

Geneva, August 1945.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE  
TO REFUGEES**

**Report submitted by Sir Herbert Emerson, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., C.B.E.,  
High Commissioner for Refugees**

June 25th, 1945.

I. PRELIMINARY

This report is submitted in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations at its nineteenth ordinary session held in September 1938.

II. NANSSEN REFUGEES

With the liberation of European countries, contact with some groups of Nansen refugees, which had been interrupted since June 1940, again became possible. The Governments of France and Belgium have already restored their former relations with the High Commission. In October 1944, Dr. Kullmann, Deputy High Commissioner, and I visited France, Belgium and Switzerland. We spent about a month in Paris, a few days in Brussels, and a week in Switzerland. During our visit to France, we were able to obtain first-hand knowledge of the various problems, and to discuss them with the authorities and with some of the refugee organisations. In February, Dr. Kullmann again visited France, where he stayed for several weeks, and was then able definitely to conclude arrangements which had been under consideration during our visit.

During the occupation, the majority of Russian refugees in France remained aloof from the Germans; there were a few who sympathised with them, but they were exceptions. The majority were hostile, and there were many instances of assistance given by them to escaped Soviet prisoners of war and to Soviet forced labourers. Pride in the victories of the Soviet armies proved stronger than ideological conceptions, and it is a promising sign for the future that the events of the war have done much to soften political prejudices. Several thousand Russian refugees were drafted to Germany. Most of the remainder obtained employment in France, and there does not seem to have been any widespread distress.

Much the same is true of the Armenian refugees. There were some active "collaborators" but, generally, there was little cause for complaint. Subsequent to liberation, the two groups, and especially the Russians, suffered from the prevailing and, one hopes, temporary, unemployment; there was some movement of refugees from the provinces to Paris, which was an embarrassment to the authorities, and questions arose both in regard to identity and permits to work. In addition, a certain number of arrests occurred on suspicion of "collaboration". In some cases the suspicions were justified, in others they were not. There were also other matters affecting individuals which merited representation. It was clear that the war had inevitably created a number of problems affecting both the general and individual interests of refugees, although, on the whole, they were less than one might have expected. They were fully discussed with the French authorities, and I wish to record my very high appreciation of the sympathetic and practical assistance which we received from all; they could not have been more helpful. It was agreed that, in reorganising the pre-war arrangements, special importance should be given to adequate provision for the protection of political and legal interests, not only in regard to general issues, but in the many personal cases where effective representation means so much to the individual.

It will be recalled that, under German pressure, the Government at Vichy was compelled to close the office of the High Commissioner's representative during the occupation. Moreover, Admiral Darlan, then Prime Minister, denounced on December 13th, 1941, the Franco-Belgian Agreement dated June 30th, 1928, on the basis of which the High Commissioner's representative in France had been given an *exequatur* in order to enable him to exercise quasi-consular functions in respect of Nansen refugees placed under the High Commissioner's mandate. A "Bureau des apatrides" was set up, which performed some of the functions previously undertaken by the High Commissioner. The intention was to denounce also the international Convention concerning the Status of (Nansen) Refugees, signed at Geneva on October 28th, 1933. However, this was not done before liberation occurred, so that the Nansen refugees in France continue to enjoy the benefits of this Convention. One of the first acts of the French Provisional Government after liberation of the metropolitan territory, in the matter of assistance to refugees, was to notify the Acting Secretary-General of the League of Nations in Geneva that it considered null and void the denunciation of the Franco-Belgian Agreement of June 30th, 1928, and that it intended to put this agreement in force again as from November 1st, 1944.

On the occasion of the first visit of the High Commissioner and the Deputy High Commissioner to the French Government—which took place in late October 1944—the responsible officials in the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed them that it was the French Government's intention to restore fully the *status quo ante* as regards international protection of Nansen refugees on French metropolitan territory. Accordingly, the French Government declared itself ready to liquidate the "Bureau des apatrides" of the French Foreign Office and invited the High Commissioner to appoint again a representative for France.

Subsequently, M. Henri Ponsot, late Ambassador of France in Ankara, was appointed "Délégué général", and the former representative, M. Marcel Paon, who had acted during occupation as technical adviser on refugee matters to the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as "Délégué général adjoint".

The French Government very generously put the premises of the "Bureau des apatrides" of 6, cité Martignac, in Paris, at the disposal of the newly-appointed representative, free of rent for the current year.

Parallel to the re-opening of the High Commissioner's Office, measures were taken in full co-operation with the French Government to reconstitute the so-called "Offices centraux des réfugiés", one for the Russian and one for the Armenian refugees. It will be remembered that, according to provisions made by the French Government in conjunction with the implementation of the Franco-Belgian Agreement, these offices have an independent status, but work in close collaboration with the High Commissioner's office in respect of issue of documents. As the sources from which these offices were financed were exhausted as a result of the war, the French Government kindly offered to put the necessary funds at the disposal of the High Commissioner so as to enable him to make adequate financial provision. This offer was accepted, and the necessary agreements were made with both offices so as to enable them to be adequately equipped and staffed. While the autonomous character of the offices is recognised, provision is made for an adequate joint administrative supervision both by the French Foreign Office and the High Commissioner. It has also been made clear to them that the High Commissioner did not undertake any financial commitment as to the future, it being clearly understood that further financial support was dependent upon the French Government's willingness to make fresh financial provision in ensuing years. The Director of the Central Office for Russian Refugees is M. V. A. Maklakoff, who held this position for many years before the war. The Director of the Central Office for Armenian Refugees is Professor Bouniatian, a distinguished economist. The Russian Office has set up a branch office in Marseilles, the Armenian Office will have correspondents in Marseilles and Lyons.

The return to the *status quo ante* in France is also extended to the so-called Nansen stamp. Henceforth, the product of the Nansen stamp collected from the individual refugees by the "Préfectures" at the time of fresh issue or renewal of the "carte d'identité" will be again transmitted to the High Commissioner's Humanitarian Account. The Allotments Committees ("Comités de répartition") under statutory provision will be reconstituted and will administer 50% of the annual product of the stamp. The other 50% will be administered by the High Commissioner himself, who will use this money for grants-in-aid to voluntary bodies caring for young people, the sick, the invalid and the aged.

It is hoped that while M. Paon will continue to deal with the conduct of technical and quasi-consular affairs, the "Délégué général", M. Ponsot, will be able to devote all his time to the representation of the general interests of the refugees.

In Belgium, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs also expressed the desire to see the system of international protection of the Nansen refugees under the High Commission resumed at an early date. Accordingly, the former representative, M. Victor Kehren, Consul-General, was requested to assume office again, which he did before the close of the year. The "Office des réfugiés russes" started work again on May 1st of this year under M. Boutkievitch. The number of Russian and Armenian refugees has remained fairly stable during occupation. As in France, there were also a number of arrests of alleged "collaborationists". The attitude of the representative is to plead leniency in respect of those cases—which form the

great majority—where “collaboration” was due not to any sympathy with the Germans, but to economic necessity.

I have recently received from M. Zannetos, the former representative in Greece of the High Commissioner, his report for the year 1940, which he had not previously been able to transmit, and some valuable information relating to subsequent years. At the beginning of 1941, there were in Greece about 28,000 Armenian and 3,000 Russian refugees. In the early stages of the war there was considerable unemployment among them, but no discrimination was made against them by the Greek Government, which also admitted them to some measures of public assistance. This continued for some time, but later, following the German occupation and the free expenditure of money by the Germans on public works at the cost of the Greek Government, employment was much easier to get, and there seems to have been little distress. With the liberation of Greece, the Russians kept aloof from political affairs, but some of the Armenians were foolish enough to take sides in the civil strife, and they may thus have prejudiced their future prospects. An important exception were the occupants of the houses which were completed a few months before the beginning of the war under the auspices of the Nansen Office and the “Union générale arménienne de bien-faisance”. The Greek Government has controlled the occupancy of these quarters, with the result that the occupants have been more careful in their behaviour. There appear to be several questions outstanding about these quarters which will have to be taken up as soon as circumstances allow. Although M. Zannetos ceased to be the official representative of the High Commission when communications with Greece were severed, he continued to give valuable help unofficially, not only to the Nansen refugees, but to many political refugees from Germany, Austria, Poland and Czechoslovakia, who were able to escape to Greece and thence to other countries.

This information has been confirmed by Mr. Thomas H. Preston, the representative of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees in Cairo, who, during a recent visit to Greece, kindly made enquiry on my behalf about the Nansen refugees. The number of Russian refugees has fallen to about 1,500, some having died during the famine and others having migrated to Yugoslavia, where they joined the Mihaïlovitch forces. The present condition of those who remain is poor.

The number of Armenians is much the same as before the war. About 4,000 of them are well-to-do, 7,000 more are self-supporting, but the remaining 17,000 are in varying stages of destitution, although during the war they earned good wages. There is little doubt that, both during the German occupation and later during the civil disturbances, a section of the Armenians forgot the debt of hospitality they owed to the Greek Government and people. They were probably a minority, but their activities have prejudiced the position of the group as a whole, and there is, at present, considerable feeling against them.

There is also a small colony of Assyrian refugees numbering just over 200, most of whom are in extreme poverty.

Owing to the state of exchange, it is useless to remit money for relief, but Mr. Preston drew the attention of the U.N.R.R.A. authorities to the condition of Nansen refugees, and has been given an assurance that they will benefit from the relief programme applicable to the population as a whole.

Up to the present, practically no information is available regarding the Nansen refugees in Roumania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

### III. HUMANITARIAN FUND, 1944

The statements attached to this report show the income and expenditure of the Fund for the year 1944.

The balance of the Fund was, on January 1st, 1944 :

- (i) Swiss francs 407,113.09 in the Humanitarian Fund and
- (ii) Swiss francs 68,665.90 in the Saar Account.

The balance of the Fund on January 1st, 1945, is :

- (i) Swiss francs 404,732.88 in the Humanitarian Fund and
- (ii) Swiss francs 68,665.90 in the Saar Account.

In the balance shown hereunder, an amount of Swiss francs 274,965.30 is included which is blocked in a bank in Oslo.

Balances held by the representatives on account of the Humanitarian Fund are the same as last year, namely :

	Swiss francs
France . . . . .	11,908.60
Greece . . . . .	1,032.80
Roumania . . . . .	73.50
Yugoslavia . . . . .	10,823.50
Total . . .	23,838.40



On January 1st, 1945, there were credits of :		Swiss francs
Lloyds & National Provincial Foreign Bank Ltd., London — Gold bar . . . . .		60,917.30
Lloyds & National Provincial Foreign Bank Ltd., London £236 18s. 4d. . . . .		4,102.28
Lloyds & National Provincial Foreign Bank Ltd., Geneva (debit balance) . . . . .		313.60
Lloyds & National Provincial Foreign Bank Ltd., Geneva ( <i>compte bloqué francs belges</i> ) . . . . .		126.35
Lloyds & National Provincial Foreign Bank Ltd., Geneva ( <i>compte bloqué dollars</i> ) . . . . .		947.50
Bank of London & South America, New York :		
Humanitarian Account. . . . .	\$9,288.51	40,087.35
Saar Account . . . . .	\$15,757.75	67,915.90
Bank of London & South America, Lisbon . . . . .		Nil.
Den Norske Creditbank, Oslo. . . . .	Kr. 274,965.27	274,965.30

Countries in Europe still collecting the Nansen stamp and remitting its product to the Humanitarian Fund are : Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Grants-in-aid to relief bodies in Switzerland for assistance to destitute Nansen refugees in that country have been maintained on the same level.

#### IV. REFUGEES FROM GREATER GERMANY

(a) The problem of refugees from Greater Germany originated in the persecution of persons by the Nazi authorities on account of their race, religion or political opinions. About 90% of the victims were Jews. Before the war, about 400,000 had left their country of origin and several thousands more were able to leave between September 1939 and the autumn of 1941. After the latter time, few were able to escape and, meanwhile, many who had obtained asylum in the countries of Europe again came under Nazi subjection. A few thousands escaped to neutral countries and some were able to conceal themselves in the countries of asylum ; but the majority were enslaved, deported and persecuted, and most of them were done to death in the most terrible circumstances. It will perhaps never be known how many perished, but the comparatively small number of those who remain gives terrible evidence of the relentless fury with which extermination was practised. The figures available indicate that there may be from 125,000 to 140,000 Jews of German and Austrian origin who are not as yet permanently established. They are scattered over many countries. The largest single group is in the United Kingdom. Including those who enlisted in the British forces within the United Kingdom and elsewhere, the number is between 50,000 and 60,000. No decision of policy regarding their future has yet been announced by the British Government. Some of the former Austrians will wish to return to Austria ; very few of the Germans will return to Germany. About a quarter of the remainder will wish to emigrate, while the rest would like to remain in the United Kingdom if they are allowed to do so. Their record during the war has been excellent, many having given a good account of themselves in the Army, while those capable of work have contributed in one way or another towards the war effort. The great majority of them would make good citizens.

The second largest group is in the Far East, and numbers about 20,000, most of whom are in Shanghai. For the most part they were there before the war, and the majority are over middle age.

There are some 2,000 in Spain and Portugal, and about 3,000 in Italy. In Sweden, there are 3,000 who have been there since before the war, while another 2,000 have recently returned to Denmark, whence they fled in 1943 and were given asylum by the Government of Sweden, which has uniformly showed the most liberal treatment towards refugees of all classes. Switzerland has shown equal generosity and, among the large number of persons to whom she has given refuge before or during the war, there are still about 8,000 refugees from Greater Germany.

The reports regarding France, Belgium and Holland are not yet final, as there is reason to believe that there are some who, for various reasons, have not yet revealed their real identity. Approximate estimates are 15,000 in France, 6,000 in Belgium, and 3,000 in Holland. No figures are available for the countries of Eastern Europe, but it is improbable that there are more than 5,000 in all these countries. Very few have, so far, been found in the areas of Germany and Austria occupied by the American and British armies, and it may be doubted whether the number will exceed 5,000.

In addition to the above, there are small groups in a number of countries—*e.g.*, North Africa, India, Canada, Australia, South Africa and the West Indies—amounting in all to perhaps 8,000.

It has been possible to ascertain in a general way the wishes of a considerable proportion of the refugees. Many of those who were expelled from Germany and Austria for political reasons will return if conditions in those countries are reasonably favourable. The same is

true of Austrian Jews. Very few German Jews are, at present, prepared to go back, and they are averse from resuming German nationality where they have lost it even although this does not involve their return. Among those who are now in Western countries of Europe, or were given temporary asylum there before or during the war, there is a widespread feeling in favour of staying or returning there as the case may be, if they are allowed to do so. A considerable number wish to go to Palestine, and the number would be larger if there were more facilities. Immigration to the United States is still the first hope of some, but the difficulty and delay in getting visas during the war have made many change their minds.

(b) The problem of German and Austrian refugees is not numerically large. It is capable of solution by the three methods of, first, return to their former countries; second, absorption into countries of asylum; and third, individual emigration to other countries. The appropriate method will vary with the individual, the future conditions in Germany and Austria, the attitude of the Governments of the countries of temporary asylum, and the facilities for emigration, which for some time to come will depend not only on the policy of immigration countries, but also on means of transport, which is now a bottleneck.

It may be said generally that the countries of temporary asylum are showing sympathy and understanding. While in the present political and economic circumstances there is reluctance to make definite commitments regarding ultimate absorption, there has not been any strong pressure on the refugees to move elsewhere. Indeed, several countries—*e.g.*, Belgium and France—have allowed refugees who were there as temporary migrants before the war, and were displaced during it, to return, at any rate for the time being. Again, although in the confusion following liberation some refugees were, because of their origin, subject to denunciation and sometimes to positive disabilities, representations made on their behalf have been well received, and in most countries the position in this respect is now satisfactory. Inevitably there has been, and still is, much physical distress, especially among the Jews in the countries that were occupied by the Germans, but this has not been confined to refugees. The voluntary organisations, among which pride of place must be given to the Joint Distribution Committee of America, have been spending large sums on relief. The Intergovernmental Committee has undertaken programmes of assistance to the stateless in Belgium, France, Portugal and Spain and has given very considerable help in Roumania and Hungary. In the countries in which U.N.R.R.A. is operating, the refugees are included in general relief programmes, and if they have been displaced as a result of the war they are included in special measures for displaced persons.

(c) The information that has been received since the end of the European war bears eloquent testimony to the magnificent efforts made by various organisations, and many individuals, to save the persecuted. This is particularly true in regard to the children. Many thousands have been literally saved from death, for it is certain that few would have survived had they not been preserved in concealment. One of the most terrible features of the Nazi atrocities is that very few children have been found alive in the various concentration camps. I have seen many reports from which it is clear that they spared neither the children nor the aged. Their victims had little chance of survival unless they were able to work. Largely as a result of this inhuman policy, the number of refugee children for whom special provision will have to be made is not likely to be large. All Governments regard the care and welfare of their orphaned nationals as one of their first duties, and in several cases they are prepared to extend their guardianship to the orphans of refugees to whom they had given asylum. Several countries, among whom may be mentioned Australia, Brazil, France, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, have offered temporary or permanent facilities to children for whom no other provision is at present available, and at the present time it would almost seem that the offers of hospitality may exceed the number of children who might take advantage of them. The Jewish community is doing everything possible for Jewish orphans, including the stateless, and in Belgium and France the Intergovernmental Committee is giving financial assistance to the latter class, thus relieving the burden on the voluntary organisations.

## V. GENERAL

Although strictly outside the scope of this report, a little may be said about the general problem which extends to categories not included in the mandate of the High Commissioner. The most striking feature of the situation arising out of the war is the emergence of a new class of homeless persons. Hitherto, the refugee has ordinarily been a person who is unable to return to his own country, because the Government is unwilling to receive him and to extend to him its protection. The present indications are that there will be few new groups of this kind left by the war. On the other hand, there are already several groups, one of which is at present a large one, of persons displaced by the war who are unwilling to return, although the Governments are prepared to receive them back. They are not stateless, since



they have not been deprived of their nationality or protection. They are sometimes described as "dissidents", a word which in present circumstances not inaccurately describes them. The causes which influence them in their unwillingness to return are various, and it is not within my province to say how far their apprehensions are justified. It would, in fact, be premature to express any view on the matter. In some cases, political developments will almost certainly have a powerful effect; in others, the conditions in their own countries are not sufficiently known to the dissidents for them to form a final opinion. It would therefore be wrong to regard all present dissidents as definitely non-repatriable. While there will be a nucleus of persons who, for good reason, will not be willing to return, it is likely to be very much below the figure of dissidents at the moment. It is very desirable that this should be so, for given security of life and liberty, and reasonable assurances of a free, contented and useful life, the best place for a displaced person in present circumstances is in his own country. This is the view of practically all the Governments concerned, and if they are able to remove the doubts and apprehensions which at present exist, there is no reason why the refugee legacy of this war should be very large. A favourable factor is the almost general demand throughout Europe for population and labour. No country can afford to dispense lightly with any of its nationals. In the most favourable circumstances, however, there is certain to be a very considerable number of homeless persons who will constitute a grave international problem of much complexity. It will, I believe, be kept within manageable proportions if, during the next few months, the various Governments exercise patience and understanding towards those of their displaced nationals who are hesitant and perplexed. It will be particularly necessary to establish among the Jews of Europe the assurance of security, tolerance and decency, which has been destroyed by the systematic persecution of them in countries occupied by, or allied to, the Germans. This has left the most bitter memories, and the number of Jewish refugees, apart from the particular group of those of German or Austrian origin, will depend largely to the extent to which confidence is restored in justice and humanity.

## VI. MISCELLANEOUS

Although hostilities in Europe had not ceased until some months after the close of the year under report, its approaching conclusion raised a number of questions requiring much time and attention. Among these may be mentioned questions of status and restitution. The restoration of communications with France and Belgium made possible the renewal of active work in those countries, both for the Nansen refugees and those of German and Austrian origin. In those countries, and also in Switzerland, relations were restored with the voluntary organisations, which have looked for advice and assistance on many matters. Many questions of common interest to the Intergovernmental Committee and the High Commission have been taken up in one capacity or other with the military authorities and U.N.R.R.A., and there have been many conferences requiring the presence of the Deputy High Commissioner or myself. Although the work in connection with refugees in the United Kingdom has been less exacting, continuous touch has been kept with the situation, and I was able to attend, as Chairman, most meetings of the Central Committee, which administers the Government grant.

The case of refugees detained in Mauritius, now happily settled, was pursued with the British Government and many enquiries in this connection were received from interested organisations. Individual cases have continued to give the Deputy High Commissioner a great deal of work, and he has been concerned with the British Treasury regarding the complicated question of remittances by persons in the United Kingdom to relatives elsewhere. The question of travel documents was taken up formally by the Intergovernmental Committee, but in this, as in many other cases, the work which Dr. Kullmann and I have done in connection with it is of very close concern to the High Commission.

The cordial relations with voluntary organisations have been cemented, and connections severed by the war have been renewed. Dr. Kullmann, who is a most valuable link with them, is held in the highest esteem. I wish again to pay a high tribute to the work which they have done, and once more to express my conviction that the solution of the refugee problem depends largely on their efforts, which deserve every support that can be given them.

## VII. ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNT

A summary of my Administrative Account for the year 1944 is given in the attached statement. My budget allotment was 115,700 Swiss francs, equivalent to £ 6,670 approximately, at the rate of 17.35 Swiss francs to the pound sterling. My total expenditure was £ 6,272, representing in round figures a saving of £ 400, or 6,940 Swiss francs. Little addi-

tional expenditure was incurred during the year arising out of the renewal of work in Belgium and France, but before the close of the year it was necessary to approach the Supervisory Commission with a request for an addition to my budget grant for the current year 1945. This was approved, and will enable the necessary work to be carried out in the two countries mentioned.

VIII. CONCLUSION

I have already mentioned some of the good work done by my colleague Dr. Kullmann, the Deputy High Commissioner. In addition, I wish to record my high appreciation of his work in connection with the re-establishment of the former arrangements in France. During three visits to France, he has achieved excellent results which are owing in no small degree to his personal relations with the French authorities, and the confidence with which they regard him. I wish also to thank the rest of the staff for their consistently good work.

(Signed) H. W. EMERSON.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1944

(Administrative Account)

Budget allotment : Swiss francs 115,700, equivalent of £6,668 11s. 9d., at the rate of 17.35.

	Disbursements			Receipts		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Receipts:</i>						
From the Treasury of the League of Nations . . . . .				6,000	0	0
Balance at December 31st, 1943, transferred to 1944 . . . . .				<u>395</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>
				6,395	7	4
<i>Disbursements:</i>						
(Appropriate deduction has been made in each item for sundry receipts —e.g., payment by Intergovernmental Committee for accommodation, etc.)						
High Commissioner's salary . . . . .	2,262	0	0			
Head Office salaries . . . . .	3,043	0	0			
London Office : rent, heating, cleaning, electricity, gas . . . . .	636	11	7			
Travelling expenses . . . . .	183	0	11			
Office equipment . . . . .	55	15	0			
Petty cash . . . . .	36	0	0			
Telephone, telegrams, stamps . . . . .	54	12	11			
Banking expenses . . . . .	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>			
	6,272	4	5			
Excess of credits from Treasury over expenditure . . . . .	<u>123</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>11</u>			
	<u>£6,395</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>£6,395</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>

HUMANITARIAN ACCOUNT, 1944

<i>Receipts.</i>		Swiss francs	<i>Expenditure.</i>		Swiss francs
1. Balance in hand on January 1st, 1944 . . . . .		407,113.09	<i>Grants:</i>		
<i>Less:</i>			For Nansen refugees (other than refugees from the Saar) . . . . .	4,300.—	
Civil documents . . . . .	814.35		Travelling expenses . . . . .	3,710.20	
Cables . . . . .	<u>591.15</u>		Bank charges . . . . .	} 128.05	
		1,405.50	Printing of Nansen stamps . . . . .		
		405,707.59	Grants made, but payments not confirmed . . . . .	1,385.—	
2. Income from Nansen stamps :					
Sold in Geneva . . . . .	5,600.—				
Sold in U.K. . . . .	<u>76.95</u>				
		5,676.95			
Carried forward		411,384.54	Carried forward	<u>9,523.25</u>	

	Swiss francs		Swiss francs
Brought forward	411,384.54	Brought forward	9,523.25
3. Private contributions:		Balance in hand on January	
Fees from denationali-		1st, 1945 . . . . .	404,732.88
sation certificates . . .	86.75		<u>414,256.13</u>
		Less:	
		Civil documents . . . . .	773.99
		Cables . . . . .	625.85
		Grants made, but pay-	
		ments not confirmed	1,385.—
			<u>2,784.84</u>
			<u>411,471.29</u>

SAAR ACCOUNT, 1944  
(No change from statement for 1943.)

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
	Swiss francs		Swiss francs
Balance in hand on January 1st, 1944:		Grants to Saar organisations in	
Bank . . . . .	67,915.90	France . . . . .	—
Representative . . . . .	750.—	Grant made in 1940, but payment	
		not confirmed . . . . .	750.—
		Balance in hand on January	
		1st, 1945:	
		Bank . . . . .	67,915.90
		Representative . . . . .	750.—
			<u>69,415.90</u>
		Less: Grant made in 1940, but	
		payment not confirmed . . . . .	750.—
			<u>68,665.90</u>

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FROM SALE OF NANSEN STAMPS, 1944

Date	Country	Nansen stamps sold in 1944 Swiss francs
January 21st, 1944	Ireland . . . . .	41.64
February 1st, 1944	Switzerland . . . . .	5,600.—
February 22nd, 1944	United Kingdom . . . . .	13.—
February 23rd, 1944	United Kingdom . . . . .	13.65
February 28th, 1944	United Kingdom . . . . .	4.33
April 30th, 1944	United Kingdom . . . . .	4.33
	Total . . . . .	<u>5,676.95</u>

STATEMENT OF GRANTS FOR 1944

Date	Country	Russian Swiss francs	Armenian Swiss francs	Total Swiss francs
May 16th, 1944	Switzerland . . . . .	1,650.—	500.—	2,150.—
October 1st, 1944	Switzerland . . . . .	1,650.—	500.—	2,150.—
	Total . . . . .			<u>4,300.—</u>