VOLUNTARY AGENCIES RECOGNIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR COOPERATION IN THE REFUGEE RELIEF PROGRAM

AID REFUGEE CHINESE INTELLECTUALS, INC. 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.

AMERICAN AID FOR EXPELLEES AND IMMIGRATION 21 Martin Street, Paterson, N.J.

AMERICAN AID SOCIETY
1220 Bosworth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR RESETTLEMENT OF POLISH D.P.'s, 1520 West Division Street, Chicago 22, Ill.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON ITALIAN MIGRATION 51 East 51st Street, New York 22, N.Y.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTES, INC., 11 West 42d Street, New York 36, N.Y.

AMERICAN FUND FOR CZECHOSLOVAK REFUGEES, INC. 1775 Broadway, Room 812, New York 19, N.Y.

AMERICAN LATVIAN ASSOCIATION IN THE UNITED STATES, INC., 1727 Kenyon Street NW., Washington 10, D.C.

*AMERICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO AID HOMELESS ARMENIANS, 262 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco 2, Calif.

BAPTIST WORLD ALLIANCE RELIEF COMMITTEE REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM 1628 – 16th Street NW., Washington 9, D.C.

CALVINIST RESETTLEMENT SERVICE OF THE CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH 816 Sigsbee Street, Southeast, Grand Rapids 6, Mich.

*CATHOLIC COMMITTEE FOR REFUGEES – NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE
265 West 14th Street, New York 11, N.Y.

*CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES – NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE

149 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N.Y.

CHINESE AMERICAN CIVIC COUNCIL 109 North Dearborn Street, Room 401, Chicago 2, Ill.

*CHURCH WORLD SERVICE, INC. 215 - 4th Avenue, New York 3, N.Y.

CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC., 110 East 29th Street, New York 16, N.Y.

FEDERATION OF RUSSIAN CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS OF THE U.S., 376 – 20th Avenue, San Francisco 21, Calif.

GREEK AMERICAN PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION 150 Nassau Street, New York 38, N.Y.

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE, INC. 62 West 45th Street, New York 36, N.Y.

*INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SERVICE, INC., AMERICAN BRANCH, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, N.Y.

LUTHERAN REFUGEE SERVICE (NATIONAL LUTHERAN COUNCIL), 235 – 4th Avenue, New York 3, N.Y.

MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION OF THE NEW POLISH IMMIGRATION, 1507 West Division Street, Chicago 22, Ill.

ORDER OF AHEPA, REFUGEE RELIEF COMMITTEE 1420 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

ROMANIAN WELFARE, INC. 18 East 60th Street, New York 22, N.Y.

TOLSTOY FOUNDATION, INC. 300 West 58th Street, New York 19, N.Y.

*UNITED COMMUNITY SERVICES OF METROPOLITAN DETROIT, 51 West Warren Avenue, Detroit 1, Mich. (Michigan cases only)

UNITED FRIENDS OF NEEDY AND DISPLACED PEOPLE OF YUGOSLAVIA, INC. 487 Onderdonk Avenue, Brooklyn 37, N. Y.

*UNITED HIAS SERVICE, INC.

425 Lafayette Street, New York 3, N.Y.

UNITED LITHUANIAN RELIEF FUND OF AMERICA, INC. 105 Grand Street, Brooklyn 11, N.Y.

UNITED UKRAINIAN AMERICAN RELIEF COMMITTEE P. O. Box 1661, Philadelphia 5, Pa.

*Indicates agency handles orphan cases as well as adult refugee. (Only these seven agencies handle orphan cases.)

Overseas transportation information may be obtained from the U.S. offices of the INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN MIGRATION at 1346 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 6, D.C., or 11 West 42d Street, New York 36, N.Y.

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955 O-359563

FORMS MOST COMMONLY USED BY SPONSORS OF REFUGEES

DSR-I is used if one American citizen desires to bring into the United States an alien or aliens whose name or names he knows.

DSR-5 is used by an American citizen and spouse to sponsor an orphan. If the orphan is to be adopted in the United States, this form must be endorsed by a recognized national social agency or a local, authorized child-placing agency.

DSR-8 is used by an American citizen who desires to sponsor a named or unnamed alien through a voluntary agency authorized to endorse such assurances and to which agency these forms have been supplied by the Department of State. (See list of voluntary agencies.)

TOTALS ADMISSIBLE UNDER REFUGEE RELIEF ACT

German expellees	55,000
Escapees in Germany and Austria	35,000
Escapees in NATO countries, plus Sweden,	
Turkey, Iran, and Trieste	10,000
Polish veterans in Great Britain	2,000
Italian refugees and relatives	60,000
Greek refugees and relatives	17,000
Dutch refugees and relatives	17,000
Far East refugees (non-Asian)	2,000
Far East refugees (Asian)	3, 000
Chinese refugees	2,000
Palestine refugees	2,000
Orphans	4, 000
Nonimmigrants already in U.S.A	5,000
Total	214, 000

U. S. REFUGEE RELIEF PROGRAM

How American Citizens
Can Help Others
to New Lives
in the
United States

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

• What is the U.S. Refugee Relief Program?

It is a currently operating plan, based on emergency legislation, under which 214,000 migrants may become permanent residents of the United States through December 31, 1956—in addition to others who may enter under regular immigration laws.

• How may an American citizen help in attainment of the objectives of this program?

By sponsoring the admission of a refugee, or orphan, or by encouraging others to do so. Each person entering the United States under this program *must* have a sponsor.

• Who may sponsor a refugee and what must the sponsor do?

The sponsor of a refugee must (a) be a U.S. citizen; (b) assure a refugee a job at wages prevailing in the community; (c) give assurance that the refugee will not become a public charge; (d) give assurance that adequate housing is available.

• What is America's relationship to the world refugee problem?

In signing the Refugee Relief Act, which he firmly supported, President Eisenhower said:

"This emergency immigration legislation is a significant humanitarian act and an important contribution toward greater understanding and cooperation among the free nations of the world . . . we are giving a new chance in life to 214,000 fellow humans.

"This action demonstrates again America's traditional concern for the homeless, the persecuted, and the less fortunate of other lands . . . I am delighted to welcome the refugees . . . men and women of the same character and integrity as our ancestors who, generation upon generation, have come to America to find peace and work, to build . . . new homes in freedom."

• Who is a refugee as defined by the act?

A refugee is a person in an area not Communist or Communist-dominated who, because of persecution or fear of it, natural calamity, or military operations, is away from home and unable to return, who has not been firmly resettled, and who is in urgent need of assistance.

• What steps should be taken by a citizen desiring to sponsor a refugee?

He should procure an assurance form and fill it out according to instructions thereon. He may forward it directly to the Refugee Relief Program for processing. Or he may seek the assistance of a recognized voluntary agency, informing himself of the services it affords in selection of a refugee and handling a case. Voluntary agencies endorse an assurance and assume certain responsibilities regarding it. (A citizen may sign an assurance on his own behalf; on behalf of a church, or other organization; or on behalf of a noncitizen.)

• What is a recognized voluntary agency?

It is an organization active in immigration and resettlement of migrants, and the qualifications of which have brought it recognition by the Department of State for cooperation in the Refugee Relief Program. (See list of 30 agencies.)

• Who pays transportation costs for refugees?

Ocean travel is arranged overseas and cost of it advanced by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) in cases requiring such assistance. If the case is agencyendorsed, the agency settles with ICEM, considering this a loan to the migrant and collecting from him some time after his arrival in the United States. If not an agency case, ICEM collects later from the refugee. (A sponsor may, of course, advance the ocean travel cost, independent of any ICEM arrangements.)

Travel in the United States is arranged for by the voluntary agency or the sponsor, usually on the basis of a loan which the migrant is expected to repay.

• What may a sponsor expect regarding the refugee he sponsors?

He may be confident that (1) the refugee has been security-cleared after careful investigation by U. S. officials; (2) the refugee has passed thorough examinations by the U. S. Public Health Service operating overseas; (3) the refugee's qualifications to fill the job provided for him have been certified to by overseas officials of the U. S. Employment Service; and (4) if an agency has endorsed the assurance, the agency believes the refugee is worthy of the opportunity for resettlement and adjustment in the United States.

• Does a citizen in signing an assurance to provide a job, housing and support involve himself in a contract?

No, the assurance is not considered to be a contract but a personal moral obligation of good faith to provide work and housing on arrival of the refugee, and a commitment that the newcomer will not become a public charge. In agency-endorsed cases, should difficulties develop subsequently, the endorsing agency may be depended upon to lend assistance.

- What is the time lapse between signing of an assurance and arrival of the refugee?
 Four to six months, owing to care in investigations and thoroughness of examinations. The time varies with cases and is important to consider in plans for job and housing.
- Who determines the eligibility of a refugee to come to the United States under the Refugee Relief Act?

American consular and immigration officers.

• What orphans are eligible for adoption under the act?

An eligible orphan is under 10 years of age, has lost one or both parents, and has been adopted abroad or will be adopted in the United States. The act provides for the admission of 4,000 orphans.

• What are the conditions for sponsorship of an orphan?

The sponsor of an orphan must (a) be a citizen of the United States, be married (but the spouse need not be a citizen); (b) be eligible to adopt a child under the law of his State (or have adopted the child abroad) and be able to care for the child properly; (c) make arrangements (through an assisting social service agency) to bring the child to the United States for adoption.

• With whom may a person consult in his home community if he is interested in sponsoring a refugee or orphan?

A church pastor, a public welfare worker, a State employment service official, a voluntary agency representative, a member of the Governor's Committee for the Refugee Program.

• To what addresses may one write for information and counsel?

The Refugee Relief Program, Department of State, Washington 25, D.C., is ready to be of service and supply necessary forms.

The 30 voluntary agencies recognized by the Department of State may be consulted regarding endorsement of an assurance (sponsorship). Often the agency can forward pictures and life history of refugee families. It is well for a prospective sponsor to state occupation desired, size of family, nationality, and other factors that would help bring about a suitable selection for a sponsor's need.

REPUBLIC 7/6050

Calls from Press, Radio and TV

TIME and LIFE

ASSOCIATED PRESS Mr. McDaniel Ext. 56638 7:38 WASHINGTON STAR STERLING 3/5000 Mrs. McGrory MET 8/0823 NEWHOUSE NEWSPAPERS Mr. Witcover UNITED PRESS DISTRICT 7/1177 Mr. Gaylin \$707:15 2:45 TELENEWS ABC LA 6/5607 Mr. Charles Shutt Requests 10 min. interview for JOHN DALY's TV broadcast tonight AD 4/5400 NBC TV Mr. Tornabene Wants to make brief film for use (Newsroom) 3130 on JOHN CAMERON SWAZEY'S News Caravan tonight at 7:45 1:30 SCRIPPS HOWARD DISTRICT 7/7750 Mr. Preston 3: 15 PENTAGON OFFICE OF PUBLIC INF. Ext. 71346 Mr. Schooley Wants to discuss framework of assignment for info of Pentagon Press WASHINTON POST Mr. Marder RE 7-5000 x5701 til 4:30 Would like to talk to Mr. Voorhees RE 7-1234 after 4:30 for a few minutes re correct title in new job. etc/ WESTINGHOUSE BROADCASTING CO. Mr. Baudino STERLING 3/0903 Wants particularly to talk to you about a letter he has written to the President

Mr. Berger

MINO. FOR: General William J. Donovan

I expect to recommend to the President the formation of "The President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief". would be a Committee which would not be a part of the Government. It would be the machinery which the President directed me to set up for co-ordination of the efforts of the voluntary agencies engaged in Hungarian, relief and to co-ordinate their efforts with the Government's efforts and to assure proper handling of offers of assistance to the refugees.

Many offers of scholarships from universities and some from preparatory schools have been received. We assumed that the Institute for International Education would be the proper agency for us to call on to do this work. I understand that the State Department's Educational Exchange Program is also working with the Institute on certain phases of this as some offers went directly to the State Department. With the enormous number of refugees, about one-half of whom are young men fleeing because they otherwise would have been deported to Siberia, this educational problem is a big one. I would like to ascertain whether President Kirk would be willing if the President personally requested him to serve with the Committee.

We would not expect extensive personal work from him but we felt since he was also the President of the Board of the Institute for International Education, he could see that this was properly done. The walter It is very urgent for certain of these offers have been waiting for some time and as the big flow of refugees is going to start this week. Also, Dr. Kirk's name as a member of the Committee would give

the Honorary Chairman. Tracy Voorhees would be the active Chairman and General J. Lawton Collins would be the Vice-Chairman and Director of the activities of this committee. William Hallam Tuck, former head of the International Rescue Organization (IRO), is already in Austria as heliaison with the Ambassador there. General Gruenther has already accepted as a member of the Committee, as the incoming President of the Red Cross, We would have representatives from the three religious faiths engaged. Also, a labor representative. All of the above persons are contributing their services.

REPORTS to PARS

COPY

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY TSV IN HIS REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT ON HUNGARIAN REFUGEES

Accordingly, upon the above basis and in addition to submitting

Mr. Tuck's and General Hardigg's more detailed proposals, in which I

unreservedly concur, I should like to make the following recommendations:-

- (1) That the United States -- as a part of its destiny of leadership and of humanitarian action in such disasters as have befallen the Hungarian people -- adopt a basic Administration policy of dealing affirmatively and adequately with the Hungarian refugee problem, in Austria principally, but also now in Yugoslavia, as well as in the several other European countries which have given temporary asylum to far more than the numbers they can support without further aid from us.
- (2) That to this end the policy be to do whatever is necessary beyond the reasonable capabilities of the other countries concerned to see that these refugees receive proper care on a reasonably equal basis in the various camps in Austria and elsewhere, and receive a decent opportunity for their permanent resettlement.
- (3) That this aid be provided to the maximum extent possible by use of our surplus foods through gifts to countries of asylum -- not only to Austria -- to defray a substantial part of the feeding costs of the refugees in such countries; this being done -- as may later be decided -- either through arrangements directly with such Governments, or through the respective National Red Cross Societies.
- (4) That assistance to the Austrian Government for expenses payable in schillings be provided to the maximum extent possible through counterpart funds.
- (5) That the assistance for maintenance of the camps in Austria be furnished through the League of Red Cross Societies on a basis adequate to permit the League to take over all such camps for Hungarian refugees in Austria, except the very small ones, and to enable the League to plan ahead on a firm basis for a period through the calendar year 1957. (However, after that the League should not be permanently saddled with the care of any residual hard core.)

Such policies are, I believe, requisite to translate into action in this field the lofty spirit of your inaugural address concerning the role of America. Such a course is desirable also because this is an unparalleled opportunity for us to show the true face of America ----- what our nation has always stood for and will always stand for in the world.

PRESS OPINION ANALYSIS ON HUNGARIAN REFUGEE PROGRAM Based on Editorial Comment Received during January

Using an analysis index of 100, editorials from daily newspapers sampled indicated 66 per cent approval of the Hungarian Refugee Program. Among those samples indicating approval, 16 per cent would fit the category of "most enthusiastic" approval, the remainder ranged downward from enthusiastic to tacit approval, but the average would be near the enthusiastic level.

Of those expressing approval, 15 per cent either questioned adequacy of the security screening or actually called for more intensive screening of the refugees. Another 15 per cent, which approved the program, discounted or minimized the risk of subversives gaining entry to the United States.

Again using the full index of 100, 25 per cent commended the Administration's program, while 4 per cent were mildly critical, and outright hostility so rare as to preclude tabulation as a trend.

While 20 per cent favored admission of more Hungarian refugees, ll per cent not only favored admission of more Hungarian refugees, but also added that the program should be expanded to include admission of World War II refugees still homeless.

GENERAL:

The sampling favored legislation to permit adjustment of those refugees admitted temporarily to the status of permanent resident. A scattering, however, expressed the opinion we should "go slow" in making major changes in the Immigration and Nationality Act.

In the total picture, Northern newspapers were more enthusiastic as a group toward the program than Southern newspapers. However, newspapers in urban areas of the South were in many instances enthusiastic, while a majority of opinion less than enthusiastic came from rural or agrarian communities.

Throughout the United States the most enthusiastic approval came from large urban or industrial areas, and those areas whose populations included large segments of naturalized citizens, or native Americans whose parents had been born abroad.

A majority of "letters to the editor", most written on a completely subjective basis, continued to disapprove the program, but the number of letters refuting those who objected rose sharply.

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TUCK'S REPORT

Treat as confidential

February 5, 1957

NOTES of talk with General Cutler -- 11 a.m. today

I told him of the present status at Kilmer - of our concern for the permanent resettlement of the refugees - and of the publicity steps and other measures we were taking (this in general terms) - to solve this problem.

I told him that I would finish my job in the White House by March 1 but that the Committee felt that it should continue in existence though it should discontinue its operational activity at Kilmer on the basis that those matters had been reduced to routine.

I said: - referring to my report of 27 January to the President - which General Cutler had read - that I was still gravely concerned that we were acting inadequately in regard to the refugees - particularly in Austria and now in Yugoslavia - but also in the other European countries which had taken too many; that I was entirely satisfied with the decision as to the rate of accepting refugees into this country - that is the target rate of 5,000 per month pending legislation but that this was in no way enough to solve the problem; that Mr. Tuck's report had indicated the means by which this problem could be met - if a policy decision was reached and that this area did not concern immigration to the United States except to decrease the pressure for it. I restated the policy which I advocated namely that the United States fill the gaps to assure that these refugees get full and equal treatment in camps for a period which would be the calendar year

NOTES of talk with General Cutler - 11 a.m. today

1957 and that they be given a reasonable opportunity for satisfactory resettlement. I said that the pipe line to supply adequate food and other supplies was at least 90 days - that we were too late now - that the situation was deteriorating - that the situation was bad in Austria and now worse in Yugoslavia and that it was not good in other European countries. That an immediate solution was needed.

He said that he agreed with me as to policy - that he thought however that we should do things in an orderly manner and not in an AD HOC manner - and I said that that was what I was advocating - in an orderly manner instead of waiting until the fire broke out again. He said that he would further press the State Department for some policy but that until they acted - no policy would be approved by the President. He spoke of staffing it through by the President perhaps by (1) March. I said that that was too late - that actually today was almost too late - that the Red Cross Societies were trying to get out by 30 June - that this did not concern Congressional action - that it was only intended to carry out the spirit of the President's inaugural address and the general statements which the Vice President had made. He said he would do the best he could about it.

NOTES of talk with General Cutler - 11 a.m. today

I showed him the proposed State Department memorandum for Governor Adams which had not as yet cleared State - regarding refugees in Yugoslavia which was entirely inadequate in my opinion as it only talked of admitting 1,000 to the United States and no other action.

Whether you took 1,000 in did not matter but the other steps were pressing and important and had the advantage that they would not have to be approved by Congress.

(Memorandum from State - Mr. Henderson - to White House - Mr. Adams affixed)

Trends of Quiron The Mhite Mouse Mashington 1957 FEB 21 PM 2 14 WA636 DPR PD WUX NEW YORK NY FEB 21 107P TRACY S VOORHEES THE WHITE HOUSE COLLINGWOOD FOR MURROW .. NO ONE WHO WORKS IN THE NEWS BUSINESS SHOULD BE SURPRISED AT THE FLEEING INTEREST THE PUBLIC DISPLAYS IN ANY SITUATION. MOST REPORTERS AREN'T, WHICH IS ONE REASON THEY HAVE A REPUTATION FOR BEING CYNICAL. TO MOST PEOPLE THE NEWS IS MADE UP OF ONE DAY SEN-SATIONS AND A REPORTER SOON LEARNS THAT WHAT SEEM TO BE THE MOST VIOLENT PASSIONS AND DEEPEST-FELT EMOTIONS ATTACHING TO AN EVENT

SELDOM LAST VERY LONG.

NEVERTHELESS. THE SPEED WITH WHICH THE FIRES OF CONCERN DIE DOWN SOMETIMES AMAZES EVEN A REPORTER WHO HAS SEEN IT HAPPEN SO MANY TIMES BEFORE. A CASE IN POINT IS THE PLIGHT OF THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES WHO FLED THEIR COUNTRY TO WHAT THEY THOUGHT WAS A BRIGHT NEW LIFE OF FREEDOM. FEW HINGS SO MOBILIZED THE SYMPATHIES OF THE WORLD AS THE GALLANT, HOPELESS STRUGGLE OF THE HUNGARIANS AGAINST THEIR COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT. AND WHEN 200 THOUSAND OF THEM CROSSED THE BORDER AND CAME OUT, THEY WERE MET WITH A GREAT WAVE OF SYMPATHY AND A FERVID AND FREQUENTLY STATD RESOLVE THAT A PLACE WOULD BE FOUND FOR THEM AND THAT LIFE INDEED WOULD BE BETTER THAN WHAT THEY LEFT.

THE EXODUS FROM HUNGARY BEGAN IN NOVEMBER. IT IS NOW FEBRUARY.

OF THE 170 THOUSAND WHOESCAPED TO AUSTRIA 60 THOUSAND ARE STILL

THERE...IN CAMPS.. TRYING TO GET OUT.. AN INCREASINGLY HEAVY

BURDEN ON LITTLE AUSTRIA WHICH IS STILL HARBORING 114 THOUSAND

REFUGEES LEFT OVER FROM WORLD WAR II. BUT THE HUNGARIANS WHO FLED

AUSTRIA ARE THE LUCKIEST. TWO THIRDS OF THEM HAVE BEEN SETTLED.

THE UNITED STATES HAS TAKEN 26 THOUSAND, BRITAIN HAS TAKEN 16

THOUSAND. AND SMALLER COUNTRIES SMALLER NUMBERS. AT LEAST THE 60

THOUSAND REMAINING HAVE HOPE THAT THEY WILL FIND A HOUSE. 17 THOUSAND HUNGARIANS ESCAPED TO YUGOSLAVIA AND THEY DON'T EVEN HAVE HOPE. THE ONLY PLACE ANY OF THEM HAVE GOT TO FROM YUGOSLAVIA IS BACK TO HUNGARY. THEY ARE GOING BACK ACROSS THE BORDER TO THE LAND THEY LEFT AT THE RATE OF 700 A WEEK. THIS IS NOT BECAUSE THE YUGOSLAVS HAVE CHANGED THEIR ATTITUDE. THEY ARE TAKING CARE OF THEM AS WELL AS THEY CAN, BUT THERE IS NOWHERE FOR THEM TO GO. NO COUNTRY HAS TAKEN ANY OF THE REFUGEES FROM YUGOSLAVIA THERE'S ONLY ONE CAMP IN YUGOSLAVIA THAT THE REFUGEES COULD PUT IN. IT HOLDS A THOUSAND PEOPLE. THE OTHER 16 THOUSAND ARE

IN HOTEL ROOMS WITH THE GOVERNMENT PAYING THE BILL, THE GOVERNMENT WOULD LIKE TO HAVE ITS HOTEL ROOMS BACK FOR THE HOPED-FOR TOURIST INFLUX THIS SPRING, BUT THE UNITED NATIONSREFUGEE AUTHORITIES SAY THE HUNGARIANS AREN'T BEING PRESSED TO LEAVE. ITS JUST THAT AFTER AWHILE THEY GET THE IDEA THAT NO ONE WANTS THEM AND SO THEY START THE DREARY TREK BACK HOME. ITS NOT A PRETTY PICTURE AND ITS A GLOOMY CONTRAST NOT ONLY TO ALL THE HOPES THEY HAD, BUT TO THE GREAT OUTPOURING OF WORLD SYMPATHY AND SUPPORT WHICH GREETED THE HUNGARIANS WHEN THEY SOUGHT FREEDOM.

BUT IT MUST BE AN OLD STORY TO THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSION

FOR BESIDES THE HUNGARIANS THEY ARE LOOKING AFTER 250 THOUSAND REFUGEES FROM WORLD WAR II. AND SEVERAL THOUSAND MORE WHO HAVE FLED EGYPT HAVE BEEN ADDED TO THE ROLLS. IT MAKES A TOTAL OF 455 THOUSAND, MOST OF WHOM HAVE BEEN HOMELESS FOR MORE THAN 10 YEARS. THE U.N. REFUGEE COMMISSION TRIES TO TAKE CARE OF THEM ON A YEARLY BUDGET OF 3 MILLION DOLLARS. A SEPARATE U.N. ORGANIZATION CARES FOR 900 THOUSAND ARAB REFUGEES FROM THE PALESTINE WAR OF 1948. IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN THERE ARE MILLIONS MORE WHO HAVE BEEN UPROOTED FROM THEIR HOMES, BUT THEY DON'T MEET THE U.N. 'S TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR REFUGEESHIP.

IT ALL ADDS UP TO A TERRIBLE BURDEN OF HUMAN SUFFERING. THIS HAPPENS

DE BROTHERHOOD WEEK AND THOSE WHO MARK IT MIGHT REFLECT

ON A REMARK OF THE U.N. HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES WHO SAID

"IT WOULD BE WONDERFUL IF THERE WERE NO MORE REFUGEES IN THE WORLD."

H. CALDEN CBS NY.

The Rockefeller Foundation 49 West 49th Street New York 20, New York

Attention: Mr. Lindsley F. Kimball

Gentlemen:

We have for reply your letter of February 4, 1957, addressed to Mr. Fred C. Scribner, Jr., General Counsel for the Treasury, in which you request advice as to whether a contribution made by you to The President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief, to be used by the Committee to defray the expenses incurred in carrying out its functions, is appropriate for you as a charitable and educational organization which is exempt from tax.

Based upon the information submitted, it is our conclusion that contributions which you make to the Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief will not affect your status as an organization exempt from tax because of the charitable and educational nature of your activities, and contributions to which are deductible by donors under the provisions of section 170 of the 1954 Code.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) H. T. Swartz

Director, Tax Rulings Division

SBowlin/fep 2/26/57

JOYCE KILMER RECEPTION CENTER, KILMER, N. J. KILMER 5-7200, EXT. 321

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WILLIAM J DONOVAN COUNSEL

March 18, 1957

Mr. Robert Considine International News Service 235 East 45th Street New York, New York

Dear Bob:

This is to express my very deep appreciation of the wonderful syndicated column which you wrote under date of February 20. and which appeared in the New York JOURNAL-AMERICAN on February 21. concerning our Committee's work for the Hungarian refugees. I can hardly overestimate the great value this has been to us. It has together with your television program from Kilmer - significantly helped us to maintain the interest of the public in the Hungarian refugees, and to this end to let the American public realize how fine a group these people are; how wonderfully America has responded; and how well the different religious and other voluntary agencies engaged in this resettlement work have performed.

The figures of midnight last night indicate that the total number of Hungarian refugees received at Kilmer is 29,718; that the total number who have left Kilmer for resettlement under the sponsorship of responsible religious and other voluntary agencies is 28,470; that the balance remaining at Kilmer is only 1,248. These figures speak for themselves.

I thought you might also be interested in some excerpts from my recent report to the members of the President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief and in my recent exchange of letters with the President as my letter itself was a brief report.

So far as I know there has never been a movement of homeless, penniless people of this nature and size into America in so short a time. It is a wonderful thing that our country performed so creditably when the need arose.

Again my thanks, and let me add that it was a real privilege to appear on the television program with you from Kilmer.

Yours faithfully,

Tracy S. Voorhees

enclosures (2)

The under Considere "ON THE LINE" By Bob Considine THE PAYOFF ON OUR HUNGARIAN RELIEF WORK New York, Feb. 20 (INS) -- Here are the basic results of the President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief Work: 1. The U.S. gained a good press throughout the free and neutral world. including in some places where the reverse had been true. 2. The world at large witnessed a historic movement of 21,000 refugees from Hungary to the U.S., and their resettlement, in record time. Humanitarianism on such massive scale, plus the despotism of Communist forces in Hungary, wrecked for some incalculable time to come the careful, costly efforts of Russia to pose as a friend of the oppressed. "One of the most effective weapons for exposing Communism and countering anti-American propaganda that the U.S. Information Service in Germany has experienced in years", our embassy in Bonn reports. "Berliner Morgenpost" said editorially: "The refugees were able to see with their own eyes how much effort the U.S. Air Force put into each flight and with what overwhelming friendliness the crew members tried to fulfill their every wish". "Abendzeitung", big Munich paper, said: "What the American Army, Air Force and Navy are doing for the refugees may perhaps only be compared to the Berlin air-

lift. This giant, smoothly operating organization was set up within a few days. Red tape is unheard of".

The Munich correspondent of the "Journal De Geneve" told his Swiss readers, "it is an inhuman enough procedure under ordinary conditions to see that passengers are counted, photographed, examined by doctors, vaccinated, X-rayed, questioned by the police and the American Immigration and Naturalization Service.

"But here at the MATS terminal and elsewhere smiles and kindness reassure the impatient and dissatisfied. Tranquility and inexhaustible good will -- that is what one always finds in these Americans working with the refugees. One cannot imagine a cold approach from these people. The man is not hidden behind his work.

"There are no numbers replacing names. The refugees are never numbers for Lt. Colonel Burns, head of the Leopold Barracks Camp at Munich, who has been averaging two hours sleep a night for a long time. With a broad smile and good humor, he welcomes one and all as human beings -- not statistics.

"They are not numbers, either, for the women of the American Red Cross, all volunteers. For hours on end, they distribute toilet articles, cigarets and such things to the adults, toys and tidbits to the children.

"They do not wear a fixed smile. They express a sympathy, a sensitivity, which overcomes all barriers of language and engenders gestures of friendship and deepest gratitude..."

Sandor, the John Doe of Hungarian refugees, is single, 28 years old, has ten years of schooling, wants a job and more schooling. It took him hardly a week to move from Budapest to Joyce Kilmer Reception Center, N.J., where a religious or some other voluntary welfare agency fended for him in respect to job, home and opportunity.

While at Kilmer he was given 4,300 calories of food a day to make up for previous privation. He had as his translator a friendly American, soldier of Hungarian descent. He learned about TV, found a shop in which he could build or putter to his heart's content, had access to the wonders of the PX, could go to sleep at night knowing there would be no gun-butt battering on the door.

"What happened all added lustre to the reputation of our armed forces for carrying out peaceful missions with distinction and humanity", said the President's representative in these matters, Tracy S. Voorhees. He could say it again. The world is.

(Distributed by INS)



GALA DINNER

for

Benefit

of

Hungarian Victims of Communism

SPONSORED BY

Hungarian Catholic League of America

Hungary is passing through the long night of Soviet oppression, for whose end we all hope and pray.

As Christians and as Americans we want to show the Hungarian people that we are not like the pharisee who passed by on the other side -- that we will help them in their suffering

The Hungarian Catholic League of America gives us a way to do this. We should share gratefully in its merciful work.

Honor Carot Lorga

INVITATION

The Committee of the Hungarian Benefit Dinner cordially invites

Mr. and Mrs. Tracy & Voothees

to attend the Gala Dinner sponsored by the Hungarian Catholic League of America, to be held in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Plaza (Fifth Avenue at 59th Street, New York City,) on Wednesday, April 22, 1959 at 8:00 P. M.

Archduke Otto of Habsburg will address the guests.

Dinner will be followed by Reception in the Crystal Room.

A Dance will follow the Reception.

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