initiative of the refugees themselves, with such aid as the harassed armies may be able to give them.

Although no official figures are available, various sources indicate that since the United States entered the war a scant quarter million political refugees have escaped from Hitler's Festung Europe and found refuge in safer regions, more or less aided by the International Committee, the United States War Refugee Board and co-operating agencies. Some 400,000 moved out of Central Europe before December, 1941.

Nine thousand Danish Jews escaped to Sweden last October; close to 20,000 Jews, principally from Rumania, were ferried across the Black Sea in small ships to Turkey and have since, for the most part, moved on to Palestine; about 1,000 refugees are still in Spain; some 25,000 Frenchmen and perhaps 5,000 more stateless persons escaped through Spain to North Africa; and some 25,000 Yugoslavs have escaped to Italy, most of them now housed in camps in Egypt.

Some in Middle East

Another 60,000 to 70,000, chiefly Poles who crossed Iran and Greeks who fled by sea, have found refuge in the Middle East. About 85,000 refugees are sheltered in Switzerland. Probably fewer than 5,000 refugees have been accepted in all the countries of the Western Hemisphere, put together, including the 1,000 refugees now housed in the "free port" at Fort Ontario, N. Y.

The United States has, indeed, accepted so few refugees since we entered the war that our major role in instigating the conferences, creating organizations and stimulating action by other governments sometimes puzzles observers. Some critics sourly suggest that American politics encourages the formation of new committees but discourages effective action to welcome or shelter refugees.

Sir Herbert Emerson, director of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, today will present to the plenary session of that body a report which gives an impressive picture of organization and reorganization, but a sketchier picture of concrete achievements or prospects for the millions who will soon be clogging Europe's roads.

Set Up in 1938

The Inter-Governmental Committee was set up at the Evian Conference in 1938 on the initiative of President Roosevelt to "secure by discussion with the German authorities an orderly system of migration of those who had to leave that country." The discussions, Sir Herbert will say with masterly restraint, were "without conclusive results," and the outbreak of the war brought them totally to an end.

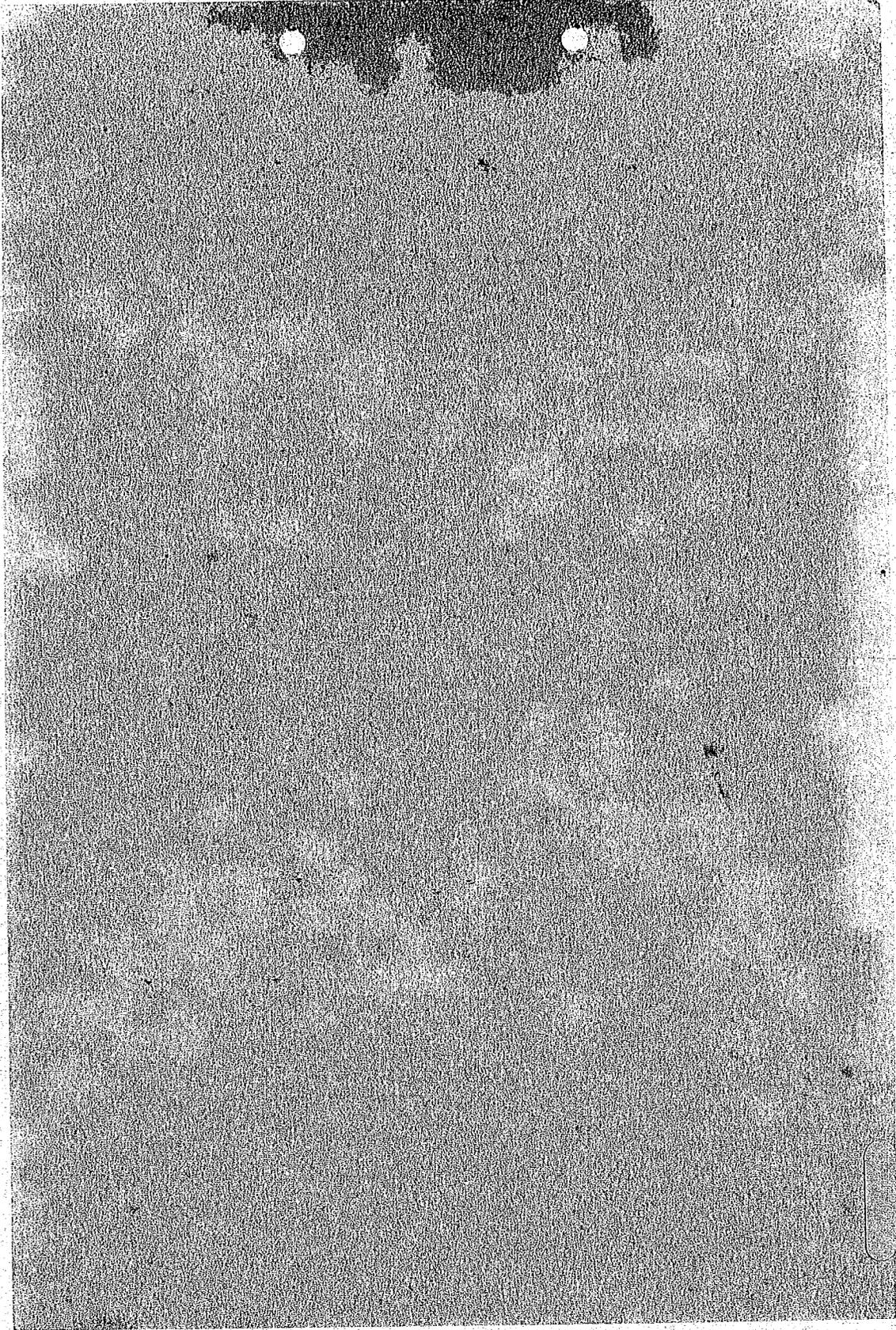
George Rublee, an American, was the body's first director. He was succeeded early in 1939 by Sir Herbert Emerson, who was already High Commissioner for Refugees under the League of Nations. His vice-director, since April, 1943, has been Patrick Murphy Malin, some-time Professor of Economics at Swarthmore, Quaker relief worker and refugee officer in the State Department.

After considerable public pressure, Great Britain and the United States held a joint conference on refugees at Bermuda in April, 1943. One of its major recommendations was to reorganize the dormant Inter-Government Committee. Accordingly, four months later its executive committee, which consisted then as now of representatives of Argentina, Brazil, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands and the United States, met in London and agreed upon an enlarged field, and more active operation.

Agreed to Offer

It is agreed to accept an offer from the British and American governments to underwrite, in the first instance, its operational expenses, while allocating its small administrative overhead among the member governments. It suggested leaving the maintenance job, as contrasted with rescue and relocation, to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, wherever U. N. R. R. A. operated. (It did not then operate anywhere.) It also voted to invite twenty-one more governments, from the U. S. S. R. to Panama and Luxemburg, to join it.

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



9

000116

CROSS-REFERENCE

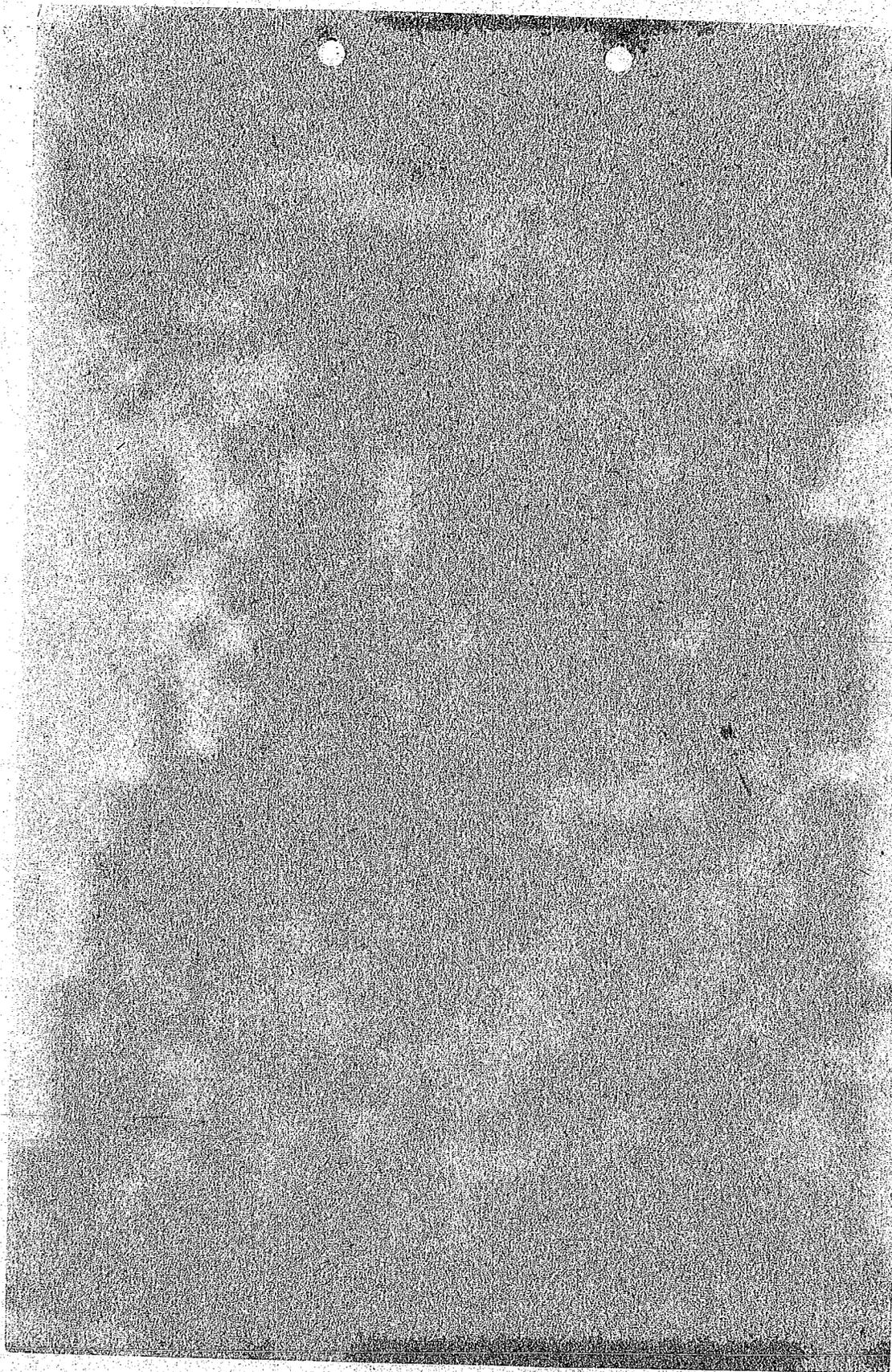
.....COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES: INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE...(1)
(Name of Applicant)

.....
(Application Number)

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

SEE: 1. MANN, JAMES H.

000117



10

000118

Sgc (10)

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
MAR 16 1945

Named to Refugee Board

**Earl Harrison Picked by Roosevelt
for International Agency**

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP).—President Roosevelt today appointed Earl G. Harrison, of Philadelphia, to succeed Myron C. Taylor as United States representative on the inter-governmental committee of refugees.

Mr. Harrison was formerly Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization of the Department of Justice. Mr. Taylor is the President's personal representative to the Vatican.

The refugee committee has its headquarters in London, and Mr. Harrison is expected to go there immediately. The committee is charged with making plans to care for racial, religious and political refugees who cannot return to their homes.

000119

289C

DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
O.W.I.
Tempo V Bldg.

PH. _____

SY. VM

Record
Philadelphia, Pa.

120

DATE MAR 16 1945

P.

HARRISON NAMED TO REFUGEE POST

Former Immigration Commission-
Succeeds
Myron C. Taylor

WASHINGTON, March 15.—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.

Repatriation and care of persons rooted from their homelands 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.

Taylor was vice chairman of the committee from the time of its formation in 1938 until his resignation in May, 1944. Since then Ambassador John G. Winant has represented the U. S.

000120

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

PAH-1981

1945 MAR 17 10 9 49

PLAIN

London

Dated March 16, 1945

Rec'd 11:40 a.m.

W. A. Rivington
(C. Rivington)

Secretary of State,
Washington.

CONTROL COPY

2729, Sixteenth.

FOLLOWING FOR EARL HARRISON DELEGATE IGC FROM MALIN.

"I have rarely experienced as great personal and professional joy as that occasioned by announcement 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

RR

RR

000121

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.

J. Paul

lhh

000122

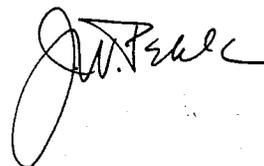
HECY

EO

- 2 -

I told Mr. Tart that you would be back early next week and that I would raise the matter with you again.

In the meantime, I suggested to Tart that Earl Harrison, former Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, be given consideration. Tart 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.



000124

February 10, 1945

Secretary Morgenthau

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.

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.

000125

- 2 -

I told Mr. Taft that you would be back early next week and that I would raise the matter with you again.

In the meantime, I suggested to Taft that Earl Harrison, former Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, be given consideration. Taft 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.

J. Taft

JWP

JWP:dg 2/10/45

Cleared with F. Model 2/10
Cleared by FH for O'Leary.

000126

FEB 7 - 1945

Dear Mr. McGloy:

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. McGloy,
Assistant Secretary of War,
Pentagon Building,
Washington, D. C.

JWPehle:rd 2/7/45

JWP

000127

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 Grew 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

000128

Dear Mr. Grew:

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,

1/31 Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Secretary of the Treasury

Secretary of War

Honorable Joseph C. Grew,
Acting Secretary of State.

*Not sent.
See Mr. Pabst's
letter to Mr. Clegg
2/2/45*

Sub: Mr. Grew's letter to Mr. Clegg 1/2/45

Signed by the Secretary of Treasury - 2/1/45

FH:hd 1/30/45

000129

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WAR REFUGEE BOARD
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Dear Mr. Crows:

It is our intention that General
General William C'Dwyer be recommended to the
President of the success of the War Refugee Board
to represent this Government on the Inter-
governmental Committee on Refugees.

General C'Dwyer is a man of
right and hard working and has a real interest
in the refugee problem. Since he is the Execu-
tive Director of the War Refugee Board, General
C'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
of the Intergovernmental Committee.

Very truly yours,

Henry A. Wallace
Secretary of the Treasury

Henry L. Stimson
Secretary of War

Honorable Joseph C. Crows,
Acting Secretary of State.



000130

Mr. Pehle is to be advised as soon
as we hear anything from War on the
letter to Grew which has been sent
over for Stimson's signature.

000131

February 3, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES

Mr. Charles Taft called Mr. Pehle this morning concerning the appointment of a successor to Myron 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 Wilson, (3) Shelton Whitehouse and (4) Schoenfeld. Mr. Taft explained that Mr. Wilson 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. Mr. Taft asked if Finletter was all right with the Board and Mr. Pehle 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. Pehle 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. Pehle 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. Pehle that State is in agreement with our views on Malin.


F. Hodel

000132

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WAR REFUGEE BOARD

INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE
November 28, 1944

TO Mr. Penle
FROM A. Abrahamson

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.

cea

000133

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

November 14, 1944

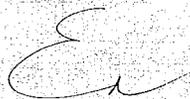
PERSONAL AND PRIVATE

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 ICC. 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,



Mr. John Pehie, Executive Director,
War Refugee Board,
Executive Office of the President,
Washington 25, D. C.

000134

NOV 11 1944

PERSONAL AND PRIVATE

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your note of November 8, 1944, concerning the non-publicized resignation of Ayron 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 UNRRA is concerned 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 timidity 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,

(Signed) J. W. Potts

Mr. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.,

The Under-Secretary of State.

JBFriedman:dg 11/11/44

000135

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

November 8, 1944

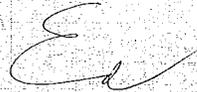
Personal and Private

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 at the President's request the resignation was never given any publicity.

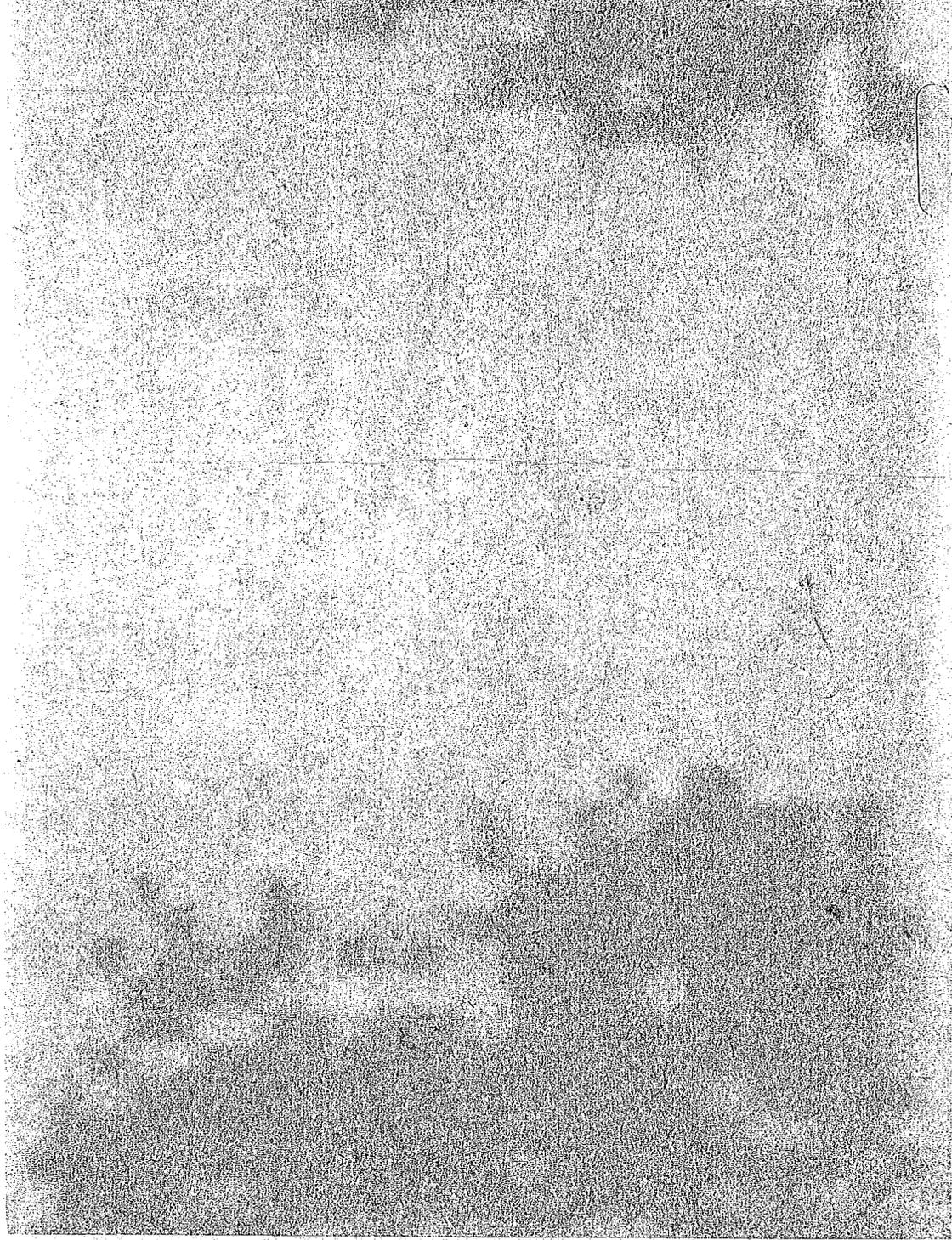
With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



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

000136



000137

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

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

THE FOLLOWING FEELS WEB FROM MANN

At the request of Malog, Chief of Foreign Office's Refugee Department, Brown and I attended a meeting at his office this evening, at which meeting Sir Herbert Emerson 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 McClelland.

Inasmuch as this German move rejects to offer to place Jews coming from Hungary in neutral and United Nations territory and

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

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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 condition 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

000134

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 by us from Mason, 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 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 Emerson. 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 McClelland 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.

WINANT

DCR:IDB:FB 9/12/44

Miss Chauncey (For the Sec'y), Abrahamson, Akzin, Cohn, DuBois, Drury, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mannon, Marks, McCormack, Pehle, Saragoy, Standish, Weinstein.

000140

AIR MAIL

London, September 1, 1944.

~~RECORDED~~

No. 17816

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:

1/ 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

Enclosure:
1/ Cop. of
memorandum.
SHB:dm

000141

Enclosure No. 1 to despatch No. 17816 of 9-1-44
from the Embassy at London, England.

31st August, 1944

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES

MEMORANDUM

The Vice-Director and I had a talk with Mr. Burckhardt 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 re-assuring, and since it was sent events have been moving rapidly in Roumania 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. Burckhardt 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.

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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.

000143

- 3 -

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 co-operation with the International Red Cross.

H. W. EMERSON,

Director.

Miss Chauncey (For the Sec'y), Abrahamson, Akzin, Cohn, DuBois, Drury, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mannon, Marks, McCormack, Pehle, Sargoy, Standish, Weinstein, Cable Control Files.

000144

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

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

The Embassy has been advised by the Director of IGC 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

DCR:VAG:EFR 9/11/44

Miss Chauncey (For the Sec'y), Abrahamson, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mannon, McCormack, Cable Control Files, Akzin, Dfury, Gaston, Marks, Pehle, Sargoy, Standish, Weinstein

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

000145

ORIGINAL TEXT OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Embassy, London
DATED: August 25, 1944
NUMBER: 6808

Handwritten initials: P B J e

FOR AMBASSADOR FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARDS

Please refer to your No. 6784 concerning the conference on August 21st regarding the implementation of the acceptance of the Hungarian offer.

Recent events suggest to us quite forcefully that in reality there will neither be time nor opportunity for any large scale rescue 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 IGC 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 IGC assume active responsibility 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 IGC, both as regards Intercross and neutral governments. We have already received confirmation from Intercross that it is actively pursuing many of the lines of activity, both as to relief and rescue, now suggested by IGC. Moreover, all of the neutrals have been requested by this Government 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 Hungarians their willingness to receive refugees. In addition to making 5,000 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 IGC that while the foregoing action has already been taken by this Government, we are anxious to cooperate in working out such further measures as may be deemed necessary or advisable, and are in

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By R. H. Parks Date SEP 21 1972

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-2- #6808, to Embassy, London. Dated, August 25, 1944

general agreement that such steps be taken under the leadership of the IGC. 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 IGC 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 Chauncey (for the Sec'y), Abrahamson, Akkin, Borenstein, Cohn, DuBois, Drury, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mann, Mannon, McCormack, Marks, Pells, Sargoy, Standish, Weinstein, Cable Control Files

000147

PHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, London
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: August 22, 1944
NUMBER: 6784

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 IGC, 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 War Refugee Board.

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

1. Intercross 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 IGC 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 problems.

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.

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By R. H. Parks Date SEP 21 1972

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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 Rumania 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 licenses issued to HDC by United States Treasury can be used by Intercross if it is necessary to provide maintenance. Should these be insufficient, IGC may make further funds available. If sufficient Hungarian currency cannot be purchased in Switzerland, American and or Swiss currency should be sent to Hungary. Use 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 IGC.

5. Responsibility for maintenance of refugees in neutral countries is given to IGC and it should be associated with approaches to such countries. It is felt by IGC 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 guarantees 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 WRB 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 Fedhala 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 DuBois of WRB the whole subject and believed that the proposals were in agreement with WRB 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 concensus 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 Sec'y), Abrahamson, Cohn, Akzin, Borenstein, DuBois, Drury, Friedman, Gaston, Hodcl, Laughlin, Lesser, Mann, Mannon, Marks, McCormack, Pehle, Sargoy, Standish, Weinstein, Cable Control Files

DCR:IDB:FB 8/23/44

000150

MAE-973

PLAIN
London
Dated August 18, 1944
Rec'd 11:59 p.m.

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 IGC
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 Chauncey (for the Sec'y), Abrahamson, Akzin, Boronstein, Cohn, DuBois,
Drury, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Laughlin, Losser, Mann, Mannon, Marks,
McCormack, Pehle, Sargoy, Standish, Stewart, Weinstein, Cable Control Files.

000151

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

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

*A.B. ✓
J.E.C.*

With reference to Department's cable of July 28, No. 8948, 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 IGC 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 Sec'y), Abrahamson, Akzin, Borenstein, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mann, Mannon, Marks, McCormack, Pehle, Sargcy, Standish, Weinstein, Files

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

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: AMBASSADOR, BERN
DATE: August 2, 1944
NUMBER: 2657

Handwritten:
Luntz
Intercom
H. J. C.

With reference to offer of Hungarian Government to permit departure of Jews from Hungary (your 6804) of July 19 you are advised that the British Embassy here presented on July 26 two cables from the British Foreign Office suggesting that the matter of surveying and coordinating possible plans of refuge for the Jews from Hungary be referred to the Inter-governmental Committee. The cables also stated that the possibility of receiving refugees in Palestine were limited and would have to be reviewed and also that the capacities of the camps at Casablanca and Phillipville in Algiers would need to be re-studied. The Department and the War Refugee Board on July 21 presented a memorandum for the British Embassy suggesting that the responsibility for dealing with the Hungarian offer rests on the British and United States Governments particularly and expressing the judgement that the Inter-governmental Committee cannot act in time to be effective because of the need of consulting other governments. Included in the memorandum to the British Embassy was the following draft of a proposed cable to Bern with the request that the British Government concur in its transmission to Bern by August 7, 1944 at the latest.

QUOTE Amblegation 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. INNERQUOTE We have received today the following communication from ICRC in Geneva:

The Hungarian Government is willing to make possible the emigration of certain categories of Jews and has advised the ICRC 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 ICRC feels that the number of emigrant Jews to be admitted 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 ICRC is of the opinion that such a statement would impress the Hungarian Government as the visible sign of a favorable reaction to their decision to cease the persecution of the Jews also on this side. Moreover, the possibility of an eventual withdrawal of the concession

granted would

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By R. H. Parks Date SEP 21 1977

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wanted would be made difficult by a public declaration, as suggested above, which would at the same time also herald an attempt on the part of the countries of emigration to throw the blame for an eventual failure on the countries of immigration.

The ICRC would like to be informed whether the United States Government would be willing to transmit and support this proposal to the governments of the South American Republics or whether the visit should be direct.

The ICRC reserves the right to issue a communication concerning this proposal, which has already previously been submitted to the Government of Great Britain. (11)

You should at once suggest the International Committee of the Red Cross to advise the Hungarian Government as follows:

MEMORANDUM The United States Government has learned through the report of the Hungarian Government's willingness to permit the emigration from Hungary of certain categories of Jews. This Government, despite the substantial difficulties and responsibilities involved, has consistently made clear its determination to take all practicable steps to remove victims of religious or political persecutions. In view of the overwhelming humanitarian considerations involved concerning the Jews in Hungary, this Government now repeats specifically its assurance that it will proceed for the care of all Jews committed to leave Hungary in the present circumstances to each neutral or United Nations territory, and will find for such people temporary havens of refuge where they can live in safety. These assurances have been communicated to the governments of neutral countries who have been requested to permit the entry of Jews and to keep their borders from Hungary. This Government now awaits information concerning the concrete steps to be taken by the Hungarian Government to carry out its proposals.

The above mentioned proposal has also been addressed to the British Government which is taking parallel action. Accordingly, you may wish to join with your British colleague in conveying to the International Committee of the Red Cross this expression of joint action.

You should indicate to the International Committee of the Red Cross the opinion of this Government that in view of the above assurances it is considered unnecessary to consult the governments of the South American Republics at this time.

It is urgent

000154

... report that the Independent Committee of the
Red Cross, contrary to the previous representations to the Govern-
ment of Hungary without which the operation of the
International Committee of the Red Cross in that country is
impossible.

These views are based on the results of the mission
by Mrs. ...

It is to be noted that the Independent Committee of the
Red Cross has been established in Hungary since 1940 and has
been working for the relief of the victims of the war. It
has been able to do so because of the cooperation of the
Hungarian Government. It is to be noted that the
Independent Committee of the Red Cross in Hungary has
been able to do so because of the cooperation of the
Hungarian Government. It is to be noted that the
Independent Committee of the Red Cross in Hungary has
been able to do so because of the cooperation of the
Hungarian Government.

Approved by the Board of the Red Cross on July 27, 1941.

SECRET
(A-100)

Miss Chauncey (for the Secy), Allen, Borstein, Galt,
Dubois, Friedman, Garton, Hodel, Laughlin, Lerner, Mauz, Cannon,
Meyer, McCormack, Fehle, Sargoy, Staudick, Weinstein, 3188

000153

London, July 28, 1944

BV
for
for

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. 5956, 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.

1/ 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

File 848
Enclosure:

1/ Copy of letter.

SHB/ew

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

000156

COPY OF LETTER DATED JULY 27, 1944 TO THE EMBASSY
FROM SIR HERBERT EMERSON, DIRECTOR OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL
COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES:

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON
REFUGEES

11d, Regent Street
London, S.W.1.
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. Shertok 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 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 understand 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 Department 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. Shertok 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 Winterston), 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 Refugee Board their respective actions.

I shall

000157

- 2 -

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."

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Akzin, Borenstein, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Laughlin, Losser, Mann, Mannon, Marks, McCormack, Pöhle, Sargoy, Standish, Weinstein, Filer

000158

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, London
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: July 27, 1944
NUMBER: 5956

JRC + Jgc
B-

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 Horthy 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 WRB and is extremely anxious to make arrangements for havens of refuge, maintenance and transportation of Jews permitted to depart from Hungary. We request that WRB be informed of the foregoing. We are forwarding via airmail complete text of Director's letter.

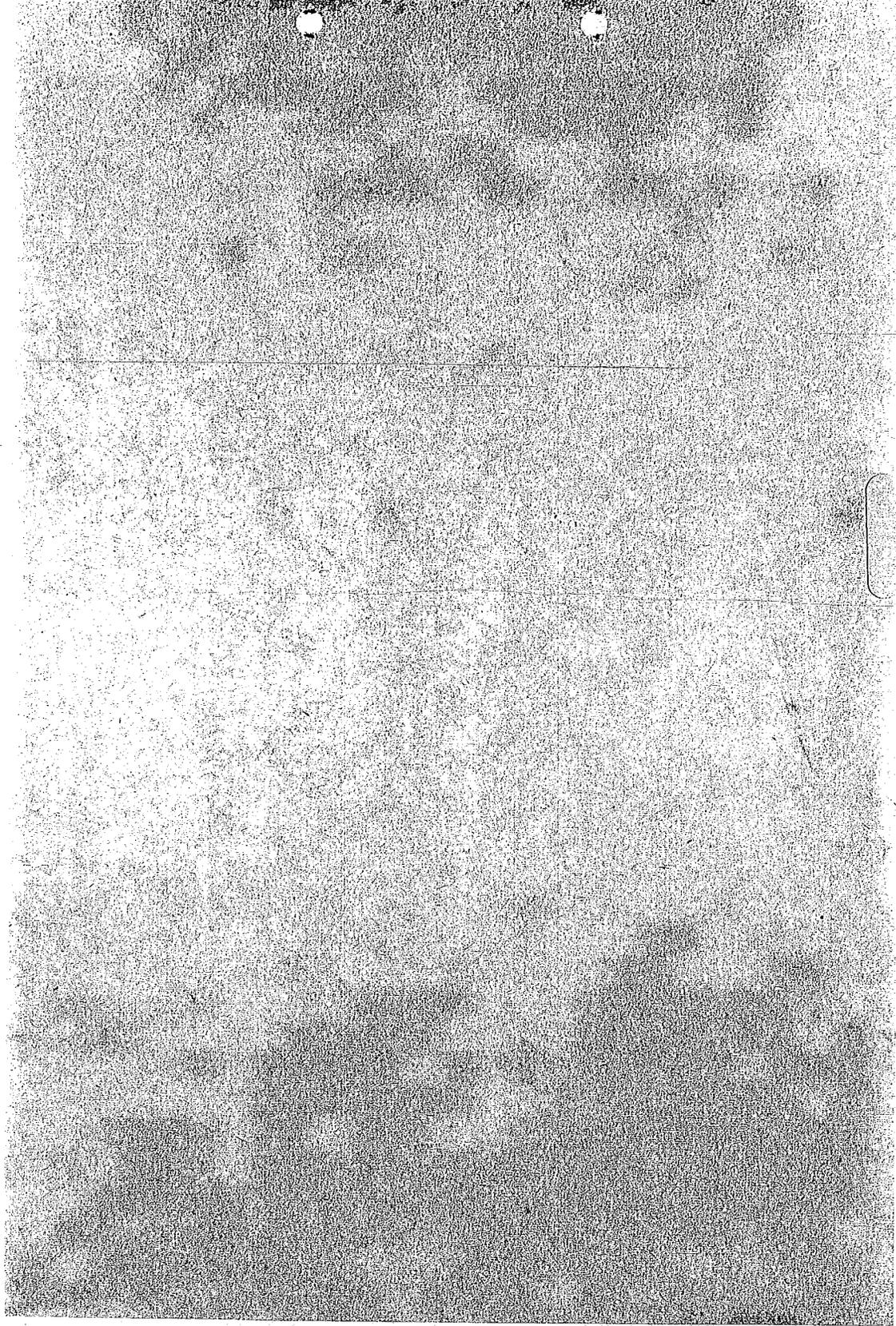
WINANT

DCR:GFW
7-29-44

cc: Miss Chauncey (For the Sec'y), Abrahamson, Akzin, Borenstein, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mann, Mannon, Marks, McCormack, Pehle, Sargoy, Standish, Weinstein, Files

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 21 1977

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PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, London
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: September 8, 1944
NUMBER: 7395

~~SECRET~~

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 Lyautey is agreed to entirely by the Foreign Office.

The War Refugee Board should be informed.

WINANT

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y), Abrahamson, Akzin, Cohn, DuBois, Drury, Friedman, Gaston, Hodol, Laughlin, Losser, Mannon, Marks, McCormack, Pehle, Sargoy, Standish, Weinstein.

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

000161

ORIGINAL TEXT OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Embassy, London
DATED: August 31, 1944
NUMBER: 7017

~~SECRET~~

Please refer to your 6289 of August 5 concerning Beckelman's proposal to close Camp Lyautey.

Inasmuch as Camp Lyautey is still under the joint jurisdiction of the British and American Governments, (Department's 6456 August 15 to Reed from FEA) Beckelman's proposal must of 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 Lyautey. Beckelman's statement that few newcomers are expected at Lyautey indicates that he is unaware of the Horthy offer (your 5956 of July 27 and our 6096 of August 2). The closing of Camp Lyautey at a 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 open to question 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 Government and the IGC the United States Government's view concerning Beckelman's proposal to close Camp Lyautey at this time. This cable has been cleared with the Department, FEA and WRB.

HULL

Miss Channoy (For the Sec'y), Abrahamson, Aksia, Ochs, DuBois, Drury, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mannon, Marks, McCormack, Pehle, Sargoy, Standish, Weinstein, Cable Control Files.

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State Dept. Letter 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 21 1972

000162

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, London
TO: Secretary of State, Washington.
DATED: August 5, 1944.
NUMBER: 6289.

g B ✓
gc

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

Four hundred of the six hundred refugees in the camp for refugees at Fedhala are Sephardic Jews of Greek nationality, so Beckelman of FEA, 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 IGC 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 IGC by Valentin Smith, and IGC, 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, IGC 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 IGC to recommend approval or disapproval of the proposition, but IGC will strongly object to any action which might, in the end, hinder the final repatriation to Greece of Greeks, because this will be IGC's responsibility.

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

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

WINANT

By R. H. Parks Date SEP 21 1972

DCR:LCW

cc: Miss Chauncey (For the Sec'y), Abrahamson, Akzin, Borenstein, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mann, Mannon, Marks, McCormack, Pehle, Sargey, Standish, Weinstein, Files

000163

TO BE SENT IN: [redacted] 1944

July 25, 1944

5 p.m.

*Myers
Log*

AMREF,

ALGIERS.

228A

The following WRF cable is for Saxon.

Sir Herbert Emerson has received in London through Gouverneur Valentin Smith, the Intergovernmental Committee representative in Algiers, the recommendation of the local management of Camp Lyautey 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 Lyautey and that therefore the costly maintenance of 600 persons in a camp established to care for 2,000 refugees is not (repeat not) justified.

Emerson replied to Smith that the question of the future of Camp Lyautey is one primarily for the British and American Governments in consultation with the French authorities and that the Intergovernmental Committee had no instructions to give although it felt that a decision to close the camp now would be premature.

For your information the War Refugee Board has cabled Ambassador Winant in London as follows:

Quote. The War Refugee Board is in full agreement with Sir Herbert Emerson that a decision to close Camp Lyautey 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 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 Oswego, New York. UNQUOTE

HULL
(GHW)

Miss Chauncey (For the Sec'y), Abrahamson, Akzin, Borenstein, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mann, Mannon, Marks, McCormack, Pohl, Sargoy, Standish, Weinstein, Files.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter 1-11-74

By R. H. Parks Date SEP 21 1972

000164

ORIGINAL TEXT OF TELEGRAM SENT

GBV
Jgc

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 Fedhala be closed.

The War Refugee Board is in full agreement with Sir Herbert Emerson that a decision to close Camp Lyautey 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 Oswego, New York.

HULL

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By R. H. Parks Date SEP 21 1972

Miss Chauncey (For the Sec'y), Abrahamson, Akzin, Borenstein, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mann, Mannon, Marks, McCormack, Pehle, Sargoy, Standish, Weinstein, Files.

000165

G.B. ✓
J.C.C.

Date: July 17, 1943

The following information was furnished the SAC, New York, by the SAC, Chicago, dated July 17, 1943. The Chicago office has been advised that inter-governmental agreements have been entered into in London, Ontario, Canada, and the United States which should be closed. Since the United States holds 50% interest in the Canada office, it is suggested that Canadian and large conference should be depicted and that certain information be given. Action to issue for 2002 per existing material. Final suggestion of 1943. Recommend closing in and transferring the 600. Refer to existing memo in Capt. Paul A. [unclear] and to complete pending in [unclear] memo.

It is noted that question of the nature of our campaign is primarily for American and Canadian departments in consultation with French authorities. That inter-governmental committee and no instructions to give but final best decision to be made. How would be [unclear].

URGENT

WED

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y), Abrahamson, Akzin, Bernstein, Borenstein, Cohn, Davis, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Laughlin, Lessor, Luxford, Mann, Mangon, Marks, McCormack, Pehle, Sargoy, Standish, Stewart, Weinstein, H. D. White, Files

000166



13

000167

79th Congress } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { DOCUMENT
1st Session } No. 198

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 \$7,677.45 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,
Washington, May 22, 1945.

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 \$7,677.45 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. TRUMAN.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., May 21, 1945.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

Sir: 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), maintenance, and operation of airplanes.

Authority is requested to purchase, maintain, and operate 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, \$326.70..... \$7,677.45

For the fiscal year 1946:
International Bureau of Weights and Measures, \$7,350.75; International Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts, \$6,826.70, of which \$6,500 shall be available for expenses of participation as authorized by the Act of August 7, 1935, as amended (49 U. S. C. 231)..... \$14,177.45

The convention between the United States and other powers relating to weights and measures, signed at Paris, May 20, 1875 (20 Stat. 709), provides that the expenses of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures "be defrayed by 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 Sevres, 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 254 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 resolution of the Secretary of State..... \$106,000

H. Doc. 198

lution adopted at the First International Conference on Private Aerial Law which met in Paris on October 27, 1925. Participation in the work and contributions to the committee were interrupted by the Nazi occupation of Paris and the appropriation of \$326.70 for fiscal year 1945, and \$6,826.70 for fiscal year 1946 will enable this Government to resume payment of its pro rata share of the expenses of the committee, and to participate in the work of the commissions established by that committee. The question of quotas which remained unpaid during the war period is left for later consideration by the member States.

Arbitration of claim by the United States and the Netherlands: For the expenses of the arbitration under the convention between the United States and the Netherlands, signed March 18, 1938, of a claim which arose in November 1917, as a result of the requisition by the Government of the United States of certain military supplies of the Government of the Netherlands, including the share of the United States of the honorarium of the neutral arbitrator and of other joint expenses of the two governments; stenographic reporting and translating services, by contract if deemed necessary without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; books and documents; official cards; fiscal year 1946, \$17,000..... \$17,000

Under a convention signed March 18, 1938 (Treaty Series No. 935) the United States obligated itself to submit to arbitration a difference with the Netherlands Government relating to payment for certain military supplies requisitioned by this Government during the First World War. Congress appropriated for this purpose in the Department of State Appropriation Act of 1942, but because of the German occupation of the Netherlands it was not possible to proceed, and the funds reverted to the Treasury. Arrangements are now being made to hold the arbitration hearings, and \$17,000 is required to defray expenses in connection therewith.

Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees: For expenses necessary for the participation by the United States in the work of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, including the contribution by the United States of its share in the expenses of said committee; personal services in the District of Columbia; and salary of the United States representative at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum; travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; fiscal year 1946, \$10,000,000 (submitted)..... \$10,000,000

The Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees was organized in London in August 1938 as a result of the Evian Conference of 32 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 1942 (22 U. S. C. 661), as amended by the Act of April 3, 1945 (Public Law 29), including personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; law books and books of reference; \$106,000, fiscal year 1946, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State..... \$106,000

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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 contracts 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 sciences, publications, the radio, the press, and the cinema.

Public Law 355, 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 1936, 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,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 223

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 26, 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.

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
- 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That to enable the United States to participate, by contri-
- 4 butions in funds or otherwise, in the work of the Intergovern-
- 5 mental Committee on Refugees established as a result of the
- 6 Evian Conference convened on the initiative of the Govern-
- 7 ment of the United States in 1938, and whose scope of
- 8 refugee rescue and relief activity was broadened and enlarged
- 9 by acceptance of the recommendations of the Anglo-Amer-
- 10 ican Conference at Bermuda in 1943, there are hereby

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1 authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary,
2 and such appropriations shall be available for all necessary
3 expenses related to the participation of the United States
4 in such work, including personal services in the District of
5 Columbia, and the salary of the United States representative
* 6 at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum: *Provided*, That the
7 contribution of the United States to such Committee in any
8 one year shall not exceed the largest contribution made dur-
9 ing that year by any other participating government.

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79TH CONGRESS
1st Session

H. J. RES. 223

JOINT RESOLUTION

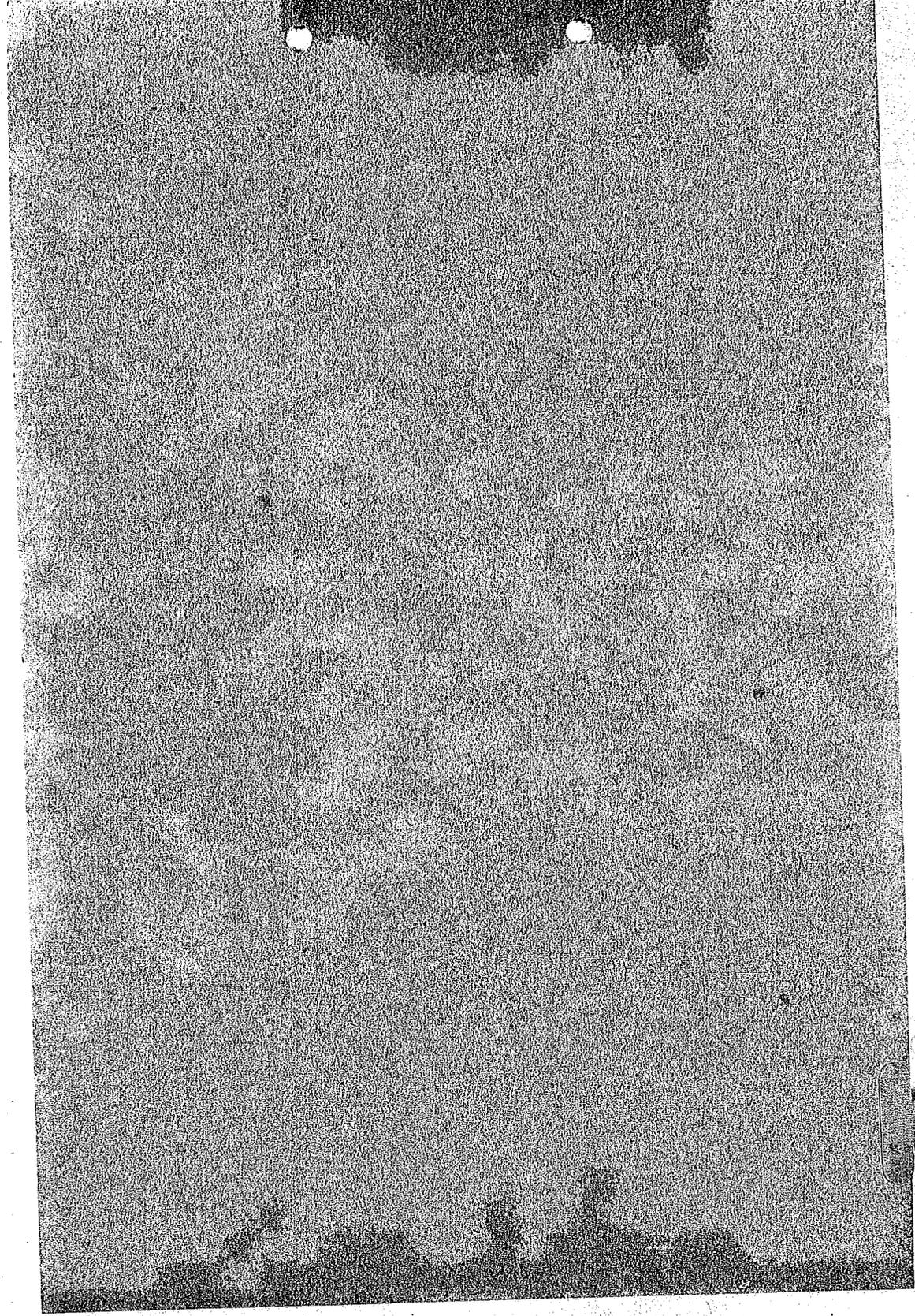
To enable the United States to participate in the work of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, and to pay its share of the expenses of the Committee.

By Mr. BLOOM

JUNE 26, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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2th November, 1948. JGC

MEMORANDUMMEMORANDUM FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE
AND THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee held on August 4, 1948 the following recommendation was adopted:

"After refugees arrived at places of temporary refuge where the Intergovernmental 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 Intergovernmental Committee itself to assume responsibility for maintenance after negotiation with the Governments concerned."

1. It will be necessary to pursue the matter with regard to the object of obtaining agreement regarding the relations between the two bodies. The first step will be to obtain the consent of the UNRRA to the general proposition that in areas in which it is operating it will normally be prepared to undertake the task of maintenance of refugees. This general proposition may require confirmation for each particular area concerned, as the necessity arises.

2. The scope and functions of the Intergovernmental Committee are defined as follows:

"The Intergovernmental Committee shall extend its mandates as far as to include, as far as may be found necessary and practicable, in addition to those already within the mandates these persons, wherever they may be, who, as a result of events in Europe, have had to leave, or may have to leave their countries of residence because of the danger to their lives or liberties on account of their race, religion or political beliefs."

"With regard to persons coming within the mandates as extended, the Executive Committee be empowered by the Member States to undertake negotiations with neutral or Allied States or with organizations, and to take such steps as may be necessary to preserve, maintain and transport them. The Executive Committee shall be empowered to receive and disburse for the purposes enumerated above, funds both public and private."

The reference to racial, religious and political refugees clearly includes those who have had to flee their countries because of invasion, e.g. Allied nationals. 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 look for help. During

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taken for Mr. Ackermann's files

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 embraces 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 programme can be stated in these simple terms.

3. How is the position changed when UNRRA comes into the field 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 (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. So far 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. As regards the groups of persons to whom 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 for whom new homes will ultimately have to be found. It is also presumed that so 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) during the period of its operation, and that there would be nothing for the IGC to do. This requires closer examination. We may for this purpose consider the situation in a country, now occupied, when 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 IGC will not be required. But there may be exceptions even here. Quite apart from persons guilty of war-time treachery, whom the Committee will not wish to protect, 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 IGC to become concerned with them. This might not become apparent at once, but when it did become manifest the IGC 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 averting the necessity. It should, in short, hold a watching brief, although in regard to this class it may 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 political 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 IGC will have to deal, and as groups they will present at once some of the special problems associated with large bodies of persons who are stateless in law and 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 IGC.

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 events, of assuring themselves about conditions in Greater Germany, of weighing the prospects of establishing themselves elsewhere, and so on. The trend homewards will be at the best slow 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, and apart from what individuals may do, it can be anticipated with certainty that it will entail a heavy responsibility on the IGC.

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 predominant care of UNRRA until it becomes clear that the future of a particular group will be the responsibility of the IGC.

6. The above illustration shows that from the beginning of the operations of UNRRA in a particular area: (1) there will be groups of refugees, identifiable as such, with whose future the IGC will inevitably be concerned, (2) Other such groups will emerge as time proceeds, (3) There will be many groups, especially of Allied nationalities, with whom the IGC 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

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 vis-à-vis 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

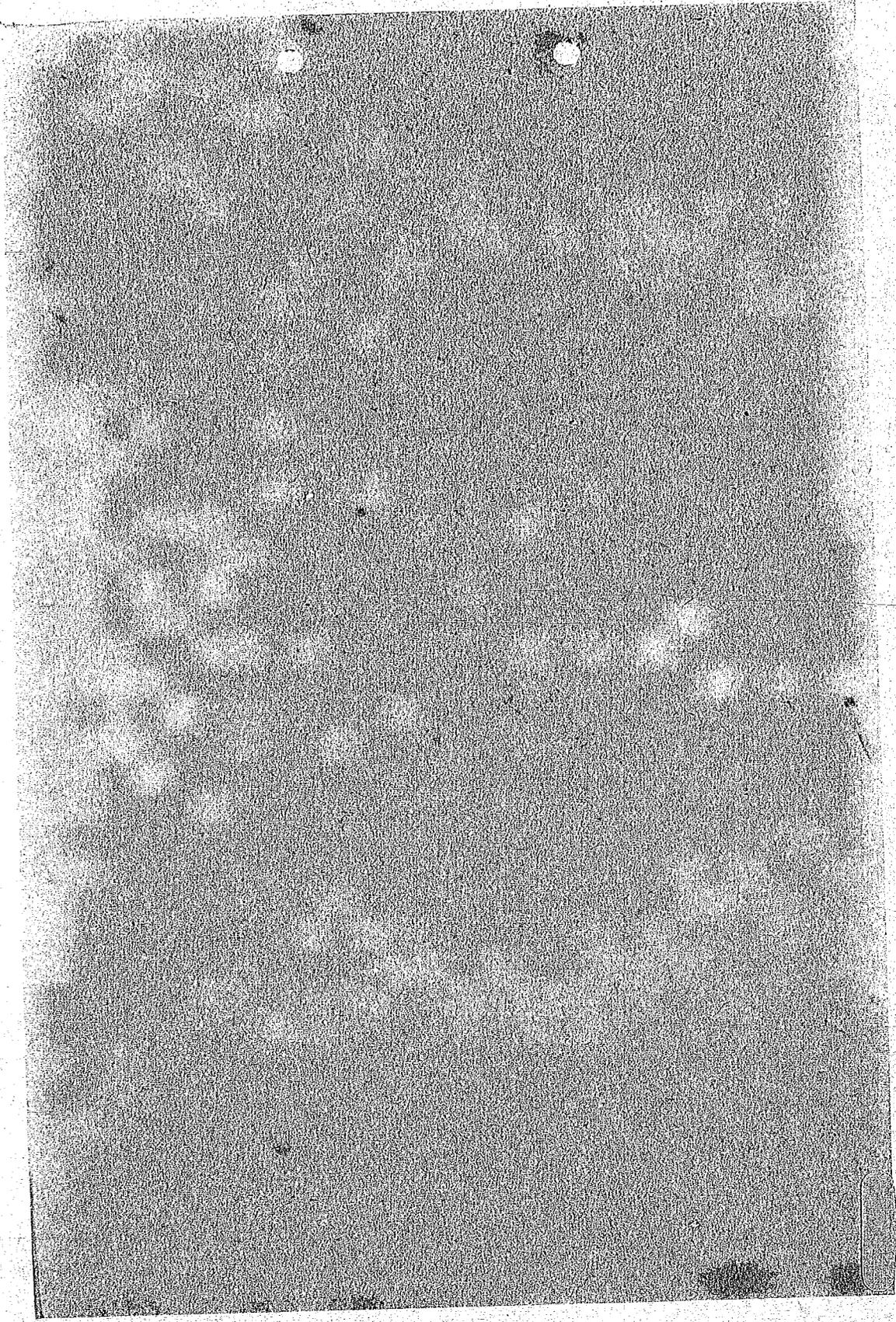
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and he should have the necessary staff to carry out his duties, the cost being borne by the ICC. He will have to work throughout in the closest touch with the UNRRA and co-operate to the utmost extent with that body. If, as may be convenient in some cases, the UNRRA 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 UNRRA. In any case, he should have free access to the local officers of UNRRA 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.W. EMMERSON.

Director.

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Telephone: ANNEY 6593-4-6467-8.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES.

Our Ref.:

Your Ref.:

116, REGENT STREET,
LONDON, S.W. 1.

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,

Martha H. Biehle

Martha H. Biehle
American Resident Representative

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

000182

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. Biehle
American Resident Representative

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Treasury

Received
H. Emerson

000183

JUN 7 1944

Dear Miss Biehle:

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 H. Biehle
Swarthmore College
Swarthmore, Pennsylvania

*Original given to Miss Biehle
in person. W.S. 6/7/44*

000184

Telephone: ABBEY 6593-4-6467-8.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES.

Our Ref.: From Swarthmore College
Your Ref.: Swarthmore, Penna.

110, REGENT STREET,
LONDON, S.W. 1.

May 31, 1944

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

Dear Mr. Stewart,

Thank you for your letter of May 29th 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,

Martha H. Biehle

Martha H. Biehle
American Resident Representative

000185

MAY 29 1944

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; pdk 5/29/44

000186

DUPLICATE
Form No. 104
Treasurer, Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D. C.
DEPOSITARY WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RETURN OF THIS CHECK UNLESS IT IS RETURNED TO THE DEPOSITARY WITHIN THE TIME SPECIFIED BY THE DEPOSITARY. DEPOSITARY WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RETURN OF THIS CHECK UNLESS IT IS RETURNED TO THE DEPOSITARY WITHIN THE TIME SPECIFIED BY THE DEPOSITARY.

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT FOR CHECKING ACCOUNT

To Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees Deposit of Five Hundred Dollars
(Name of depositor and deposit) (Amount in full by depositor)

Martha H. Egan, American Resident Representative
(Name of Depositor) (Title (Including name of Department or Agency))

has deposited with The Treasurer U. S. (Cash Division)
(Name of depository bank or U. S. Treasurer's office) (Place)

One million, seven hundred seventy-five thousand 00/100 Dollars

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

Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees (Name of office to be credited) Symbol No. 876-370 \$1,775,000.00

c/o Mrs. Ward Stewart, Room 190,
(Address)

Treasury Department.

SPACE BELOW TO BE USED BY DEPOSITARY ONLY
I certify that the above amount was received on JUN 7 8 1944
and subject to verification, will be credited in the account of the Treasurer of the
United States on the date shown below. Amount credited is subject to deduction
for applicable taxes and other charges thereon. J. M. Feigley
(Signature) (Date)
1944 AMT. CASHEE, U.S. TERM.

Ch. #223 dated 5-29-44 - G.F. Allen, S-221920, JUN - 8 1944

000187

Form 698 (Revised March 1941)
 Treasury Department, Fiscal Services, Treasurer, U. S.
 DEPOSITARY WILL DATE, SIGN, AND DELIVER THIS TO THE
 OFFICER WHOSE ACCOUNT IS TO BE CREDITED OR TO THE
 DEPOSITOR FOR FORWARDING TO THE OFFICER WHOSE
 ACCOUNT IS TO BE CREDITED

TRIPPLICATE

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT FOR CHECKING ACCOUNT

Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, Deposit
(Address of depositor and date sent) (To be filled in by depositor)

Martha H. Bieble, American Resident Representative
(Name of depositor) (Title including name of Department, or Agency)

has deposited with **The Treasurer U. S. (Cash Division)**
(Name of depository bank, or U. S. Treasurer's office) (Place)

One million, seven hundred seventy-five thousand ## Dollars
100

(Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees)
 For Credit, subject to check, in the **Special** disbursing account of

Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, mbol No. **896-550** \$**1,775,000.00**
(Name of officer to be credited)

c/o Mr. Ward Stewart, Room 190,
(Address)

Treasury Department.

SPACE BELOW TO BE USED BY DEPOSITARY ONLY

I certify that the above amount was received on **JUN 8 1944**
 and subject to verification, will be credited in the account of the Treasurer of the
 United States on the date shown below. Amount credited is subject to deduction
 for uncollectible items specified therein.

J. W. Feigley
(Signature and Title)

JUN - 8 1944
(Date of credit in U. S. Treasurer's account) (Date)

CK.#223 dated 5-29-44-G.F.Allen, 9-221930.
16-16304

000188

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. Pehle, 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 Hoehner, 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.

M.S.

Assistant Executive Director
(Management)

000189

MAY 24 1944

Memorandum to Mr. Patrick Malin

The \$1,800,000 which was made available to the War Refugee Board by allocation from President Roosevelt on May 15, 1944, for the purposes of the Intergovernmental Committee is being handled as follows:

1. Paid by check to Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. _____	25,000
2. To be paid by check to Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees as soon as convenient (but not later than May 31, 1944). _____	1,775,000
Total	\$ 1,800,000

J. W. Noble
Executive Director

Cash paid \$25,000 handed to Mr. Malin
in person. W.D. 5/24

W. S. Stewart; pdk 5/23/44

000190

Memorandum to Mr. Patrick Malin

The \$2,000,000 which was made available to the War Refugee Board by allocation from President Roosevelt on May 19, 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	\$ 2,000,000

J. W. Fehle
Executive Director

(Revised in discussion with
Fehle + Bartelt.)

a.a. W.S. JB7 JCB

WStewart; pdk 5/23/44

000191

D. O. Vou. No. _____
 Bu. Vou. No. _____

PAID BY _____

(For use of Paying Office)

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE PREAUDIT

Certified for payment in the sum of \$ _____

Comptroller General of the United States

By _____

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF REFUGEE BOARD
 (Department, Bureau, or establishment)

Voucher prepared at Washington, D. C. November 15, 1944
 (Give place and date)

THE UNITED STATES, Dr.,

To Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees
 (Payee)

Address London, England

Payee's Account No. _____

No. and Date of Order	Date of Delivery or Service	Articles or Services (Enter description, item number of contract or general supply schedule, and other information deemed necessary) Terms % Discount Cash days	Quantity	UNIT PRICE		AMOUNT	
				Cost	Per	Dollars	Cts.
		Brought forward from continuation sheet(s)					
		Balance of this Government's contribution toward the administrative expenses of the Committee pursuant to terms of Executive Order 9417, dated January 22, 1944, and in accordance with letter dated November 11, 1944 of E.R. Stettinius, Acting Secretary of State, and reply of J.W. Pehle, Executive Director, War Refugee Board. (Copies attached)				Pounds 1,998	00
Shipped from _____ to _____ Weight _____ Government B/L No. _____						Total	1,998 00
						(Payee must NOT use this space)	
						Differences	
						Account verified; correct for	1,998.00
						(Signature or initials)	JW 11/15/44
Contract No. _____		Date _____	Req. No. _____	Date _____	Invoice Rec'd _____		

MEMORANDUM

8,061.93

\$ 1,998 @ 4.035 (11/14/44)

J. W. Pehle
 Executive Director
 Authorized Certifying Officer

ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION (for completion by Administrative Office)

Appropriation, limitation, or project symbol	Appropriation title	Limit'n or Proj't Amount	Appropriation Amount
	112/SOROCG(18).001 Emergency Fund for the President, National Defense (Attachment to War Refugee Board), 1942-1945.		8,061.93

Allotment symbol	Amount	Obligations liquidated	COST ACCOUNT		OBJECTIVE CLASSIFICATION	
			Symbol	Amount	Symbol	Amount

Paid by { Check No. _____ dated _____ 19____ for \$ _____ } on Treasurer of the United States in favor of { payee named above. }
 { Cash, \$ _____ on _____ 19____ Payee _____ }
(One original only)

* When a voucher is signed or receipted in the name of a company or corporation, the name of the person writing the company or corporate name, as well as the capacity in which he signs, must appear. For example: "John Doe Company, per John Smith, Secretary." In "Secretary," in this case may be "Treasurer" if the ability to certify and authorize to approve are combined in one person; one signature only is necessary, otherwise the approving officer will also in the blank space below "Approved for" and over his printed title.

000192

METHOD OF OR ABSENCE OF ADVERTISING

(Section 3709 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 secured under proper authority without written agreement in any form. In case of a written agreement (formal contract, proposal, and acceptance, or less formal agreement) Standard Form No. 1036—Revised should be used for abstracting the method of or absence of advertising and award of contract. (See General Regulations No. 51, Supplement No. 6, General Accounting Office, Aug. 20, 1930.)

000193

Standard Form No. 1034a—Rev.
Form approved by
Comptroller General, U. S.
May 26, 1939
(Amended August 16, 1941)

PUBLIC VOUCHER FOR PURCHASES AND SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL

D. O. Vou. No. _____
Bu. Vou. No. WAB-P-126

**GENERAL ACCOUNTING
OFFICE PREAUDIT**
Certified for payment in the
sum of \$ _____
Comptroller General of the
United States
By _____

U. S. War Refugee Board
(Department, bureau, or establishment)
Voucher prepared at Washington, D. C. May 25, 1944
(Give place and date)
THE UNITED STATES, Dr.,
To Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees
(Payee)
Address London, England
Payee's Account No. _____

PAID BY

(For use of Paying Office)

No. and Date of Order	Date of Delivery or Service	Articles or Services (Enter description, item number of contract or general supply schedule, and other information deemed necessary) Terms _____ Discount _____ Cash _____ days _____	Quantity	UNIT PRICE		AMOUNT	
				Cost	Per	Dollars	Cts.
		Brought forward from continuation sheet(s)					
		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	

Shipped from _____ to _____ Weight _____ Government B/L No. _____ Total 1,775,000.00
(Payee must NOT use this space) *
Differences _____
Account verified; correct for 1,775,000.00
(Signature or initials) J.S. 5-25-44

NOT CERTIFIED BY PAYEE

Contract No. _____ Date _____ Req. No. _____ Date _____ Invoice Rec'd _____

1,775,000.00

MEMORANDUM

Original submitted to JED, JAD, W.S.P., B.

J. W. Fehle
Executive Director

Authorized Certifying Officer

ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION (for completion by Administrative Officer)

Appropriation, limitation, or project symbol	Appropriation title		Limit'n or Proj't Amount	Appropriation Amount	
	Symbol	Amount			
	112/40006(18)-001	Emergency Fund for the President, National Defense (Allotment to War Refugee Board) 1042-1944		1,775,000.00	
Allotment symbol	Amount	COST ACCOUNT		OBJECTIVE CLASSIFICATION	
		Symbol	Amount	Symbol	Amount
				07	1,775,000.00

Paid by { Check No. _____ dated _____ 19 _____ for \$ _____ } on Treasurer of the United States in favor of { Cash, \$ _____ on _____ 19 _____ Payee _____ }
(Type original only)

* When a voucher is signed or receipted in the name of a company or corporation, the name of the person writing the company or corporate name, as well as the check, in which he signs, must appear. For example: "John Doe Secretary of Treasurer" as the case may be. If the name and authority to approve are combined in one person, one signature only is necessary, with the approving officer's name in the blank space above. Approval for _____ and over the official title.

000194

METHOD OF OR ABSENCE OF ADVERTISING

(Section 3709 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 secured under proper authority without written agreement in any form. In case of a written agreement (formal contract, proposal, and acceptance, or less formal agreement) Standard Form No. 1036—Revised should be used for abstracting the method of or absence of advertising and award of contract. (See General Regulations No. 51, Supplement No. 6, General Accounting Office, Aug. 20, 1930.)

16-22900-1

000195

Standard Form No. 1031A—Rev.
 Form approved by
 Comptroller General, U. S.
 May 26, 1933
 (Amended August 15, 1942)

PUBLIC VOUCHER FOR PURCHASES AND SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL

D. O. Vou. No. _____
 Bu. Vou. No. **WRB P-121**

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE PREAUDIT
 Certified for payment in the sum of \$ _____
 Comptroller General of the United States
 By _____

U. S. **War Refugee Board**
 (Department, bureau, or establishment)
 Voucher prepared at **Washington, D. C.** **May 23, 1944**
 (Place place and date)
THE UNITED STATES, Dr.
 To **Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees**
 (Payee)
 Address **London, England**
 Payee's Account No. _____

PAID BY
 (For use of Paying Office)

No. and Date of Order	Date of Delivery or Service	Articles or Services (Enter description, item number of contract or general supply schedule, and other information deemed necessary) Terms _____ % Discount Cash _____ days Brought forward from continuation sheet(s)	Quantity	UNIT PRICE		AMOUNT	
				Cost	Per	Dollars	Cts.
		To cover an additional contribution by this Government to the Committee.				25,000	00
Shipped from _____ to _____ Weight _____ Government Brl. No. _____ Total						25,000	00
Differences _____							
Account verified; correct for _____ (Signature or initials)							
Contract No. _____ Date _____		Req. No. _____ Date _____		Invoice Rec'd _____			

MEMORANDUM

J. W. Puhle
 Authorized Certifying Officer
 Executive Director

ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION (for completion by Administrative Office)

Appropriation, limitation, or project symbol	Appropriation title		Limit'n or Proj't Amount	Appropriator Amount		
	112/40006(18).001 - Emergency Fund for the President, National Defense (Allotment to War Refugee Board) 1942-1944			25,000.00		
Allotment symbol	Amount	Obligations liquidated	COST ACCOUNT		OBJECTIVE CLASSIFICATION	
			Symbol	Amount	Symbol	Amount

Paid by { Check No. _____ dated _____ 19____, for \$ _____ } on Treasurer of the United States in favor of
 { Cash, \$ _____ on _____ 19____, Payee _____ } payee named above.

* When a voucher is signed or recorded in the name of a company or corporation, the name of the person, writing the company or corporate name, as well as the person in whose name the purchase is made, must appear. For example: "John Doe Company, per John Smith, Secretary," or "Treasurer," as the case may be. If the ability to sign or authorize the purchase is questioned, two signatures are required in one column, one signature only is necessary otherwise the appropriate column will also be the name of the person who approved the purchase, and over his official title.

000196

METHOD OF OR ABSENCE OF ADVERTISING

(Section 3709 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 secured under proper authority without written agreement in any form. In case of a written agreement (formal contract, proposal, and acceptance, or less formal agreement) Standard Form No. 1036—Revised should be used for abstracting the method of or absence of advertising and award of contract. (See General Regulations No. 51, Supplement No. 6, General Accounting Office, Aug. 20, 1930.)

16-22000-1

0 0 0 1 9 7

Standard Form No. 1034a—Rev.
Form approved by
Comptroller General, U. S.
May 29, 1938
(Amended August 15, 1941)

COPY

PUBLIC VOUCHER FOR PURCHASES AND SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL

D. O. Vou. No. _____
Bu. Vou. No. 103-1-11

**GENERAL ACCOUNTING
OFFICE, PREAUDIT**
Certified for payment in the
sum of \$ _____
Comptroller General of the
United States
By _____

U. S. War Refugee Board
(Department, bureau, or establishment)
Voucher prepared at Washington, D. C.
(Give place and date)
THE UNITED STATES, Dr.,
To Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees
(Payee)
Address London, England
Payee's Account No. _____

PAID BY _____

(For use of Paying Office)

No. and Date of Order	Date of Delivery or Service	Articles or Services (Enter description, item number of contract or general supply schedule, and other information deemed necessary) Terms % Discount Cash days	Quantity	UNIT PRICE		AMOUNT	
				Cost	Per	Dollars	Cts.
		Brought forward from continuation sheet(s) To cover cost of this Government's contribution to expenses of the Committee pursuant to terms of Executive Order 9417, dated Jan. 22, 1944 and in accordance with Letter dated Feb. 7, 1944 of Mr. B. R. Stettinius, Under Secretary of State and reply dated Feb. 26, 1944 of Mr. J. J. Pehle, Acting Executive Director of the Board (copies attached)					
		Administrative Expenses				Pounds	1,000
		Operating Expenses for the first quarter of 1944					50,000
Shipped from _____ to _____ Weight _____ Government B/L No. _____ Total \$1,000							
(Payee must NOT use this space)							
Differences _____							
Account verified; correct for \$1,000							
(Signature or initial) _____							
Contract No. _____		Date _____		Req. No. _____		Date _____ Invoice Rec'd _____	

MEMORANDUM

200,311.93
\$ 51,000 (3/9/44)

J. J. Pehle
Authorized Certifying Officer

ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION (for completion by Administrative Office)

Appropriation, limitation, or project symbol	Appropriation title	Limit'n or Proj't Amount	Appropriation Amount	COST ACCOUNT		OBJECTIVE CLASSIFICATION	
				Symbol	Amount	Symbol	Amount
	112/40006(12).001 - Emergency Fund for the President, National Defense (Allotment to War Refugee Board) 1942-1944		\$200,311.03				
Allotment symbol	Amount	Obligations liquidated					

Paid by { Check No. _____ dated _____ 19____ for \$ _____ } on Treasurer of the United States in favor of
{ Cash, \$ _____ on _____ 19____ Payee _____ }
(Sign original only)

* When a voucher is signed or received in the name of a company or corporation, the name of the person writing the company or corporate name, as well as the capacity in which he signs, must appear. For example: "John Doe Company, per John Smith, Secretary" or "Treasurer" (at the same time may be signed in the name of a party and authorized by approval as explained in one column, one signature only is necessary, otherwise the approving officer will sign in the name of the Government).
U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 10-22909

Per _____
Title _____

000193

METHOD OF OR ABSENCE OF ADVERTISING

(Section 3700 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 secured under proper authority without written agreement in any form. In case of a written agreement (formal contract, proposal, and acceptance, or less formal agreement) Standard Form No. 1036—Revised should be used for abstracting the method of or absence of advertising and award of contract. (See General Regulations No. 51, Supplement No. 6, General Accounting Office, Aug. 20, 1930.)

16-22000-1

000199