

1. FILE CLOSED AS OF 31 DECEMBER _____

BEGINNING _____ A NEW PERIODIC FILE

HAS BEEN OPENED

[]

2. FILE CLOSED AS OF 31 DECEMBER 1960

BEGINNING 1961 A NEW PERIODIC FILE

WILL BE OPENED IF REQUIRED

[☒]

(a) NEW PERIODIC FILE OPENED

[]

21 AUG 1958

20 August 1958

So 534 | 31 (3)

~~PO 210 HUN (2)~~

Dear Mr. Marsh,

Re: 8-2311

With reference to your letter of 25 July 1958, I am informed that, while the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is not directly involved in the reunion of families of Hungarians, he has worked out a procedure with the Hungarian Government by which requests from parents for repatriation of children who are living outside the country or from parents desiring to have their children or other close relatives join them outside, are involved. The procedure is to handle both types of request through the national Red Cross Societies of the countries concerned. In other words, requests emanating from within Hungary are handled through the Hungarian Red Cross; requests from outside Hungary through the national Red Cross of the country in which the person making the request resides.

It is not possible to go into details, as they vary from country to country. I can only make the suggestion that you approach the Branch Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the Netherlands. The advice might also be given to those who approach you that their best course would be to get into touch with their national Red Cross Societies.

Yours sincerely,

William M. Jordan
Secretary
Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary

Mr. Norman S. Marsh
Secretary-General
International Commission of Jurists
47, Buitenhof
The Hague
The Netherlands

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First Federal Savings

AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO (3)

1 South Dearborn • Financial 6-3500

May 15, 1957

RECORDED CONTROL

2-MAY 1958

Mr. Ernest Weismann
Assistant Director
Bureau of Social Affairs
Housing, Building & Planning Branch
United Nations
New York, New York

Dear Ernest:

This is to summarize for you briefly how, in my opinion, Austrian prefabricated houses could help provide homes for your Hungarian refugee families:

1. The houses should be financed exclusively with United Nations funds which would pay 100% of the cost of building and equipping houses ready for occupancy by eligible refugees. The construction should be of a permanent character, in planned neighborhoods, of good design, requiring a minimum maintenance and operating expense on the part of the occupant.
2. The land must, of necessity, be supplied by the local Austrian community which agrees to housing refugee families. The United Nations should not get involved in any site acquisition, but instead build refugee houses on land leased for a fee to cover the cost of the raw land and such public improvements and utility services sufficient to amortize the investment over a period of say 25 or 50 years.
3. The occupants should be allowed to acquire an equity in their home by contributing labor during construction and by making monthly payments after they move in, in whatever amount they are able to pay out of income over and above the pro rata cost of the leasehold payments on each property and the cost of interest and principal on the house itself. In this way, those who are able, would have an incentive to save as much as they can, having the option to have it paid out in cash should they leave, or accumulate an equity equal to the cost of the house ~~when~~ amortized, should they decide to stay, and live in their own home.

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UNITED NATIONS
RECORDS CONTROL

Mr. Ernest Weismann

Page 2

May 15, 1957

4. The construction work should be let subject to competitive bidding similar to that developed for the Vienna demonstration project in which prefabricated as well as conventional builders were invited to submit bids for the completed houses built to the exact plans and specifications prepared by the architect. It goes without saying that the entire project must be planned, designed, supervised and managed by a responsible management staff employed by and subject to the control of the United Nations Refugee Commissioner, of course.

5. The supervision and policy guidance for this program should, in my opinion, remain with the United Nations. Dr. V. A. M. Beermann, the Vienna Representative of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees knows how we went about organizing the prefabricated housing demonstration project - I met with him several times to discuss this very thing your present program is intended to accomplish - and I will be glad to help you get the thing underway with the people whose local experience can save you much time and money in accomplishing your objective.

It was good to hear from you, and let me know how the job progresses.

Sincerely,



William K. Wittausch
Assistant Vice President
and Economic Adviser

1
WKW:ke

Savings AND Homeownership



First Federal Savings

AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
OF CHICAGO

February, 1957

MONEY COSTS AND THE CONSUMER'S HOUSING DOLLAR

Public concern about 'tight money' and rising interest rates this past year make it pertinent to discuss how much of a slice interest costs take out of the home purchase dollar, and what the home buyer and the building industry can do about it.

During the last twenty years, the home buyer has enjoyed easier credit terms than in any other period of our world economy. This plethora of credit at low cost has existed in the face of constantly rising prices for everything else the consumer buys. Building costs, too, have risen steadily to more than double what they were ten years ago, yet not until 1953 did the cost of money begin to show any recognizable increase and not until 1956 has this been of any significance. Despite the new conditions in the money market, financing was adequately provided by the mortgage sources of the country, the primary difference being that in this year the average interest rate moved from 5 to 5½ percent, and home buyers had to make slightly higher down payments than in previous years.

Family Income Determines Housing Payments

Basically, whatever housing a family buys is paid for out of its current income or its savings. The typical family spends at least 20 percent of its income on housing; about the same proportion on taxes; slightly less for food; still less for transportation, for clothing and for other items; and manages to put aside on an average about five percent in savings. While the amount spent for each of these items varies from family to family, the percentage distribution ranges within relatively narrow limits. Nevertheless, every family can vary to some extent the proportion it spends for housing, and pay a high price or a low price with the same amount, for the same house, depending on how the sale is financed.

A good part of whatever amount a family pays as rent or as mortgage payment goes to pay for interest on money invested in the property the family occupies. If the family lives in a rented home, all of the interest on this investment goes to the owner; if the family is buying its own home, it saves part of the interest and adds to its own equity; if it owns its home debt-free, it saves all of the interest costs. Increasing realization of this difference between home ownership and renting has done as much to encourage home buying in recent years as the favorable credit terms which were an added inducement.

Credit Cost Reduces Buying Power Of Consumer Dollar

Buying with borrowed money costs more because we have to pay interest in addition to the price of whatever we buy; conversely, the cheapest way to buy housing or anything else is to pay cash. In buying food, for instance, which is paid for in cash, we get 100¢ worth for every dollar; in buying clothing or similar items on a charge account, we get maybe 94¢ worth of merchandise for each dollar. On automobiles or household appliances if paid for in three years we average perhaps 83¢ worth for every dollar of such purchases; in buying a house with a twenty year five percent loan we get 63¢ worth of house for every dollar's worth of mortgage payments.

For limited circulation to First Federal Savings account holders interested in Savings and Homeownership in the Chicago Area. Annual subscription rate to others \$2.50. Copyright First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Chicago, 1957. Quotation by permission only.

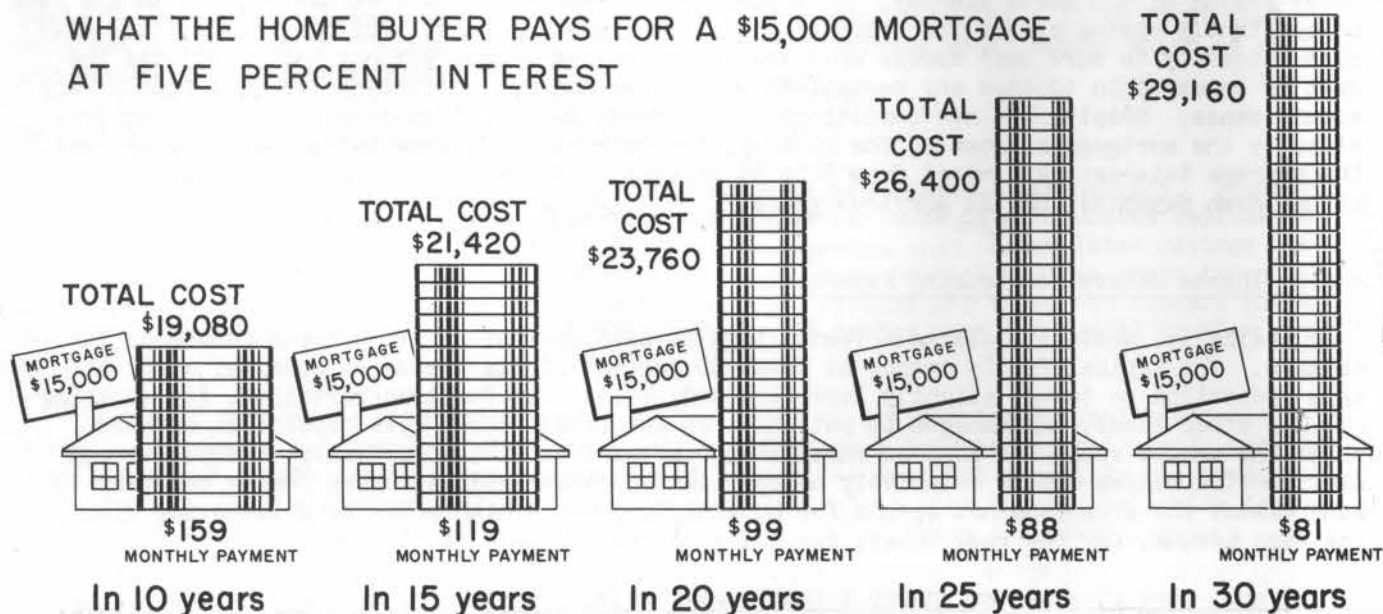
Term Of Loan Determines Interest Costs

The total amount the home buyer pays for debt-free ownership depends on the number of years he takes to pay off his mortgage. This is brought out in the chart below which shows how much a typical Chicago home buyer whose income might average \$7,500 per year would pay for a \$15,000 mortgage - a loan equal to twice his annual income. We see that by making monthly payments of \$99 over a period of 20 years, the borrower's total cost will amount to \$23,760. Should he wish to save interest costs by paying off his loan in 10 years with payments of \$159 per month, he would pay only \$19,080. If, on the other hand, he wants to keep his monthly outlay to a minimum he can pay \$81 per month for 30 years, or a total of \$29,160 - almost four times his annual income. The premium he pays for buying with borrowed money is obvious.

The monthly payments cited here do not include taxes and insurance, which are items the property owner must pay regardless. On a property mortgaged for \$15,000 these other costs might add another \$25 per month, which together with the \$99 payment for principal and interest on a 20 year loan totals almost \$125 per month, or 20 percent of the \$625 monthly budget our \$7,500 annual income family lives on - a common ratio for this income group. The mortgage payments alone, in this case, account for but 16 percent of the borrower's income.

If the above total cost figures were shown on the price tag along with the builder's selling price, the home buyer would quickly realize how he can control the price he pays for his house - how he can determine the buying power of his own housing dollar, in other words.

WHAT THE HOME BUYER PAYS FOR A \$15,000 MORTGAGE AT FIVE PERCENT INTEREST

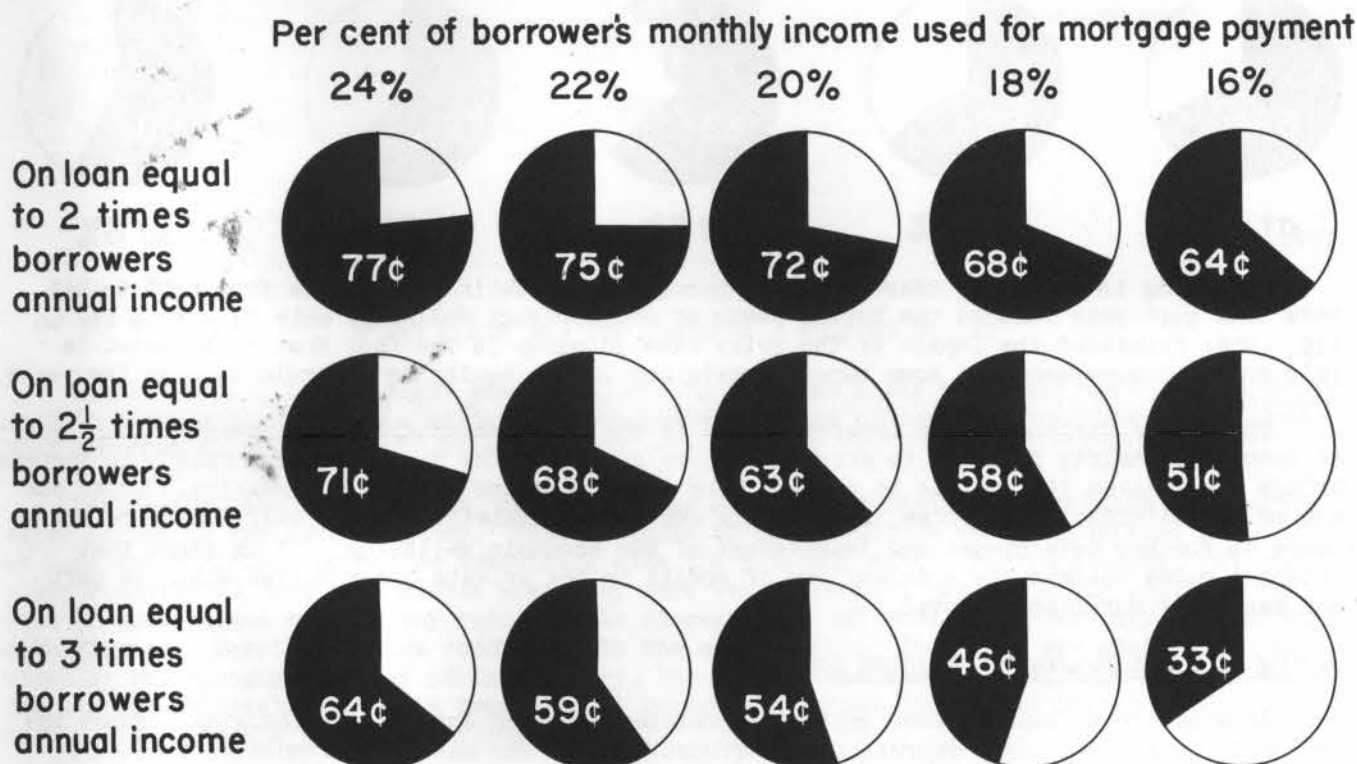
Ratio Of Mortgage And Payments To Borrower's Income

The home buyer can save money by making as large a downpayment as possible which reduces his mortgage and thereby cuts his interest costs. But regardless of the amount of downpayment, if the loan equals $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the borrower's annual income and he pays 20 percent of his current income over a period of twenty years, he is paying for his loan with 63¢ housing dollars - the other 37¢ paying the interest costs. This is illustrated in the chart which follows showing how by borrowing a sum equal to only two times his annual income, for instance, the same monthly payments will buy him 72¢ worth of housing with each mortgage dollar, whereas by going into debt to the extent of three times his annual income, they will buy him only 54¢ worth. The range from 77¢ to 33¢ in housing dollar size shown here is fully as significant -- though not commonly presented in this form -- as the price range of the houses themselves.

Consumers' Housing Dollar Is Industry's Sales Dollar

With competing products already pressing to increase their slice of the consumer dollar at housing's expense, the industry is tying its own hands, when, instead of aiming to sell the consumer more house for every dollar's worth he buys, it seeks to sell him less house and more credit. No chart is needed to show that selling 54¢ worth instead of 72¢ worth reduces the

Buying Power of Mortgage Dollar On a Five Per Cent Loan



building industry's share of the consumer dollar. Home builders can increase it by making houses cheaper so buyers need less borrowed money to pay for them. Such a reversal of the industry's current pricing policy appears justified for the years ahead because of the changed situation in mortgage money and the near-limit paying capacity borrowers are already struggling with as a result of over-liberal home financing.

There is one other compelling reason for shortening the mortgage term - the accelerated pace of today's building technology. As new housing becomes increasingly more attractive, existing homes by comparison become less desirable. Market values of houses reflect this trend, and mortgage loans depend on these values. Loan terms, therefore, must be shortened, not lengthened, to keep ahead of today's technological obsolescence.

Continued depreciation of the dollar is frequently cited as an incentive to borrow now in order to pay back with cheaper dollars later. There is no denying that over a period like the last twenty years we saw the dollar cut down to 50¢ size. However, owning a house with a maximum mortgage is less of an inflation hedge with the dollar gradually stabilizing as at present. Also, tax deductibility of mortgage interest is of little advantage to the majority of modest income borrowers. Perhaps we are learning the lesson that credit restraints are necessary during a period of expansion to save us from greater trouble in the future.

Interest Rate On Investments And Savings

Every dollar an individual invests in his house or puts into savings which are invested in other people's houses serves a double purpose in today's economy - it adds to our capital resources instead of putting a claim on them. The interest rate, of course, which like a weather vane reflects the quantity and the direction in which such savings flow, has a direct bearing on the size of the housing dollar. Seeing how the rising cost of money changes its value from 69¢ at 4% to 58¢ at 6% on a 20 year loan in terms of what the home buyer pays, puts the question of new home financing into a new perspective as shown in the following chart.

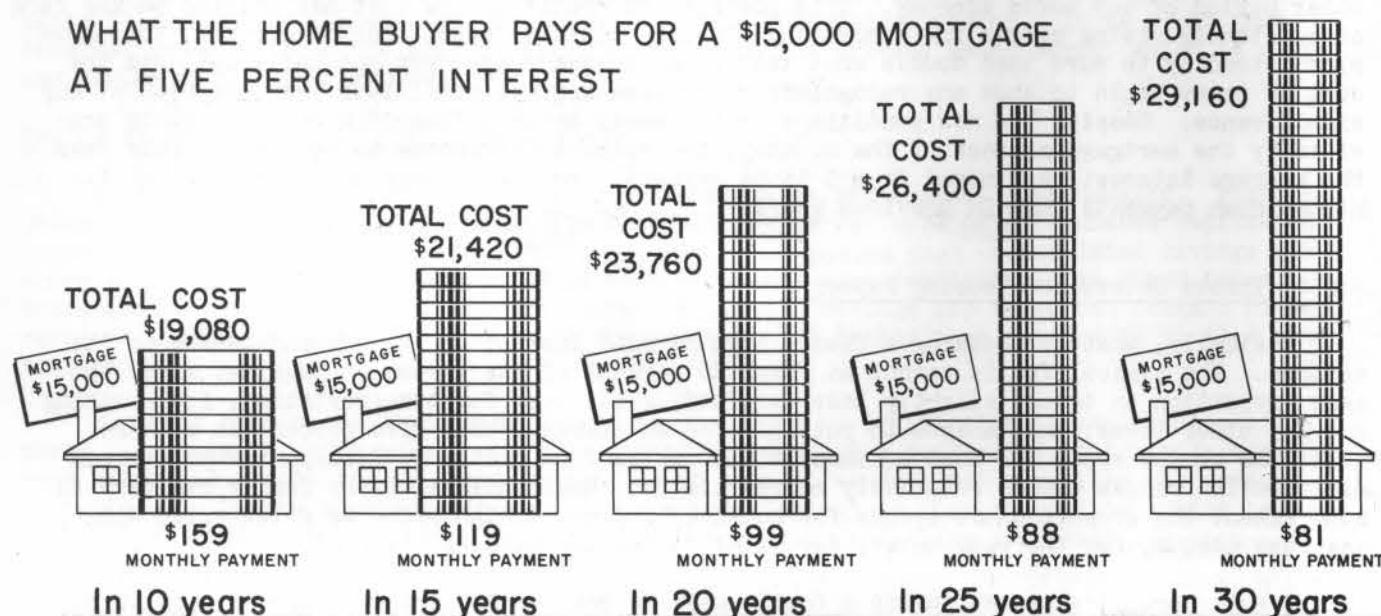
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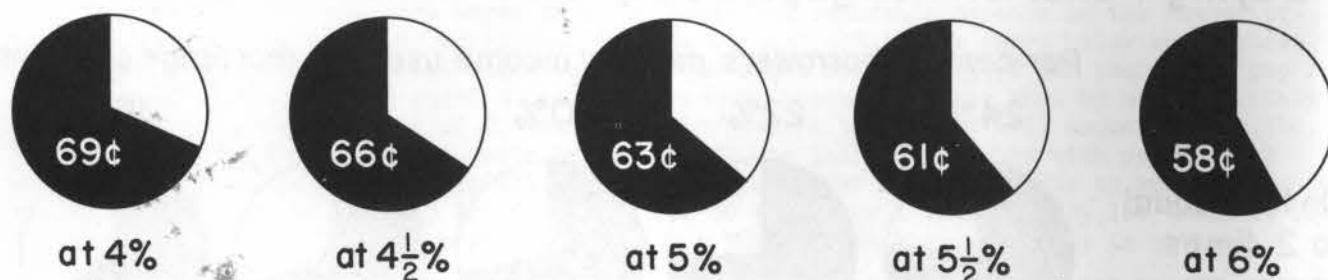
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Buying Power of Mortgage Dollar On 20 Year Loan



According to the above chart, the ten percent increase in money costs from a 5% to 5½% rate this past year reduced the buying power of our mortgage dollar by only 2¢ - from 63¢ to 61¢. What cushioned the impact of the price rise in money is the fact that no interest is paid on the downpayment the home buyer invests nor on the equity he accumulates over the years.

The change during 1956 in interest rates is the first reasonable development in many years to encourage thrifty families to accumulate more savings. The higher savings rate this increase brings about makes it possible to provide more funds for home ownership financing. Under our system of individual enterprise, encouraging capital accumulation is not only desirable but basic to further development and improvement of our economic wellbeing. It is right that interest rates reflect the availability of credit in the private money market which is part and parcel of our free economy.

Saving Is Do-It-Yourself Inflation Control

As a nation we benefit from whatever investments we can channel into housing. Funds invested in individual homes represent the soundest use we can make of accumulated capital to increase our country's wellbeing. This, however, presupposes that accumulated savings are there to invest, and that investors find home mortgages more profitable than other types of investments. If such savings are not there, or if what savings are there can command higher earnings elsewhere, the situation calls for equity funds rather than for credit to flow into housing.

For that reason, to discourage equity accumulation by artificially liberalizing credit terms -- a measure which helped spark-plug home building in a depression, but hardly applies when labor and credit are in short supply, as at present -- does not seem like the prudent thing to do. On the contrary, it would appear more logical to tighten home borrowing terms even though this might keep some housing from being built and delay some families move into a new house.

Fortunately, our housing inventory has never been bigger nor in better shape so that having to wait before moving into a home of their own creates the least possible hardship for families at this time. Also, by deferring home buying we are not eliminating any prospective home owners but strengthening their purchasing power and thereby creating a bigger potential market for the housing industry in the future.

It appears, on careful analysis, therefore, that the present 'tight money' situation which accounts for the increase in the rate of interest may in the end be more of a benefit than an impediment to our economy.

MORTON BODFISH
WILLIAM K. WITTAUSCH

First Federal Savings

AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
OF CHICAGO

1 SOUTH DEARBORN, CHICAGO 3, ILL.

A MUTUAL THRIFT AND HOME FINANCING INSTITUTION



May, 1957

LOCATION DETERMINES TRUE HOME INVESTMENT COSTS

It may come as a shock to some home buyers to learn that where in the Chicago metropolitan area their house is located is more important than its size, type of construction, or room arrangement as far as the cost of their home purchase is concerned.

Depending in which county and township the real estate taxes and assessments on the house are paid, this cost can vary by what interest would amount to on as much as one third of the purchase price of the house.

Similarly, the difference between one location and another in daily commuting expense can amount to more than the cost of building a two car garage, air conditioning a whole house, or adding an extra bedroom and bath, for instance.

The significance of taxes and commuting in relation to other home ownership costs is just beginning to be appreciated by Chicagoland residents who are becoming more careful about the way they spend their housing dollar. They are under no pressure to buy, know what to look for, and are conscious of ownership costs other than the price of the house.

The two charts on the next page provide a yardstick for measuring these tax and commuting costs in terms of the price tag on any particular house. They are intended to help the potential home owner select the house that best fits his family's needs and pocketbook by showing him how much these costs amount to over the years in terms of his total investment.

House Is Not All Owner Pays For When Buying His Home

Briefly, the home buyer pays for three things. First, he pays the purchase price of the house itself. Secondly, he pays the financing cost on the money he borrows. Thirdly, he pays various ownership costs which continue from the time he moves into his house until he sells it.

The purchase price he pays reflects not only the costs of producing the house, but the price of comparable houses currently available on the market. In choosing between different houses in the same locality, or between similar houses in different localities, the comparison is usually made on the basis of competitive selling prices - not the best measure of value, but a convenient one.

Financing costs afford the buyer more of a choice. They depend on the size of the mortgage, the rate of interest and the term of the loan - factors which the home buyer controls to some extent through the downpayment and monthly mortgage payment he is prepared to make. This is discussed in detail in an earlier Savings and Home Ownership letter.

Ownership costs cover a variety of expenses. They include costs which relate to the house itself, such as maintenance and repairs and costs which relate to the house in terms of its location for tax and commuting purposes. It is the tax and commuting costs which depend on location, (as distinguished from costs which depend more on the house and the way the family lives in it) that we want to discuss here - costs which specifically pertain to location alone, in other words.

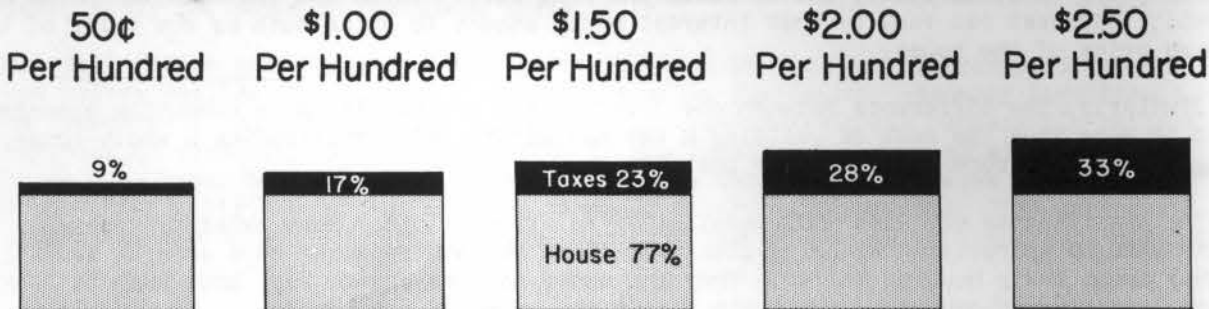
Taxes Account For One Fourth Of The Average Homeowner's Carrying Charges

The homeowners right to occupy his house is subject to paying the real estate tax on it every year. This tax represents his share of the cost of building and maintaining local community facilities and services. Tax rates vary considerably for different parts of the Chicago metropolitan area; this makes it important for a home buyer to know exactly how much his taxes on a particular house amount to and what proportion they represent of the total amount he is investing in home ownership.

Annual tax assessments in the Chicago area can range between \$.50 per hundred to \$2.50 per hundred of the actual market value of a property; they can, therefore, account for as little as 9% or as much as 33% of the home buyer's total investment, as shown in the following chart:

REAL ESTATE TAXES AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOME INVESTMENT COSTS*

When Ratio of Annual Tax Assessment To Market Value of Property Amounts To:



In one Chicago community, for instance, the tax assessment on a \$25,000 property amounts to \$250 per year, a ratio of \$1.00 per hundred; this is equal to interest at five percent on \$5,000 or 17% of a \$30,000 total investment. In another community, the real estate assessment on the same price house amounts to almost \$500 per year, or a \$2.00 per hundred ratio, raising the tax burden, as shown on the chart, to 28% of the owners annual investment costs.

This explains why the same price house can be a better buy in a community where annual tax rates are less than where they are more, and why, because of these local differences, the same home buyer can pay a higher price for a house in one area than in another without actually increasing his annual homeownership costs.

In the newer areas taxes may be lower to start with, but inevitably go up as the local community provides the needed public improvements which must be paid for. While the home owner benefits from these public improvements, he also pays his share in the form of an increased real estate tax. This increase represents as much of an added investment as if he were buying a more expensive house in an established community. In older communities where schools and other facilities are already built, tax costs are usually higher but tend to remain more stable than in outlying neighborhoods.

Other factors which also affect the home buyer's tax costs and hence his investment are age of house and size of community. On the one hand, the tax on an existing older property is usually lower than on a new home bought for the identical price because the tax assessor allows for depreciation. Existing houses, on the other hand, are more likely to be found in the older established communities where real estate taxes have already stabilized at a higher level. Thus, the home buyer must decide where in the metropolitan area he gets the most house for his money, whether by buying an old house in an established community, or a new house in a brand new residential development.

*capitalized at 5%

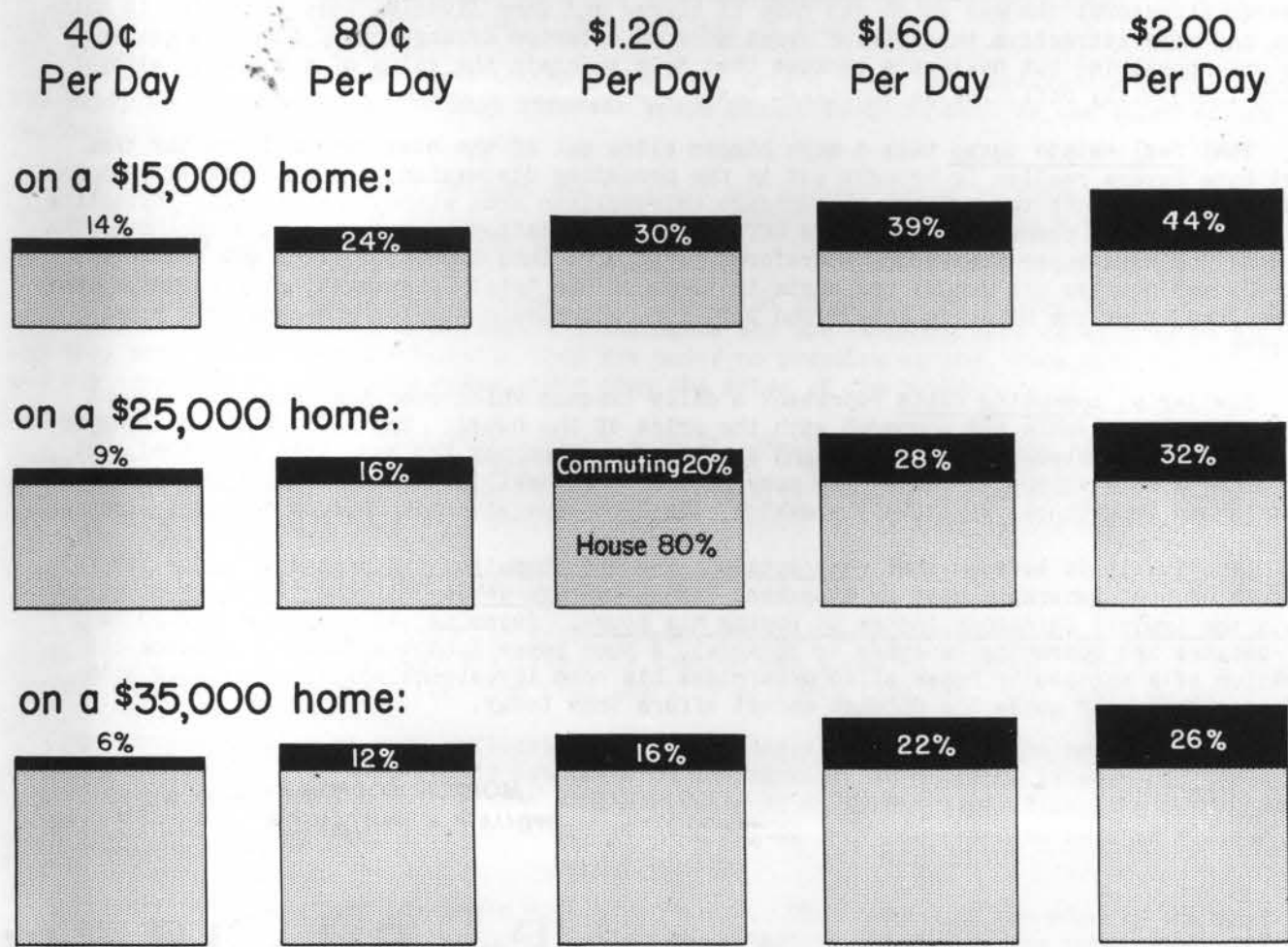
Every Dime Of Commuting Expense Equals \$1,200 Of Home Investment

The cost of commuting into Chicago's loop from different residential sections into the downtown area can vary anywhere from a 40¢ round trip on the subway to as much as \$2.00 per day for operating and parking an automobile.

One daily 40¢ round trip at 20¢ each way represents an expenditure of \$120 per year which is equal to interest at five percent on a \$2,400 investment; in other words, every 10¢ worth of carfare distance amounts to a \$1,200 investment. On this basis, a suburban commuter whose daily transportation costs him as much as \$1 each way is paying in commuting costs alone the equivalent of the interest cost on \$12,000 worth of home investment.

COMMUTING EXPENSES AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOME INVESTMENT COSTS*

When Round-trip Transportation Costs Amount to:



Commuting expenses may be more important for one family than for another. The chart above shows that a commuting expense of \$1.20 per day, for instance, represents 30% of the total capital charges a \$15,000 home owner pays on his investment, 20% for a \$25,000 home owner and only 16% for a \$35,000 home owner. Look at the chart from another point of view; a home buyer ready to invest in a \$25,000 house can see that commuting costs would represent only 9% of his carrying charges if his house is located in a 40¢ zone, but 32% if located at a \$2.00 per day commuting distance.

*capitalized at 5%

The pros and cons of central city versus suburban living - the advantages of each in terms of environment and commuting - cannot be expressed in chart form, of course; nor can many other factors. What the chart does do is call attention to the relationship between a home owner's commuting expense and his housing budget in terms of the price tag attached to his house. Clearly, commuting costs can be as much of an expense item as the carrying charges on the property itself, and are directly dependent on how accessible the community in which the house is located is to the owner's place of employment.

Location Is The Most Important Item In The House

The foregoing discussion points up one inescapable fact: the location of a particular house in terms of its accessibility to the home buyer's place of employment and in terms of the local tax jurisdiction which determines his annual real estate assessment, is of primary importance to every prospective home owner.

By comparison, the physical characteristics of the house are secondary. Any house can undergo structural changes which can make it bigger and more livable, less expensive to maintain and more attractive in exterior appearance or interior arrangement. Such changes are not only possible, but desirable because they help maintain the value of a property without being immediately reflected in increased taxes.

That real estate taxes take a much bigger slice out of the home ownership dollar than most home buyers realize is brought out in the preceding discussion. Equally significant is that tax assessments vary within the Chicago metropolitan area without necessarily reflecting the difference in community facilities offered in one location as compared with another. The prospective home buyer does well, therefore, to inquire into local tax rates and assessment methods and compare his annual tax costs in terms of his total investment. Tax payments continue long after the house is bought and paid for, and remain a major homeownership expense forever.

Similarly, commuting costs represent a daily expense which over the years can account for an equally sizable sum compared with the price of the house. The difference in transportation expenses between one location and another can often pay for more than the added cost of owning a more expensive and at the same time more accessible house. Commuting expenses diminish in importance, relatively speaking, the more expensive the house a commuter lives in.

Finally, it is evident that real estate taxes and commuting expenses combined - the two factors of home ownership cost we discussed here - average about half the total investment costs the typical Chicagoan incurs in buying his house. Assuming all other costs such as maintenance and operating expenses to be equal, a home buyer cannot afford to overlook the location of a particular house which determines his home investment costs, especially with the wide choice of homes the Chicago market offers them today.

MORTON BODFISH
WILLIAM K. WITTAUSCH

First Federal Savings

AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
OF CHICAGO

1 SOUTH DEARBORN, CHICAGO 3, ILL.

A MUTUAL THRIFT AND HOME FINANCING INSTITUTION

THE CANADIAN WELFARE COUNCIL

PRESIDENT: M. WALLACE McCUTCHEON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: RICHARD E. G. DAVIS

A National Clearing House for Canadian Social Welfare
Phone PA 8-1865 55 PARKDALE AVENUE, OTTAWA 3, CANADA

Mr. Mayor Colman

Mr. Hogan

TO: ALL MEMBER AGENCIES

Re: Refugees from Hungary
(Memoranda No. 3)

RECORDED
80 534 / 31 (3)
11 FEB 1957

Attached to this memorandum is additional information which should be helpful to all agencies engaged in working with Hungarian refugees. In the material attached are:

1. Notes on the recent meeting of the C.W.C.'s Committee on the Welfare of Immigrants regarding the work and problems involved in the refugees. Col. Fortier, Deputy Minister of the Department of Citizenship & Immigration, attended.
2. Tentative arrival dates by ship and air and destination of groups - last January and February movements.
3. Statistics concerning occupational background of refugees and allocation by provinces to date.
4. Notes on local co-ordination of services. A more complete country-wide report is available upon request from the Canadian Welfare Council.
5. Notes on Mental Health re refugees.
6. Notes on Child Welfare re refugees.

In order to keep our information services up-to-date and adequate we continue to depend on information from our member agencies. We would appreciate it, therefore, if you would keep us informed on local developments and problems. The help we have received so far is greatly appreciated.

W.A. Dyson, Association Secretary,
Community Chests and Councils Division.

WAD:fm
February 4, 1957

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF IMMIGRANTS

To discuss some of the planning for Hungarian Refugees, the Council's Standing Committee on the Welfare of Immigrants held a special meeting in Ottawa on Monday, January 14th. A number of representatives of agencies actively involved in the reception and care of Hungarians were invited. Col. Laval Fortier, Deputy Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, was present to outline the present status of the program for refugee reception and to indicate what was being done by the Federal Government, since it was felt that local and national voluntary agencies would be helped to have some additional information. A summary of the information which came out of this meeting is as follows:

Reception

In most of the "distributing points" the Department of Citizenship and Immigration has Reception Centres where necessary examinations of the refugees are taking place and from which, in many instances, they are being placed in private homes or are being sent to other communities in the area where there are jobs available.

In Ontario, this service is being provided by the Ontario Government, where two centres in Toronto are being operated by the Red Cross on behalf of the Provincial Government. There is a small receiving centre in Ottawa at Uplands Airport also. In Saskatchewan, the Provincial Government is operating the reception centres, making use of Civil Defence facilities in Regina and Saskatoon.

In Montreal the Oeuvre de Refugies Hongrois has two reception centres to which people come from the federal reception centre at St. Paul l'Ermite, prior to being placed in private homes and in jobs.

Other Living Arrangements

Col. Fortier reported that the response to requests for free homes has not always been adequate to the need and in these cases the Department seeks private families or other housing for which they pay until the refugee receives his own income. It is thought that free hospitality should not be continued after the refugee finds work and draws pay.

Employment

The Committee was told that to date the majority of refugees have been placed in employment within two weeks after arrival. This has been possible through the co-operation of employers with the National Employment Service and the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. In this connection it was noted that the proposed allocation of refugees to various centres could not always be anticipated accurately, since the decision about where groups will go depends partly upon job opportunities in a given locality. The wishes of the immigrants are taken into account also, particularly if they have friends or relatives in a certain area.

Clothing

Members of the Committee reported some misunderstanding about the provision of clothing to refugees. As a result of the discussion it was made clear that:

1. The Department regards the clothing needs of refugees as a problem primarily for the local community to which the refugee goes.
2. The need for new clothing on the part of any refugees should be referred at once to the Immigration Officer. This may include for instance, need for particular types of clothing to enable a refugee to take specific jobs.

It was noted that the later arrivals had been more adequately clothed abroad than those who came first. Therefore it is expected that additional clothing may become necessary.

Financial Assistance

This was a matter about which Committee members and member agencies of the Council had reported greatest concern. The Committee was advised that those refugees in need of financial assistance, during their first year in Canada would be eligible for the same type of assistance as has been available for the past six years to other immigrants. This assistance is based on individual need and not on a fixed scale of allowance. Except for spending money, cash assistance is not given. It is not within Departmental policy at present to give assistance on loan basis nor to give financial aid for equipment which will enable an immigrant to take a specific job, as for instance with the purchase of tools.

It was recommended that the following steps be taken where refugees are not employed and are in need:

1. They should be referred first to the Immigration Officer for assistance. If the immigrant is in a community where there is no Immigration Officer, he may call the nearest Immigration officer, by long distance and reverse the charges. Each immigrant is given this information.
2. Where an emergency exists and help is given by a private organization the agency will be reimbursed on application to the Immigration Officer. It was noted that the Government is committed to see that no refugee suffers through lack of earned income.

The Committee on the Welfare of Immigrants will be meeting again in the near future to discuss these and other problems raised by our members in connection with the reception and care of Hungarian refugees.

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ARRIVALS AND TENTATIVE ALLOCATION OF HUNGARIAN IMMIGRANTS
(Late January & February Movements)

The following dates and figures have been received from the Department of Citizenship & Immigration. They are very tentative and subject to change.

<u>Date of Arrival</u>	<u>Port of Entry</u>	<u>Ship or Plane</u>	<u>Number of Refugees</u>	<u>Destination and Allocation</u>
Jan. 28	Halifax	Spythia	150	Edmonton = 150
Jan. 30	Vancouver	C.P.A.	12	Vancouver = 12
Jan. 31	Saint John	Empress of Britain	450	Vancouver = 150 Toronto = 200 Regina = 100
Jan. 31	Halifax	Saxonia	200	Maritimes = 100 Toronto = 100
Feb. 2	Montreal	M.C.A.	68	Montreal = 68
Feb. 2	Halifax	Arosa Sun	200	Vancouver = 200
Feb. 2	Vancouver	C.P.A.	11	Vancouver = 11
Feb. 4	Halifax	Berlin	150	Winnipeg = 150
Feb. 5	Vancouver	C.P.A.	21	Vancouver = 21
Feb. 7	Montreal	M.C.A.	68	Montreal = 68
Feb. 7	Montreal	M.C.A.	68	Montreal = 68
Feb. 8	Halifax	Ivernia	300	Winnipeg = 150 Toronto = 150
Feb. 9	Vancouver	C.P.A.	18	Vancouver = 18
Feb. 11	Halifax	Saturnia	200	Regina = 100 Winnipeg = 100
Feb. 13	Ottawa	M.C.A.	68	Ottawa = 68
Feb. 14	Halifax	Britannic	350	Edmonton = 250 Toronto = 100
Feb. 16	Montreal	M.C.A.	68	Montreal = 68
Feb. 20	Ottawa	M.C.A.	68	Ottawa = 68
Feb. 22	Montreal	M.C.A.	68	Montreal = 68
Feb. 23	Saint John	Empress of Britain	250	Vancouver = 250
Feb. 27	Ottawa	M.C.A.	68	Ottawa = 68
Feb. 28	Montreal	M.C.A.	68	Montreal = 68
Feb. 28	Halifax	Saxonia	100	Edmonton = 100
Feb. 28	Halifax	Vulcania	600	Winnipeg = 300 Vancouver = 300
Mar. 4	Saint John	Arosa Star	800	Toronto = 250 Vancouver = 400 Regina = 150
Mar. 9	Halifax	Seven Seas	200	Maritimes = 100 Toronto = 100

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STATISTICS

Certain statistics of interest to all have been received by the C.W.C. from the Department of Citizenship and Immigration:

I

Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Hungarian Refugees
Processed in Vienna, Paris and London
by Major Occupational Groups
November 26 to December 25, 1956

Occupational Group	Number	Percentage
<u>DESTINED TO THE LABOUR FORCE</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL WORKERS</u>	
Managerial	1	-
Professional	655	10.5
Clerical	277	4.5
Transportation	186	3.0
Communication	5	.1
Commercial	60	1.0
Financial	1	-
Service	705	11.3
Agriculture	239	3.8
Fishing, Trapping, Logging	10	.2
Mining	153	2.5
Manufacturing and Mechanical	2,692	43.2
Labourers	1,241	19.9
<u>TOTAL WORKERS:</u>	<u>6,225</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<u>NOT DESTINED TO THE LABOUR FORCE</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL FLOW</u>	
Wives	1,702	16.7
Children	1,688	16.6
Others	555	5.5
<u>TOTAL DEPENDENTS:</u>	<u>3,945</u>	<u>38.8</u>
<u>GRAND TOTAL:</u>	<u>10,170</u>	<u>100.0</u>

II

Allocation of Refugees by Provinces

The most recent breakdown (January 25th) of the allocation of refugees by provinces, according to the Department, are as follows: Nfld., 4; N.S., 28; P.E.I., none; N.B., 86; Quebec, 3,099; Ont., 3,382; Man., 1,013; Sask., 307; Alta., 684; B.C., 1,310. They total 9,913.

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VOLUNTARY LOCAL CO-ORDINATION OF WORK WITH REFUGEES

Information has been received from 18 cities, large and small. The geographic coverage of the information is quite complete from all Western provinces, Ontario and Quebec; Halifax is the only Maritime centre heard from.

Local co-ordination has met with varying degrees of success and effectiveness across the country. The auspices and patterns of co-ordination are several and, no doubt, were dependent on the mobility and the resources of the interested organizations in each city.

In nine cities, the co-ordinating work has centred in the local welfare councils; in three cities, in local citizenship councils; in two cities, in municipal committees; in the remaining four cities, various other auspices have been used. Of the 17 reporting cities having welfare councils, 15 have been active in a major or auxiliary role. In all cities, where several types of co-ordinating organizations exist (such as citizenship councils and welfare councils) they have joined forces in this project.

The outstanding problem, is, in most cities, the need for clarification of responsibility amongst federal, provincial and local levels for financial and material assistance to the refugees. Other problems include the need for more advanced information concerning anticipated local arrivals and for greater local co-ordination of services.

In Saskatchewan, the provincial Civil Defence organization is responsible for co-ordination of services. In Ontario a provincial advisory committee was set up under the auspices of the provincial Department of Planning and Development.

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MENTAL HEALTH OF REFUGEES

The Canadian Mental Health Association has issued a memo dated January 10th, which will be of interest to all. To quote briefly from it:

"Experience so far in working with the refugee groups has revealed the fact that there is often considerable hostility linked with anxiety in a great number of the individuals. This is indicated by a vigorous protest and angry criticism, occasionally raised against well-meaning efforts to feed and clothe them. Food-hoarding and suspicious attitudes of all kinds are encountered. It is often difficult for welfare and social work personnel to keep a friendly and helpful attitude, in the face of such rejection. However, such an attitude must be anticipated and understood if these refugees are to be helped."

Attached to it, is a similar memo from the World Federation for Mental Health which we would also like to draw to your attention.

Those wishing copies should write to the C.M.H.A., 732 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

oooOooo

CHILD WELFARE

We recently received a newsletter from the International Union for Child Welfare which has a representative in Austria. Though it is dated December 14th it contains information which is yet relevant. To quote:

"The Flow of RefugeesBetween fifteen and twenty percent are children who, except for a very small number, arrive with at least one parent".

"It is difficult to pay warm enough tribute to the generosity, good-will and sympathy of the Austrian welcome, on the part of the authorities, voluntary agencies and the people themselves. Each one gives freely both time and material aid, but assistance from abroad is vital to sustain this effort which otherwise will be become exhausted."

"Offers of Hospitality or Adoption"

"In many countries, the thought of children orphaned or separated from their families has moved people to offer hospitality or even adoption.

"But the number of children in this category is extremely small. In the exceptional cases where a child is alone at present, it is very likely that other members of the family will arrive later and claim him. As far as those children with parents are concerned, it is impossible to ask the parents, still in a state of incertitude as to their ultimate fate, to be separated from their children and, for the children, the emotional security given by their parents' presence is of far greater value than the best of care they can receive in a foreign family."

Keeping Us Posted

As the effectiveness of our work, on behalf of our member agencies in this situation, depends greatly on information from the field, we would appreciate it very much if you would keep us posted on developments in your community or agency.

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REC INFO. COPY

Action To

DESEYNES

File No.

SO 534/31(3)

12 NOV 1956

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UNATIONS NY

UNGVA 1686 SEC GEN ATTENTION DESEYNES CORDIER FROM PELT FOLLOWING
MY SATURDAYS MESSAGE UNDERSTAND FROM READ HE IS SUPPLYING
YOU WITH ALL INFORMATION HIS DISPOSAL CONCERNING HUNGARIAN REFUGEE
SITUATION STOP UNDERSTAND FROM INTERNATIONAL REDCROSS COMMITTEE
YOU HAVE BEEN IN DIRECT CONTACT WITH THEM STOP TIME BEING THEY HAVE NO
P2

INFORMATION OF INTEREST TO COMMUNICATE BUT PROMISE TO KEEP US
INFORMED OF REPORTS THEY EXPECT FROM RED CROSS COLUMN WHICH HAS
NOW ENTERED HUNGARY STOP TO AVOID POSSIBLE CONFUSION OR OVER-
LAPPING PLEASE ADVISE WHETHER YOU WANT ME TO ACT AS GOBETWEEN
OR WHETHER YOU PREFER MAINTAINING DIRECT CONTACTS WITH INTERNATIONAL
P3/10

REDCROSS AND OTHER GENEVA BASED BODIES ORGANISING RELIEF
FOR HUNGARY.

CFM: 1686

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MAIL ROOM

RECORDED 534/31(3)
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3 - JAN 1956

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Myer Cohen

REGISTRY FILE COPY

FILE No. _____

SGT1 NEWYORK 12 PD 2 132 WEST VLAU
ANGIER BIDDLE DUKE
INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE
62 WEST 45TH STREET
NEWYORK

01 WILL BE DELIGHTED ATTEND RECEPTION JOHN ALEXANDER SINCLAIR
THURSDAY JANUARY TENTH

MYER COHEN UNITED NATIONS

CFM 01

UNITED NATIONS
JAN 2 PM 1:31
TELEGRAPH UNIT

14 JAN 1957

SO 534/31 (3)

4 January 1957

Dear Mr. Thelin,

I am directed by the Secretary-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 19 December 1956, transmitting the report of the activities of the International Union for Child Welfare for Hungarian refugee children. It is hoped that the Union will continue to send us, from time to time, further reports on this excellent work.

The Secretariat is pleased to learn that the Union is keeping in close touch with other agencies, both official and voluntary.

Sincerely yours,

Charles A. Hogan, Chief
Non-Governmental Organizations
Section
Economic and Social Council
Secretariat

Mr. Georges Thelin
Secretary-General
International Union for Child Welfare
1, rue de Varembe
Geneva, Switzerland

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CHILD WELFARE

UNION INTERNATIONALE DE PROTECTION DE L'ENFANCE UNIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE PROTECCIÓN A LA INFANCIA

TELEPHONE: 34 12 20

CABLE ADDRESS
UIPE GENEVA



1. RUE DE VAREMBÉ
(PLACE DES NATIONS)
CENTRE INTERNATIONAL
GENEVA
(SWITZERLAND)

19th December, 1956.

Mr. D. Hammarskjöld,
Secretary-General,
United Nations,
New York, N.Y.

DEC 27 1956

ACTION

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So 534/31(3)

Dear Sir,

I have pleasure in enclosing for your attention a report on the relief action undertaken for Hungarian refugee children by the International Union for Child Welfare and its member organisations.

Here in Geneva, and through its delegation in Austria, the Union is naturally in close touch with other agencies working with the refugees, both official and voluntary.

Yours faithfully,

Georges Thelin

Georges Thelin
Secretary General

Enclosed :
1 report

FOR HUNGARIAN CHILDREN

Relief Action by the I.U.C.W. and its Member Organisations

In the past . . .

During the history of the Union and its relief activities, Hungary has already figured among the countries whose children especially suffered as a result of two World Wars and their tragic consequences.

So the Union has previously promoted activities for Hungarian children, including sponsorships, canteens, day nurseries and other institutions. Among member organisations, the S.C.F. (London) and Rådda Barnen (Stockholm) continued their efforts over the longest period.

Today . . .

The Union and its member organisations have joined wholeheartedly, using all available resources, in the crusade for the relief of those suffering in consequence of recent events. Their efforts are inspired by the Declaration of Geneva, more especially by these two principles :

THE CHILD must be the first to receive relief in times of distress,
and

THE CHILD must be protected beyond and above all considerations of race,
nationality or creed.

In addition, the general provisions concerning the protection of the civilian population as laid down following the 1949 Conference, are of equal importance for the Union, which remains in close touch with the International Red Cross. The Union emphasised these directives in the message sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 9 November. Whilst calling for the opportunity to undertake relief action in Hungary itself as soon as possible, the Union decided, in view of the turn of events and the restrictions imposed on work in Hungary, to concentrate its present activity on helping refugee children in Austria.

To this end, the Union Secretariat has had, from the beginning, the most effective assistance of the new Austrian Save the Children organisation "Rettet das Kind" and its General Secretary, Mr. B. Gardner McTaggart. Mr. McTaggart was already acting for the member organisations in Great Britain, Canada and the United States, and he accepted the responsibility temporarily of representing the Union itself. "Rådda Barnen" (Stockholm) at the outset sent its delegate, Dr. Torsten Arnéus, to Vienna, and he is primarily concerned with the preparations for relief action in Hungary.

Both as a result of the visit made to the Austrian capital by the Deputy President of the I.U.C.W., Judge M. Ch. de Jong, followed some time later by the visit there of the Union's Secretary General and Deputy, and at the

request of the Austrian organisation, it has been decided to establish in Vienna a special delegation of the Union under the direction, as from 19 December, of the Deputy Secretary General, Mrs. J.-M. Small, who also has wide experience of relief work.

The Delegation has as its mandate to stimulate and coordinate efforts by the Union's member organisations, to complement those of the Austrian association, and to collaborate, in the name of the I.U.C.W. with the other international organisations concerned with relief work for Hungarian children.

The practical organisation of relief activities in Austria will continue to devolve upon "Rettet das Kind", with whom the Union Delegation will agree on the utilisation of contributions in cash or kind coming from member organisations in other countries, taking their wishes into account as far as possible.

The Union Delegation will also make preparations for relief action in Hungary itself, so responding to the desires of many member organisations. With this in view, close contact will be maintained with the International Committee of the Red Cross and with "Rädda Barnen" whose experience allows anticipation of widespread activity in the future.

The Flow of Refugees

By 12 December, the number of Hungarian refugees reaching Austria had risen to about 130,000, of whom 50,000 had already left for other countries. That leaves approximately 80,000 in Austria itself, a tremendously heavy burden for a small country with only 7 million inhabitants, which has scarcely absorbed the 200,000 odd refugees remaining there after the second World War.

Despite the fact that the controls on the Hungarian side have become much stricter in the last few days, there are still regions where large numbers of refugees arrive each night, and it is impossible to say when this flow will cease. Between fifteen and twenty per cent. are children who, except for a very small number, arrive with at least one parent.

After reception at the frontier, the new arrivals are directed to the larger camps, where those who wish to do so may register for emigration to other countries. But a large number ask to remain in Austria, mainly in the hope that another member or other members of their family, still in Hungary, will succeed in joining them. It is often difficult for some of them to envisage point-blank leaving for a distant country, perhaps for good, as they still hope to be able to return to their own homes.

Refugees remaining in Austria go to the various provinces, where they find shelter in large or small camps, homes of all kinds and even in ordinary households.

It is difficult to pay warm enough tribute to the generosity, good-will and sympathy of the Austrian welcome, on the part of the authorities, voluntary agencies and the people themselves. Each one gives freely both time and material aid, but assistance from abroad is vital to sustain this effort which otherwise will become exhausted.

Practical relief

Numerous humanitarian agencies have come to the rescue. For its part, the League of Red Cross Societies¹, assisted by several National Red Cross Societies, has decided to assume the responsibility for ten large camps, sheltering some 25,000 refugees.

The action of the Union and its member organisations has been and will be directed towards helping the mothers and children among the 35,000 others, in the following ways :-

a) Reception centres for mothers and children

These centres are established in four frontier villages, in the immediate proximity of the main reception centres. As they are better equipped than the latter, they give mothers a peaceful haven where they are received by competent personnel, find milk, fruit and other suitable food for their children, and also - a thing they very much appreciate - hot water and other toilet necessities for their little ones, who have often been on the road for several days. In the principal of these centres, more than 1,000 mothers and children were received in one week. Personnel seconded by the British Save the Children Fund and Austrian social workers, reinforced by volunteers, work in relays, both night and day.

b) The Maintenance of children in Austria

Secondly, to support the provincial authorities in their efforts, the Union has agreed to assume responsibility, with the help of member organisations, for the maintenance of 3,000 mothers and children. The greater part of these are in institutions especially reserved for them, in order to shield them from the promiscuity and health and moral dangers of life in the large camps.

c) Sponsorships

In order to guarantee the maintenance of these children and to lend a more personal character to this relief action, the Union has launched a special appeal for sponsorships of Sw. Frs. 150.- for each child, for one month. Several member organisations have already included this form of aid in their programme. The greater the number of sponsorships, the greater can be the number of children helped.

In view of the instability of the present situation, it will take some time to resolve all the problems arising in connection with sponsorships. Initial lists of children are being prepared and fuller details will be furnished when possible to organisations and to sponsors.

d) Offers of hospitality or adoption

In many countries, the thought of children orphaned or separated from their families has moved many people to offer hospitality or even adoption.

But the number of children in this category is extremely small. In the exceptional cases where a child is alone at present, it is very likely that other members of the family will arrive later and claim him. As far as those children with parents are concerned, it is impossible to ask the parents, still in a state of incertitude as to their ultimate fate, to be separated

¹ The International Committee of the Red Cross is concentrating its activities on work in Hungary itself.

from their children and, for the children, the emotional security given by their parents' presence is of far greater value than the best of care they can receive in a foreign family.

Thus it is impossible to follow up these generous offers at present; they could well be replaced by sponsorships to answer the immediate need.

e) Distribution of gifts in kind

Thanks to the consignments sent by several member organisations, it is possible to supply clothing, blankets and foodstuffs, as needed to the frontier reception centres, camps and institutions, for mothers and children.

The most urgent need today is for underclothing, handkerchiefs, soap and toilet articles, toys, equipment for schooling, lengths of material, knitting wool and sewing kits.

What the Union and its member organisations are doing to help

The relief action undertaken by the Union and its member organisations is being gradually extended and takes various forms. The figures given below are provisional. In fact, in several cases, the available information, which is sent generally by telegram either to the Secretariat in Geneva or to "Rettet das Kind" in Vienna, is not detailed¹.

Moreover, those organisations whose action does not come directly within the field of relief, or those which are in distant countries, are often obliged to have discussions with other organisations, or they come up against difficulties with high rates of currency exchange. Naturally, where the sending of gifts in kind is concerned, the distance they have to cover is an important factor.

Among the members of the Union helping in the relief work for Hungarian children, the Austrian organisations are especially to be praised. They were the first to come to the rescue and they are still carrying a tremendous burden. The support given by the members in the various provinces (Carinthia, Salzburg, Styria, Higher and Lower Austria) is invaluable. They have given great help in the placing of children and mothers in institutions in their provinces and in obtaining the necessary personnel.

In collaboration with these provincial members, the new national organisation "Rettet das Kind" has taken responsibility for general relief action in Austria, covering the most varied aspects of this work, such as : administration, relations, liaison with the Union's Secretariat and member organisations, reception and distribution of gifts in kind, organisation of the reception centres, placing of the children and their mothers. "Rettet das Kind" has its headquarters in Vienna (Stubenring 1, Wien I) and enjoys the free use of offices kindly made available to the organisation by the Ministry of Social Affairs. Its Secretary General is Mr. B. Gardner McTaggart; and Dr. Carola Redlich, from the Ministry, who is a member of the Executive Board of "Rettet das Kind", is also devoting a great deal of her time and energy to this work.

1 If the information given is inaccurate or incomplete, member organisations are asked to be good enough to inform the Secretariat immediately.

This report gives only information about relief action in Austria; but several member organisations are helping Hungarian refugees received in their own countries. The I.U.C.W. Secretariat will be publishing a report on these activities as soon as possible, and requests organisations undertaking this work to send in full information.

"Rettet das Kind" has launched a financial appeal to the Austrian people, who have shown their very deep concern in the action for Hungarian children by helping in all sorts of ways (above all by giving voluntary help and by taking up sponsorships).

Regarding member organisations in other countries, the following list shows their contribution during the period from the beginning of November to 14 December:

The Oeuvre Nationale de l'Enfance (Brussels) has made a gift of 200,000 Belgian francs (A.Sch. 103,555 - \$4,079.40).

The Belgian Red Cross has sent 300 blankets.

The Canadian Save the Children Fund (Toronto) has contributed \$5,000.- (Aust. Sch. 126,926.-); it is also sending 40 cases of clothing, and enlisting sponsors.

Red Barnet (Copenhagen) has given 20,000 Danish crowns (Aust. Sch. 74,864.37 - \$2,949) and sent 1,000 parcels of soap, toys, etc.

The Save the Children Federation (New York) has contributed \$4,500 (Aust. Sch. 114,167.-) and despatched 10 tons of clothing and 2,500 pounds of layettes and other articles. Preparations are being made for further despatches and funds are still being collected.

The Central Union for Child Welfare in Finland (Helsinki) has obtained a gift of 300,000 Finnish marks (Aust. Sch. 30,000 - \$1,167.50) and is to send individual parcels. The Mannerheim League, a member of the Finnish Central Union, is launching a sponsorship scheme.

The Centre Français de Protection de l'Enfance (Paris) has given 4,000,000 Fr. frs. (Aust. Sch. 294,604 - \$11,605.40); and has also sent two vans, blankets, household linen and layettes, etc., to the value of 1,000,000 Fr. frs. (Aust. Sch. 73,651.- - \$2,901.35), as well as 6 tons of blankets (the gift of the Inter-ministerial Committee). It has also assured the help of a secretary and is organising sponsorships.

The Comité français de Secours aux Enfants (Paris) has given 2,000,000 Fr. frs. (Aust. Sch. 147,302.- - \$5,802.70); sent 5 tons of clothing, blankets, layettes, etc. and is collecting sponsorships.

The Save the Children Fund (London) has given £20,000 (Aust. Sch. 1,448,725 - \$57,069.40); sent 90 tons of clothing (including 50 cases of toys); already collected 1,000 sponsorships and has placed at the disposal of "Rettet das Kind" its representative in Austria, two widely experienced workers, and voluntary helpers.

The Patriotic Foundation for Social Welfare and Assistance (PIKPA) (Athens) is sending 200 blankets and has offered hospitality for 100 Hungarian children for three-month stays.

The Irish Save the Children Fund (Dublin) has contributed £4,000 (Aust. Sch. 289,745 - \$11,414).

Youth Aliyah (Jerusalem) is sending 1,000 tins of orange juice and will offer hospitality to all Jewish refugee children and adolescents willing to go to Israel.

The Associazione Italiana Protezione Infanzia (Rome) has offered to receive 40 children with their mothers in its home at Sori and 20 boys with their fathers in its institution at Erba.

The Opera Nazionale Maternità e Infanzia (Rome) is sending 1,000,000 lire (Aust. Sch. 41,286 - \$1,626.35).

The Luxemburg Red Cross (Luxemburg) has offered to receive 50 to 100 children.

Redd Barna (Oslo) has given 90,000 Norwegian crowns (Aust. Sch. 327,296 - \$12,893.10), including 10,000 for the Norwegian Refugee Council in Vienna; is to give a further 50,000 crowns (Aust. Sch. 181,831 - \$7,162.85) received from the Norwegian Boy Scout movement; has sent foodstuffs, 9 tons of clothing and layettes to the value of 75,000 crowns (Aust. Sch. 272,746.50 - \$10,744.30); has launched a "Christmas Parcel" campaign which has brought in up to now 3,000 parcels of 3 kg., sent to Vienna; is collecting sponsorships and is hoping to assume responsibility for an institution in Austria sheltering 100 children.

The Dutch Federation of Child Welfare Associations (The Hague) has made an initial gift of 3,000 Florins (Aust. Sch. 20,450 - \$805.60) from the Dutch Child Welfare Fund; and has announced a further substantial contribution.

The National Federation of Child Welfare Institutions (Portugal) has obtained from the Portuguese Red Cross a gift of 100,000 escudos (Aust. Sch. 89,685 - \$3,532.90).

Rädda Barnen (Stockholm) has contributed Aust. Sch. 700,000 (\$27,405.40) to maintain 375 refugee children with their mothers, and has sent, up to the end of November, 560 kg. of medicaments, 82 tons of foodstuffs and 26 tons of clothing. In addition, it has purchased goods in Austria itself, the total value being 817,130 Swedish crowns (Aust. Sch. 4,100,181 - \$161,517.90), and has organised and financed the transport of 70 refugee children and 32 mothers from Vienna to Sweden. Rädda Barnen has already contributed considerably to relief work in Hungary itself and was able to include in a Red Cross convoy a first group of lorries loaded with 65 tons of goods, and also two vehicles.

The Mouvement de la Jeunesse Suisse Romande (Geneva) has made available one of its holiday homes.

The I.U.C.W. Secretariat has received various gifts direct from Swiss friends, including one of Sw. frs. 5,000.- (Aust. Sch. 29,638 - \$1,167.50) from the collection made by the Neue Zürcher Zeitung; up to the present, 250 sponsorships have been obtained.

The Turkish Society for Child Welfare (Ankara) has contributed 5,000 Turkish pounds (Aust. Sch. 45,820 - \$1,805).

The Council of Child Welfare Associations in Yugoslavia (Belgrade) has contributed towards the despatch of a waggon of sugar and preserves despatched by the Yugoslav Red Cross for Hungarian children.

In addition, the following organisations have made it known that they wish to make some contribution to relief action for Hungarian children: the Argentine Section of the I.U.C.W.; Uruguayan Section of the I.U.C.W.; and the Peruvian Section of the I.U.C.W.

The Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Jugendpflege und Jugendfürsorge (Bonn) is discussing the possibilities of obtaining certain gifts in kind from the German Red Cross.

Geneva, 14th December, 1956.

Confirmation letter

Sent to M. de Seynes on 13 Nov.

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LT GENERAL SECRETARY UNATIONS NEWYORK

WITH RESPECT TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION ON HUNGARY HAVE

HONOUR TO INFORM YOU THAT WE CALLED ON AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

TO CONTRIBUTE TO OUR INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY FUND FOR AID TO

HUNGARY STOP CONTRIBUTIONS INCLUDING OUR OWN DONATION HAVE THUS

FAR REACHED 230000 DOLLARS STOP IN ADDITION

SWEDISH TRADE UNION FEDERATION CALLED UPON ITS 1300000 MEMBERS

TO DONATE ONE HOURS WAGES AND AUSTRIAN FEDERATION ACCEPTED

400 HUNGARIAN REFUGEE CHILDREN IN ITS HOLIDAY HOMES STOP FREE

TRADE UNION AID WILL NOW BE CONCENTRATED ON HUNGARIAN REFUGEES

OLDENBROEK

Secretary - General,
International Confederation of
Free Trade Unions

ACTION COPY

MR. CORNICE

Nov

7 NOV 1958