

NATIONS UNIES

NO. DU DOSSIER

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13185

534/31(1)

Now we
Oct. 24

PART
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COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES

ENDS *Dec. 157*

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12/2	Hogan	2941	PA	2/6	K7						

CR. 37 (5-55)

FOR CONNECTED FILES SEE INSIDE COVER

POUR LES DOSSIERS CONNEXES VOIR AU VERSO

FOUR LES DOSSIERS CONNEXES VOIR AU VERSO

CONFIDENTIAL

SO 534/31 (1)

- YOU

- HAVE YOU SEEN MY CABLE REQUESTING BREAKDOWN? IF SO
WE CAN START ON MY QUERIES IMMEDIATELY.

OVER

- JUST READING IT NOW

- I UNDERSTAND YOUR DIFFICULTY BUT US DOES WANT
EXACT BREAKDOWN YOU REACAL RD /// RECALL THAT THEY HAD TAKEN
A DIM VIEW OF ANY OF US CONTRIBUTATION GOING TO VOL AGENCIES
STOP HOWEVER IF IT HAS GONE OR IS RESERVED WE MUST REPORT THAT

- CAN YOU GIVE ME A SUGGESTED BRA BREAKDOWN FOR UR FINAL FIGURE
22,385 . I HAVENT HAD A CHANGE TO ADD YOUR FIGURES. DO THEY
COME TO THE TOTAL, OF 4,495,000 RPT 4,495,000. ?
OK THANKS I GUESS THIS WILL DO IT

- THAT IS ALL I HAVE ON THIS

NEW SUBJECT

- SECGEN HAS RECEIVED WORD THAT THE 3,/// 300,000 NORWEGIAN KRONER
HAVE BEEN PAID INTO A BANK IN OSLO. CONTROLLER WILL ASK
THAT MONEY BE PAID INTO OUR ACCOUNT AS PER PREVIOUS INSTRUCTIONS.
HAVE ESTABLISHED A CONTROLS HERE WHEREBY DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED
WITH THE CUBAN AND FIRST CHINESE PAYMENT WILL BE AVOIDDED IN
THE FUTURE.

ANY QUESTIONS?

- I CAN GIVE THIS TO YOU RIGHT NOW. OUR OFFICE
OPENS THE MAIL, WE LIST THE CASH, WE DEPOSIT IT IN THE BANK,
WE SEND YOU A DETAILED LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED.
OCCASSIONALLY

- WE HAVE HAD NO COMPLAINTS FROM THE CONTROLLERS OFFICE.
THE INTERNAL AUDIT SVC CAME TO SEE US YESTERDAY AND WAS SHOWN
THE WHOLE SYSTEM WHICH SEEMED TO SATISFY THEM.

- THAT IS ALL I HAVE UNLESS YOU HAVE ANYTHING ELSE?

-

- THANKS AND GOODBYE

- END OF CONVERSATION

TELETYPE UNIT
JUN 15 1964
10 11 12 AM

TELEPRINTER CONFERENCE BETWEEN MISS COHN NEWYORK AND MR. BRACKENBURY GENEVA,

19 FEBRUARY 1957, 0955-1014 EST .

FROM GENEVA:

SRI HE IS NOT HERE YET

I WILL TRY TO GET HIM

Z

MR BRACKENBURY IS HERE NOW, CONFERENCE CAN START.

- HAVE YOU SEEN MY 81 ? -

* IT WENT WITHIN A FEW DAYS OF FIRST ALLOTMENT OUT OF U.S. ONE MILLION. SOON AFTER MR READ ARRIVED IN NEWYORK.-

A YOU CAN CHOSE OUT OF THE ALTERNATIVES OFFERED.-

- YES.-

- THAT IS CLEAR AND GOOD NEWS . WILL YOU ASK MRS LOOMANS TO LET ME HAVE A REPORT ON METHOD OF HANDLING RECEIPTS FROM PRIVATE CONTRIBUTORS THIS HAS BEEN SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION WITH THE EXTERNAL AUDITORS.

- I MEAN WHO OPENS MAIL , WHO LISTS CASH THEREIN , WHO HANDS IT TO CASHIER OR IS IT PAID DIRECT TO OUR BANK . ETC..

- IS THE CONTROLLER SATISFIED WITH THIS METHOD , HAS THE INTERNAL AUDIT SERVICE BEEN CONSULTED ON THE PROCEDURE SET UP.

- GOOD MAN .-

- NOTHING ELSE, GOODBYE.

END OF CONFERENCE.

RECEIVED
BY THE SECRETARY
OF THE
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF
TREASURY
FEB 19 1957

TELEPRINTER CONFERENCE BETWEEN MR. LINDT NEWYORK AND MR. READ GENEVA,
16 FEBRUARY 1957, 1237-1312 EST.

FROM NEWYORK:

- IS THE REPATRIATION QUESTION AN URGENT ONE QUERY OR CAN IT
WAIT UNTIL MY ARRIVAL NEXT TUESDAY OR WEDNESDAY QUERY

- CAN YOU ANSWER MY SECOND QUESTION OF MY CABLE 54

- I AM READY NOW TO DISCUSS ANY OTHER URGENT SUBJECT

- NO HESTITATION CONCERNING GRIGG STOP AS FOR BREMONT IT WIOXX
WILL DEPEND ON HIS JUDGEMENT WHERE HE THINKS THAT HE IS MORE
USEFUL
OVER

- SURELY
OVER

- THERE IS NO GREAT HURRY STOP ALL I DESIRE IS TO LAUNCH THE
APPEAL IN THE BEST WAY POSSIBLE BEFORE THE END OF THIS MONTH
OVER

- LAST QUESTION COLON IT IS AXEXX WHAT THE FRENCH CALL A
CANARD POSSIBLY EXPLANABLE BY DEFORMED NEWS ON THE REPRESENTATIVE
MEETING STOP I RETURN TO EVACUATION OF REFUGEES FROM YUGOSLAVIA
STOP HAVE YOU EXAMINED THE CAMP POSSIBILITIES IN TRIESTE QUERY
IM TOLD HERE THAT CAMPS SHOULD BE AVAILABLE THERE STOP CONCERNING
EVACUATION TO AUSTRIA WASHINGTON DOES NOT LIKE THAT IDEA AT ALL
STOP GIVEN INFORMATION RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON IT SEEMS DOUBTFUL
THAT THE CAMP POPULATION IN AUSTRIA WILL DECREASE VERY RAPIDLY
STOP WE SHOULD THEREFORE EXPLORE VERY THOROUGHLY THOROUGHLY
ALL POSSIBILITIES OUTSIDE AUSTRIA STOP CONCERNING PERMANENT
SOLUTIONS FOR HUNGARIANS IN AUSTRIA WASHINGTON DOES NOT ENVISAGE
IMMEDIATE CONTRIBUTIONS BUT LEAVES OPEN POSSIBILITY USING FUNDS
FROM BILATERAL AID TO THOSE PROGRAMMES STOP I SUGGEST THAT WE
INCLUDE IN THE NEW APPEAL ALSO THE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR
LONG RANGE PROGRAMMES
OVER

- THANK YOU SEE YOU IN GENEVA NEXT WEEK
END OF CONFERENCE

Austria. Also requesting Germany accept unlimited number for permanent settlement in shortest possible time.

4. I am informed by ICEM Australian pounds 30,000 to be divided £ 20,000 UNHCR & 10,000 ICEM. Also first movement to Australia on 29 November.

5. Informed by ICEM Honduras to accept 100 refugees.

6. Also informed by ICEM Luxembourg final figure is 200 refugees, with priority humanitarian cases.

Pages



Eleventh session
Agenda item 67

QUESTION CONSIDERED BY THE SECOND EMERGENCY SPECIAL SESSION
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FROM 4 TO 10 NOVEMBER 1956

Argentina, Belgium, Denmark, United States of America: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Recalling the second emergency special session's resolution
(A/RES/398) of 10 November 1956 on the situation in Hungary,

Noting the grave situation described in the report of the Office of the
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to the Secretary-General in
document A/3371,

Considering that the flow of refugees from Hungary continues at a high
rate,

Recognizing the urgent need of these tens of thousands of refugees for
care and resettlement;

1. Takes note with appreciation of the action taken by the Secretary-
General to determine and help meet the need of the Hungarian refugees, and
by the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees to assist these refugees
and to bring about co-ordinated action on their behalf by governments, inter-
governmental agencies, and non-governmental organizations;

2. Requests the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner for Refugees
to continue these efforts;

3. Urges Governments and non-governmental organizations to make
contributions to the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner
for Refugees, or other appropriate agencies for the care and resettlement of
Hungarian refugees and to co-ordinate their aid programmes in consultation
with the Office of the High Commissioner;

56-31077

4. Requests the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to make an immediate appeal to both Governments and non-governmental agencies to meet the minimum present needs as estimated in the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to the Secretary-General and authorizes them to make subsequent appeals on the basis of plans and estimates made by the High Commissioner with the concurrence of his Executive Committee.



Eleventh session
Agenda item 67

QUESTION CONSIDERED BY THE SECOND EMERGENCY SPECIAL SESSION
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FROM 4 TO 10 NOVEMBER 1956

Hungary: amendments to the draft resolution of Argentina, Belgium,
Denmark and the United States of America (A/3374)

1. Delete the first, second and third paragraphs of the preamble.

2. Revise the fourth paragraph of the preamble to read as follows:

"Recognizing the urgent need of Hungarian refugees for care".

3. Add a new operative paragraph before paragraph 1, reading as follows:

"Taking note of the declaration of the Hungarian Government calling upon the refugees to return to their country, recommends to the Governments of the countries concerned to take urgent measures in order to secure a speedy return to Hungary of Hungarian nationals who as a result of the present situation became refugees;"

4. Revise paragraph 4 to read as follows:

"Requests the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to make an appeal to the Governments to render the necessary assistance to the refugees pending their return to Hungary".



Eleventh session
Agenda item 67

QUESTION CONSIDERED BY THE SECOND EMERGENCY
SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
FROM 4 TO 10 NOVEMBER 1956

Interim report by the Secretary-General on
refugees from Hungary

1. The General Assembly, at its second emergency special session, adopted three resolutions (A/RES/393, 398 and 399) concerning in part the refugees who have left and are leaving Hungary as a result of recent events in that country. The following is a brief interim report describing the steps taken by the Secretary-General in implementation of the relief provisions of the above resolutions in so far as they concern refugees, by way of introduction to a report by the Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees.
2. The text of A/RES/393 was transmitted to Member Governments by the Secretary-General by a note of 4 November and the texts of A/RES/398 and 399 by a note of 10 November.
3. On 4 November, the Secretary-General appointed Mr. Philippe de Seynes, Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, to be responsible for the implementation of the relief provisions of the resolutions referred to in paragraph 1 above.
4. The Secretary-General on the same date asked the Deputy High Commissioner to consult with the appropriate international agencies and interested Governments with a view to making speedy and effective arrangements for refugees and informed him that special contributions from Member States for this purpose would be made available to him.

5. Since the adoption of the resolutions the Secretary-General has received the sum of \$1 million from the United States Government. Pledges have also been made by a number of other Governments; these are listed in the annex to the attached report of the Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees. A number of contributions from individuals and private groups have also been received.
6. The Secretary-General presented, on 14 November to the Government of the Federal Republic of Austria the sum of \$500,000 for refugee relief and on 19 November the sum of \$300,000 to the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, on receiving from the Deputy High Commissioner a provisional estimate of needs based on the number of refugees in Austria on 17 November.
7. The Secretary-General has the honour to present to the General Assembly a report which he has today received from the Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees.

REPORT TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON
REFUGEES FROM HUNGARY

Submitted by the Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees

1. From 28 October to 18 November some 34,000 refugees have entered Austria, and although some 6,000 have already been taken from there into other countries the flow continues at an average rate of 2,000 a day. This is undoubtedly a heavy burden on a small country like Austria, which already contains 150,000 refugees under the mandate of the High Commissioner for Refugees, 30,000 of whom are still living in camps.
2. Another country which has received refugees coming directly from Hungary is Yugoslavia. However, according to an official communication from the Government of Yugoslavia the problem in that country is as yet a small one. On 15 November there were, it is stated, no more than 300 such refugees in the country to whom the Government was providing food, lodging, clothing and medical care. The Yugoslav Government has therefore indicated that it does not need assistance from the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees for the present but has reserved its position in case the number of refugees should increase.
3. On 5 November the Government of the Federal Republic of Austria addressed an urgent appeal to the Office for two forms of assistance: on the one hand, for the early temporary acceptance of as great a number as possible of the refugees by other States, and on the other hand for financial assistance.
4. The Deputy High Commissioner immediately addressed such an appeal to the members of the UNREF Executive Committee by cable and eventually to a great many other Governments which have demonstrated their interest in and devotion to the solution of refugee problems.
5. The response to this appeal to the Governments to give temporary asylum to these refugees and thus quickly alleviate the burden upon Austria, was a remarkable one. A summary of these offers is contained in the annex to the present report. Switzerland was the first country to take the refugees on a large scale, but other countries also have been prompt to send missions to Austria in order to get the refugees away rapidly. This is a sharing of burdens which those in refugee work have always looked upon as the ideal, but until now it has not been a "realistic possibility".

6. In spite of the generous offers of asylum received, it is clear that several factors will be operating which will affect the rate at which refugees from Hungary can be resettled. In the first place, the attitude of the refugees is a paramount consideration, and many Hungarian refugees now in Austria have indicated that they do not wish to be settled outside Austria, while others have indicated they would prefer a nearby country. Secondly, the various criteria under which the several resettlement schemes operate will mean that not all refugees wishing to go to a particular country can do so. Lastly, there is a very wide variation in the rate of implementation of resettlement movements made under the different offers of asylum, and it is quite clear that many of them will not get underway for several months.

7. For all these reasons it is obvious that, in spite of the fact that the total number of offers of asylum exceeds the number of Hungarian refugees presently in Austria, planning must be done on the supposition that a considerable number of the Hungarian refugees now in Austria will remain there for at least six more months; to this figure must be added the numbers of new refugees who are now entering Austria at a daily rate of 2,000. It is estimated, therefore, that there will be a minimum of 20,000 refugees in Austria for at least six months and, if the rate of resettlement does not keep pace with the rate of influx, the figure may go even higher.

8. On this basis, it has been estimated that \$9 million of extra expenditures for the six months' period are required to meet this unforeseen situation. Of this, \$2.5 million represents the value of supplies already furnished by the International Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies and other international agencies; this figure was based on assistance given to some 30,000 refugees during the opening stages. The actual expenditures for the Austrian Government are therefore \$6.5 million for the 20,000 refugees who will stay at least six months.

9. If a large proportion of these 20,000 refugees remain in Austria for a further six months, and very few new refugees arrive, the expenses for Austria for the year might be \$11 million.

Action required

10. From the above description of the situation created by the influx of refugees from Hungary to Austria it is clear that:

(a) An increased effort must be made to provide the resources through which emergency assistance can be given to the continuing number of refugees arriving in Austria. Minimum requirements for food, clothing and medical care have not yet been met for all the refugees who have arrived.

(b) Urgent expenditure is required to provide at least immediate accommodation for the continuing influx of refugees and for those refugees who will remain in Austria when present offers for resettlement outside Austria are exhausted.

(c) Every effort must be made to accelerate the acceptance and transportation from Austria of the Hungarian refugees to the various countries which have offered asylum and urgent consideration should be given to the feasibility of increasing opportunities for the resettlement of Hungarian refugees.

(d) Every possible assistance should be given to the Austrian Government to meet the increased costs which have been occasioned by the recent influx of refugees from Hungary.

Estimated costs

11. At the time of writing the present report some 34,000 refugees had arrived from Hungary, with a daily average rate of arrival of 2,000. Of this number some 6,000 refugees had left Austria by 18 November; it is estimated that a further 8,000 may leave within the next thirty days.

12. Unless there is a substantial increase in the rate of departures and offers for resettlement it would seem reasonable to anticipate that there will, for the next six months be on Austrian territory at least 20,000 refugees from Hungary. On this assumption the following estimates of expenditure have been prepared in close consultation with the Austrian Government.

(a) Care and maintenance. The average daily per capita cost for care and maintenance for each refugee is one dollar. For 20,000 refugees for a period of six months the cost of care and maintenance will be \$3.6 million. It is not considered reasonable to deduct the value of the emergency feeding

provided by the Red Cross during the first month, as the number of refugees on Austrian territory during that period exceeds considerably the 20,000 average figure on which the calculations are based.

(b) Financial and welfare assistance. In addition to care and maintenance, it is necessary to make provision for financial and welfare assistance for each refugee, which is estimated at ANS 1,000 (approximately forty dollars) per capita for six months. For 20,000 refugees this would amount to \$800,000.

(c) Transportation within Austria. The average cost of the transportation of the refugees from the border to the collecting point and from there to the camps or other accommodation in Austria is estimated at ANS 100 (approximately four dollars) per capita. For 20,000 refugees this would amount to \$80,000.

(d) Repair and adaptation of accommodation. It is estimated that, of the 20,000 refugees who are likely to remain in Austria for the next six months, some 6,000 may find accommodation in installations which do not require repair, such as existing federal camps and private accommodation of various types. For the remaining 14,000 the accommodation will have to be found at short notice in buildings which are at present in a poor state of repair. In addition to the cost of repair of the buildings an estimated fifty dollars per capita must be provided for the furnishing of the buildings. The cost of adaptation of fourteen installations to house 14,000 refugees would be \$1.2 million, while the cost of furnishings at fifty dollars per capita would amount to \$700,000.

(e) Increased administrative costs. For the servicing of the new installations which will be required to house refugees, and for the increases in the staff of the federal and provincial authorities responsible for refugees, it is estimated that there will be a rise in administrative expenditure of \$150,000 for six months.

Estimated cost for six months

13. The total estimated financial cost for six months, caused by the influx of Hungarian refugees into Austria, apart from the immediate care furnished by the Red Cross and other agencies in the opening stages of emergency assistance, is therefore \$6,530,000.

ANNEX

OFFERS OF ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES FROM HUNGARY RECEIVED BY THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES AND THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN MIGRATION

as at 17 November 1956

Country	Numbers of refugees offered asylum	Cash contribution for use through		Remarks
		UNHCR	ICEM	
Argentina	3,000 (orphans)	-	\$10,000	None.
Australia	3,000	Aus.£ 30,000		The 3,000 refugees will include a certain number of adults above the normal immigration age. The contribution of £230,000 is to be divided between UNHCR, ICEM and the voluntary agencies. This will be used primarily for refugees from Hungary in Austria, but the allocation of the total amount between these refugees in Austria and in other areas is still to be decided.
Belgium	4,300	-	-	Arrangements for the reception and maintenance of the refugees in Belgium will be made by the "Centre d'initiation pour réfugiés et étrangers".
Bolivia	Unspecified	-	-	None.
Canada	-	\$100,000	-	Immigration priority will be given to refugees from Hungary.
Chile	1,000	-	-	Particular emphasis will be laid on selection of refugees suitable for employment in agriculture. The selection will be made by the Chilean Embassy in Austria.

Country	Number of refugees offered asylum	Cash contribution for use through		Remarks
		UNHCR	ICEM	
Colombia	10,000	-	-	Arrangements could be made for the immediate reception of 1,000 refugees. The Colombian Government would want financial assistance from international organizations for their transportation and reception.
Denmark	200 (women and children)	\$30,000	\$20,000	Information has been requested by the Danish Government on the categories and numbers of refugees needing asylum, and on what aid in kind would be required from Denmark.
Dominican Republic	20,000	-	-	None.
Ecuador	Unspecified number of families and unaccompanied children	-	-	Agricultural workers would be preferred. They would be established on land made specially available by the Government.
France	Unspecified number	-	-	The French Government has declared that it will accept any refugee who expresses a wish to go to France.
Germany	5,000	-	-	None.
Greece	-	30 tons of raisins, value \$10,000		None.
Ireland	1,000	-	-	None.
Italy	2,000 (temporary asylum)	-	\$50,000	The possibility of admitting refugees from Hungary, now in Yugoslavia, pending their emigration elsewhere, is being considered.
Luxembourg	"Within limits of possibilities"	-	-	None.
Netherlands	"Over 1,300"	-	-	None.

Country	Number of refugees offered asylum	Cash contribution for use through		Remarks
		UNHCR	ICEM	
New Zealand	500	-	-	Early consideration is being given by the New Zealand Government to a financial contribution.
Norway	-	-	-	No final decision has yet been taken, but the Norwegian Government has expressed its readiness to take a number of tuberculosis cases, and also refugees who are handicapped or are in some way specially difficult cases.
Portugal	A certain number of children and mothers	-	-	None.
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	30 children (orphans under five)	-	\$10,000	The children will be admitted under the auspices of the Child Protection Society. More children will be accepted later.
Spain	Unspecified number of children	-	-	None.
Sweden	1,000	-	-	The first group of 100 children and their mothers, could be received immediately.
Switzerland	4,000	-	-	None.
Turkey	500	-	-	None.
Union of South Africa	Several hundred artisans	-	£10,000) £ 5,000)	The amount of £10,000 is a contribution to the ICEM Transportation Fund; £5,000 is for payment at £20 a head, for 250 unsponsored refugees to be resettled in the Union of South Africa.
United Kingdom	2,500	-	-	None.
United States of America	5,000	\$1,000,000	"45 per cent of total contributions"	Maximum financial contribution to ICEM - \$130,000.
* * * * *				

<u>Country</u>	<u>Number of refugees offered asylum</u>	<u>Cash contribution for use through</u>		<u>Remarks</u>
		<u>UNHCR</u>	<u>ICEM</u>	
Council of Europe	-	Fr. Francs 1,000,000	-	Token contribution.

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/3371/Corr.1
20 November 1956

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Eleventh session
Agenda item 67

QUESTION CONSIDERED BY THE SECOND EMERGENCY
SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FROM
4 TO 10 NOVEMBER 1956

Interim report by the Secretary-General
on refugees from Hungary

CORRIGENDUM

Replace the annex to document A/3371 by the attached text.

/...

56-31560

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS OF PROPOSED ACTION TO
ASSIST HUNGARIAN REFUGEES (AS AT 19 NOVEMBER)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Numbers of refugees offered asylum</u>	<u>Contributions</u>	<u>R e m a r k s</u>
Austria		(20,000,000 Austrian schillings) ^{2/}	Allocated by the Austrian Government to a special account for assistance to Hungarian refugees in Austria.
Argentina	3,000 (children)	\$10,000	Funds to ICEM
Australia	3,000	30,000 Australian pounds	The 3,000 refugees will include a certain number of adults above the normal immigration age. The contribution of £A30,000 is to be divided between UNHCR, ICEM and voluntary agencies. This will be used primarily for refugees from Hungary in Austria, but the allocation of the total amount between these refugees in Austria and in other areas is still to be decided.
Belgium	4,300	-	Arrangements for the reception and maintenance of the refugees in Belgium will be made by the "Centre d'initiation pour réfugiés et étrangers".
Bolivia	Number unspecified	-	
Canada	-	\$100,000 (\$100,000) ^{2/}	Immigration priority will be given to refugees from Hungary. \$100,000 to UNHCR; \$100,000 to Canadian Red Cross for Hungarian refugees.

/...

<u>Country</u>	<u>Numbers of refugees offered asylum</u>	<u>Contributions</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Chile	1,000	-	Particular emphasis will be laid on selection of refugees suitable for employment in agriculture. The selection will be made by the Chilean Embassy in Austria.
Colombia	10,000	-	Arrangements could be made for the immediate reception of 1,000 refugees. The Colombian Government would want financial assistance from international organizations for their transportation and reception.
Denmark	200 (women and children)	\$50,000	\$30,000 to UNHCR; \$20,000 to ICEM. Information has been requested by the Danish Government on the categories and numbers of refugees needing asylum, and on what aid in kind would be required from Denmark.
Dominican Republic	20,000	-	
Ecuador	Unspecified number of families and un-accompanied children		Agricultural workers would be preferred. They would be established on land made specially available by the Government.

/...

<u>Country</u>	<u>Numbers of refugees offered asylum</u>	<u>Contributions</u>	<u>R e m a r k s</u>
France	Unlimited number of all categories	-	The French Government has declared that it will accept any refugee who expresses the wish to go to France.
Germany	5,000	-	
Greece	-	30 tons of raisins, value \$10,000	
Guatemala	100	-	
Ireland	1,000	-	
Italy	2,000 (temporary asylum)	\$50,000	Funds to ICEM The possibility of admitting refugees from Hungary, now in Yugoslavia, pending their emigration elsewhere, is being considered.
Luxembourg	"Within limits of possibilities"	-	
Netherlands	"Over 1,300" (7000)	-	
New Zealand	500	-	Early consideration is being given by the New Zealand Government to a financial contribution.

/...

<u>Country</u>	<u>Number of refugees offered asylum</u>	<u>Contributions</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Union of South Africa	Several hundred artisans	£15,000 (£10,000) <u>2/</u>	£10,000 contribution to the ICEM Transportation Fund; £5,000 as payment for 250 unsponsored refugees to be resettled in the Union of South Africa. A further £10,000 has also been allocated to a public relief fund for Hungary, part of which will be used to finance the immigration of refugee orphans to South Africa.
United Kingdom	2,500	-	
United States of America	5,000	\$1,000,000 and 45 per cent of total contribution to ICEM up to \$130,000	

NOTE: In addition to the above the Council of Europe has made a symbolic contribution of one million French francs to UNHCR.

1/ This annex does not include information from Governments relating to offers of assistance for relief within Hungary.

2/ Contributions which are not being channelled through the United Nations, UNHCR or ICEM.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
BOARD



BUREAU DE L'ASSISTANCE
TECHNIQUE

NATIONS UNIES
Palais des Nations
GENEVE

Date 23 November 1956

To: Mr. Myer Cohen, Executive Director, Office of the
Under-Secretary for the Relief to the Hungarian
People, United Nations, New York

From: Mr. P.R. Obez, U.N. Liaison Officer, Geneva.

Please find herewith a copy of the Summary Record
of the Sub-Committee Meeting on Refugees which I attended.
I have suggested minor corrections in this record and
have incorporated these corrections in the attached copy.

to see
H. Taylor
seen H.W.S.
28/11

Mr Cohen

Distr.
RESTRICTED

21 November 1956

ENGLISH ONLY

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Co-ordinating Sub-Committee on the Question of
Refugees from Hungary

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE FIRST MEETING

held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva,
on Tuesday, 20 November, 1956

as corrected by Mr. Pinegar

Owing to pressure of work and in order to enable records of meetings to be distributed quickly, no provisional summary records of meetings of the co-ordinating sub-committee are being issued. Representatives are requested to inform the office of Mr. Pinegar should there be any serious discrepancy requiring correction, in which case a corrigendum will be issued. The summary records of the sub-committee are being distributed to all agencies who were represented at the main co-ordination committee meeting on 13 November 1956.

PRESENT:

Mr. PINEGAR (in the Chair)

American Joint Distribution Committee

Mr. ELFENBEIN

Mr. JAFFE

Intergovernmental Committee for European
Migration

Mr. STANSEY

Miss WILSON

International Committee of the Red Cross

Mr. BORSINGER

Mrs. MATHEY

League of Red Cross Societies

Mr. HANTCHEF

National Catholic Welfare Conference

Mr. St. JOHN

Standing Conference of Voluntary Agencies
working for Refugees

Mr. JORDAN

United States Escapee Program

Mr. BRYAN

World Council of Churches

Mr. CHANDLER

Office of the United Nations High
Commissioner for Refugees

Mr. ALEXANDER

Mr. PINEGAR

Mr. WRIGHT

Mr. DEFRATES

Mr. McCOY

United Nations Liaison Officer

Mr. OBEZ

Mr. PINEGAR (Chairman) opened the meeting by introducing representatives who had not attended the larger co-ordination meeting on 13 November, including Mr. Obez, the United Nations liaison officer for relief to Hungary ~~and Hungarian refugees~~, Mr. Bryan of the United States Escapee Program, Mr. Borsinger of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and Mr. Jaffe of the American Joint Distribution Committee. He then invited Mr. Alexander, who had just returned from Austria, to report on the situation there.

Mr. ALEXANDER said that the refugees were still entering the country faster than the Austrian authorities could cope with them, and it was clear that the authorities had not yet got complete control of the situation. Hitherto the Austrian Government had always handled relief matters at a fairly low level, one small section of the Ministry of the Interior being entirely responsible. An interministerial committee had now been established by the Ministry of the Interior under the direction of Permanent Under-Secretary Gruvhofer, which would in future, meet in the Ministry. The concern had, therefore, now been transferred to a much higher level. The greatest weakness in the past two weeks had been in respect of accommodation and supplies, and a great deal still remained to be done. The Government claimed with justification, that in the Eastern part of the country the only large-scale accommodation available was old Army barracks lacking in water, equipment and even doors and windows. The pressure, however, was so great that they had perforce had to use such accommodation. At first there had been practically no system of registration. Traiskirchen was the camp of first reception which, if properly equipped, could hold about 7,000 but in which, at present, only about 2,500 at a time were accommodated. It was to Traiskirchen that the refugees were directed when they first arrived at the frontier, and several of the selection missions were at work there.

H Transport facilities were inadequate, making the proper distribution of the refugees impossible and forming a bottle-neck in the moving of supplies. Although it was true that the Red Cross had supplies it had never been their intention to provide transportation themselves as they hoped to rely on the Austrian authorities for transport services. There was, therefore, difficulty in getting the supplies to the points where they were needed. In connexion with resettlement also there were great difficulties in local transportation. The Government had been compelled to decentralise the operation and provincial

governments had been asked to take a proportion of the refugees immediately, the proportion being based on the population of each province irrespective of what accommodation might be available. In Vienna nobody had yet a clear picture of available accommodation throughout the country. In the Federal camps it was estimated that there would be available accommodation only for about 3,000. It would probably be found necessary to use certain barracks that had recently been handed back for military use. The Ministry of Defence had been approached, but the attitude of that Ministry was that the problem was one for the Ministry of Interior and that, in the present political crisis, large military barracks could not be liberated.

As far as processing under the Refugee Relief Act for immigration into the United States was concerned, he understood that that would be done in two camps - one at Wienerneustadt and the other at Röder. As regards resettlement in European countries, it was difficult to keep track of where the various selection missions were operating. Registration was going on at Traiskirchen for the Dutch scheme, and German, Belgian and English selection missions were in the country, but their exact whereabouts was not known. Until all these selection operations could be centralised such uncertainties would continue.

One of the main difficulties of the High Commissioner's Office concerned the disposal of funds. The contribution that had been reported in New York had not yet been received. The Austrian Government, however, had received a substantial contribution through the Office of the Secretary General of \$500,000, an instalment of a \$1,000,000 contribution from the United States. In the meantime the High Commissioner's Office had announced contributions to the Austrian Government for the repair of barracks and to the League of Red Cross Societies for supplies. It was understood that there was a serious shortage of clothing and all forms of bedding and that since all available supplies in Austria had already been taken up, these articles would have to be purchased elsewhere.

Mr. HANTCHEF (League of Red Cross Societies) reported that Mr. de Rougé and Mr. Dunning were at present in Vienna, examining the exact situation. He hoped that at the next meeting of the Coordinating Sub-Committee a report could be presented. Mr. Beer, representative of the League and co-ordinator of the relief action in Vienna, had reported that there was very close co-operation with the representative of the High Commissioner with the Austrian authorities, and with the various Voluntary Agencies. As had been already stated, the League had agreed to be responsible for the maintenance of

the refugees in Austria for the period of the emergency only. This in itself called for great resources and organisation. To meet the immediate needs of the refugees, stocks in Vienna, originally intended for the population of Hungary, had been drawn on. However, only limited quantities of certain products were available. It was therefore hoped that in order to speed up the relief action directed by Mr. Beer, all other Voluntary Agencies having stores available in Vienna would respond as promptly as possible to his requests. The co-operation of all the Voluntary Agencies was greatly appreciated, and he appealed for Headquarters in Geneva to instruct their representatives in Vienna to co-operate in that respect.

Mr. JORDAN (Standing Conference of Voluntary Agencies Working for Refugees), thought it was essential to be clear as to how much relief the Red Cross expected to be able to give. Early statements had been to the effect that the League of the International Committee of the Red Cross could take care of the needs of 10,000 refugees for one month; this was later extended to 20,000 and the statement just made by Mr. Hantchef implied that the League accepted responsibility for caring for all the refugees during the period of emergency. It seemed more and more probable that the emergency was going to be an extended one, and plans must be made to help the Red Cross with funds and supplies if they would be willing to continue to take the responsibility for a longer period. On the other hand, the Red Cross might wish for that responsibility to be shared, or for it to be handed over to some other body at a certain stage. The Voluntary Agencies in Austria, which were now taking responsibility for certain groups, needed to know what they might be called upon to do. The difficulties with supplies and transport would inevitably mean that the Agencies would be called upon to step into the gaps at certain points. In his view a small Committee like the present one was particularly suited to make the decisions so as to ensure that the maximum support for a maximum number should be available for a maximum time. The refugees must not be allowed to become disillusioned with the West; and the whole world must be called upon to help if necessary.

Mr. ALEXANDER said that from his conversations with Mr. Beer in Vienna he understood that the League of Red Cross Societies and the International Committee could make supplies available to meet the needs of 20,000 refugees for a period of thirty days. That was not a commitment to undertake the entire care and maintenance of the refugees. The Austrian authorities estimated the total cost for care and maintenance at S.26 (\$1) per head per day, S.8 of which

would be the cost of food, and of this the Red Cross would supply 4 Schillings-worth. There still remained the problem of distributing supplies to the camps. The Austrian Government fully accepted the basic responsibility for providing care and maintenance to the refugees on its territory. The supplies, however, were not actually available and the Red Cross was assisting to the value of 4 Schillings per head. The problem was fundamentally one of organization and transport rather than of the availability of actual supplies. The Government estimated the total financial burden for six months at \$3,600,000. They were appealing for international help to meet this bill and had contributed \$700,000 into a special account to which they hoped other countries would contribute.

Mr. JORDAN pointed out that with \$500,000 received from the United States and the value of the supplies contributed by the Red Cross, USEP and others, the Austrian Government already had available some \$1,500,000 which would cover the costs of caring for a large number of people for a considerable period of time. It was not money which was the most important factor in the problem at present, but efficient organization. What was needed was an experienced quartermaster.

Mr. ALEXANDER agreed that funds were not the main problem in the immediate future. If, however, the Austrian authorities were not given proper international support they would inevitably furnish a lower standard of accommodation and care. The Government was doing its best to solve the organisational problem and was definitely prepared to give care and maintenance at the rate of \$1 per head.

Mr. JORDAN stressed that the responsibility for co-ordinating the operation had been laid on the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees. Although the contribution of \$500,000 had been made to the Austrian Government without conditions, the High Commissioner's Office had, in his view, the duty to make plain to the Government what was expected of it. The problem at present was basically one of supply, and the Austrian Government must face that problem and solve it.

Mr. PINEGAR thought the Committee could make recommendations by way of the UNHCR representative in Vienna. The situation was changing so rapidly that those on the spot were the only ones in a position to make decisions.

Mr. CHANDLER (World Council of Churches), pointed out that from another point of view the Headquarters of the UNHCR and of the Voluntary Agencies in Geneva might be able to see certain aspects of the situation more clearly than those closely involved on the spot.

Mr. ALEXANDER thought that the views of the Sub-Committee could be transmitted to Vienna through the Minutes of its meetings. The High Commissioner's Office accepted the responsibility for co-ordinating operation and for bringing pressure to bear on the Austrian Government to improve its organisation. It was already a step forward that the Government was now dealing with the situation on a much higher level. In his view the main purpose of the Co-ordinating Sub-Committee was to enable everyone to express his views, particularly as to things which might be going wrong or needed to be improved. He agreed that the Minutes should be transmitted to the UNHCR representative in Vienna, and that he should be instructed to act on any recommendation that had been made except, of course, where developments should have made such recommendation irrelevant. In addition to the big problem of transport and supply, an exchange of views on the problem of accommodation would be valuable. Some common view had to be reached as to what was possible and what impossible in the existing situation.

Mr. CHANDLER thought the Sub-Committee could clarify the different functions and responsibilities of the groups represented. It was true that the largest quantity of supplies had come from United States surplus stocks which, at the request of the United States Embassy, had been placed at the disposal of the Red Cross for use as needed. The situation was somewhat complicated, however, as between the Red Cross and other Voluntary Agencies by the fact that originally the supplies had been earmarked for the population of Hungary, and large convoys were now going through to Hungary under the auspices of the International Red Cross. Some clarification was needed, therefore, as to the future division of supplies as between the population of Hungary and the refugees from Hungary. Furthermore, in many countries special funds were now being raised and supplies in kind contributed which were being channelled through the Red Cross. The Voluntary Agencies were placed in something of a dilemma whether to meet requests from the Red Cross for certain material resources, or whether to act as supplementary agencies in the usual way stepping into the breach in particular places or situations where there were particular shortages to be met. The Agencies would be in an extremely difficult situation if they entirely exhausted the supplies at their disposal in making them available to the official agency, which inevitably operated rather more slowly, making it impossible for them to meet such particular emergencies. This was a

basic problem of division of responsibility which had a bearing not only on material relief, but also on certain other functions in connexion with selection and resettlement and so on.

Mr. BORSINGER (International Committee of the Red Cross) said that stocks originally contributed as a result of the appeals for the victims of events in Hungary were available to the Red Cross to a value of approximately six million dollars. At the time when the influx of refugees into Austria began it was not possible to get supplies into Hungary, and the Red Cross, at the request of the Austrian authorities, therefore agreed to use part of these supplies for the refugees. The question of the allocation of these funds was at the present moment being studied in Vienna by the representatives of the League and the Committee. An agreement had been concluded with the Hungarian Government to regulate the distribution of the supplies within Hungary. The main role of the International Committee of the Red Cross would in fact be to take supplies into Hungary and that of the League of Red Cross Societies to apply itself to the refugee problem in Austria in co-operation with the UNHCR and the voluntary agencies. The spokesman for the Red Cross operation on the Co-ordinating Sub-Committee would therefore be the representative of the League.

Replying to a question from Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. Borsinger said that it was too early to give an indication as to the possibility of getting supplies into Hungary earmarked for particular communities. Supplies entrusted to the International Committee of the Red Cross were distributed according to the Red Cross's fundamental principle of operation, without discrimination on the basis of need. At the present time, it was not possible to offer the Committee's services to specific organizations to get their supplies into Hungary.

Replying to a question from Mr. St. JOHN, Mr. Borsinger said it was important to remember that the Red Cross had, at the request of the Austrian authorities, assumed the responsibility of feeding the refugees in the first days of the emergency but had not been asked nor had they envisaged any long-term programme. As soon as the situation could be met in other ways, the Red Cross would be glad to withdraw. At present, it could not see further than one month ahead.

Mr. JORDAN emphasized once more that the international responsibility of meeting the refugee situation had been vested in the UNHCR. All the agencies were ready to help to their fullest ability, but the problem was growing larger and it was imperative that large-scale plans should be made immediately. As far

as Finance was concerned, he could say that the AJDC, in taking care of the basic needs of some 800 to 1,000 refugees, was spending \$7,000 - \$10,000 a week. After the decentralization, the situation would certainly become worse because the refugees were being sent to parts of the country where there were no facilities and a greater burden would fall on the voluntary agencies. Many of the agencies in Austria were sacrificing their ordinary budgets to meet the emergency needs of the refugees and were in growing and urgent need of funds. He therefore proposed that an overall Emergency Relief Director for Austria be appointed by the UNHCR who would be in direct relation with the Austrian authorities and thoroughly co-ordinate the operation at field level. *(Will all Agencies, including CICR etc agree?)*

Mr. BRYAN recalled that in Vietnam the hundreds of thousands of refugees from Vietminh had not been taken care of until a similar suggestion had been put into effect. It was Mr. Brown who had taken over the task. In the present case, the responsibility had to be taken by some international body.

Mr. ALEXANDER said that after some political questions had been settled in New York it would be easier to see what should be done and to act more effectively. An overall report was being placed before the General Assembly and it was hoped that they would give strong support to an appeal for special funds to be contributed by Governments. The matter was likely to be discussed in about a week's time after the debate on the internal Hungarian situation had been concluded. The mandate which had been given to the High Commissioner's office was to take responsibility for co-ordination of the action in favour of the refugees and to make effective arrangements to that end. In the view of the international community, the Governments of the countries of residence of refugees had to accept the full responsibility for their care and maintenance. Any assistance from outside was purely supplementary. The difficulties of the voluntary agencies were appreciated, and in this connexion the Austrian Government had agreed to reimburse the agencies for the cost of the care of refugees looked after by them at the same rate as that of the care provided in camps.

Mr. PINEGAR assured the Sub-Committee that all steps were being taken in New York in order to get more financial support for the operation and he hoped that by the next meeting the situation would have developed sufficiently for some decisions to be taken. The meeting of the inter-Ministerial committee to take place on the morrow in Vienna would throw more light on the state of affairs. As Mr. Jordan, Mr. Alexander and Mr. Chandler were all returning to Vienna that afternoon, he hoped they would be able to have some discussion with the UNHCR Vienna representative either before or after the meeting.

he shared
Mr. OBEZ said that the views just expressed by Mr. Alexander ~~were these~~
~~officially held by United Nations at the present time.~~ It was appropriate for
the present group to exchange information and express their concern over certain
problems, but he thought such a Sub-Committee should refrain from touching on
matters of policy which were at the present moment under discussion in New York.
The Committee's views could be made known to people in Vienna through the
channel of the High Commissioner's office.

Mr. ALEXANDER referring to the proposal of Mr. Jordan for the
appointment of a co-ordinator asked for the views of representatives present on
the terms of reference of such a co-ordinator and whether they thought all the
agencies would be willing to accept his direction.

Important Point
Mr. STANSBY (Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration) said
that ICEM's contribution to meeting the supply problem was in the realm of
diminishing the need by moving the people. The response to date from European
and overseas countries had resulted in 7,500 already having left Austria.
Although the work of the Committee would obviously be made easier if selection
was centralized, the Austrian Government had asked the various selection missions
to operate throughout the whole border area, and ICEM was giving the missions
what help it could in those conditions. Since the flow of refugees began on
28 October a total of 7,478 had been moved to the following destinations:
Belgium - 1,800; France - 241; Germany - 716; Holland - 1,359; Sweden - 348;
Switzerland - 2,569; United Kingdom - 445. Processing of refugees for emigration
to the United States was taking place in a camp established by USEP near the
airport, and also at Röden. The first flight to the United States had left on
the previous day. ICEM would be able to handle up to 1,000 movements a day.

Miss WILSON added that it was in order to relieve the pressure on local
transport that the Government had asked selection missions to visit the border
areas. The Committee was doing its best to ensure that the wishes of individuals
were met with regard to resettlement. The Committee was also prepared to assist
in the movement of any of these refugees who might later wish to return to
Austria, and the Austrian authorities had given a verbal agreement to re-admit
such persons within a period of 18 months. The offers received from Governments
to admit refugees from Hungary totalled some 30,000, but it could not be
expected that all the offers would be filled, although most governments had
made their offers unconditionally.

Mr. PINEGAR suggested that the questions of the appointment of a co-ordinator and of the definition of the responsibilities of the individual agencies and their financing, should be taken up at the next meeting when more information would be available.

On the proposal of Mr. PINEGAR, it was agreed that the Sub-Committee should meet each Tuesday, at 10 a.m.

17/XI/56

Myer Cohen

2925

ESA

*YRg Relief
Refugees*
Cable No. 2

UNATIONS
GENEVA (SWITZERLAND)

1796

FELT FOR CBEZ GRATEFUL AS FIRST TASK YOU SECURE FROM CICR
INDICATION MAGNITUDE RESOURCES WHICH ARE BEING MADE AVAILABLE
TO THEM BOTH FOR RELIEF WITHIN HUNGARY AND FOR RELIEF TO
HUNGARIAN REFUGEES STOP IF POSSIBLE WE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW
TOTAL AMOUNT OF CONTRIBUTIONS OFFERED BROKEN DOWN INTO CASH
OFFERS AND OFFERS IN KIND CMA COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF EACH OFFER CMA
AND INDICATION WHETHER OFFER FROM GOVERNMENT OR FROM RED CROSS
OR OTHER VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS STOP ESSENTIAL WE HAVE THIS
INFORMATION IN CONNEXION WITH APPEAL MADE BY SECGEN 15 NOVEMBER
TO ALL MEMBER GOVERNMENTS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS PAREN OUR CABLE 1781
TO FELT CONTAINS TEXT SECGEN APPEAL PAREN STOP

DE SEYNES

Philippe de Seynes, Under-Secretary for
Economic and Social Affairs

14 Nov

Refugees

⑧ GENEVA 100/99 14 1921Z

HICOMREF NY

HCR 146 FURTHER TO HCR 145 PARAGRAPH ONE JUST INFORMED SOUTH AFRICA
OFFERED 10,000 POUNDS TO ICEM PLUS UP TO 5,000 POUNDS AT 20 POUNDS
EACH FOR 250 UNSPONSORED HUNGARIAN REFUGEES TO BE SETTLED IN SOUTH
AFRICA STOP PARAGRAPH TWO NETHERLANDS ACCEPTING FURTHER 300 BRINGING
TOTAL TO 1,300

P2

HUNGARIAN REFUGEES STOP PARAGRAPH THREE FOR WEEK
ENDING 17 NOVEMBER ADDITIONAL MOVEMENTS SCHEDULES ARE COLON SWITZER-
LAND AT LEAST 500 GERMANY AT LEAST 150 STOP PARAGRAPH FOUR
REPORTED IN GENEVA THAT US AUTHORITIES HAVE STATED 500 HUNGARIAN
REFUGEES WILL HAVE ARRIVED IN US BY 18 NOVEMBER STOP PLEASE
CONFIRM

HOVEYDA

CFM: 146 145 10.000 5,000 20 250 300 1,300 17 50 150 500 18

46 GVA 332 28 1623

INATIONS NY

MR. COHEN, M.
2014
200
INGVA 1792 FOR DESEYNES IN AGREEMENT WITH PALTNEY AND OFFICE
HCR EYE ATTENDED THIS MORNING FIRST MEETING COORDINATION SUBCOM-
MITTEE ON REFUGEES FROM HUNGARY CONVENED BY HCR UNDER CHAIRMANSHIP
OF PINEGAR WITH GOVERNMENTAL AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
AND VOLUNTARY AGENCIES WORKING FOR REFUGEES STOP FULL REPORT WILL
BE SENT BY

P2

HCR OFFICE SHORTLY STOP MEETING REVIEWED DEVELOPMENTS ASSISTANCE
TO REFUGEES IN AUSTRIA AND EXPRESSED CONCERN AT DIFFICULTIES EN-
COUNTERED PARTICULARLY WITH REGARD TO TRANSPORT CMA ADEQUACY
OF SUPPLIES AND PROBLEMS OF ACCOMMODATION STOP INTERMINISTERIAL
MEETING TO TAKE PLACE TOMORROW IN VIENNA WILL GIVE OPPORTUNITY HCR
AND VOLUNTARY AGENCIES REPRESENTATIVES GOING THERE

P3

TODAY AS WELL AS THOSE ALREADY REPRESENTED IN VIENNA TO DISCUSS
THESE MATTERS WITH AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT STOP ICEM REPRESENTATIVE
INFORMED GROUP THAT AS OF NINETEEN NOVEMBER AT NINE PM SEVEN THOUSAND
FOUR HUNDRED SEVENTY EIGHT HUNGARIAN REFUGEES HAD BEEN MOVED OUT
AUSTRIA AND THAT ACCORDING TO ESTIMATES OFFERS MADE SO

R

FAR BY VARIOUS COUNTRIES FOR ACCEPTANCE REFUGEES TOTALLED THIRTY
THOUSAND STOP MOVEMENTS OF REFUGEES OUTSIDE AUSTRIA LIKELY TO
INCREASE AS SOME COUNTRIES WHICH OFFERED PLACEMENT ONLY STARTED
LAST FEW DAYS SELECTION AND TRANSPORT ACTION STOP SECGEN AND
DEPUTY SECGEN LEAGUE RED CROSS SOCIETIES LEFT GENEVA LAST NIGHT FOR
VIENNA TO

P5

MAKE ESTIMATES NEEDS SUPPLIES FOR REFUGEES IN AUSTRIA AND DISCUSS
ALSO WITH EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR CICR WHO STILL IN VIENNA THE PROPORTION

REPORT SEVEN LEAGUE RED CROSS SOCIETIES LEFT GENEVA LAST NIGHT FOR VIENNA TO

P5

MAKE ESTIMATES NEEDS SUPPLIES FOR REFUGEES IN AUSTRIA AND DISCUSS ALSO WITH EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR CICR WHO STILL IN VIENNA THE PROPORTION OF SUPPLIES MADE AVAILABLE TO RED CROSS TO BE EARMARKED FOR CARE AND MAINTENANCE REFUGEES AS AGAINST SUPPLIES TO BE TRANSPORTED TO HUNGARY ITSELF BY CICR STOP CERTAIN POLICY

P6

MATTERS CONCERNING RESPONSIBILITIES VARIOUS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES PARTICIPATING IN THE REFUGEE WORK IN AUSTRIA WERE RAISED BY REPRESENTATIVE STANDING CONFERENCE OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES WORKING FOR REFUGEES STOP HOWEVER AFTER BRIEF DISCUSSION GROUP AGREED NOT TO CONSIDER FURTHER SUCH QUESTIONS AT THIS STAGE NOR TO MAKE ANY RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THEM

P7

IN VIEW THESE QUESTIONS ARE STILL UNDER CONSIDERATION BOTH IN UN AND IN ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS CICR AND LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES AS WELL AS IN VIENNA WITH AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

OBEZ

CFM 1792

refugees 14 Nov
COPY

40 NY 86 14 2359Z

LTF HICOMREF

GENEVA

195 REUR 146 PAROLE IDEA OF BRINGING SOME HUNGARIAN REFUGEES
TO US BEFORE VISA ISSUANCE STILL BEING ACTIVELY CONSIDERED
BUT NO OFFICIAL DECISION HAS BEEN TAKEN STOP MEANWHILE PLANNING
IS GOING ON FOR IT BUT THERE ARE NO DETAILS AS TO WHEN THE
MOVEMENT WOULD START COMMA OR HOW MANY WOULD BE INVOLVED STOP
ICEM HERE INVOLVED IN PLANNING DISCUSSIONS REGARDING MOVEMENTS SO SUGGEST
THAT YOU KEEP CLOSELY IN TOUCH WITH ICEM GENEVA ~~THROUGH~~ THOUGH I ALSO
WILL ADVISE YOU DIRECTLY FROM HERE

COHN

refugees

81 GENEVA 310/306 13 1819Z

MEMOREF NY

HER 141 MEETING MENTIONED IN MY CABLE HCR 139 TOOK PLACE THIS MORNING WITH PARTICIPATION OF HIGH LEVEL OFFICIALS STOP ALL AGENCIES EXPRESSED GREAT SATISFACTION FOR RESPONSIBILITY OF THIS PROGRAMME ENTRUSTED TO UNHCR AND PLEDGED STRONG SUPPORT STOP DISCUSSION CLARIFIED MANY ASPECTS PROBLEM STOP FOLLOWING INFORMATION GIVEN COLON REDCROSS

P2

REPRESENTATIVE STRESSED THAT INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE AND LEAGUE REDCROSS HAVE AGREED PROVIDE BASIC NEEDS FOR REFUGEES IN AUSTRIA DURING ONE MONTH STOP SUPPLIES BEING RECEIVED FROM VARIOUS REDCROSS SOCIETIES AND VOLAGENCIES IN ADDITION 127,000 DOLLARS WORTH OF FOOD AND OTHER SUPPLIES RECEIVED FROM US MILITARY STOCK GERMANY STOP HE BROWN SAID

P3/52/50

USEP HAS DISTRIBUTED 8,000 TOWEL KITS AND OTHER PERSONAL SUPPLIES INCLUDING BLANKETS AND SHEETS STOP SAME SUPPLY WITH CANNED FOOD ON THE WAY STOP EXPENDITURE UP TO THE PRESENT AMOUNTS APPROXIMATELY 110,000 DOLLARS AND FURTHER 100,000 DOLLARS HAVE BEEN ALLOCATED FOR WARM CLOTHING STOP USEP STRESSED IMPORTANCE ADEQUATE SYSTEM OF

P4

REGISTRATION DOCUMENTATION AND TRACING STOP JACOBSEN SAID ICEM WISHES MOVE REFUGEES QUICKLY ON BASIS OFFERS MADE BY VARIOUS GOVERNMENTS STOP STRESSED THAT ICEM HAS DECIDED NEW REFUGEES RECEIVING SECOND ASYLUM OUTSIDE AUSTRIA ARE ENTITLED TO FURTHER MIGRATION ASSISTANCE AND THOSE WHO FOR VALID REASONS WANT RETURN AUSTRIA WOULD ALSO BE

P5

ASSISTED STOP WITH REGARD IRA HE SAID US GIVING CONSIDERATION TO ADMITTING 5,000 HUNGARIAN REFUGEES WITHOUT SUBJECTING THEM TO ANY IRA REQUIREMENTS SEMICLN WILL BE MOVED ON PAROLE ALONE REQUISITE PROCESSING TO BE CARRIED OUT AFTER ARRIVAL US. IN CASE OF POSSIBLE RETURN OF SOME OF THESE REFUGEES ICEM WOULD

P6/51/50

ALSO ASSIST STOP SMALL ADVISORY COMMITTEE INCLUDING HIGH LEVEL REPRESENTATIVES ICEM USEP REDCROSS STANDING COMMITTEE VOLAGENCIES HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED TO ADVISE READ IN THIS OPERATION STOP PARAGRAPH STOP SWITZERLAND ACCEPTING FURTHER 2,000 HUNGARIAN REFUGEES MAKING TOTAL 4,000 STOP PRESENT TOTAL HUNGARIAN REFUGEES IN AUSTRIA 20,000 EXCLUDING APPROXIMATELY 1,500 ALREADY MOVED

P7/6

STOP PLEASE PASS DE SEYNES

HOVEYDA

QFM: 141 139 127,000 8,000 110,000 100,000 5,000 4,000 2,000 20,000
1,500

Q GVA 42 6 1931

MR CORDIER

HICOMREF NY

HCR 129 FURTHER HCR 128 SWITZERLAND MOVING TWO THOUSAND
REFUGEES THROUGH SWISS RED CROSS CHANNELS STOP WILL PAY TRANSPORT
EXPENSES STOP FRANCE WILL RECEIVE ANY REFUGEES WHO WISH TO
COME STOP FIRST HUNDRED REFUGEES WILL LEAVE TOMORROW FOR FRANCE

HOVEYDA

CFM 129 128

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Xref relief

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INGVA 1673 SECRETARY GENERAL ATTENTION DE SEYNES FROM PELT
REFERENCE YOUR 1722 CONFIDENTIAL PRIMO READ ASSURES ME THAT
ALL INFORMATION PRESENTLY AVAILABLE REGARDING REFUGEES IS AT
YOUR DISPOSAL WITH HCR REPRESENTATIVE NEWYORK STOP READ HIMSELF
WILL BE NEWYORK AS FROM TUESDAY MORNING STOP SECUNDO AM CON-
TACTING INTERNATIONAL RED
F2
CROSS AND LEAGUE REDCROSS SOCIETIES TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ON
RELIEF NOW BEING GIVEN IN HUNGARY BY OUTSIDE BODIES STOP WILL
REPORT SOONEST

GM 1673 1722

Distribution: Toubey
Cohen

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M. DESEYNES

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Return to: [illegible] Section
(Room 2074)

68 GENEVA 127 13 1722Z

UNATIONS NY

UNGVA 1717 DE SEYNES FROM PELT YOUR 1734 MEETING HELD GENEVA TODAY
BETWEEN UNATIONS UNHCR WHO ICER RED CROSS AND VARIOUS VOLUNTARY
ORGANIZATIONS ON PROBLEMS HUNGARIAN REFUGEES IN AUSTRIA STOP GENERAL
SUPPORT WAS GIVEN UNHCR HIS COORDINATION TASKS AND ORGANIZATIONS
DESCRIBED BRIEFLY THEIR CURRENT AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES WHICH

P2

READ REPORTING TO YOU IN MORE DETAIL STOP EYE CONFIRMED FOR
PARTICIPANTS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTING AND FOLLOWING
UP ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS ON RELIEF ACTION IN HUNGARY AND INFORMED
THEM YOUR REQUEST MY ASSISTANCE ON EUROPEAN SIDE STOP STRESSED
WOULD APPRECIATE INFORMATION FROM ORGANIZATIONS ON RELIEF REQUIRED
CMA SUPPLIED OR PLANNED

P3

OTHER THAN TO REFUGEES AND SUGGESTED THEY ADVISE ME OF PROBLEMS
WHERE UNATIONS COULD BE HELPFUL UNDER ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS STOP WILL
SUPPLY YOU SUCH INFORMATION AS RECEIVED

CFM: 1717 1734

UNITED NATIONS
REC NOV 13 PM 12:39
TELEGRAPH UNIT

