

Hungary

601

Assistance to Governments

Hungary Assistance
to Governments 601



9203-3H

UNRRA

INCOMING CABLEGRAM

Hungary-601

NUMBER: 266
FROM: Budapest
DATED: 11/12/46
RECEIVED: 13/12/46 - 4:56 a.m.
17/12/46 - CORRECTED COPY. Please
substitute for copy previously
distributed with Supply action.

Regret exceedingly decision your 315 London 310. Hungarian Government points out that under original resolution extending air to Hungary, it was stressed original appropriation did not include any expenditures contemplated in future, under resolution 57 and feels justified expecting some assistance. Limited UNRRA help this time would greatly assist IRO later. If UNRRA assistance absolutely impossible, can IRO help now?

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION
*DDG Services

ed:ls 130552
tp:dl 171812
67c

Hungary - 601
8-11

18 NOV 1946

His Excellency
Ferenc Nagy
Prime Minister of Hungary
Budapest, Hungary

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I am sorry that I did not have the opportunity of visiting Hungary during my trip to Europe, but as you recognize it is not possible for me to visit all the countries. You may be assured, however, that I have been fully informed by our Mission in Hungary of the extent of war-devastation and the great need that exists for outside assistance.

With regard to the new relief program which I have presented to the United Nations, I am enclosing a copy of my speech, together with a copy of the plan. This plan is now under consideration by the appropriate committee of the United Nations, and I am hopeful that it will be supported and adopted in its basic essentials.

Sincerely yours,

F. LaGuardia
Director General

Enclosure

AD
AEDavidson:map
November 12, 1946



X - Hungary - 600

MINISZTERELNÖK

Prime Minister of Hungary

Budapest, October 22, 1946.

D.H. La Guardia

8m

re. relief for Hungary

Sir,

I was pleased to hear that, at the reception of October 5, you declared to journalists that you are going to submit a new relief program to the session of UNO in New York, concerning the further assistance of nations in distress after the discontinuation of UNRRA relief program.

I greatly regret that your manifold duties prevented you from visiting Hungary and to convince yourself personally of the devastations caused by the war in our country. According to objective foreigners, Hungary has suffered more, in certain respects, than any of the adjacent countries. Yet she got only 4 million dollars relief from UNRRA, while Austria got 70 millions, Czechoslovakia 275 millions, and Yugoslavia 430 millions.

Many factories and hospitals of Hungary are in ruins; those that remained intact, have lost their equipment. Our once flourishing agriculture lacks draught animals, and tools, as well as manure; it is to be feared therefore that our already greatly diminished agricultural production, in spite of the hardest labour of the people, will continue to decline every year.

This year again the Hungarian nation is looking forward to a hard winter full of privations and anxiety. Apart from the

Mr. F.H. La Guardia

Director-General of UNRRA Organization

Washington.

5828

Hungary - 601

Not seen by G.B. 8/11/46

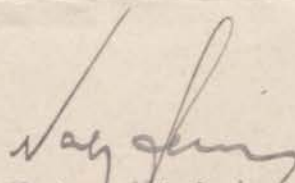
RECEIVED
NOV 1 1946
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

decline of industrial and agricultural production and the ensuing scarcity of food and clothing, the lack of hospital equipment, surgical dressing etc., as well as of certain medicaments and children's food stuff, will make itself felt painfully.

Although Hungary could be assisted most effectively by the rehabilitation of our agriculture /as exposed in our 40-million dollar plan submitted to UNRRA/, I would ask you to take into consideration our difficulties and, if there is any possibility within the new relief plan, to support our request and to continue with your usual benevolence to assist Hungary in her distress.

Thanking you in advance, I am, with the assurance of my highest consideration

sincerely yours


Prime Minister

RECEIVED
OCT 31 2 05 PM '46
COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH
POSTAL SECTION
UNRRA

MINISTERELNÖK

Budapest, 1946. október hó 22.

IGEN TISZTELT VEZÉRIGAZGATÓ UR!

Örömmel értesültem az október 5-i sajtófogadáson tett nyilatkozatáról, hogy az UNRRA segély megszűnése után még mindig nagy szükségben levő nemzetek megsegítése érdekében az Egyesült Nemzetek New York-ban összeülő közgyűlése elé új segélyprogramot fog terjeszteni.

Végtelenül sajnálom, hogy nagy elfoglaltsága nem engedte meg, hogy személyesen győződjék meg arról a nagy pusztulásról, amelyet a háboru Magyarországon okozott. Elfogulatlan külföldiek véleménye szerint is Magyarországot a háboru bizonyos tekintetben még sokkal jobban elpusztította, mint bármely környező államot. Ezzel szemben az UNRRA-tól mindössze 4 millió dollár segélyt kapott, ellentétben az Ausztriának nyújtott 70 millió, a Csehszlovákiának nyújtott 275 millió és a Jugoszláviának nyújtott 430 millió dolláros segéllyel. Magyarországon igen sok épület, gyár, kórház romokban hever, a meglévők nagy részben kifosztva állanak. Az egykor virágzó mezőgazdaság a megfelelő iga-

F.H.LA GUARDIA urnak,
az UNRRA vezérigazgatója,
Washington.

2414

vonó erő nélkül csak művelőinek megfeszített munkájával tud szerény keretek közt termelni. Félő azonban, hogy ez a termelés is a jó megmunkáláshoz szükséges szerszámok és trágya hiányában évről évre csökkenni fog.

Magyarország népe ismét egy inséges és gondokkal teli tél elé tekint; az ipari és mezőgazdasági termelés kényszerű csökkenése s az élelmezési, valamint ruházati hiányok mellett sajna erősen éreztetni fogja hatását kórházaink felszerelésének, bizonyos gyógyszereknek és gyermektápanyagoknak, továbbá kötszereknek hiánya.

Ennek következtében, bár helyzetünkön az ország mezőgazdasági talpraállítása segíthetne a leghathatósabban, mint ahogy azt az UNRRA elé terjesztett 40 millió dolláros terveztünkben is feltártuk, kérem Vezérigazgató Urat, hogy ha bármely lehetőség nyílik az Ön által említett új segélyprogramban Magyarország megsegítésére, eddig tanusított jóindulatával mérlegelje a magyar nemzet súlyos helyzetét és támogassa további megsegítésünkre vonatkozó kérelmünket.

Fogadja, Vezérigazgató Ur, legőszintébb nagyrabecsülés kifejezését

RECEIVED
OCT 31 2 05 PM '46
COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH
POSTAL SECTION
UNRRA

UNRRA

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Edw. Butler
These are to go with other letters. The D.G. says he will deal with them later.
INCOMING MESSAGE

573

Hungary-601

NUMBER:

Unnumbered

FROM:

Budapest (Nagy Ferenc, Hungarian Prime Minister)

DATED:

23/10/46

RECEIVED:

23/10/46 - 2:19 p.m.

Attention Mr. LaGuardia

Your declaration about plan for UNO to grant further assistance to peoples in need after UNRRA activity ceases has been greeted by Hungarian Government with hope and gratitude asking you to support at UNO with your well known goodwill the cause of Hungary needing, every help still a very long time.

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

*DG

ed:gt 241627
tp:ah 241700
67c

ACTION COPY

NOTE: RECIPIENT OF THIS COPY SHOULD TAKE ACTION IMMEDIATELY. IF NO ACTION REQUIRED INDICATE ☒ NO ACTION AND RETURN TO COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. IF THIS ACTION COPY IS MISDIRECTED FORWARD IMMEDIATELY BY HAND TO PROPER PERSON OR RETURN TO COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Cable Room

211

Hungary - 601

AUG 8 1946

Dudley Ward, Esq., C.B.E.
General Counsel
European Regional Office
U. N. R. R. A.
11 Portland Place
London W-1, England

Dear Dudley:

I attach for your information copies of a letter of 8 July from the Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs requesting further program of assistance to Hungary, together with General Rooks' reply of 5 August.

Yours sincerely,

A. H. Robertson

Robertson:hh
7 August 1946



6628

Hungary-601 cc

8 August 1946

His Excellency
The Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs
Budapest, Hungary

Your Excellency:

I am writing to acknowledge and reply to your letter of the 8th July in the absence of Mr. LaGuardia who is now on a visit to Europe.

As you are aware, the Central Committee of the Council of UNRRA is the body having authority to decide on the programs which the Administration shall undertake. Accordingly, Mr. LaGuardia, as explained in his letter of June 26th, referred to the Central Committee the request for increased assistance to Hungary contained in your letter of June 13th. At its meeting on 23 July the Central Committee decided that, having regard to the limited resources at UNRRA's disposal and to the very extensive commitments which the Administration has already assumed, it was not at this time possible to determine how a further program of assistance to Hungary could be financed. The Committee resolved however to reconsider the question in September in the light of such further information as might then have come to light about the resources which will be available at that time for further work of relief and rehabilitation.

I shall not fail to inform you of any decision which the Central Committee may take at that time.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the assurance of my highest consideration.

Lowell W. Rocks
Acting Director General



Sent thru
Hungarian Mission
as A225

✓ 122 (central)

Hungary-601
cc

AUG 1946

Mr. Stanley Sommer
Chief of Mission
UNRRA (Budapest)
APO 777
c/a Postmaster
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Sommer:

I should be grateful if you would transmit to the Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs the enclosed letter in reply to his letter to the Director General of July 8th.

I attach copies of the correspondence for your information.

Sincerely yours,

Lowell W. Rocks
Acting Director General

✓
Enclosures

Drafted: *Ad*
AHRobertson
29 July 1946

Clearances: Borders
Caldwell *gac*
Dai *gac*
Weisl *gac*
Rocks



A219

Hungary 601

His Excellency
The Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs
Budapest, Hungary

5 AUG 1946

Your Excellency:

I am writing to acknowledge and reply to your letter of the 8th July in the absence of Mr. LaGuardia who is now on a visit to Europe.

As you are aware, the Central Committee of the Council of UNRRA is the body having authority to decide on the programs which the Administration shall undertake. Accordingly, Mr. LaGuardia, as explained in his letter of June 26th, referred to the Central Committee the request for increased assistance to Hungary contained in your letter of June 13th. At its meeting on 23 July the Central Committee decided that, having regard to the limited resources at UNRRA's disposal and to the very extensive commitments which the Administration has already assumed, it was not at this time possible to determine how a further program of assistance to Hungary could be financed. The Committee resolved however to reconsider the question in September in the light of such further information as might then have come to light about the resources which will be available at that time for further work of relief and rehabilitation.

I shall not fail to inform you of any decision which the Central Committee may take at that time.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the assurance of my highest consideration.

Lowell W. Rocks
Acting Director General



Auth.
Drafted: AHRobertson
29 July 1946

Clearances: Borders *JS*
Caldwell *JS*
Dai *JS*
Weisl *JS*
Rocks *JS*

MEMORANDUM

29 July 1946

To: 1. Mr. Borders
2. Mr. Caldwell
3. Dr. Dai
4. Mr. Weisl
5. General Rooks

From: A. H. Robertson Rm 506

Subject: Additional assistance for Hungary.

Hungary-601

We have received a further request for additional assistance to Hungary contained in the Foreign Minister's letter of 8 July.

In view of the decision of the Central Committee on July 23, I think we can only reply by informing the Foreign Minister of the Committee's decision on that date. Accordingly, I attached a letter to the Foreign Minister in this sense.

Presumably the best method of transmittal will be through our Mission, so I also attach a letter to Mr. Sommer requesting him to forward the letter to the Foreign Minister and sending him copies of the correspondence for his information.

A. H. Robertson

Attachments

1682

Hungarian Ministry for Foreign
Affairs.

41.193/4.
1946.

PH

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to a letter which, after the personal conversation that you were kind enough to afford to the members of the Hungarian Government on their sojourn in Washington, I addressed to the Council of the UNRRA.

In the letter and in the enclosures thereto, I informed the Council of the great shortage in livestock and agricultural implements and I called the attention to the possibility that, in the case if UNRRA could equip Hungarian agriculture with machinery, draft animals, fertilizers, and other means of production, Hungary would be able to meet not only her own requirements by increasing her agricultural production, but also to contribute to the supply of other European countries receiving UNRRA-aid.

The encrease in our agricultural production is being estimated with a value of 80 /eighty/ million dollars already in the first crop year if the aid may be extended as required in my above mentioned letter and the annexes thereto.

The Hungarian Government is now informed that an aid of 465 million dollars had been granted by the United States Government to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and I hope that this fact will enable the UNRRA Council to take the Hungarian Government's request for the extension of UNRRA-aid to Hungary in an appropriate measure into favourable consideration.

On behalf of the Hungarian Government I beg leave
to declare

Mr. Fiorello LaGuardia,
Director General of the United Nations
Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

1944 Connecticut Avenue,

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

to declare that, in the next crop year, we are ready to set to the disposal of UNRRA 50 % /Fifty percent/ of the increase in Hungary's agricultural production due to the aid which the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration may grant to Hungary by supplying her with animals, implements, etc. as shown in the letter under reference. After the expiration of UNRRA's functioning, the Hungarian contribution would be set to the disposal of any other organisation which would assume its functions.

I wish to emphasize that this proposal may not be considered as a compensation business but as a proposition of reciprocal aid, and that we are ready to afford all possibilities to UNRRA delegates to control the use of the aid which may be extended to Hungary, and will be pleased to expect their arrival to Hungary.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration

Budapest, the 8th July, 1946.

Gyöngyösi
Gyöngyösi

JUN 26 1946

Hungary 601
cc

Mr. John Gyöngyösi
Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs
Legation of Hungary
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Gyöngyösi:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 13 June to the Council of UNRRA requesting further assistance for Hungary in addition to the emergency program of \$4,000,000 already authorized.

As the Council of UNRRA will not meet again until August, I am referring your letter to the Central Committee which has authority to take policy decisions of emergency nature between sessions of the Council. As soon as the decision has been taken by the Central Committee, I will communicate with you further.

Very sincerely yours,

F. LaGuardia
Director General

Att. R.
Robertson:hh
25 June 1946



X-122 (Central)

Hungary - 601

25 June 1946 *RM*

To: The Central Committee
From: Director General
Subject: Request for Further Assistance to Hungary

The Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs has addressed to the Council an application for further assistance to Hungary in addition to the emergency program to the value of \$4,000,000 authorized by the Central Committee on February 5. I have replied to the Minister that I would refer the matter to the Central Committee. I therefore request the Committee to decide whether or not further assistance to Hungary should be authorized. 6

On a point of procedure it should be mentioned that the first request for aid to Hungary was formally approved by the Allied Control Commission. There is nothing to show that the second request has been so approved by the Allied Control Commission. On the other hand, the first request was in no way limited to the emergency program authorized by the Central Committee; it would appear, therefore, that the second request does not go beyond what the Allied Control Commission has already authorized.

Robertson:hh

✓ 122 (Central Comm)

FORM AD-87
(25 FEB 1946)

UNRRA

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

DATE

6-21 1946

CROSS INDEX

Hungary 601 (aid)

TO

The Dir. Gen

FROM

Alfred E. Davidson

SUMMARY

Further aid for Hungarians etc.....

RECORD FILED

060 Gyongyosi, John

TYPIST

vb

DATE

27 June 1946

FORM AD-87
(25 FEB 1946)

UNRRA

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

DATE

10 June 1946

CROSS INDEX

Hungary 601

TO

Miss Maria Lea
115 E. 90th St.,
N. Y.

FROM

Joseph Lilly
Dir., Pub. Info.

SUMMARY

Appeal for help to Hungary from UNRRA resources.

RECORD FILED

060 - Lea, Maria Miss

TYPIST

kw

DATE

3 July 1946

FORM AD-87
(25 FEB 1946)

UNRRA

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

DATE

6 June 1946

CROSS INDEX

Hungary 601

TO

Hon. Ray J. Madden
U.S. House of Rep.
Washington, D.C.

FROM

LaGuardia

SUMMARY

Enclosed letter from the President of the Hungarian American Women's
League.

RECORD FILED

040 - Hungarian American Womens League

TYPIST

kw

DATE

13 June 1946

FORM AD-87
(25 FEB 1946)

UNRRA

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

DATE

20 May 1946

CROSS INDEX

Hungary - 601

TO

Mr. Ernset Mandel
P.O. Box 33
Highbridge Station, Bronx, N. Y.

FROM

Joseph Lilly
Public Information

SUMMARY

Concerning the Hungarian people.....etc.

RECORD FILED

050 - Egyleti Elet

TYPIST

kw

DATE

12 June 1946

FORM AD-87
(25 FEB 1946)

UNRRA

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

DATE

2 May 1946

CROSS INDEX

Hungary - 723

Hungary - 601

TO

Mr. Edmund J. Horwath
112 Park Ave.,
N. Y.

FROM

F. LaGuardia
Dir. Gen.

SUMMARY

2Hungary and food relief etc.

RECORD FILED

040 - American Hungarian Chamber of Commerce.

TYPIST

kw

DATE

13 May 1946

FORM AD-87
(25 FEB 1946)

UNRRA

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

DATE

22 April 1946

CROSS INDEX

040 Allied Control Comm.

Bulgaria 601

Hungary 601

Rumania 601

TO

2315 Mass. Ave. N.W. Wash, D.C.

Mri Peter H. Bergson, Chairman, Hebrew Committee of National Liberation.

FROM

F. LaGuardia, Dir. Gen.

SUMMARY

Hebrew people in Hungary etc...

RECORD FILED

040 Hebrew Committee of National Liberation

TYPIST

vgb

DATE

4 May 1946

FORM AD-87
(25 FEB 1946)

UNRRA

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

DATE

22 April 1946

CROSS INDEX

Hungary - 601

TO

Mr. Arthur Dobozy
165 W. 46th St.
N. Y.

FROM

Joseph Lilly
Dir., Public Information

SUMMARY

Concerning the Hungarian people

RECORD FILED

040 - American Hungarian Relief, Inc.

TYPIST

kw

DATE

26 April 1946

State Dept

31031

Hungary 601

UNRESTRICTED

London, England.
March 25, 1946.

No. 28982

SUBJECT: Transmitting copies of a question concerning
UNRRA relief to Hungary asked in the House
of Commons on March 20, 1946.

AS. Gould

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Navy-enc
War-enc
UNRRA-enc

a-e
CCD
BC
SE

Sir:

clay
11/6

I have the honor to enclose copies of a question
concerning UNRRA assistance in food production asked
in the House of Commons on March 20, 1946.

Mr. Haire (La) asked the Secretary of State for
Foreign Affairs whether, in view of the present food shortage
in Europe and the need for good harvests this summer, UNRRA
was taking steps to distribute widely seeds and agricultural
machinery. He mentioned specifically Hungary where he said
these items are in short supply, and where the provision
of agricultural machinery and seeds coupled with the millions
of acres of fertile soil in the country would be most useful
in providing us with food this year.

Mr. Bevin replied that UNRRA was taking steps to
provide seeds and agricultural machinery for the countries
in which it is operating, but that so far as Hungary was
concerned UNRRA was not authorized to do more than provide
medical and sanitary aid supplies and other emergency
relief supplies for children and nursing and expectant
mothers. He added that there were many other problems
connected with Hungary which make the task of relief very
difficult.

Respectfully yours,
For the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim:

John L. Allison,
First Secretary of Embassy.



Enclosures: (page 2)

✓ *X 030 State Dept*
✓ *X UK 020, 23 (Debut)*

Enclosures: (three copies) *1 with orig*

UNRRA (Food Production Assistance)
Hansard, House of Commons, March
20, 1946.

D.M. DAUGHTON:amd
approved:ETP

Original and hectograph to Department

SOURCE: PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES,
House of Commons.
20 March 1946.
London. Cols. 1860-1861.

NUMBER:

**U.N.R.R.A. (FOOD
PRODUCTION
ASSISTANCE)**

38. Flight-Lieutenant Haire asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, in view of the present food shortage in Europe, and the need for successful harvests this summer, U.N.R.R.A. is taking steps to distribute

[Flight-Lieutenant Haire.]
widely, seeds and agricultural machinery, especially to Hungary, where these are in short supply.

Mr. Bevin: Yes, Sir. U.N.R.R.A. is taking steps to provide seeds and agricultural machinery for the countries in which U.N.R.R.A. is operating. In all these countries it is expected that there will be a notable recovery in food production this year. As regards Hungary, U.N.R.R.A. is not authorised to do more than provide medical and sanitary aid and supplies and other emergency relief supplies for persons in greatest need such as children and nursing and expectant mothers. It has not so far been held that this provision covers the rehabilitation of agriculture.

Flight-Lieutenant Haire: Does not my right hon. Friend agree that in the case of Hungary, which was once regarded as the granary of Europe, and which has millions of acres of fertile soil, the provision of agricultural machinery and seeds would be a most useful way of providing us with food this year?

Mr. Bevin: Yes, I realise that, but there are many other problems connected with Hungary which make the task very difficult.

UNRRA

OUTGOING CABLEGRAM

Hungary - 601

NUMBER: 3007
TO: London
RECEIVED CABLE SECTION: 25/3/46 - 3:44 p.m.
DISPATCHED: 25/3/46 - 5:00 p.m.

Hungary - 601

Reour 2680. Letter from Hungarian Minister confirming
Director General's letter of 13 February has now been
received.

Drafted by:
FChait (GC)
23 March 1946

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

ed:me
tp:tld
75c

UNRRA

OUTGOING CABLEGRAM

Hungary - 601

NUMBER:

2680

TO:

London

RECEIVED CABLE SECTION:

19/3/46 - 6:48 p.m.

DISPATCHED:

20/3/46 - 3:30 a.m.

Your 3355.

Our letter of 31 January to Hungarian Minister which you quote was followed by our letter of 13 February outlining conditions to govern furnishing of assistance. These conditions cover usual arrangements local currency, privileges, etc. mentioned in your cable, and no ERO action in this respect necessary. No answer received from Hungarian Government to date. Somewhere can proceed with completing arrangements in Budapest, subject however to acceptance by Hungarian Government of conditions outlined in letter of 13 February, copy of which being airmailed to you.

Drafted by:
FChait(GC)
19 March 1946

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION:

ed:db
tp:an
75c

✓
x - Hungary - 230

NOTICE: INFORMATION COPY ONLY

UNRRA

INCOMING CABLEGRAM

Hungary - 601

NUMBER: 3355
FROM: London
DATED: 16/3/46
RECEIVED: 16/3/46 - 12:14 p.m.

Reference Director General's letter to Hungarian Minister copy of which furnished ERO lacks date.

Second para states that after adoption of resolution by Central Committee. "I will notify you of the action of the Committee and the conditions to govern the furnishing of assistance" Should we assume from this Washington will complete Hungarian agreement in the form of exchange of letters or should ERO prepare letter covering usual arrangements for supplying local currency, necessary privileges, immunities and facilities, provision of accommodation etc. Government reports to UNRRA and other related points leaving Sonners to complete arrangements in Budapest? In view Sonners proposed early departure for Hungary, please advise urgently.

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION:
430

ed:jva 1225
rp:lrc 125
77a

x Hungary - 305
NOTICE: INFORMATION COPY ONLY. ACTION TO BE TAKEN ON ACTION COPY IN HANDS OF PERSON INDICATED BY (*) ASTERISK.

x Hungary - 251

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FORM AD-87
(REVISED)
(7 MAR 45)

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

DATE:

5 March 1946

CROSS INDEX:

Hungary- 601

" - 640

Bulgaria- 601

Rumania-601

TO:

Mr. Peter H. Bergson- Washington, D.C.

FROM:

H.H. Lehman- D.C.

SUMMARY:

This is to acknowledge your letter of 14 February . I regret the delay in replying to your earlier letter on the same subject. The Admin. is grateful to you for the offer to cooperate with UNRRA in the relief of uprooted Hebrews in Hungary.....Etc

RECORD FILED:

040- Hebrew Comm. of Nat'l. Liberation
1

TYPIST:

A.P.

DATE:

3/9/46

Hungary-601

1 MAR 1946

Major General Edward F. Witsell
Acting Adjutant General
~~War Department~~
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear General Witsell:

Thank you for forwarding to us the original letter from His Excellency, Zoltan Tildy, Prime Minister of Hungary, in which he solicits aid for his countrymen from UNRRA and a copy of a cable indicating the Allied Control Commission's approval of the request.

On 5th February, 1946, the Central Committee of UNRRA adopted a resolution authorizing emergency relief assistance to Hungary, and we so advised the Hungarian Government in a communication dated 13th February, 1946, a copy of which is enclosed. Pursuant to this resolution UNRRA is presently proceeding with arrangements for programming procurement and shipment of supplies to Hungary as rapidly as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Alfred E. Davidson
General Counsel

Enclosure: 1

28 Feb. 1946.
DCobb/am *Cobh.*





AGOB-C 400.38
(10 Jan 46)

WAR DEPARTMENT
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



20 February 1946

SUBJECT: Hungarian Government's request for aid from UNRRA

TO: United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration
Washington, D. C.

Hungary - 601
RC

The attached correspondence is transmitted as a matter of primary interest
to your agency. The writer has ^{not} been advised of this reference.

S. Reentrant

Edward F. Witsell 45457
EDWARD F. WITSELL
Major General
Acting The Adjutant General

3 Inclosures

573

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATION ON THE
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION FOR HUNGARY

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
APO 777, c/o Postmaster, New York

10 January 1946

SUBJECT: Hungarian Government's request for aid
from UNRRA.

TO : Honorable Herbert Lehman, Director General of UNRRA,
Washington, D. C.

THRU : The Adjutant General, War Department,
Washington, D. C.

1. I have the honor to forward herewith the original letter from His Excellency, Zoltan Tildy, Prime Minister of Hungary, in which he solicits aid for his countrymen from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

2. This request has been approved by the Allied Control Commission for Hungary and it is with its approval and request that I am forwarding it.

3. In connection with this subject, please refer to my unclassified radio message of 5 January, a copy of which is attached.

10 Jan 46

[Signature]
WILLIAM S. KEY
Major General, U. S. Army
U. S. Representative
Allied Control Commission for Hungary

2 Inclosures

X-030-A.G.O. ✓

X-060-Tildy, Zoltan ✓

45417

OUT

COPY

OUT

THE UNITED STATES MILITARY REPRESENTATION
On The
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION FOR HUNGARY
OUTGOING MESSAGE

PRECEDENCE URGENT	ORIGINATING SECTION CHIEF	DATE, TIME 05 JAN 46 1515A
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	NAME OF OFFICER PREPARING MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM S. KEY	REFERENCE NO. Z- 1652

TO: WARCOS FOR OPD & JCS

UNRRA AID FOR HUNGARY IS SUBJECT. (KEY TO WARCOS FOR OPD AND JCS, INFO MCNARNEY USFET AND HARRIMAN MOSCOW). OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION FROM ZOLTAN TILDY, PRIME MINISTER OF HUNGARY, DATED 3 JANUARY, ADDRESSED TO HERBERT LEHMAN, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF UNRRA, WASHINGTON, REQUESTING EMERGENCY AID FOR HUNGARY WAS CONSIDERED AND APPROVED TODAY BY ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION.

ORIGINAL LETTER BEING FORWARDED BY MAIL BUT TO EXPEDITE ACTION IS QUOTED AS FOLLOWS:

"HUNGARY HAS BEEN UTTERLY DESTROYED, ITS PEOPLE RUINED BY THE WAR AND ITS TERRIBLE DEVASTATIONS. THIS YEAR'S CROP WAS PRACTICALLY DESTROYED BY THE DRAUGHT. THE POPULATION IN DISTRESS IS FACING AN INEXPRESSIBLY DIFFICULT WINTER FULL OF HARDSHIPS.

WE TURN TO YOU, AS TO THE PRESIDENT OF AN INSTITUTION CREATED BY HUMAN SOLIDARITY AND HELPFULNESS, AND ASK YOU TO RELIEVE OUR DISTRESS.

I BEG YOU TO TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION MY REQUEST, PRESENTED IN THE NAME OF THE NATIONAL HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT, AND AM THANKING YOU IN ADVANCE FOR YOUR BENEVOLENCE.

I AM, WITH THE EXPRESSION OF MY HIGHEST CONSIDERATION SINCERELY YOURS."

I AM AUTHORIZED BY CHAIRMAN ACC, WITH THE CONCURRENCE OF THE BRITISH

Coordination, Classification, Content Checked by

454
A. G. FILE NO:

Division Chief.

Name

COPY

Rank

(Typed)

OUT

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C O P Y

OUT

THE UNITED STATES MILITARY REPRESENTATION
On The
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION FOR HUNGARY
OUTGOING MESSAGE

PRECEDENCE URGENT	ORIGINATING SECTION CHIEF	DATE, TIME
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	NAME OF OFFICER PREPARING MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM S. KEY	REFERENCE NO. Z-

TO: WARCOS FOR OPD & JCS (CONTINUED - PAGE 2)

REPRESENTATIVE, TO FORWARD THIS REQUEST WITH THE ACC'S RECOMMENDATION THAT IT BE FAVORABLY CONSIDERED.

IT IS MY PERSONAL OBSERVATION THAT WITHOUT AID IN THE FORM OF MEDICINES AND FOODSTUFFS THAT DISEASE AND FAMINE WILL SHORTLY PREVAIL IN HUNGARY. IF UNRRA AID IS AVAILABLE, EVEN TO A LIMITED EXTENT, I URGENTLY RECOMMEND THAT EVERY EFFORT BE MADE TO OBTAIN IT FOR THE TEMPORARY RELIEF OF DISTRESS IN THIS COUNTRY. RECOMMEND THE MATTER BE DISCUSSED IMMEDIATELY WITH UNRRA OFFICIALS AND WITH STATE DEPARTMENT WITH A VIEW TO INAUGURATING A RELIEF PROGRAM HERE WITH THE LEAST POSSIBLE DELAY. CLEARANCE WILL BE OBTAINED, IF DESIRED, FOR A REPRESENTATIVE OF UNRRA TO VISIT HUNGARY AND LEARN FIRST HAND OF EXISTING CONDITIONS.

Coordination, Classification, Content Checked by

A. G. FILE NO :

Division Chief.

Name

C O P Y

Rank

(Typed)

OUT

OUT

MINISTERELNÖK

Budapest 3rd January, 1945.

Sir,

Hungary has been utterly destroyed, its people ruined by the war and its terrible devastations. This year's crop was practically destroyed by the draught. The population in distress is facing an inexpressibly difficult winter full of hardships.

We turn to you, as to the president of an institution created by human solidarity and helpfulness, and ask you to relieve our distress.

I beg you to take into consideration my request, presented in the name of the National Hungarian Government, and am thanking you in advance for your benevolence.

I am, with the expression of my highest consideration

sincerely yours

Fildy Zoltan
Prime Minister of Hungary

Mr. Herbert LEHMAN
Director General of UNRRA
Organization, Washington.

454117

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FORM AD-87
(REVISED)
(7 MAR 45)

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

DATE: 15 February 1946

CROSS INDEX: Hungary 601

TO: Mathew Torok (The American Hungarian Relief, Inc.)

FROM: Herbert H. Lehman (D.G.)

SUMMARY: "Please express my thanks to The American Hungarian Relief, Inc., for its telegram extending appreciation to me and to the officers of UNRRA for our aid to the Hungarian people."

RECORD FILED: 040 American Hungarian Relief, Inc.

TYPIST: BAS

DATE: 2/25/46

5-91

Hungary 601

13 FEB 1946

My dear Mr. Minister:

The Central Committee of UNRRA at its meeting on 5 February 1946 adopted a formal resolution authorizing emergency relief assistance to Hungary, in accordance with the principles previously agreed to by the Committee and communicated to you in my letter of 31 January 1946. A copy of this resolution of the Central Committee is attached hereto for the information of your Government. Pursuant to this resolution the Administration is proceeding with immediate arrangements for the programming, procurement and shipment of supplies to Hungary at the earliest possible time.

In instituting a limited relief program for Hungary, the Administration does so with the understanding that your Government will comply with certain conditions which govern the furnishing of assistance by the Administration to all countries. First, the supplies furnished by the Administration must be used and distributed in accordance with the policies of the UNRRA Council, particularly as embodied in Resolutions 2 and 7 thereof. In accordance

The Honorable

Aladar Szegedy-Maszek

Appointed Minister of Hungary

2129 Leroy Place, N.W.

Washington, D. C.

✓ 122 Central Comm
✓ Hungary 230

✓ Hungary Mission 140

with our usual practice we propose to send to Hungary a mission to represent the Administration and to observe the operations of the program. We would expect the Hungarian Government to keep this mission fully informed regarding the distribution of supplies within Hungary and to afford the mission opportunity to observe such distribution at all stages. For this purpose the mission must be afforded freedom of movement and facilities to enable it to discharge its responsibilities under this program. Furthermore, it is understood that your Government will grant to the mission and to its personnel the privileges, immunities and exemptions recommended by the Council resolutions. As in all other countries, it is expected that your Government will meet all of the local currency expenses of the mission in Hungary.

I should appreciate it if you would confirm that your Government is in agreement with the terms of UNRRA assistance as contained in the resolution of the Central Committee and as stated in this letter.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert H. Lehman
Director General



OSchachter/mh
9 February 1946

Clearance:

Sommer

OCMA (Weisl)

F & A

FEB 11 Rec'd

H. H. Hendrickson

Hungary 601

13 FEB 1946

My dear Mr. Minister:

Thank you very much for your letter of the sixth instant.

I shall be very glad to see you at your convenience, and I suggest that your office get in touch with my secretary by telephone in order that a mutually convenient time be agreed upon for your visit.

Sincerely yours,

Director General

The Honorable

Aladar Szegedy-Maszak

Minister of Hungary

Washington, D.C.

AKB
PA:CVHEngert:mdp
12 February 1946



x122 Central Comm

x060 Szegedy-Maszak, Aladar

LEGATION OF HUNGARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 6, 1946

No. 225/1946

GC - Hawes

My dear Governor Lehman:

I have the honor to acknowledge, with appreciation, the receipt of your esteemed communication of January 31, 1946, informing me that at a meeting on January 8, 1946, the Central Committee of the Administration agreed in principle to the furnishing of emergency relief to Hungary limited in cost to the sum of \$4,000,000, including any costs of handling, transportation and other costs which may have to be borne by the Administration.

May I assure you that the generous action of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, to relieve the dire need in Hungary, is greatly appreciated not only by the Hungarian Government but, I am sure, by every Hungarian in the United States as well as in Hungary.

I hope that I may have an opportunity, my dear Governor Lehman, to call and pay my respects to you, sometime at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Ákos Károly Havas

Minister of Hungary

The Honorable
Herbert H. Lehman
Director General
United Nations Relief and
Rehabilitation Administration
1344 Connecticut Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.

41048



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
A-C

January 26, 1946

Hungary 601

G.C. Dear Mr. Schachter:

Confirming our telephone conversation the resolution proposed by you covering assistance to Hungary is satisfactory. I understand this will be submitted at the next meeting of the Central Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Dallas Dort

Dallas Dort
Adviser

Relief and Rehabilitation

SECRETARIAT

JAN 31 1946

UNRRA

Mr. Oscar Schachter,

Assistant General Counsel,

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation

Administration,

Washington, D. C.



X 122 Central Comm
X 030 State Dept

37058

UNRRA

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

Hungary - 601

NUMBER: Unnumbered
TO: Budapest (Zoltan Tildy Prime Minister)
REPEATED: London 9563
RECEIVED CABLE SECTION: 11/1/46 - 10:40 a.m.
DISPATCHED: 11/1/46 - 3:45 p.m.

On behalf of the Director General I am pleased to advise you that in response to your Government's request the Central Committee of UNRRA has today authorized the Administration to furnish emergency relief to Hungary limited in cost to the sum of \$4,000,000. The program authorized is limited to:

1. the provision of medical and sanitary aid and supplies, and
2. the provision of other emergency relief supplies for persons in greatest need such as children and nursing and expectant mothers.

Pursuant to this authorization the Administration is taking immediate steps to ascertain Hungary's specific requirements and to initiate procurement of the emergency supplies needed. It should be understood that operations under this program will be governed by the policies of UNRRA. We shall advise you further as to necessary arrangements.

Drafted by:
OSchachter (GC)
8 January 1946

SPECIAL DISTRIBUTION:

ed:jwa
tp:sc
l5c

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FORM AD-87
(REVISED)
(7 MAR 45)

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

DATE: 7 January 1946

CROSS INDEX: OEO Douglas, Emily Taft (Hon.)
Hungry 601

TO: Hon. Emily Taft Douglas (House of Representatives)

FROM: Morse Salisbury (Director of Public Info.)

SUMMARY: "I have your letter of December 26th enclosing a communication from Mr. Eugene Gluck in connection with the extension of UNRRA aid to Hungary."

RECORD FILED: OEO Gluck, Eugene

TYPIST: LAS

DATE: 1/10/46

UNRRA

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Hungary - 601

NUMBER: Unnumbered
FROM: London (Executive of Hungarian Relief Committee, 28B Albermarle Street)
DATED: 3/1/46
RECEIVED: 5/1/46 - 10:50 a.m.

Hungarian Relief Committee in Great Britain at meeting January first passed following unanimous resolution "Hungary which has entered the path of Democratic evolution is facing the gravest winter of her history. The Hungarian people which are endeavoring to build up a new life on the ruins left by years of war are exposed to the tribulations of starvation disease and cold; bread in Budapest in spite of the reduced rations is available for a few days only; child and infant mortality is increasing to catastrophic figures; lack of transportation makes it impossible to convey to capital the scanty food stocks still available in the countryside; the rolling stock taken out of the country by the German Fascists is still on German and Austrian soil. In this extremity with which the Hungarian nation is faced the Hungarian Relief Committee in Great Britain turns to the United Nations and asks for help for the afflicted and destitute people of Hungary. We ask for urgent delivery of food and medical supplies. We ask for rolling stock and means of transportation in order to save from irreparable catastrophe the Country which is struggling already with starvation and disease and to enable her to take part in her regenerated democratic structure in the peaceful collaboration for the freed countries".

We beg to transmit this resolution to you hoping that UNRRA will extend quick help to suffering people of Hungary.

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Dist. 4:06 p.m.
lrc 3:45 a.m. 8/1/46

X040 - Hungarian Relief Committee

UNRRA

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Hungary - 601

NUMBER: Unnumbered
FROM: Budapest (Tildy Zoltan Prime Minister of Hungary)
DATED: 2/1/46
RECEIVED: 4/1/46 - 6:15 a.m.

Sir: Hungary has been utterly destroyed, its people ruined by the War and its terrible devastations. This years crop was practically destroyed by the drought. The population in distress is facing an inexpressibly difficult winter full of hardships. We turn to you as to the President of an institution created by human solidarity and helpfulness and ask you to relieve our distress. I beg you to take into consideration my request presented in the name of the National Hungarian Government and am thanking you in advance for your benevolence. I am, with the expression of my highest consideration, sincerely yours.

DISTRIBUTION:

DG - 2
SDDG - 1
OCM - 2
*GC - 2
DA - 2
FILES - 2

(SECRET BOOKS)

41

Dist. 6:15 a.m.
lrc 8:50 a.m.

UNRRA

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

INCOMING MESSAGE

Weintraub

NUMBER: Unnumbered

FROM: Budapest to Belgrade 18 (From Schoenfeld, American Representative)

REPEATED: Washington (State Department)
Washington, UNRRA

DATED: Undated

RECEIVED: 14 September 1945 - 5:15 p.m.

Code - Paraphrase

Without clearance, travel orders, or other documentation, Oscar Wells, industrial rehabilitation specialist on the staff of UNRRA Mission, Belgrade, arrived on the fourth of September at Budapest. Apparently, Wells chose to travel via Hungary while proceeding to travel, under orders, from Milan to Belgrade. However, established procedures have been seriously endangered by his arrival in UNRRA uniform without clearance or other documentation. Four days after arrival, Wells reported to this Mission and indicated his intention of maintaining contact with the Allied Control Commission continuously. But he has not been (*) since and his whereabouts are not known now.

(*) Apparent omission.

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*Supply - 15
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Dist. 5:30 p.m. 14 Sept. 1945
Fm - 7:38 a.m. 15 Sept. 1945

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FORM AD-87
(REVISED)
(7 MAR 45)

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

DATE: 27 December 1945
CROSS INDEX: 060 Huber, Walter B.
Hungary 601

TO: Walter B. Huber, House of Representatives, Washington, DC
FROM: Herbert H. Lehman, (DG)UNRRA

SUMMARY: "I have your letter of December 10 inquiring as to whether or not it is possible to include Hungary in the UNRRA program. etc....."

RECORD FILED: 040 Church, Hungarian Evangelical and Reformed Church

TYPIST: mal
DATE: 16 Feb 46

UNRRA

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

Hungary-601

NUMBER: 8630
TO: London
RECEIVED CABLE SECTION: 20/12/45 - 5:02 p.m.
DISPATCHED: 20/12/45 - 6:30 p.m.

Personal Presiding No. 112.

Rear Personal Presiding 184. For your confidential information only. U.S. now considering seeking Central Committee authorization for UNRRA emergency relief program in Hungary covering mainly medicines and concentrated food. Director General has not yet taken a position on this question.

Drafted by:
OSchachter (GC)
20 December 1945

Cleared by:
Jackson

DISTRIBUTION:

DG - 2
SDDG - 2
DDG (Menshikov) - 1
OCM - 1
GC - 2
FILES - 2

(NO BOOKS)

20

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FORM AD-87
(REVISED)
(7 MAR 45)

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

DATE: 18 December 1945

CROSS INDEX: O60 Simon, Mr.
Hungary 601

TO: Bela Lugosi (Hungarian-American Council for Democracy)

FROM: Herbert H. Lehman (D.G.)

SUMMARY: "I regret the unintended delay in replying to your letter of November 8, 1945. However, on December 10, I had the pleasure of meeting a Hungarian delegation of which Mr. M. Simon of your organization was a member.....ect."

RECORD FILED: O40 Hungarian-American Council for Democracy

TYPIST: LAS

DATE: 1/22/46

Hungary - 601

18
15 December 1945

Mr. H. R. Cummings
UNRRA (London)
A.P.O. 413
c/o Postmaster
New York City

Dear Henry:

Matagne some time ago sent us a query about relief for Hungary. It got into our mill here and a reply was finally drafted. It showed up on my desk today. When I saw it I realized it should go from ERO rather than from here and I am sending it along for such use as you wish to make of it.

Sincerely yours,

Morse Salisbury
Director of Public Information

MS Salisbury/sls

✓ - 040 - J. L. O.
✓ - Paris Office - 270
✓ - ERO - 140
✓ - 060 - Lath, Bela
✓ - 040 Hungarian Red Cross
✓ - 270 - International Labor Conf

A5769



UNITED NATIONS RELIEF & REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
48, BOULEVARD MAILLOT, NEUILLY-SUR-SEINE - FRANCE

Neuilly, 9th November 1945.

Paris

PR-

Mr. Morse SALISBURY
Director of Information UNRRA
Dupont Circle Building
WASHINGTON D.C.

Dear Sir,

Following the example of Finland, Hungary asks, in his turn, help of UNRRA. That help has been asked in public, in a special form.

Hungary which never ceased to belong to the International Labour Bureau, has sent a delegation to the 27th Congress of the International Labour Conference recently held in Paris. But the delegation arrived only here on October 28th and did not take actual part in the works of the Conference before November 2nd. The Hungarian delegation was formed by :

- 1- Mr. Bela TOTH, representing the Hungarian Government. Mr. Toth was the regular delegate in Geneva to the International Labour Bureau.
- 2- Mr. PODOR, Secretary (Chef de Cabinet) of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Both these gentlemen were the official delegates of the Hungarian Government.
- 3- Mr. PONYO, Vice-President of the National Association of Hungarian Manufacturers, delegate of the employers.
- 4- Mr. KISHAZY, President of the Congress of Hungarian Trade Unions, General Secretary of the Metallurgists Trade Unions, employee's delegate.

On November 2nd. Mr. TOTH, head of the delegation, delivered a speech in which he expressed the hope that UNRRA will soon be seen at work in Hungary.

I had yesterday an interview with Mr. Bela TOTH in which he stated that three months ago, the President of the Hungarian Red-Cross Mr. KISHAZY, (an homonyme to the Labour delegate) sent a letter to Mr. Herbert LEHMAN, asking for UNRRA's help for the Hungarian deportees. UNRRA replied that such a request has to be made by the Hungarian Government. Then the Hungarian Government sent the request to UNRRA by the intermediary of the Interallied Commission in Buda-Pesth. But, stated Mr. TOTH, the Russian Delegation has the upper-hand on that Commission and the only reply received, was a very short letter in Russian, signed by a lieutenant, a letter which was considered as a refusal.

I asked Mr. TOTH if he was able to send letter or request by another way than by the interallied Commission. He replied that he could send it by the British Mission in Buda-Pesth, and that, if the Hungarian Government appeals again to UNRRA, it will probably send its appeal again by the Interallied Commission with a duplicate through

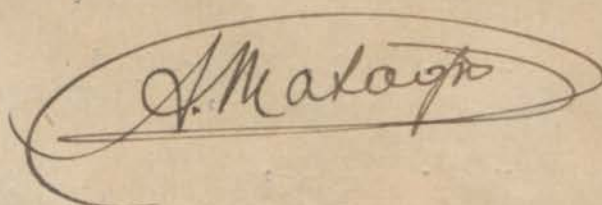
the British Mission. I gave him then the address of Lt.Gl.Sir Humphrey GALE as tbeing the normal recipient of the duplicate.

Mr.TOTH explained the situation in Hungary. The harvest, he said, produced only 8 million quintals of wheat instaed of the 20.mill ion quintals necessary to meet the Hungarian consommation and the re-quirements of the Russian occupation army. He estimated the strength of this Russian occupation army at about one million men. The food sit-ation for the future is aggravated, he said, by the lack of fuel for agricultural machinery and by the requisition of draught animals by the armies. - The bread ration in Hungary amounts now to 200 grams daily but the stock of wheat will be entirely exhausted early in January.


After the above mentionned Russian reply to the appeal of the Hungarian Government, the Hungarian Government did not renew its appeal to UNRRA, continued Mr.TOTH. But the public opinion and the press in Hungary put pressure on the Government. " So the Government asked me - said Mr.TOTH, - to launch that appeal as head of the Hun-garian Delegation to the International Labour Conference ".

Mr. TOTH added that the Hungarian Government has just now appointed Mr. SZEGEDY - MASSZAK a Plenipotentiary Minister to Washing-ton and that an officious Hungarian delegation, headed by Mr. BEDE, is on to be sent to Great-Britain.

Yours sincerely.



A. MATAGNE
Public Relations Officer.
UNRRA Paris.



P.S. - Herewith two copies of the speech of Mr.TOTH.

se occupation des forces de l'Axe, avaient un droit de priorité dans l'entraide internationale que cette Conférence réclame et qu'elle tend à organiser. Or, la Grèce est au nombre de ces pays qui ont été les plus dévastés. Je ne crois pas abuser de votre attention en vous exposant pourquoi et dans quelle mesure nous réclamons cette priorité. Du reste, au cours de la séance du 21 octobre, le Secrétaire général, rappelant que l'unité du monde ne se créera que par l'union et par la sympathie, demandait à chacun de nous de présenter à cette Conférence un tableau autorisé des pays de ce continent européen qui a plus souffert que tous les autres. Je réponds à cet appel.

D'après les tableaux qui ont été établis, les trois occupations que nous avons subies : l'italienne, l'allemande et la bulgare, ont laissé d'immenses désastres. Voici quelques chiffres. Sur 6.500 bourgs et villages que l'on compte en Grèce, 1.339 ont été détruits dont 879 entièrement ; 1.200.000 personnes se sont trouvées ainsi sans abri. De 1941 à 1942 on constate sept fois plus de décès qu'en période normale ; sur 7.500.000 habitants, nous avons 400.000 tuberculeux ; le tiers de la population souffre du paludisme. Nos transports, chemins de fer, marine marchande, aviation civile, ont subi des pertes de 70 à 90 pour cent. Les centres d'énergie hydraulique sont détruits. Les deux seuls produits qui nous permettent d'obtenir des devises, le raisin et le tabac ont vu leur production réduite de 50 à 85 pour cent. Le reste est à l'avenant. Ces désastres ont été la conséquence de notre attitude à partir d'octobre 1940, lorsque nous n'avons pas hésité à accepter la lutte pour défendre l'intégrité de notre territoire et pour nous solidariser avec les défenseurs de la liberté. Je vous rappelle que lorsque nous avons tiré l'épée, l'Europe tout entière s'était effondrée sous la ruée de l'Axe, que Moscou et Washington n'étaient pas encore entrés dans la lutte, que seuls, nous nous sommes dressés aux côtés du peuple britannique qui n'avait pas cédé et que, seul alors, un homme, le Général de Gaulle, défiait un destin qui semblait inexorable.

Je rappelle aux peuples balkaniques que nous n'avons pas seulement couvert alors nos frontières, mais que pendant de longs mois nous avons fermé, avec nos seules forces, la route de Salonique, qui menait au cœur des Balkans. Je rappellerai enfin à nos grands Alliés que, par notre résistance, nous avons couvert le Moyen Orient, démuné alors de tout, et permis, en retardant l'attaque allemande vers l'Est, à la Russie soviétique de parfaire ses préparatifs de défense.

C'est à la suite de cette attitude que la

Grèce a été couverte de ruines, et c'est parce qu'elle a fait son devoir international qu'elle demande l'aide internationale pour relever ses ruines. Mais en réclamant l'aide internationale et en vous rappelant pourquoi nous croyons avoir droit, après cette guerre, à la sollicitude internationale, nous ne songeons pas à nous dérober nous-mêmes aux efforts que chaque peuple doit faire pour relever ses propres ruines.

Déjà, dans des circonstances analogues, il y a vingt ans, nous avons su compléter les secours qui nous sont venus du dehors, par des efforts et des sacrifices. C'était au sortir de la dernière guerre mondiale, après le désastre d'Asie Mineure, lorsque la Grèce, qui comptait alors 5.800.000 habitants, dut accueillir, abriter, établir 1.100.000 réfugiés. Si la Société des Nations nous assura deux emprunts extérieurs, qui se montèrent à 15 millions de livres, nous avons grevé nos budgets de la reconstruction et de l'hygiène, d'une somme à peu près égale, et dépensé une somme de 16 milliards de drachmes, pour indemniser les réfugiés et payer les indemnités pour les expropriations rendues nécessaires pour leur établissement. Nous avons donc su alors répondre à l'aide internationale qui nous était donnée, par un effort égal que nous nous sommes imposé, et, en conjuguant nos efforts avec ceux de l'extérieur, recréer une Grèce qui, en 1940, malgré les désastres de 1922, était plus peuplée, plus prospère, plus vigoureuse, et qui regardait l'avenir sans crainte, lorsque le second désastre, celui de l'occupation, est venu s'abattre sur notre sol.

En sollicitant le concours international, nous ne demandons pas l'aumône, mais un concours, un secours, la sympathie. Et soyez assurés que l'aide qui nous sera donnée et qui nous est déjà donnée, nous saurons la faire fructifier par le travail de tous nos citoyens, de nos paysans, de nos ouvriers, de nos marins, de ces pionniers grecs qui sont répandus de par le monde. En relevant nos ruines par le travail, nous contribuerons, dans la mesure de nos forces qui sont sans doute très limitées, au redressement de l'économie générale.

Pour terminer, je voudrais revenir sur cet appel à l'union du Secrétaire général, que je rappelais tout à l'heure et que réalise le Bureau international du Travail. Votre Organisation est représentative de cette union qu'elle fait entre tous les facteurs économiques. Déjà, dans la période d'avant-guerre, le Bureau international du Travail avait réalisé l'entente sur des questions d'un ordre majeur et fait adopter en commun des solutions qu'imposaient les conditions de vie et les nécessités économiques. Aujourd'hui, cet

organisme, qui comp^{te} les services déjà rendus en continuant le nouveau de qu'on cher instituer rier

Conférence internationale du Travail

DIX-HUITIEME SEANCE

Vendredi 2 novembre 1945, 10 heures

... actif les services déjà rendus en continuant le nouveau de qu'on cher instituer rier

... conditions, le cadre nationales à ces expé être

... on tra ants libre- facteurs qui ement harmo- mique mondiale : employeurs et l'Etat.

... international du Travail

... la formule théorique du tra- va n'a pas besoin d'être cherchée dans un organisme nouveau.

M. TOTH (délégué gouvernemental, Hongrie). — C'est la première fois, depuis 1939, qu'un représentant du Gouvernement hongrois a la possibilité de prendre la parole devant une assemblée internationale comme la nôtre. Vous ne trouverez donc pas déplacé que, avant d'aborder les sujets qui intéressent plus spécialement cette Conférence, je vous entretienne quelques instants de l'esprit qui anime la nouvelle Hongrie issue des souffrances de la guerre. Je dis la nouvelle Hongrie, car le pays au nom duquel j'ai l'honneur de parler ne saurait être confondu avec l'Etat semi-féodal dont les voisins ne cessaient jamais d'affirmer qu'il était un obstacle à la réconciliation des peuples du bassin danubien. Pour rassurer nos voisins, je peux déclarer que, dorénavant, ce ne sera plus l'Etat hongrois millénaire et invoquant à tout moment des droits historiques qu'ils trouveront en face d'eux, mais le peuple hongrois désireux de servir la cause du bien-être général de cette partie de l'Europe, dont les intérêts ont été si longtemps faussés par des influences étrangères à cette région. Il est à souhaiter que ces influences cessent à jamais de dresser nos pays les uns contre les autres, et que nous trouvions enfin la voie d'une collaboration sincère permettant d'arriver à un relèvement rapide du niveau de vie de nos nations respectives.

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Ce que je viens de dire sur l'aspect économique de la situation créée par une guerre détestée et criminelle pourrait peut-être vous faire penser que le temps écoulé depuis le moment où le pays a été libéré par les armées russes doit être considéré comme tout à fait stérile au point de vue social. Or, ce n'est heureusement pas le cas. Le pays a été dépouillé d'une grande partie de ses biens, mais son peuple a vu, en guise de compensa-

tion, accroître ses droits. Dans le domaine de la protection ouvrière, on peut parler de renversement total de la situation. Auparavant, les travailleurs devaient faire des efforts soutenus pour arracher au régime quelques concessions propres à sauvegarder leurs intérêts. Aujourd'hui, les syndicats dictent leur loi et participent directement au maniement du pouvoir. Par l'effet de cette extension extraordinaire de leur influence, la réglementation des conditions de travail a évolué à pas de géant. Pour ne citer que quelques exemples, les contrats collectifs jouent un rôle prépondérant dans la détermination des conditions de travail, ce qui, précédemment, constituait plutôt une exception à la règle. L'institution des comités d'entreprises a fourni aux travailleurs non seulement un instrument de contrôle pour faire respecter leurs droits, mais aussi le moyen d'exercer un droit de regard sur les conditions d'exploitation des entreprises. Le placement des travailleurs de l'industrie a été, à titre exclusif, confié aux syndicats.

Dans le domaine des assurances sociales, les travailleurs ont été exonérés de l'obligation de cotisations, toutes les charges de ce genre de protection étant désormais supportées par les employeurs. La protection accordée aux apprentis a été considérablement renforcée, et des mesures ont été prises pour assurer autant que possible la stabilité de l'emploi.

Mais la mesure la plus importante a été sans doute la réforme agraire qui, par l'influence qu'elle ne manquera pas d'avoir sur la structure même des forces politiques en Hongrie, représente certainement une révolution de portée historique. Cette révolution paisible et ordonnée n'était sûrement pas sans gêner quelque peu la continuité de la production agricole qui fut d'ailleurs assez compromise déjà pour d'autres motifs. Elle a eu cependant le mérite incontestable d'avoir définitivement mis un terme à la domination plusieurs fois séculaire d'une aristocratie de grands propriétaires fonciers. Afin de donner une idée de l'envergure de cette opération, qu'il suffise d'indiquer que 600.000 travailleurs agricoles et petits agriculteurs environ ont été dotés d'un terrain de 5 à 15 arpents.

Avant de terminer, je voudrais marquer encore la confiance que le gouvernement hongrois met dans l'œuvre de l'Organisation internationale du Travail. Profondément convaincu de la nécessité absolue d'une collaboration sincère et suivie des nations dans tous les domaines, il attache d'autant plus d'importance à cette œuvre que l'idéal de justice sociale et de démocratie dont elle s'inspire constitue le principal objectif de sa propre action politique.

Quant à la classe ouvrière de mon pays, elle n'ignore pas que l'activité de l'Organisation lui était une aide précieuse dans la lutte qu'elle avait menée pour améliorer son sort sous le régime précédent.

Nous espérons enfin que l'Organisation, après avoir prouvé sa force de vitalité pendant les deux décades d'entre-guerres, sortira renforcée de la tempête et qu'elle se verra attribuer, dans le mécanisme futur de la collaboration internationale, l'autorité et les moyens indispensables pour servir efficacement la cause de la paix entre les individus et les peuples.

RÉPONSE DU DIRECTEUR

LE SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL. — Avant d'aborder, quant au fond, certaines des questions qui ont été soulevées au cours de la discussion de mon Rapport, permettez-moi de saluer notre Président, M. Parodi, et, par son entremise, la France et la Ville de Paris.

Paris est le chantier dans lequel a été construit le navire de l'Organisation internationale du Travail. C'est un Français, Albert Thomas, qui a été appelé à en prendre le commandement. Vous savez tous quelle riche cargaison, il a pu mener à bon port.

Il est donc tout naturel qu'après la tempête de la guerre notre navire ait rallié Paris pour y être radoubé et regagné en vue des voyages qu'il doit entreprendre dans un monde nouveau.

Il est d'ores et déjà certain que cette brève escale dans son premier port d'attache a suffi pour commencer la mise au point de son armement et qu'en prenant le large il voguera avec une confiance nouvelle et une foi affermie vers sa destinée.

Interprétation :

Soixante-quatre délégués, venus de trente-cinq pays divers ont pris la parole au cours de ces délibérations : trente-quatre représentants des gouvernements, dix représentants des employeurs et vingt représentants des travailleurs. Je voudrais les remercier tous de l'accueil bienveillant qu'ils ont réservé à mon Rapport.

Ce Rapport a, bien entendu, soulevé certaines questions et rencontré certaines critiques. C'est là vraiment sa fonction de fournir l'occasion d'une revue des activités de l'Organisation internationale du Travail sur la toile de fond de la situation générale, des événements mondiaux politiques, économiques et sociaux. Et vous me permettrez peut-être de dire que la discussion à la présente Conférence a atteint un niveau aussi élevé que

dans toutes les discussions précédentes du même genre et qu'elle a même, à certains égards fixé un standard nouveau que les conférences futures auront peut-être quelque peine à égaler.

Certes, il ne me serait pas possible d'examiner à fond et complètement, ne serait-ce qu'une partie des points soulevés. Pour ceux qui prenaient véritablement la forme d'une question, j'ai essayé de les éclaircir au cours de conversations personnelles avec les délégués, pour leur donner des informations qu'ils recherchaient, je ne pourrai mentionner que quelques noms, mais je puis assurer tous les délégués aux discours desquels je ne pourrai me référer directement, que toutes les suggestions qu'ils ont formulées ont été dûment notées et feront l'objet d'un examen attentif.

Tout ce que je puis espérer faire dans la présente réponse, c'est d'aborder certains des problèmes plus larges qui ont été traités par un certain nombre d'orateurs, je ne puis espérer que formuler quelques commentaires qui n'épuiseront en aucune manière la matière.

Comme l'a dit un des orateurs, cette Conférence marque la fin de la période de guerre et le début de la période d'après-guerre. C'est pourquoi il vaut la peine de s'arrêter un instant à analyser la composition de cette Conférence et voir comment elle se compare aux conférences antérieures.

Certes, quant au statut des délégués, il n'y a eu aucun abaissement. Vous-même, Monsieur le Président, avez déjà pu, au nom de la Conférence, adresser un salut spécial de bienvenue aux ministres du Travail de huit pays et de trois provinces canadiennes, ainsi qu'à Miss Perkins. Nous avons aussi la présence d'un membre du Sénat des États-Unis, en la personne du sénateur Thomas. La présence de ces ministres et d'un sénateur des États-Unis marque l'importance que les États attachent à notre réunion.

La Conférence aura également pu noter avec plaisir le caractère si largement représentatif des délégations ouvrières des États-Unis, du Canada et d'autres pays.

Examinons maintenant les statistiques. 48 États sont représentés ici, y compris trois nouveaux membres auxquels je voudrais souhaiter à mon tour une cordiale bienvenue. Nous avons en tout 167 délégués accompagnés de 303 suppléants ou conseillers techniques. La dernière Conférence d'avant-guerre, réunie à Genève en 1939, comptait des représentants de 46 États, avec 154 délégués et 198 conseillers techniques. Si nous tenons compte des difficultés et des problèmes créés par la guerre et en particulier des difficultés

se occupation des forces de l'Axe, avaient un droit de priorité dans l'entraide internationale que cette Conférence réclame et qu'elle tend à organiser. Or, la Grèce est au nombre de ces pays qui ont été les plus dévastés. Je ne crois pas abuser de votre attention en vous exposant pourquoi et dans quelle mesure nous réclamons cette priorité. Du reste, au cours de la séance du 21 octobre, le Secrétaire général, rappelant que l'unité du monde ne se créera que par l'union et par la sympathie, demandait à chacun de nous de présenter à cette Conférence un tableau autorisé des pays de ce continent européen qui a plus souffert que tous les autres. Je réponds à cet appel.

D'après les tableaux qui ont été établis, les trois occupations que nous avons subies : l'italienne, l'allemande et la bulgare, ont laissé d'immenses désastres. Voici quelques chiffres. Sur 6.500 bourgs et villages que l'on compte en Grèce, 1.339 ont été détruits dont 879 entièrement ; 1.200.000 personnes se sont trouvées ainsi sans abri. De 1941 à 1942 on constate sept fois plus de décès qu'en période normale ; sur 7.500.000 habitants, nous avons 400.000 tuberculeux ; le tiers de la population souffre du paludisme. Nos transports, chemins de fer, marine marchande, aviation civile, ont subi des pertes de 70 à 90 pour cent. Les centres d'énergie hydraulique sont détruits. Les deux seuls produits qui nous permettent d'obtenir des devises, le raisin et le tabac ont vu leur production réduite de 50 à 85 pour cent. Le reste est à l'avenant. Ces désastres ont été la conséquence de notre attitude à partir d'octobre 1940, lorsque nous n'avons pas hésité à accepter la lutte pour défendre l'intégrité de notre territoire et pour nous solidariser avec les défenseurs de la liberté. Je vous rappelle que lorsque nous avons tiré l'épée, l'Europe tout entière s'était effondrée sous la ruée de l'Axe, que Moscou et Washington n'étaient pas encore entrés dans la lutte, que seuls, nous nous sommes dressés aux côtés du peuple britannique qui n'avait pas cédé et que, seul alors, un homme, le Général de Gaulle, défiait un destin qui semblait inexorable.

Je rappelle aux peuples balkaniques que nous n'avons pas seulement couvert alors nos frontières, mais que pendant de longs mois nous avons fermé, avec nos seules forces, la route de Salonique, qui menait au cœur des Balkans. Je rappellerai enfin à nos grands Alliés que, par notre résistance, nous avons couvert le Moyen Orient, démuné alors de tout, et permis, en retardant l'attaque allemande vers l'Est, à la Russie soviétique de parfaire ses préparatifs de défense.

C'est à la suite de cette attitude que la

Grèce a été couverte de ruines, et c'est parce qu'elle a fait son devoir international qu'elle demande l'aide internationale pour relever ses ruines. Mais en réclamant l'aide internationale et en vous rappelant pourquoi nous croyons avoir droit, après cette guerre, à la sollicitude internationale, nous ne songeons pas à nous dérober nous-mêmes aux efforts que chaque peuple doit faire pour relever ses propres ruines.

Déjà, dans des circonstances analogues, il y a vingt ans, nous avons su compléter les secours qui nous sont venus du dehors, par des efforts et des sacrifices. C'était au sortir de la dernière guerre mondiale, après le désastre d'Asie Mineure, lorsque la Grèce, qui comptait alors 5.800.000 habitants, dut accueillir, abriter, établir 1.100.000 réfugiés. Si la Société des Nations nous assura deux emprunts extérieurs, qui se montèrent à 15 millions de livres, nous avons grevé nos budgets de la reconstruction et de l'hygiène, d'une somme à peu près égale, et dépensé une somme de 16 milliards de drachmes, pour indemniser les réfugiés et payer les indemnités pour les expropriations rendues nécessaires pour leur établissement. Nous avons donc su alors répondre à l'aide internationale qui nous était donnée, par un effort égal que nous nous sommes imposé, et, en conjuguant nos efforts avec ceux de l'extérieur, recréer une Grèce qui, en 1940, malgré les désastres de 1922, était plus peuplée, plus prospère, plus vigoureuse, et qui regardait l'avenir sans crainte, lorsque le second désastre, celui de l'occupation, est venu s'abattre sur notre sol.

En sollicitant le concours international, nous ne demandons pas l'aumône, mais un concours, un secours, la sympathie. Et soyez assurés que l'aide qui nous sera donnée et qui nous est déjà donnée, nous saurons la faire fructifier par le travail de tous nos citoyens, de nos paysans, de nos ouvriers, de nos marins, de ces pionniers grecs qui sont répandus de par le monde. En relevant nos ruines par le travail, nous contribuerons, dans la mesure de nos forces qui sont sans doute très limitées, au redressement de l'économie générale.

Pour terminer, je voudrais revenir sur cet appel à l'union du Secrétaire général, que je rappelais tout à l'heure et que réalise le Bureau international du Travail. Votre Organisation est représentative de cette union qu'elle fait entre tous les facteurs économiques. Déjà, dans la période d'avant-guerre, le Bureau international du Travail avait réalisé l'entente sur des questions d'un ordre majeur et fait adopter en commun des solutions qu'imposaient les conditions de vie et les nécessités économiques. Aujourd'hui, cel

Conférence internationale du Travail

DIX-HUITIEME SEANCE

Vendredi 2 novembre 1945, 10 heures

Présidence de M. TOTH, Gouverneur de Hongrie

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Par effet de ricochet, l'argent hongrois est en train de perdre toute valeur et son pouvoir d'achat va, d'heure en heure, diminuant. Il y a quinze jours, un kilo de farine coûtait 1.000 pengös environ, une boîte d'allumettes 100 pengös. Pour que vous puissiez vous faire une idée de la portée de la dépréciation de l'argent, j'indique qu'avant la guerre un dollar américain valait 5,25 pengös seulement. Le taux officiel en est actuellement 8,250 pengös ; mais, au marché noir, il se vend à un cours qu'on a honte d'avouer. En ce moment, nous sommes donc en pleine inflation. A la fin du mois de septembre, la quantité de billets émis par la Banque nationale était de 42 milliards de pengös et l'on dit que, chaque jour, un nouveau milliard est mis en circulation.

Quant à l'hiver qui est devant nous, les pronostics sont des plus sombres et l'on se demande de quoi nous serons chauffés et nourris. J'ai déjà fait remarquer que le relèvement économique de mon pays est pour ainsi dire inimaginable sans l'assistance de l'étranger. Mais, en dehors de l'assainissement méthodique de la situation, il y aurait lieu de trouver également un secours immédiat ; et je me permets de m'adresser à ce sujet aux honorables représentants de l'U.N.R.R.A., qui se trouvent parmi nous, en leur demandant de bien vouloir examiner la possibilité d'une intervention dans le but d'adoucir la misère d'une grande partie de la population de Hongrie.

Ce que je viens de dire sur l'aspect économique de la situation créée par une guerre détestée et criminelle pourrait peut-être vous faire penser que le temps écoulé depuis le moment où le pays a été libéré par les armées russes doit être considéré comme tout à fait stérile au point de vue social. Or, ce n'est heureusement pas le cas. Le pays a été dépouillé d'une grande partie de ses biens, mais son peuple a vu, en guise de compensa-

tion, accroître ses droits. Dans le domaine de la protection ouvrière, on peut parler de renversement total de la situation. Auparavant, les travailleurs devaient faire des efforts soutenus pour arracher au régime quelques concessions propres à sauvegarder leurs intérêts. Aujourd'hui, les syndicats dictent leur loi et participent directement au maniement du pouvoir. Par l'effet de cette extension extraordinaire de leur influence, la réglementation des conditions de travail a évolué à pas de géant. Pour ne citer que quelques exemples, les contrats collectifs jouent un rôle prépondérant dans la détermination des conditions de travail, ce qui, précédemment, constituait plutôt une exception à la règle. L'institution des comités d'entreprises a fourni aux travailleurs non seulement un instrument de contrôle pour faire respecter leurs droits, mais aussi le moyen d'exercer un droit de regard sur les conditions d'exploitation des entreprises. Le placement des travailleurs de l'industrie a été, à titre exclusif, confié aux syndicats.

Dans le domaine des assurances sociales, les travailleurs ont été exonérés de l'obligation de cotisations, toutes les charges de ce genre de protection étant désormais supportées par les employeurs. La protection accordée aux apprentis a été considérablement renforcée, et des mesures ont été prises pour assurer autant que possible la stabilité de l'emploi.

Mais la mesure la plus importante a été sans doute la réforme agraire qui, par l'influence qu'elle ne manquera pas d'avoir sur la structure même des forces politiques en Hongrie, représente certainement une révolution de portée historique. Cette révolution paisible et ordonnée n'était sûrement pas sans gêner quelque peu la continuité de la production agricole qui fut d'ailleurs assez compromise déjà pour d'autres motifs. Elle a eu cependant le mérite incontestable d'avoir définitivement mis un terme à la domination plusieurs fois séculaire d'une aristocratie de grands propriétaires fonciers. Afin de donner une idée de l'envergure de cette opération, qu'il suffise d'indiquer que 600.000 travailleurs agricoles et petits agriculteurs environ ont été dotés d'un terrain de 5 à 15 arpents.

Avant de terminer, je voudrais marquer encore la confiance que le gouvernement hongrois met dans l'œuvre de l'Organisation internationale du Travail. Profondément convaincu de la nécessité absolue d'une collaboration sincère et suivie des nations dans tous les domaines, il attache d'autant plus d'importance à cette œuvre que l'idéal de justice sociale et de démocratie dont elle s'inspire constitue le principal objectif de sa propre action politique.

Quant à la classe ouvrière de mon pays, elle n'ignore pas que l'activité de l'Organisation lui était une aide précieuse dans la lutte qu'elle avait menée pour améliorer son sort sous le régime précédent.

Nous espérons enfin que l'Organisation, après avoir prouvé sa force de vitalité pendant les deux décades d'entre-guerres, sortira renforcée de la tempête et qu'elle se verra attribuer, dans le mécanisme futur de la collaboration internationale, l'autorité et les moyens indispensables pour servir efficacement la cause de la paix entre les individus et les peuples.

RÉPONSE DU DIRECTEUR

LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL. — Avant d'aborder, quant au fond, certaines des questions qui ont été soulevées au cours de la discussion de mon Rapport, permettez-moi de saluer notre Président, M. Parodi, et, par son entremise, la France et la Ville de Paris.

Paris est le chantier dans lequel a été construit le navire de l'Organisation internationale du Travail. C'est un Français, Albert Thomas, qui a été appelé à en prendre le commandement. Vous savez tous quelle riche cargaison, il a pu mener à bon port.

Il est donc tout naturel qu'après la tempête de la guerre notre navire ait rallié Paris pour y être radoubé et regagné en vue des voyages qu'il doit entreprendre dans un monde nouveau.

Il est d'ores et déjà certain que cette brève escale dans son premier port d'attache a suffi pour commencer la mise au point de son armement et qu'en prenant le large il voguera avec une confiance nouvelle et une foi affermie vers sa destinée.

Interprétation :

Soixante-quatre délégués, venus de trente-cinq pays divers ont pris la parole au cours de ces délibérations : trente-quatre représentants des gouvernements, dix représentants des employeurs et vingt représentants des travailleurs. Je voudrais les remercier tous de l'accueil bienveillant qu'ils ont réservé à mon Rapport.

Ce Rapport a, bien entendu, soulevé certaines questions et rencontré certaines critiques. C'est là vraiment sa fonction de fournir l'occasion d'une revue des activités de l'Organisation internationale du Travail sur la toile de fond de la situation générale, des événements mondiaux politiques, économiques et sociaux. Et vous me permettrez peut-être de dire que la discussion à la présente Conférence a atteint un niveau aussi élevé que

dans toutes les discussions précédentes du même genre et qu'elle a même, à certains égards fixé un standard nouveau que les conférences futures auront peut-être quelque peine à égaler.

Certes, il ne me serait pas possible d'examiner à fond et complètement, ne serait-ce qu'une partie des points soulevés. Pour ceux qui prenaient véritablement la forme d'une question, j'ai essayé de les éclaircir au cours de conversations personnelles avec les délégués, pour leur donner des informations qu'ils recherchaient, je ne pourrai mentionner que quelques noms, mais je puis assurer tous les délégués aux discours desquels je ne pourrai me référer directement, que toutes les suggestions qu'ils ont formulées ont été dûment notées et feront l'objet d'un examen attentif.

Tout ce que je puis espérer faire dans la présente réponse, c'est d'aborder certains des problèmes plus larges qui ont été traités par un certain nombre d'orateurs, je ne puis espérer que formuler quelques commentaires qui n'épuiseront en aucune manière la matière.

Comme l'a dit un des orateurs, cette Conférence marque la fin de la période de guerre et le début de la période d'après-guerre. C'est pourquoi il vaut la peine de s'arrêter un instant à analyser la composition de cette Conférence et voir comment elle se compare aux conférences antérieures.

Certes, quant au statut des délégués, il n'y a eu aucun abaissement. Vous-même, Monsieur le Président, avez déjà pu, au nom de la Conférence, adresser un salut spécial de bienvenue aux ministres du Travail de huit pays et de trois provinces canadiennes, ainsi qu'à Miss Perkins. Nous avons aussi la présence d'un membre du Sénat des Etats-Unis, en la personne du sénateur Thomas. La présence de ces ministres et d'un sénateur des Etats-Unis marque l'importance que les Etats attachent à notre réunion.

La Conférence aura également pu noter avec plaisir le caractère si largement représentatif des délégations ouvrières des Etats-Unis, du Canada et d'autres pays.

Examinons maintenant les statistiques. 48 Etats sont représentés ici, y compris trois nouveaux membres auxquels je voudrais souhaiter à mon tour une cordiale bienvenue. Nous avons en tout 167 délégués accompagnés de 303 suppléants ou conseillers techniques. La dernière Conférence d'avant-guerre, réunie à Genève en 1939, comptait des représentants de 46 Etats, avec 154 délégués et 198 conseillers techniques. Si nous tenons compte des difficultés et des problèmes créés par la guerre et en particulier des difficultés

Telephone :
LANgham 3090

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION,

EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE,
11, PORTLAND PLACE, LONDON, W.1.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

14 December, 1945

DC - Lehman
Dear Governor,

Hungary 601
mc

With reference to my telegram Personal Presiding
No.184 on the subject of aid to Hungary, I now enclose
the letter from the Prime Minister of Hungary.

Yours most sincerely
Lammy. M. Sale.

The Honourable
Governor Herbert H. Lehman
The Director General
United Nations Relief and
Rehabilitation Administration
WASHINGTON

25791

Prime Minister's Office.

November 9, 1945.

Sir,

I have had the honour of transmitting to you through the Representative of the United States in Hungary, a copy of the enclosed request for extending the activity of UNRRA Organization to Hungary. This step was necessitated by the extremely difficult situation of our country, devastated by war, and in taking it we are encouraged by the hope that the fate of the part of Europe including Hungary cannot be indifferent to UNRRA Organization, which is working for the rehabilitation of the world.

The enclosed petition enumerates the supplies we need most urgently in order to bridge over this winter's difficulties and to set going our production apparatus. I do not want to repeat its contents, I merely wish to call your benevolent attention to our distressful situation and to the urgency of relief; for the destruction of the country's production apparatus and means of transport, the lack of every material supply and the catastrophical financial situation of the country makes it impossible for us to secure even the scantiest provision of the population without outward help.

Relief is urgently needed not only from the humanitarian point of view, but also because of its probable psychological effect. The indigent masses would see in UNRRA relief a proof of the fact that the Western Powers are not indifferent to the fate of Hungary.

In addition to the contents of the enclosed petition, may I call your attention to the circumstance that, owing to causes entirely independent from us and by no fault of ours, we are unable to repatriate the displaced Hungarians from various parts of Europe as promptly as would be desirable. Accordingly, there are great numbers of displaced Hungarians living in Germany as well as in

Mr. Herbert L e h m a n

President of UNRRA Organization

W a s h i n g t o n .

25791

many other European countries, mostly in distressing sanitary conditions, lacking food and and fighting with the utmost difficulties. While Hungarian Jews participate in UNRRA and other relief organizations, other Hungarian citizens living in the same camps do not receive anything at all, which is alarming Hungarian public opinion and the Hungarian Government as well, all the more so as there is among them a great number of women and small children, who are in a deplorable state of health.

In one of the camps in Germany, where young boys under military age are quartered, medical examination has shown that only 4 to 5 per cent. of the boys are healthy, the rest suffers from a more or less advanced stage of tuberculosis, and the state of more than 10 per cent. is seriously alarming.

With regard to these circumstances I would ask you, if possible, to consider my request that, apart from the relief to be extended directly to Hungary, victuals, medicaments and clothing should be distributed among displaced Hungarians in various parts of Europe, especially among women and children.

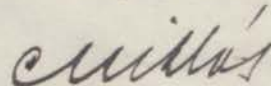
I enclose a brief survey of the charity work continued by the Hungarian Red Cross during the whole course of the war in the interest of Allied prisoners of war in Germany, the destitute of Allied countries temporarily under Nazi occupation and of Allied refugees to Hungary. Many thousands of prisoners of war and civilians fled to Hungary before the Germans, and these were assisted and hidden not only by private persons, but by semi-official government organs as well. It was in Hungary that Jews from all the neighbouring countries found refuge and shelter, until the time when Hungary herself was actually occupied by the Germans.

Hungary is now concentrating all her efforts on the task of recovering the esteem of the world's democratic states and of becoming a respected member of the community of nations. In her grave economic and financial situation she turns therefore to the help of the powerful organization working under your wise guidance.

I trust that with regard to the extreme difficulties of our situation, my request will find a benevolent hearing.

I remain, with the expression of my highest consideration

sincerely yours



Prime Minister of Hungary.

25791

In the course of World War II, the Hungarian Red Cross, with the knowledge and assistance of the Hungarian Government, did everything in its power to relieve the fate of citizens of Allied Countries.

1. Poland. From September 1939 to autumn 1944, 100.000 Polish refugees were provided for. Camps, hospitals were established for them, clothing, shoes, medicaments etc. supplied. The Red Cross gave them financial support as well, and promoted their escaping to Allied territories.

From autumn 1939 to autumn 1944, 1500 kilograms of victuals monthly were supplied by the Hungarian Red Cross to Polish prisoners of war in Germany. The Germans did not allow larger quantities.

2. Great Britain. In 1940, the Hungarian Red Cross sent 40.000 blankets to English prisoners of war in Germany; 1500 kilograms of food stuff monthly were also regularly sent to them.

3. Belgium. The Hungarian Red Cross sent equally 1500 kilograms of victuals monthly to Belgian prisoners of war; from August 1943 to October 1944, 10.000 kilograms of victuals monthly were sent to Belgium as charity gifts.

4. Netherlands. 10.000 kilograms of victuals monthly were sent to destitute Dutch families and children.

5. France. French prisoners of war in Germany received 1500 kilograms of victuals monthly.

6. Jugo-Slavia. Jugoslav prisoners of war in Germany received 450 kilograms of victuals monthly.

In the course of the years 1943 and 1944, the Hungarian Red Cross sent large quantities of medicaments and 2000 meters of textiles to the destitute Serb children of the Ujvidék region.

7. Italy. Italians interned in Hungary received soap, tobacco, bedding and financial relief.

8. Greece also received considerable relief in food stuffs from the Hungarian Red Cross.

UNRRA

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH
CABLE SECTION

INCOMING CABLEGRAM

NUMBER: 7422
FROM: London
DATED: 13/12/45
RECEIVED: 13/12/45 - 7:27 a.m.

Personal Presiding 184.

Your Personal Presiding No. 97

When Ternova called on Parminter he left with him a copy of a request for UNRRA aid to Hungary already transmitted through USA representative in Hungary, together with a letter addressed personally to you from the Prime Minister of Hungary. Letter reiterates request for UNRRA aid to Hungary and in addition appeals for UNRRA help in the repatriation and care of Hungarian Displaced Persons in Germany and elsewhere in Europe.

Parminter made it quite clear to Ternova that UNRRA is not (repeat not) authorized to give any aid to Hungary but he agreed to transmit Prime Minister's letter to you without comment. Prime Minister's letter comes to you by GAG.

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10 December 1945

Hungary-601

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION:

Participants: Rev. Geza Takaro
Prof. Rustem Vambery
Anthony Balasy
Louis Toth
M. Simon
Nicholas Berna
Alexander B. Hawes

Mr. Toth, spokesman for the group, said that the purpose of the visit was to enlist the sympathy of UNRRA for the distressed people of Hungary and to find out what could be done. He said that they had just come from the State Department, where they were informed that the Department had received from the Allied Control Commission in Budapest a list of especially needed relief supplies which the Department was forwarding to a Hungarian Relief Society.

I told the group that, under the Resolutions, there were two essential steps which had to be taken before UNRRA could assist Hungary:

- 1) The Council, or the Central Committee of the Council, must authorize the assistance, since Hungary was an ex-enemy nation;
- 2) It must have the agreement of the Allied Control Commission in Budapest.

I said that it seemed to me that the way to get speedy action would be to have the Allied Control Commission file a request for assistance with UNRRA. A request from the Commission was not necessary, but its agreement was, and if we knew in advance that the Allied Control Commission was willing to have UNRRA operate in Hungary, the proposal for assistance to Hungary would receive attention more quickly.

I said that I knew I was expressing the Director General's sentiments in saying that we would do whatever we could to help, but that, until the steps mentioned had been taken, UNRRA was not authorized to assist. Mr. Toth suggested that they might ask the State Department to transmit to us the request for assistance which they understood the Department had received from the Allied Control Commission

X-122 (Central)
X-030 State Dept.

Alexander B. Hawes

10 December 1945

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Hungary - C.C.
cc
DIRECTOR GENERAL

DEC 10 1945
F. R. R.

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Members of the committee submitting the "Memorandum--A Plea for UNRRA Help for Hungary":

Rev. Geza Takaro, Pastor of First Magyar Reformed Church,
New York City.

Prof. Rustem Vambery, Member of the National Assembly of
Hungary.

Anthony Balasy, former Councilor of the Hungarian Legation
at Washington.

Louis Toth, Certified Public Accountant, Member of the Faculty
of Cornell University.

M. Simon, National Secretary, Hungarian American Council
for Democracy.

Nicholas Barna, of the American Hungarian Relief, New York
Chapter 13.

MEMORANDUM

A PLEA FOR UNRRA HELP FOR HUNGARY

The members of the undersigned organizations respectfully urge that the assistance of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration be extended to the people of Hungary.

We urge this, first, as a matter of humanity.

The retreating Nazi armies destroyed a large part of Hungary; left Budapest, its once beautiful capital, a mass of ruins; and robbed the people of as much of the grain, livestock, clothing and medical supplies as they could carry away. The results of the Nazi domination of the country are appalling. There are 200,000 orphans to be cared for; as a result of malnutrition, 400,000 children are suffering from rickets; 17,000 of the children suffering from tuberculosis are without hospitalization or convalescent care, without medical supplies, and without proper nourishment, clothes, or bedding; there is not adequate food for nursing mothers, and no food or clothing for newborn babies; surgeons are operating without anesthetics - because there are no anesthetics; thousands of persons are dying as a result of the lack of insulin, penicillin, digitalis, sulfa drugs, and other medicines; there are no surgical dressings, iodine, X-ray films, nor plaster of Paris for those with broken bones; with no supplies to repair the damaged homes, there are no warm clothes for the winter, and not enough fuel.

Americans of Hungarian descent, through American Hungarian Relief, Inc., have contributed several hundred thousand dollars in cash and in clothing, but the quantities of medical supplies needed, as reported from Hungary through official channels to the President's War Relief Control Board, clearly indicate that any substantial improvement in conditions is beyond the financial ability of Hungarian Americans. The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is the only hope.

Secondly, we urge assistance to Hungary through UNRRA as a step toward the preservation of peace in a democratic world.

The people of Hungary greeted with joy the liberating Russian armies, and immediately set out to establish a stable and democratic government. The last of Germany's former satellites to be liberated, Hungary was the first to earn diplomatic recognition by both the United States and the Russian governments. And the people of Hungary were the first to hold a free and democratic election, on November 4. The reaction of public opinion in the United States and in other democratic countries was expressed in an editorial of the New York Times of November 7, which, after giving due credit to the Russian Army and to the Provisional Hungarian Government for making these elections possible, continued:

But the main credit must go to the Hungarian people themselves, who displayed both courage and love of liberty under the most trying circumstances. They not only demonstrated that their Government is entitled to recognition by the United Nations but also set a fine example

for all their neighbors who must still hold elections to decide their future course and government.

And as to the policy of the Small Landholders Party which obtained a clear majority at that election, the same editorial said:

And that policy can be endorsed by all democracies. It calls for close relations with Hungary's mighty neighbor, Russia, but not to the exclusion of free economic, diplomatic and cultural relations with the Western World.

Finally, the policy pledges the punishment of war criminals and collaborators, but it also demands a chance for all true Hungarians, including Jews, to return home under guarantees of safety and liberty. If the Small Landholders are allowed to put these policies into practice, they will erect in Europe's most troubled area a citadel of democracy which should be an inspiration to all those who are fighting for democracy in adjacent lands.

We are convinced that nothing can shake that citadel of democracy - except cold, hunger, and disease. We, both as sons and daughters of Hungary and as loyal Americans, are anxious to see that the faith of the Hungarian people in their new and democratic way of life will not be undermined by extreme suffering. We are convinced that this is to the best interest of the One World, the happier world, which we are trying to make a reality.

---.---

This memorandum is presented by the following organizations of American citizens:

NEW YORK COUNCIL OF HUNGARIAN AMERICANS FOR VICTORY

Chairman: Louis Toth, Certified Public Accountant, member of the faculty of Cornell University. Address: 551 Fifth Ave., New York City.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC HUNGARIANS

Chairman: Dr. Oscar Jaszi, Cabinet Minister in the Government of the Hungarian Republic of 1918-19; member of the faculty of Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

HUNGARIAN AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR DEMOCRACY

Chairman: Bela Lugosi, 23 West 26th Street, New York City.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR HUNGARIAN AMERICAN TRADE UNIONISTS

Chairman: James Lustig, Trade Union Official.

and by the following organization of Hungarian citizens living in the United States:

COMMITTEE FOR A NEW DEMOCRATIC HUNGARY

Chairman: Prof. Rustem Vambéry, member of the new National Assembly of Hungary.

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FORM AD-87
(REVISED)
(7 MAR 45)

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

DATE: 7 December 1945

CROSS INDEX: Hungary - 601

TO: The Hon. Emanuel Celler

FROM: Herbert H. Lehman (Director General)

SUMMARY: I have your inquiry of November 28th concerning UNRRA relief for Hungarians. As you know, under the basic UNRRA resolutions we are not authorized to furnish assistance to an enemy or ex-enemy country, such as Hungary, without the express approval of the UNRRA Council, representing all of the member governments...Etc.

RECORD FILED: 060- Celler, Emanuel

TYPIST: A.P.

DATE: 12/21/45

X 692.2

Hungarian Red Cross

Hungary 601

21 May 1945

The Honorable Joseph C. Grew
Acting Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Grew:

✓ May I request you to transmit through the United States Mission in Hungary the attached letter to the Director of the Hungarian Red Cross? This letter is in reply to a communication from the Hungarian Red Cross transmitted through the United States Mission and the Department of State to UNRRA.

Very sincerely yours,

Herbert H. Lehman
Director General

Enclosure

FBS
ERS

9/17



21 May 1945

Mr. Kishazy
Managing Director
Hungarian Red Cross
Debrecen
Hungary

Dear Mr. Kishazy:

The Secretary of State of the United States has transmitted to UNRRA a letter sent by you on 13 February 1945 addressed to UNRRA. I had previously been informed of your appeal by the Department of State and on 3 April sent the following cable to the Chairman of the Allied Control Commission at Budapest:

"I am informed by United States State Department that Hungarian Red Cross has appealed for assistance of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in relieving starvation and disease in Budapest. I have also received representations from responsible organizations regarding urgent need for assistance to Jews in Hungary. UNRRA is authorized by Resolution 57 of its Council, representing forty four United Nations, to assist in the care and repatriation of United Nations nationals displaced in enemy territory and of other persons who have been obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former residence or who have been deported therefrom, by action of the enemy, because of race, religion, or activities in favour of the United Nations. It is similarly authorized to undertake measures for the control of epidemics for the purpose of preventing their spread to United Nations areas or United Nations nationals.

UNRRA is anxious to render such assistance as falls within its competence and may be required in Hungary. Any operation that might be undertaken there would, of course, be subject to the Agreement and control of the Allied Control Commission. I should appreciate being informed by you whether or not assistance by UNRRA to the proper authorities in Hungary is desired and am prepared

Mr. Kishazy

2

21 May 1945

"to send representative to Hungary to consult with the Commission and other authorities to ascertain the scope of the problem and determine what assistance is desired."

You will note from the above that UNRRA does not have authority to extend relief generally to the population of Hungary but does have authority with respect to certain categories of displaced persons and the control of epidemics.

We are awaiting a reply from the Allied Control Commission to the message above quoted.

Very sincerely yours,

Herbert H. Lehman
Director General

AHFeller/js

AH
MS
TBS
CBS.

Hungary 601

4 April 1945

Mr. Vlas Andreevich Klentsov
Alternate Member of the UNRRA Council
3355 - 16th Street, N.W.
Washington 10, D. C.

Dear Mr. Klentsov:

There is enclosed for your information a copy of the telegram which I have sent under date of 3 April to the Chairman of the Allied Control Commission of Hungary concerning possible UNRRA assistance for the care of certain categories of displaced persons and the control of epidemics.

Very sincerely yours,

Herbert H. Lehman
Director General

no Encls
✓ Enclosure

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OS

air



UNRRA

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Hungary 652 ✓
Hungary 601
OUTGOING TELEGRAM

NUMBER: Unnumbered
TO: Moscow
DATED: 3 April 1945
DISPATCHED: State Dept., 6:30 p.m., 3 April 1945
Clear

Inasmuch as there are no direct telegraphic facilities from the U.S. to Budapest, we would appreciate your good offices in forwarding the following by the best available route:

X QUOTE Chairman, Allied Control Commission for Hungary, Budapest, Hungary. I am informed by United States State Department that Hungarian Red Cross has appealed for assistance of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in relieving starvation and disease in Budapest. I have also received representations from responsible organizations regarding urgent need for assistance to Jews in Hungary. UNRRA is authorized by Resolution 57 of its Council, representing forty four United Nations, to assist in the care and repatriation of United Nations Nationals displaced in enemy territory and of other persons who have been obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former residence or who have been deported therefrom, by action of the enemy, because of race, religion, or activities in favour of the United Nations. It is similarly authorized to undertake measures for the control of epidemics for the purpose of preventing their spread to United Nations areas or United Nations nationals. UNRRA is anxious to render such assistance as falls within its competence and may be required in Hungary. Any operation that might be undertaken there would, of course, be subject to the agreement and

- 2 -

control of the Allied Control Commission. I should appreciate being informed by you whether or not assistance by UNRRA to the proper authorities in Hungary is desired and am prepared to send representatives to Hungary to consult with the Commission and other authorities to ascertain the scope of the problem and determine what assistance is desired. Signed Herbert Lehman, UNRRA. UNQUOTE.

Drafted by:
AHFeller (GC).
23 March 1945

DISTRIBUTION

Lehman (2)
Feller (2)
Sayre (2)
Salisbury (1)
Jackson (2)
Menshikov (7)
Hendrickson (9)
Gill (2)
Hoehler (2)
McGeachy (1)
Sawyer (2) (55)

UNRRA

Hungary 601
OUTGOING TELEGRAM

Dispatched
7:45 p.m., 26 March 1945
Clear

TO: London
NUMBER: 638
DATED: 26 March 1945

Following cable to Chairman Allied Control Commission "I am informed by United States State Department that Hungarian Red Cross has appealed for assistance of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in relieving starvation and disease in Budapest. I have also received representations from responsible organizations regarding urgent need for assistance to Jews in Hungary. UNRRA is authorized by Resolution 57 of its Council, representing forty four United Nations, to assist in the care and repatriation of United Nations Nationals displaced in enemy territory and of other persons who have been obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former residence or who have been deported therefrom, by action of the enemy, because of race, religion, or activities in favour of the United Nations. It is similarly authorized to undertake measures for the control of epidemics for the purpose of preventing their spread to United Nations areas or United Nations Nationals.

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DISTRIBUTION

Lehman (2)
Feller (2)
Sayre (2)
Jackson (3)
Menshikov (7)
Hoehler (2)
McGeachy (2)
Sawyer (2)

Drafted by:
ANFeller (GC)
23 March 1945

(45)

Form AD-1
(11 Sept 44)
(Revised)

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

DATE: 21 March 1945

CROSS INDEX NO: Hungary - 601

TO:

FROM: Caserta (To Secretary of State from U.S. Political Adviser)
No. A-33 dated 2 Mar 45

FILED: Hungary 651

SUMMARY: Incoming Airgram - Appeal from Hungarian Red Cross for
assistance of UNRRA in relieving the starvation and disease
in Budapest.

ATTACHMENTS:

for Dayton
Hungary - 601
A.21/12

MEETING WITH DR. SZUSZ OF THE HUNGARIAN COUNCIL.

On the 10th November, 1944, Dr. Szusz came to see Mr. Ward and Mr. Robertson. At the outset, Mr. Ward explained (in accordance with the policy laid down by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross on 19th April, 1944 in relation to the Austrian Representative Committee - file A.21/5) that the conversation must be regarded as purely informal, as U.N.R.R.A. could not have official contacts with a Hungarian organisation having no official recognition.

Dr. Szusz explained that he had come to see us not as his letter had suggested on behalf of the Hungarian Club in London, but on behalf of the Hungarian Council. He explained that the relationship between the various Hungarian organisations in this country was broadly as follows:

The Association of Free Hungarians in Great Britain (in Manchester Square) is an organisation consisting largely of middle class Hungarians who are politically of a democratic complexion; the Hungarian Club in London (in Pembroke Square) consists rather of working class people of social democratic and trade union affiliations; the New Democratic Hungarian Movement (in Connaught Square) consists of the personal followers of Count Karolyi, who was President of the Hungarian People's Republic in 1918. The Hungarian Council in Great Britain is composed of representatives of these three organisations and for this reason claims to represent the great majority (about 1,500) of Hungarians in Great Britain. The Chairman of the Hungarian Council is Count Karolyi and Dr. Szusz is the organising Secretary. The Hungarian Council has informal contacts on Hungarian affairs with the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Information; and, according to Dr. Szusz, the Minister of Information has stated in the House of Commons that the Ministry of Information utilised the services of the Hungarian Council and gave it facilities on the B.B.C. for propaganda to Hungary (this was about five months ago). The Hungarian Council in Great Britain has official connections with organised Hungarian groups in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, the United States, Canada and South America. The Hungarian groups in these countries are almost all "free Hungarians" in the sense of being opposed to the foreign policy followed by the Hungarian Government during the present war; there are possible exceptions to this statement in the United States and there are also exceptions in the Argentine.

With this background information, Dr. Szusz explained that he was anxious to establish contact with U.N.R.R.A. in relation to possible future operations of the Administration in Hungary. It was explained to him that under the terms of the Resolutions of the Council, it was not possible for U.N.R.R.A. to operate in enemy or ex-enemy territory unless specifically authorised to do so and subject to definite conditions, as a result of which the only operations of this nature at present under contemplation were limited assistance to Italy and assistance to displaced persons under Resolution 57. Dr. Szusz appreciated that U.N.R.R.A. could not at present plan to operate in Hungary but stated that he wished to establish a connection with U.N.R.R.A. in case limited operations affecting Hungarians might take place, and he also wished to offer U.N.R.R.A. any help which the Hungarian Council could contribute. He proposed to write a letter making this offer of assistance.

Mr. Ward/.....

X - Hungary - 290 (Dr. Szusz)

Mr. Ward told him that the Administration would welcome any information or suggestions which the Hungarian Council might be able to forward, and that he was glad to know that there existed a Hungarian organisation which, though not officially recognised, was representative of the various separate Hungarian organisations in the U.K.

Dr. Szusz enquired whether Hungarians would be eligible for employment with U.N.R.R.A., but was informed that the policy of the Administration at present precluded the employment of enemy nationals.

13.11.44.

** Find any*
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION,
EUROPEAN REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS

AHR/GP/A.21/12

11, Portland Place,
London, W.1.

13th November, 1944.

RL-DO - J. Matthews

Dear Bill,

I attach for your information, a
note of a meeting with Dr. Szusz, organising
Secretary of the Hungarian Council in London.

Yours sincerely,

Atkinson

508996 ✓

Mr. W. S. B. Lacy,
U.N.R.R.A.,
1344, Connecticut Avenue, N.W.,
WASHINGTON.

MEETING WITH DR. SZUSZ OF THE HUNGARIAN COUNCIL
Hungary - 601

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13.11.44.

508996