

Hotel Vier Jahreszeiten - Restaurant Walterspiel

Sunday 10.11.58

Absender ist nicht das Hotel

MÜNCHEN

Maximilianstraße 4 · Schließfach 1

Dear Tracy,

As you can see we are in the
Quoniam Hotel. The trip went well.

We were met in most kindly fashion
by the Ambassador with whom we dined
that evening. The Swiss; Red Cross Act.
for Europe. Reager was there - we
gained some information much spe-
culation.

✓ enclose the TCEM Chart
showing position as of last night (A)
Also an interesting Status quo report
of Dec 7th showing distribution among
provinces, as well as between Camps &
Cantons. The latter representing the
Austrian Catholic effort to lead as many

as possible of new faith within Austria.
(There are many who believe in this)

Some will of course eventually emigrate but the strength of the movement is un-
persuadable - he will call for figures
to fill into these charts daily. -

he cannot get report on the
dimensions of the problem. Opinions differ
widely. All agree that the Russians are
faced with a first class dilemma:
whether to crack down hard - regardless
of dangerous mounting world opinion -
or to try a knuckle road régime with
the dangers it implies. The Ambassador
believes that they had toughter up
with a possible freezing up of the
refugee movement. Others argue that
with 80% of the people to assist
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at a higher tempo.

Harding's Tuck (although Angels for

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3

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to tread) believe that it is more than likely
that Austria faces a greater influx which
may call for care & maintenance within
Austria of 100/150 000. I believe in
Swanstrom shares this view (he was here)
I say within Austria for Western European
Nations are unlikely to substantially increase
their take (See A) & while Canada
may in her slow but sound way take
quite a number more - it is unlikely that
the U.K. & France will go to any great
numbers. With respect to France 90%
of the Refugees ask for temporary status
there & may wish to go to the U.S. or
Canada. The year Communism in France
that of the aid in Country will

wish to give Austria if we are faced with steadily growing numbers?

Has the Federal Govt. the stability & ability to take over the working of important full scale relief? To date the Govt. has been disappointing, in fact somewhat difficult when the question of their role was discussed. The Ministry of the Interior has indeed set up a Division to route the Refugees to the 9 provinces pro rata population (See B) Caritas carries out the same allocation. The provinces are often a law unto themselves, & are known at times to go their own way. To sum up, if the U.S. were to provide important feeding & clothing aid for 100/150,000 Refugees - while such aid would have to channel through the Federal Government, the real work would be done by the Provincial Governments, to special Division

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of Government has as yet been set up representing the several government agencies concerned in the present Govt. aid to the Refugees. He ~~has~~ will tomorrow make a study with Embassy officials of the items on the list you gave us that might be of immediate need.

It should be borne in mind that while the Austrian Government is grateful for what is being done by the U.S. & many other nations (See Table A. Swiss, U.K. Germany) there is always a "concern" that nothing be done which might arouse USSR criticism - Their soil has been too recently vacated by Russian troops & they know that the great help they & other nations are giving the Hungarian Refugees is not viewed favorably by Russia

We have had a long talk with Estgate I.C.E.M.
 representatives in Austria (one of the old I.R.O. ones)
 & his many colleagues in I.C.E.M.
 have done a magnificent job. They
 were the only resettlement organization
 (26 country membership) when the refugees
 poured over on Oct. 23rd. They have been
 in tough harness ever since & have done
 wonderfully. NOTE. Congressman Walker took
 the initiative of creating I.C.E.M. in Brussels
 in 1951. He never forgets his body. The
 U.S. carries ~~the~~ by far the largest
 contributing role & we can properly claim
 our credit for much that I.C.E.M. has done.
 Unlike I.R.O., I.C.E.M.'s Constitution is not
 encumbered by U.S.A. wording - ~~which~~ after
 writing which the U.S.A. quit the Organization!
 I have brought the thoughts (expressed in
 your last memo. to me at the Waldorf)
 into ^{our} ~~my~~ conversation with Estgate. His
 reply was that I.C.E.M. had laid on
 the 6500 lifts; were fully prepared
 for them & expected to carry them ~~report~~.

Hotel Vier Jahreszeiten - Restaurant Walterspiel

7.

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He explained the role of ICEM explicitly, & along the lines of para. 6 of the Dec 6th Press Release - which I considered a clear mandate -

Our conviction is that ways should be found to keep ICEM in finances and in the picture - It is a fine expression of ~~the~~ U.S. participation, at the earliest date in this urgent problem. In this matter of finances (for the U.S.) George Barker of the Clouet office is the engine room man in touch with Congress & the Budget. ICEM is the outstanding professional "organization with well trained operators".

The Voluntary (Welfare) Agencies have, as Hardig says been called in to

8.

put out a fire, & have, on the whole done
a very fine job. They will always have
their differences but in a General
alarm fire order comes later - & the
fire first. he attended their meeting
this am. (called by Spring) of which
I will write later. The Council, ICEM
& Vol. Agencies H.Q.'s are swamped -
it is sad to see. More order will
come then the Refugees realize that
there will probably be a "stake"
distance ahead for many of them. -
he are in haste for the
first Army/air (?) lift. In the
meantime ICEM got off 6 flights
yesterday from Vienna to various
destinations.

Our best to you Tracy
the Chief & others. Love later
from both of us - Yours Harry

HOTEL VIER JAHRESZEITEN - RESTAURANT WALTERSPIEL

Monday 10/XII/56

Munchen

Dear Tracy:

As you can see we are in no Quonsett Hut. The trip went well. We were met in most kindly fashion by the Ambassador, with whom we dined that evening. Gen. Swing, Red Cross U.S. for Europe Reeter were there. We gathered some information and much speculation.

I enclose the ICEM chart showing position as of last night (A); also an interesting status quo report of December 7 showing distribution among provinces, as well as between camps and Caritas, the latter representing the Austrian Catholic effort to hold as many as possible of their faith within Austria. (There are many who believe in this.) Some will of course eventually emigrate but the strength of the movement is impressive.

We will cable you figures to fill into these charts daily.

We cannot get report on the dimensions of the problem. Opinions differ widely. All agree that the Russians are faced with a first-class dilemma: whether to crack down hard regardless of dangerously mounting world opinion -- or to try a middle road regime with the dangers it implies. The Ambassador believes that they will toughen up with a possible freezing up of the refugee movement. Others argue that with 80% of the people to assist refugees, they will continue, and possibly at a higher tempo.

Hardigg and Tuck (although angles fear to tread) believe that it is more likely that Austria faces a greater influx which may call for care and maintenance within Austria of 100/150,000. I believe Msgr. Swanstrom shares this view. (He was here.) I say within Austria for Western European nations are unlikely to substantially increase their take (see A), and while Canada may in her slow but sound way take quite a number more -- it is unlikely that the U.K. and France will go to any great numbers. With respect to France, 90% of the refugees ask for temporary status there, and may wish to go to the U.S. or Canada. They fear Communism in France.

What of the aid our country will wish to give Austria if we are faced with steadily growing numbers? Has the Federal Government the stability and ability to take over the working of important full scale relief? To date the Government has been disappointing, in fact somewhat difficult, when the question of their role was discussed. The Ministry of the Interior has indeed set up a Division to route the refugees to the 9 provinces pro rata population (see B). Caritas carries out the same allocation.

The provinces all appear a law unto themselves, and are known at times to go their own way. To sum up, if the U.S. were to provide important feeding and clothing aid for 100/150,000 refugees - while such aid would have to channel through the Federal Government, the real work would be done by the Provincial Governments. No special division of Government has as yet been set up representing the several Government agencies concerned in the present Government aid to the refugees.

We will tomorrow make a study with Embassy officials of items on the list you gave us that might be of immediate need.

It should be borne in mind that while the Austrian Government is grateful for what is being done by the U.S. and many other nations (see Table A - Swiss, U.K. and Germany), there is always a "concern" that nothing be done which might arouse USSR criticism. Their soil has been too recently vacated by Russian troops and they know that the great help they and other nations are giving the Hungarian refugees is not viewed favorably by Russia.

We have had a long talk with Estgate, ICEM representative in Austria (one of the old IRO men). He and his many colleagues in ICEM have done a magnificent job. They were the only resettlement organization (26 country membership) when the refugees poured over on October 23. They have been in tough harness ever since and have done wonderfully. NOTE: Congressman Walter took the initiative of creating ICEM in Brussels in 1951. He never forgets his baby. The U.S. carries by far the largest contributing role and we can properly claim our credit for much that ICEM has done. Unlike IRO, ICEM's constitution is not encumbered by USSR wording -- after writing which the USSR quit the organization! I brought the thoughts (expressed in your last memo to me at the Waldorf) into our conversation with Estgate. His reply was that ICEM had laid on the 6500 lifts; were fully prepared for them, and expected to carry them out.

He explained the role of ICEM explicitly and along the lines of para. 6 of the Dec. 6 press release -- which he considered a clear mandate.

Our conviction is that ways should be found to keep ICEM in finances and in the picture. It is a fine expression of U.S. participation at the earliest date in this urgent problem. In this matter of finances (for the

U.S.) George Warren of McLeod's office is the engine room man, and in touch with Congress and the Budget. ICEM is the outstanding "professional" organization with well trained operators.

The voluntary (welfare) agencies have, as Hardigg says, been called in to put out a fire, and have, on the whole, done a very fine job. They will always have their differences, but in a several alarm fire order comes later - and the first first. We attended their meeting this morning (called by Spring) of which I will write later. The Consultate, ICEM and voluntary agencies' headquarters are swamped - it is sad to see. More order will come when the refugees realize that there will probably be a "static" existence ahead for many of them.

We are in Munich for the first Army/Air (?) lift. In the meantime ICEM got off 6 flights yesterday from Vienna to various destinations.

Our best to you, Tracy, the Chief and others. More later from both of us.

Yours,

s/ Hallam

STATUS REPORT HUNGARIAN REFUGEE SITUATION AUSTRIA as of 10 Dec 56, 0900 hrs

+ 1. Total influx into Austria as from 28 October 1956 126.496
 + 2. Total number having arrived in Austria during last 24 hrs 2.589
 + 3. Total number residing in Austria as of 10 Dec 1956 74.940

4. Movements:

C o u n t r y	Quota	Moved during last 24 hrs	Cumulative total moved
1. Switzerland	10.000	-	9.303
2. Germany	12.649	-	7.616
3. Holland	5.000	-	1.976
4. France	unlimited	-	6.544
5. Sweden	3.500	-	3.108
6. United Kingdom	unlimited	297	10.142
7. Australia	5.000	-	156
8. Canada	unlimited	70	2.150
9. U. S. A.	21.500	434	3.082
10. Belgium	3.000	-	3.092
11. New Zealand	1.000	-	-
12. Ireland	1.000	-	525
13. Luxembourg	200	-	185
14. Italy	4.000	-	2.742
15. Spain	-	-	-
16. Denmark	1.000	-	1.000
17. Brazil	3.000	-	-
18. Colombia	1.000	-	-
19. Chile	1.000	-	7
20. South Africa	500	-	-
21. Norway	-	-	18
22. Argentine	2.000	-	-
T o t a l s :		801	51.556

+ Figures given by Ministry of Interior

Further pls.note: U.K. additional movement of 218 during period ending 9 Dec 1956, 0900 hrs.

[enclosure in letter of 10.XII.56]

[enclosure in letter of 10.XII.56]

#1

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN MIGRATION

STATUS REPORT HUNGARIAN REFUGEE SITUATION AUSTRIA as of 7. Dec

1. Total influx into Austria as from 28 October 1956 126.496
2. Total number having arrived in Austria during last 24 hrs 2589
3. Total number residing in Austria as of

(a) in camps: (b) free living and in Caritas/
Evang.Hilfswerk priv.accom.

(1)	Vienna	<u>5.959</u>	<u>9.877</u>
(2)	Burgenland	<u>9.786</u>	<u>-</u>
(3)	Lower-Austria	<u>9.303</u>	<u>6.495</u>
(4)	Styria	<u>6.064</u>	<u>587</u>
(5)	Carinthia	<u>2.269</u>	<u>1.936</u>
(6)	Salzburg	<u>5.507</u>	<u>1.658</u>
(7)	Upper-Austria	<u>6.351</u>	<u>2.442</u>
(8)	Tyrol	<u>4.405</u>	<u>600</u>
(9)	Vorarlberg	<u>1.830</u>	<u>80</u>

Totals: 51.474 23.675 = 75.149

.....
.....5..... Current Selection Mission Activity:
.....
.....

M i s s i o n	Present Area of Selection

(Note to Secretary of our VOORHEES)

Please type out; keep any
copies + 3 for my files in Vienna)

Vienna, Dec. 16 1936

Subject: Intergovernmental Committee
for European Migration
(ICE M)

Emergency Financial Support

Dear Tracy,

I have discussed this problem with Ambassador Tittman, Director, ICE M. The purpose of this letter can best be served by explaining - in part - the reasons for financial assistance, in the Committee's own words; ~~as recently expressed by Brigadier Stansbury of VEXMEX~~ "The Migration Committee (ICE M), by Coordinating, assisting or arranging all movement of Refugees from Austria, in accordance with the request made to ICE M by the Austrian Government, and to the extent required by the Countries of asylum, makes an essential contribution to a permanent solution by resettlement."

"The movement program is an immense task and it was most fortunate that when the emergency arose the Migration Committee had available the trained staff & machinery to perform exactly this work." II. However these large scale operations - which to date have been instrumental in moving 60,000 persons refugees out of Austria - now risk being curtailed through lack of funds."

The Committee has already called upon the member Governments (26 in all) to contribute funds to the Hungarian Relief Program. To date some 13 Governments have responded and have promised approximately ^{243,000} \$243,000.

Further appeals are being made by drawing to the attention

2

of the Member Governments of ICEM the pressing ^{need} ~~need~~ for additional funds to avoid the great potential dangers of leaving a large refugee group in a small country. The dangers are both political & economic. The permanent solution of resettlement is the only way to avoid both."

- The above situation is fully known to the Department of State where Asst. Sec. McCloud (?) ^{are} spelling? Mr George Warren and others ^{are} endeavoring to find ways in which further funds may be obtained from member nations of ICEM, or ^{through} other sources. It is doubtful however whether member nations can do very much more, for in addition to their regular contribution to ICEM they have helped with transportation & offered asylum to large numbers of Hungarian Refugees. Such contributions, particularly final asylum, are costly.

→ The purpose of this letter is to suggest that you discuss with the State Department - particularly ^{Asst. Sec. Stab} ~~Asst. Sec. Stab~~ McCloud & Mr George Warren what special financial assistance, other than through the channels they have already explored, you might be able to provide.

I cannot stress too strongly the importance of the role ICEM is playing, under great difficulties - & how essential it is that this resettlement be supported in every possible way.

at this moment, It is my view that no better ^{overseas} investment can be made ^{than} this essential support of ICEM in its job.

Yours sincerely
Harcam

(H. Hallam Tuck)

Copy of long-hand report from Mr. Tuck to Mr. Voorhess

VIENNA
December 16, 1956

SUBJECT: Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) -
Emergency Financial Support

I have discussed this problem with Ambassador Tittman, Director, ICEM. The purpose of this letter can best be served by explaining -- in part -- the reasons for financial assistance in the Committee's own words:--
"The Migration Committee (ICEM), by coordinating, assisting or arranging all movement of refugees from Austria, in accordance with the request made to ICEM by the Austrian Government, and to the extent required by the countries of asylum, makes an essential contribution to a permanent solution by re-settlement."

"The movement program is an immense task, and it was most fortunate that when the emergency arose the Migration Committee had available the trained staff and machinery to perform exactly this work."

"However, these large scale operations -- which to date have been instrumental in moving 62,000 refugees out of Austria -- now risk being curtailed through lack of funds."

The Committee has already called upon the member governments (26 in all) to contribute funds to the Hungarian Relief Program. To date some 13 governments have responded and have promised approximately \$243,000. Further appeals are being made by drawing to the attention of the member governments of ICEM the pressing need for additional funds to avoid the great potential dangers of leaving a large refugee group in a small country. The dangers are both political and economic. The permanent solution of resettlement is the only way to avoid both.

The above situation is fully known to the Department of State where Asst. Secretary McLeod, Mr. George Warren and others are now endeavoring to find ways in which further funds may be obtained from member nations of ICEM, or through other sources. It is doubtful, however, whether member nations can do very much more, for in addition to their regular contributions to ICEM they have helped with transportation and offered asylum to large numbers of Hungarian refugees. Such contributions, particularly final asylum, are costly.

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I cannot stress too strongly the importance of the role ICEM is playing, under great difficulties, and how essential it is that this resettlement be supported in every possible way.

It is my view that no better overseas investment can be made at this moment than this essential support of ICEM in its job.

Yours sincerely,

s/ Hallam

W. HALLAM TUCK

Dec 16th 56

Hotel Brestel, Vienna.

Dear Tracy.

1. I enclose a Status Report (Daily)
on Hungarian Refugee Situation Austria.

I will cable you daily, in so far as possible
Totals of 1, 2 and 3 (Top of report), as well
as Total of Columns 3 & 4 and any change
in Col. 2.

2. Translation of letter fr. Austrian Federal
Minister for the Interior to the Office of the
UNHCR. (Nov 28th 56)

3. Agreement in Aid to Hungarian Refugees
in Austria. (translation)

Yours sincerely,
Astruc, Tuck

43
Copy of long-hand letter from Mr. Tuck to Mr. Voorhees

Hotel Bristol
Vienna

December 16, 1956

Dear Tracy:

I enclose:-

1. Status Report (Daily) on Hungarian Refugee Situation Austria. I will cable you daily, in so far as possible, totals of 1, 2 and 3 (top of report), as well as total of columns 3 and 4 and any change in column 2.
2. Translation of letter from Austrian Federal Minister for the Interior to the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, dated 28 November 1956.
3. Agreement on Aid to Hungarian Refugees in Austria (translation).

Yours sincerely,

s/ W. Hallam Tuck

MR. WILLIAM HALLAM ①
TUCK

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN MIGRATION

STATUS REPORT HUNGARIAN REFUGEE SITUATION AUSTRIA as of 17 Dec 56 0700 hrs

- ✓ + 1. Total influx into Austria as from 28 Oct 1956 135.525
 ✓ + 2. Total number having arrived in Austria during last 24 hrs 1.448
 ✓ + 3. Total number residing in Austria as of 17 Dec 56 69.008

4. Movements:

C o u n t r y	Quota	Moved during last 24 hrs	Cumulative total moved
1. Switzerland	10.000	-	9.833
2. Germany	13.552	673	10.570
3. Holland	5.000	372 train	2.918
4. France	unlimited	-	8.184
5. Sweden	4.000	148 bus	3.978
6. United Kingdom	unlimited	-	11.718
7. Australia	5.000	-	738
8. Canada	unlimited	-	2.441
9. U. S. A.	21.500	690	7.892
10. Belgium	3.000	-	3.008
11. New Zealand	1.000	-	66
12. Ireland	1.000	-	525
13. Luxembourg	200	-	187
14. Italy	4.000	43 bus	3.123
15. Spain		-	-
16. Danmark	1.000	-	1.000
17. Brazil	3.000	-	-
18. Colombia	1.000	-	-
19. Chile	1.000	-	20
20. South Africa	500	75 flight	75
21. Norway	1.000	-	241
22. Argentine	2.000	-	-
T o t a l s :		2.001	66.517

+ Figures given by Ministry of Interior.

2

UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR REFUGEES
BRANCH OFFICE FOR AUSTRIA



HOCHKOMMISSÄR DER
VEREINTEN NATIONEN
FÜR DIE FLÜCHTLINGE
AMT DES VERTRETERS IN ÖSTERREICH

Telegramme: HICOMREF
Telephon: U 41 4 70
U 41 4 71

WIEN IV., 14 December, 1956.
Schwindgasse 5

Vienna, 23 November 1956

To: The Office of the United Nations
High Commissioner for Refugees.

Dear Mr. Tuck,

...

I enclose, as promised, a copy of the translation of the letter of the Ministry of the Interior requesting our Office to support the extension of the commitment undertaken by the League of Red Cross Societies in respect of the Hungarian refugees.

I hope you will not hesitate to ask our Branch Office for any further information which you may require during your stay in Vienna.

Thank you again for your kind invitation yesterday evening.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard Alexander

B.G. Alexander

Mr. Hallan Tuck,
Hotel Bristol,
Kärntnerring 1-3,
Vienna I.

[first sheet of second enclosure for item dated Dec 16th 56]

ANNEX 6

Letter from the Austrian Federal Minister for the Interior
to the Office of the UNHCR

Original: GERMAN
Ref. 190.178-10 UH/56

Vienna, 28 November 1956

To: The Office of the United Nations
High Commissioner for Refugees.

through Mr. B. G. Alexander.

I have already made several appeals to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to ask for the co-operation of the democratic world to help the Austrian Government to find a solution to the enormous problems created by the continuing influx of Hungarian refugees into Austria.

It is with the greatest satisfaction and gratitude that I can state that these appeals have not remained unanswered. The Austrian Government has received, through the Office of the High Commissioner, funds which have been devoted to the needs of the Hungarian refugees and, furthermore, many European and overseas countries have offered to receive a number of Hungarian refugees on their territories.

In view of the fact that the influx of refugees is continually increasing and that in all probability the majority of the Hungarian refugees will remain in Austria for some time to come, I am obliged once more in the name of the Federal Government to turn to the Office of the High Commissioner.

Under an agreement recently concluded between the Ministry of the Interior and the League of Red Cross Societies the League will assume responsibility for the care and maintenance, clothing and medical care of the inmates of certain camps in Austria in which Hungarian refugees are housed. At the present moment this agreement relates to some 20,000 persons and will be extended as from January 1957 to 25,000 persons.

The total number of Hungarian refugees now in Austria, however, is already over 70,000 and is likely to increase during the coming days. It would therefore be extremely welcome if the League could take the responsibility for a greater number of refugees than that which is foreseen under the present agreement.

MHCR/214/56

For this reason I have the honour, in the name of the Austrian Federal Government, to request the Office of the High Commissioner to examine the possibility of giving financial support to the League of Red Cross Societies in carrying out this task, if it should prove necessary, within the framework of the relief measures decided upon by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

It would relieve Austria of a substantial burden if the League could be enabled to provide care and maintenance, clothing and medical care for all the Hungarian refugees who are housed in the larger camps for as long a period of time as possible and in the first place until the end of June 1957. The phrase "larger camps" should be interpreted to mean all those camps which accommodate an average of at least 500 refugees.

In this connection, it should be expressly stated that the Federal Ministry of the Interior would provide the camp premises, the camp leaders and the necessary staff to maintain public order in the camps, while the League would appoint, for each camp, a suitable representative and the necessary teams to provide the services for the refugees.

The Austrian Federal Government would consider it to be a most effective method of providing support if the Office of the High Commissioner were prepared to give help, if required, to the League of Red Cross Societies to achieve these objectives. It must be emphasized, however, that even if these objectives can be achieved the financial burden which Austria has to bear in receiving many tens of thousands of Hungarian refugees will still be extraordinarily great. For this reason the Austrian Government reserves its right to appeal, if need be, for further financial aid at the next session of the UNREF Executive Committee in January 1957.

(signed) O. HELMER

Federal Minister
for the Interior

Dec 16/57

(3)

December 18th 56

AMERICAN EMBASSY
Translation Section

1201 FF

C o p y

REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA
Federal Ministry of
the Interior

Agreement on Aid to Hungarian Refugees in Austria

In the endeavor to render effective aid to the refugees from Hungary during their stay in Austrian camps, the Federal Ministry of the Interior on the one hand, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as well as the League of Red Cross Societies on the other, herewith conclude the following agreement:

1. The League of Red Cross Societies during the month of December 1956 shall undertake at its own cost and exclusive account to care for the feeding (2,400 calories per day and person), clothing, and medical treatment of 25,000 refugees who, in connection with the events in Hungary, have crossed the Austrian frontier since October 23, 1956, and are housed in Austrian camps. For the time being it has been decided that the League of Red Cross Societies shall undertake to care for 25,000 refugees until February 28, 1957.
2. During the months of January and February 1957, the providing of food, clothing, and medical care on the part of the League of Red Cross Societies shall be extended to another 10,000 refugees, i.e. to a total of 35,000 refugees from Hungary housed in Austrian camps, provided that the League receives from the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees the financial means required therefor.
3. The camps where the League of Red Cross Societies shall undertake to provide for feeding, clothing and medical care according to points 1 and 2, are specified on attached lists A and B. It shall be possible at any time to change those lists upon mutual agreement between the contracting parties.
4. The League of Red Cross Societies shall take on the feeding, clothing and medical treatment of refugees housed in the camps named in list A not later than on December 15, 1956, i.e. at first for a number of 25,000 refugees. Cash expenditures incurred by the Federal Ministry of the Interior at the camps determined under this agreement and in accord-

ance with same, from non-fulfillment of the subject agreement with regard to feeding, clothing and medical care, shall be refunded to the Republic of Austria by the League of Red Cross Societies.

5. At the camps where the League of Red Cross Societies undertakes to care for the refugees according to points 1 and 2, the kitchen equipment and other implements required for fulfillment of its tasks shall be placed at its free disposal, as far as the competent Austrian agencies are entitled to dispose of them. As soon as the League of Red Cross Societies discontinues its activities in accordance with this agreement, it shall be pledged to return to the Austrian agencies the afore-mentioned devices in an orderly condition.

As far as the competent Austrian agencies have the right of disposal, they also shall hand over to the League of Red Cross Societies for free use the stocks of food-stuffs, garments, and medicaments available at the camps at the moment when the League takes over the care of refugees housed there. At the moment when the League of Red Cross Societies discontinues its activities, it shall on its part return to the competent Austrian agencies free of charge any goods of the afore-mentioned type on stock at the subject camps.

6. For performance of its tasks, the League of Red Cross Societies shall appoint the functionaries required therefor. The latter shall take orders exclusively from the directors of the League of Red Cross Societies.
7. The contracting parties herewith agree that all of the camps specified on the lists A and B shall be subordinated to the competent Austrian agencies and that the activities of all the organizations and functionaries cooperating with those camps shall be liable to the provisions of the Austrian law.
8. Prompted by the wish to provide for a coordinated cooperation of all organizations and functionaries concerned with care of refugees from Hungary housed at the camps, the duties have been divided as follows:
 - a) The League of Red Cross Societies, concerned with the feeding and clothing of Hungarian refugees housed in the camps, shall at its own expense and risk settle all economic matters connected with the fulfillment of these tasks;

- b) Under medical care extended by the League of Red Cross Societies shall be understood first aid and treatment of patients not in need of hospitalization; hospitalization shall fall under the responsibilities of the competent Austrian agencies. Medical care to be extended by the functionaries of the League of Red Cross Societies shall be restricted to the care of refugees housed in the camps;
- c) All other administrative activities shall be the duty of the competent Austrian administrative agencies. Hence the latter shall have to perform in particular the following tasks:

The duties assigned to the police in connection with refugees and operation of the camps, including the recording and registration of refugees, guarding of the camps and all other duties pertaining to the police;

assignment and transfer of refugees;

maintenance and equipment of the camps, including provision for light, water and fuel supply to the entire camp premises, except for the equipment and implements referred to under point 5, para 1.

9. The contracting parties herewith agree that, subject to the funds made available for this purpose, it shall be attempted to prolong and extend the subject agreement to all Hungarian refugees who at this moment are housed in Austria in camps accommodating more than 500 persons.
10. The U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees shall be authorized to inspect the camps placed under the care of the League of Red Cross Societies and to check upon the use made of the funds released therefor.

The Federal Minister
of the Interior:

Dr. Oskar Helmer

December 12, 1956
Date

The U.N. High Commissioner
for Refugees:

B. G. Alexander

December 12, 1956
Date

The League of
Red Cross
Societies:

Dr. H. Lauda
R. T. Schaeffer

December 12, 1956
Date

List A

of camps of which the Red Cross Societies will
assume care

(25,000 refugees)

Burgenland:

Kaisersteinbruch	4,000 persons	4,000	Germany
------------------	---------------	-------	---------

Carinthia:

Karawankenhof (Ferlach)	700	"	Austria
----------------------------	-----	---	---------

Annabichl (barracks)	500	"	1,200	Austria
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Lower Austria:

Judenau	1,000	"	Netherlands
---------	-------	---	-------------

Spratzern near St. Pölten	3,000	"	Danmark
---------------------------	-------	---	---------

Traiskirchen	3,500	"	Sweden
--------------	-------	---	--------

Wr. Neustadt I (Air Force hospital)	1,000	"	Finland
--	-------	---	---------

Wr. Neustadt II (Artillery barracks)	1,000	"	Canada
---	-------	---	--------

Woellersdorf	1,000	"	Great Britain I
--------------	-------	---	-----------------

Liechtenstein Castle near Moedling	500	"	11,000	Great Britain II
---------------------------------------	-----	---	--------	------------------

Upper Austria:

Bad Kreutzen	1,000	"	Norway
--------------	-------	---	--------

Ried im Innkreis	2,500	"	3,500	France
------------------	-------	---	-------	--------

Salzburg:

Siezenheim	4,500	"	4,500	U.S.A.
------------	-------	---	-------	--------

Tyrol:

Woergl A and B	800	"	800	Austria
			25,000	

carry over

25,000 persons

List B

(raise by 10,000 to 35,000 refugees)

Lower Austria:

Korneuburg	500 persons		
Hyrthl orphanage near Moedling	1,500	"	
Klosterneuburg	1,000		
Stockerau	1,000	"	4,000

Upper Austria:

Wels (air base)	1,000	"	1,000
-----------------	-------	---	-------

Vienna:

Kaiser Ebersdorf barracks	1,500	"	
Rothschild hospital	1,000	"	
Brigitta hospital	500	"	3,000

Tyrol:

Speckbacher barracks near Hall	1,000	"	
Jaeger barracks near Imst	1,000	"	<u>2,000</u>

35,000

MEMORANDUM

Hon. Tracy Voorhees

December 18, 1956

The White House. Washington D.C.

The primary concern of the Austrian Federal Government is the resettlement of the maximum number of refugees out of Austria with the least possible delay. The Austrian Government states that its economy can not stand permanent integration of more than 20,000 refugees (this figure is probably low). There are, moreover, political reasons for keeping the number down.

However, the Government now recognizes that a large number of refugees may well be a care and maintenance problem in Austria for an indefinite period.

Just such a situation is fast building up. Latest figures, December 16, show:

Total influx of refugees since October 28	135,525
Total number moved out of Austria	66,526
Total in Austria (as of December 17)	68,555

The overall resettlement quotas indicate that apart from any U.S. increase which the President may obtain above the 21,500, there is little further asylum to be expected of Western European nations and any substantial number of refugees would only be taken by Canada or Australia.

Australia, now listed for 5,000 refugees only, may, as in the past, steadily build up her take. The Australian problem is the cost of transportation which amounts to approximately \$400 per refugee. USEP aid offered amounts to \$180 per refugee but USEPS finances would not permit of important participation in this movement.

It should be born in mind that if a refugee costs \$1 in care and maintenance per day, a single year of camp life would almost cover the cost of transportation to Australia.

If the U.S. was able to assume a still greater share of the cost of transportation (10,000 refugees would cost approximately \$4 million in transportation) Australia might substantially increase her take for Hungarian refugees.

These are all matters that the 26 member governments of ICEM are fully aware of. The State Department is studying this question carefully at the present moment.

Any results achieved in bringing about an increased resettlement to these two important nations - Canada and Australia - would maintain the flow out of Austria after the quotas of Western European nations have dried up and would be an encouragement to the Austrian Government which is greatly concerned over the probability of a large static group of refugees within her boundaries.

W. H. Tuck
W. H. Tuck

Carl Hardigg
Carl Hardigg

Please Hand Typed

Bristol Hotel

Newman

26. XII 56

Dear Tracy,

Hungarian Refugee Relief

On the assumption that along with the President's request for a higher quota, an appropriation may also be asked of Congress - I am submitting a few thoughts which might be of ^{interest} ~~value~~. My mind turns back 40 odd years to the ^{great} generosity of men & women, followed by that of many nations; our ^{own} ~~own~~, the U.K., Canada, New Zealand & others - in ^{providing} ~~providing~~ the necessary funds (hundreds of millions of those old dollars) in order to maintain the Commission for Relief in Belgium, ~~uninterrupted~~ at its splendid life saving ~~work~~ ^{work}. The cruel invasion of Belgium, a small neutral nation, appalled the whole world - & the appeal for help to feed that little country was made by the authoritative voice of Herbert Hoover.

r.

how we face a tragedy which has again
stirred the imagination of the entire free
world, as nothing has since the invasion
of Belgium. It may well be that the
words, the other day, of an Austrian frontier
guard as he saw a ^{Hungarian} refugee shot at:
" -- und das ist Coexistenz! " -- will be
echoed throughout the free world.
~~For these words~~ For this ^{very} thought
has caused all of Asia, Western Europe
& the Americas -- along with every satellite
nation, to reappraise Co-existence with
Russia.

That an astounding role
has been played by a few supremely
valiant men, women and children!

~~Is~~ Is this not a cause to which
our great Nation can generously give
in both quota & financial support?

Yours sincerely

Hallam

COPY of handwritten letter from Wm. Hallam Tuck

Please have typed

Bristol Hotel
Vienna

26 . XII . 56 DEC. 26/56

Dear Tracy,

Hungarian Refugee Relief -

On the assumption that along with the President's request for a higher quota, an appropriation may also be asked of Congress - I am submitting a few thoughts which might be of interest. My mind turns back 40 odd years to the great generosity of men and women, followed by that of many nations; our own, the U.K., Canada, New Zealand and others - in providing the necessary funds (hundreds of millions of those old dollars) in order to maintain the Commission for Relief in Belgium, at its splendid life saving task.

The cruel invasion of Belgium, a small neutral nation, appalled the whole world - and the appeal for help to feed that little country was made by the authoritative voice of Herbert Hoover.

Now we face a tragedy which has again stirred the imagination of the entire free world, as nothing has since the invasion of Belgium. It may well be that the words, the other day, of an Austrian frontier guard as he saw a Hungarian refugee shot at: "... und das ist Coexistenz!" - will be echoed throughout the free world.

For this very thought has caused all of Asia, Western Europe and the Americas - along with every Satellite nation, to reappraise Co-existence with Russia.

What an astounding role has been played by a few supremely val iant men, women and children!

Is this not a cause to which our great nation can generously give - in both quota and financial support?

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Hallam

5. We have asked that the Department of Army be requested to hold the balance of clothing and other similar supplies until the situation is fully established.

American Embassy,
Vienna, December 28, 1956

Yours sincerely,

H. Hallam Tuck
W. Hallam Tuck

Honorable Tracy Voorhees,
White House,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Tracy:

A short summary of a few matters in which we feel we have made some progress:

1. Your office, and either the War Department or ICA, did a fine job in furnishing us indications as to what ^{Supplies} services were available in the U.S.
- 2 We have communicated with ICA in connection with the above supplies for the League of Red Cross Societies.

We have also found additional supply data here.

2. You will by now have received an airmailed copy of our report to Vice President Nixon. It was prepared on very short notice and was necessarily limited in approach for we had hardly got our feet wet over here.
3. The establishment of a basic food ration of 2658.5 calories, as against the 2000 ration which was under consideration, is most satisfactory.
4. The extension by the League of Red Cross Societies of Care and Maintenance to a total of 45,000 in Refugee Camps, as of March 1, 1957, going if possible beyond the "500 and over" formula, is of much interest to us. Taking over camps under 500 is under ~~current~~ consideration.

WHT:vb

5. We have asked that the Department of Army be requested to hold the balance of clothing supplies, blankets and other similar supplies, until the future numbers and needs are fully established.

Yours sincerely,

~~Hallam~~ -

W. Hallam Tuck

P.S.

In reply to your Telephone request
of the 28th we will send you tomorrow
an overall statement of action taken
with regard to supplies - estimates as
to future needs appears in the copy
of our Report to His President NIXON
which was sent you by airmail
on the 22nd December.

J.H.T.

WHT:vb

C. Discussed with Switzerland taking over a certain number of the 6,000 Hungarians to whom Switzerland has given temporary asylum.

American Embassy,
Vienna, December 28, 1956

It is evident that Canada is moving generously to lighten the western European load, and is creating thereby possible openings for reception by such countries of further refugees, should another such crisis arise. These general facts can be of some value in strengthening the President's speech to Congress as an indication of what other nations, particularly Canada, are doing.

Honorable Tracy Voorhees,
White House,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Tracy:

Yours Sincerely,

Subject: Canadian Government: Refugee Resettlement Policy

In talking to Mr. Esgate, Head of the Austrian ICEM Mission, I learned that Canada, with the generous approach for which the Dominion was known in the days of the IRO, has been active in various ways which have a bearing on the President's statement of December 1, 1956 in which he said that it was his intention to request the Congress to include in eventual Refugee legislation provisions which would allow at least some of the escapees who have proceeded to other countries of asylum to have the opportunity to apply for permanent resettlement in the U.S., having in mind particularly the fact that many of these refugees undoubtedly have relatives here.

During his visit here, Vice President Nixon made special mention of this moral obligation which our country feels towards those nations who went immediately to the rescue of the Hungarians at the moment when the tragedy developed and did so beyond their ability to absorb them permanently in their economy.

Canada is doing the following things:

- A. Entered into an agreement with France to take a certain number of Hungarian refugees interested in going to Canada.
- B. Made arrangements with Holland to have that country give asylum over the winter months to some 2,000 Hungarians whom Canada would in turn take over next Spring, after the severe Canadian Winter.

- C. Discussed with Switzerland taking over a certain number of the 6,000 Hungarians to whom Switzerland has given temporary asylum.

It is evident that Canada is moving generously to lighten the Western European load, and is creating thereby possible openings for reception by such countries of further refugees, should another emergency arise. These general facts can be checked for accuracy with the State Department. I mention them for I feel that they have some value in strengthening the President's eventual approach to Congress as an indication of what other nations, particularly Canada, are doing.

Yours Sincerely,

W. Hallam Tuck

W. Hallam Tuck



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO

American Embassy
Vienna, Austria

December 29, 1956

Dear Tracey:

Among the strong recommendations made by the American Friends Service Committee in the report which they have prepared at the request of Vice President Nixon, appeared the following which I quote as a valuable contribution from a very fine group who have known Austria and her problems since 1919:

"As an agency long concerned with the problems of Austria, we wish to preface our recommendations by pointing out that the wellbeing of the thousands of Hungarian refugees is closely tied to the wellbeing of newly independent Austria and that solutions to be considered must bear this in mind. The forces at conflict in Hungary that have produced the present tragedy of the refugees are part of a world struggle. The peoples of the world, and particularly the government and people of the United States because of their eminence and power, must be looked to to bear a large part in relieving this suffering. Austria, who by reason of geographical proximity has received the flood of refugees, is simply unable in terms of wealth and resources to successfully deal with this problem in addition to her many other problems.

The Hungarian struggle for freedom has caught the imagination of the American people and the peoples of the world. We, who have long expressed the worth of the

The Honorable
Tracey Voorhees
White House
Washington, D.C.

individual and the superiority of free institutions, have not only a large responsibility in the present situation, but a great opportunity to demonstrate that our faith in our institutions contains the virility necessary to act effectively, even heroically, in providing compassionate solutions for the sufferings of the valiant Hungarians. Austria and Europe, indeed the whole world, looks to us and awaits our planning.

If our plans provide the leadership that will see the refugees successfully settled in the free world, we will have gained much. If, on the other hand, our plans through lack of generosity and competence leave thousands of refugees in Austria to suffer the deterioration we have seen among the thousands of refugees still in Austria from the period immediately following the second World War, and if the strain of the refugee problem brings the Austrian Government to the point of crisis and perhaps even collapse, then we of the free world will have neglected our God-given opportunity and will suffer consequences likely to be far more grave than the costs of the generosity."

I have read nothing which sounds the call more effectively and more sincerely, than the above. I only hope that it may be considered in the text of the presidential approach to Congress for a broader Hungarian Refugee Relief policy.

It is possible that Vice President Nixon will not have received the full set of reports prior to this communication reaching you. You may wish to send this letter on to him.

Sincerely yours,

Hallam

W. Hallam Tuck

Please type

#9

Dear Tracy,

Sunday Dec 30th 56

Harold Tittman, Director of ICEM phoned me tonight to give me the following text of a cable which he will send tomorrow morning to the State Department. He was in full accord with my suggestion that you get the same message by air-mail. There are too many factors involved for me to express my views other than to say that I would ^{recommend} ~~that~~ ^{that} ICEM be included in whatever ^{there} ~~other~~ may be, provided the timing schedules permit. They have done an emergency job very well indeed. I do not refer solely to the 6500 but ~~but~~ to their services here in Vienna, in Salzburg & their transportation records to Munich ^{Munich} & Bremen. The text I refer to reads as follows:-

Assuming an increase of approximately 20,000 in the U.S. intake, over & above the 21,500 - the Committee would be able to move the 20,000 to the U.S. under its own auspices during 1957. The bulk of the list would be performed by commercial air-charter flights out of Austria under arrangements similar to those by which the Committee moved its share (approximately 6300 are R.R. Act cases) of the 21,500 program. Seat prices for these flights average out about \$176. In a future move the per capita cost would depend to a certain extent on the rapidity of movement desired - however movement on a non-crash basis would permit charter prices

to remain in the same general neighborhood.
Hecklers to say ICEM ability to undertake
this gift would depend upon ~~satisfactory~~
conclusion of satisfactory arrangements to
meet the cost it would entail."

Yours sincerely,

Tuen. Harding

~~Very truly yours,~~
~~Tuen. Harding~~

P.S. Whatever the tempo of life which may
be decided upon in response to the
President's recommendation to Congress
it would be advisable to allow a
part to ICEM to enable them to
keep active in Austria against any
unexpected emergency that might arise.

COPY

COPY of handwritten letter from Wm. Hallam Tuck

Sunday, December 30th, 1956

Dear Tracy,

Harold Tittman, Director of ICEM, phoned me tonight to give me the following text of a cable which he will send tomorrow morning to the State Department. He was in full accord with my suggestion that you get the same message by air-mail. There are too many factors involved for me to express by news, other than to say that I would recommend that ICEM be included in whatever lift there may be, provided the timing schedules permit. They have done an emergency job very well indeed. I do not refer solely to the 6500 but to their services here in Vienna, in Salzburg, and their transportation records to Munich and Bremerhaven. The text I refer to reads as follows:

"Assuming an increase of approximately 20,000 in the U.S.-intake, over and above the 21,500 - the Committee would be able to move the 20,000 to the U.S. under its own auspices during 1957. The bulk of the lift would be performed by commercial air-charter flights out of Austria under arrangements similar to those by which the Committee moved its share (approximately 6300 are R.R. Act Cases) of the 21,500 program. Seat prices for these flights average out about \$176. In a future move the per capita cost would depend to a certain extent on the rapidity of movement desired - however movement on a non-crash basis would permit charter prices to remain in the same general neighborhood. Needless to say, ICEM ability to undertake this lift would depend upon conclusion of satisfactory arrangements to meet the cost it would entail."

Yours sincerely,

SIGNED

Tuck. Hardigg

P.S.: Whatever the tempo of lift which may be decided upon, in response to the President's recommendation to Congress, it would be advisable to allot a part to ICEM to enable them to keep active in Austria against any unexpected emergency that might arise.

COPY

Jan 3rd 1957

Wien, Austria

Document attached is in
reply to request made
by Mr Voorhes, by phone

Anthony Tuck

MEMORANDUM

January 2, 1957

SUBJECT: CARE AND MAINTENANCE FOR THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES

1. The care and maintenance of the Hungarian refugees is provided in several ways:
 - (a) In camps operated by the League of Red Cross Societies in accordance with the agreement of December 12, 1956. (A copy of this agreement was included in our report to Vice-President Nixon.)
 - (b) In camps operated by the Austrian Government.
 - (c) In camps operated by the various Laender or States.
 - (d) In hostels, guest houses, and private houses on money allowances from the Austrian Government. The allowances are often supplemented by additions from the voluntary societies.
2. The take over of camps by the League of Red Cross Societies is proceeding according to the schedule contained in the agreement. It is very important that this agreement be extended to include all organized camps, as only in this way will there be even reasonably uniform care provided for the refugees.
3. The status of supply, so far as we have been able to determine it, is approximately as follows:

FOOD

For the League of Red Cross Society Camps as shown in Tab B of the report to Vice-President Nixon, modified in TOICA 186, December 27. The requirements are being extended to June 30 as rapidly as possible. Food for the Austrian camps is being provided from local sources.

CLOTHING

Clothing has come in to all of the Red Cross Societies and to the voluntary agencies and no inventories are available. The general feeling is that there is plenty of outer clothing

but a great shortage of underclothes, shirts, socks and shoes. Two cables have been forwarded requesting this type of clothing from surplus and obsolete military stocks in the United States and those in Europe. (Copies attached). These are also covered by the list furnished Mr. Tuck by Mr. Voorhees.

Toilet articles and sanitary supplies are coming from various sources and are supplied on varying scales.

SHELTER, HEAT AND LIGHT

All shelter, including its repair and maintenance, all fuel for heating and cooking and all light and power are the responsibility of the Austrian Government. The quality and suitability of the buildings varies greatly as does their state of repair. Many of the buildings in the old camps, especially in the former Russian Zone, were in a deplorable condition. Considerable progress has been made in the most essential repairs. Fuel is scarce in all of Europe but so far we have heard of no real shortages. Everyone seems to be alert to the danger of shortages, and is endeavoring to assure future supplies.

SUMMARY

11 Supply sufficient for the next two months seems to be pretty well assured. Some have come from the various Red Cross Societies, some have been borrowed or donated by the voluntary agencies and some have been furnished by ICA. An early decision is necessary as to where funds will come from to furnish the supplies required for subsequent months. It will be necessary to initiate procurement action at an early date for supplies that will be required for March and for the second and subsequent calendar quarter.

Carl A. Hardigg
Carl A. Hardigg

Fr. W. H. Hanan Tree

To: Mr Tracy Boorhes.

The Attached cable copies on
supplies shown have
accompanied Gen. Hardigg's
letter of today on the
same subject.

Am. 7.

Jan 3rd 1957

FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OUTGOING TELEGRAM

5436

CONTROL NUMBER

ACCT #

5

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

CLASSIFICATION

~~ROUTINE~~ PRIORITY

PRECEDENCE

December 18, 1956

DATE

DISTRIBUTION:

ORIG: ICA 4

INFO: AJP 2

A 1

P 1

E 2

PA 1

FILE 3

SENT SECSTATE TOICA

169

Ref: ICATO 132

1. Embassy recommends immediate shipment following excess US Government property listed reftelx for refugees in Austria:

- (1) Blankets (US military labelled): all (8,200)
- (2) Sleeping bags: all (4,000)
- (3) Socks--men's wool lightweight: 400,000 pairs
- (4) Shirts--wool flannel: all (64,000)
- (5) Undershirts: all (15,000) if heavy, if lightweight 2,000 only.
- (6) Men's shoes and boots--brown and black: all under size 11 plus not more than 5,000 pair size 11 and over.
- (7) Coats--men's brown skin or pile lined: all (2,530)
- (8) Navy-type wool jackets (US military labelled): 65,000. Emb assumes labels not visible while jackets being worn.
- (9) Sweaters--US Army: all (15,850)
- (10) Raincoats--men's cotton twill: 6,800
- (11) Shirts--men's white cotton: 8,300

Note: Major part of each item should be in small and medium sizes; where necessary to avoid supplying over 10% of any item in very large sizes, quantity should be reduced accordingly.

2. All items requested should be consigned LICROSS which has agreed turn over appropriate quantities, as directed by Embassy, to AusGov for refugees in AusGov-operated camps, to USEP, and possibly small quantities few items to Vol Agencies.

3. If possible to airlift part or all, priority is as follows in order listed: items (1), (2), (3) 100,000 pr., (4) 20,000, (5), (6) 20,000 pr. (7), (8) 25,000, (9), (10), (11); then, (3) balance, (4) balance, (6) 20,000 pr., (8) 25,000; and last, balance items (6) and (8).

4. ICRC has been notified of availability for relief in Hungary

WWilloughby

Coordination

ICA/NEA/100/1233

Name of Originating Office, Person's Name, and Telephone No:

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Classification.

1/10/57

**CLASSIFIED**

CONTROL

FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

INCOMING TELEGRAM

5319

DISTRIBUTION

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ACTION: ICA

ROUTINE

INFO : AMB

A

E

P

FILE

PA

PR

DATE SENT: DECEMBER 14, 1956/2200

DATE RECD: DECEMBER 16, 1956/0841

FROM : DEPARTMENT

SENT : VIENNA ICATO 132

1 - Hall
1 - Cowley
active Craig

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM FOR RELIEF OF THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE

REFERENCE: BUDAPEST 394; VIENNA TOICA 149.

ACCESSIBLE IN U.S. THE FOLLOWING EXCESS U.S. GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT LITTLE OR NO RPT NO COST: ALL NEW PROPERTY.

COATS (MEN'S BROWN SKIN OR PILE LINED) 2,530; OVERSHOES (MEN'S 8,000 PR.; RAINCOATS (MEN'S COTTON TWILL) 6,800; SHIRTS (WOOL FLANNEL) 64,000; SHIRTS (COTTON WHITE) 8,300; SHOES AND BOOTS (MEN'S (BROWN) 70,000 PR.; (BLACK) 30,000 PR. SLEEPING BAGS 4,000; SOCKS (MEN'S WOOL LIGHT WEIGHT) 6,700,000; SWEATERS (US ARMY) 15,850; TROUSERS (COTTON KHAKI) 3,800; UNDERSHIRTS 15,000

SUGGEST EMBASSY SURVEY SOONEST, FORESEEABLE NEEDS ICRC AND REFUGEES THESE ITEMS AND ADVISE ICA/W.

AGREE EMBASSY DECISION NOT RPT NOT TO USE US MILITARY LABELLED GOODS FOR RELIEF IN HUNGARY. HOWEVER, 8,200 BLANKETS AND 500,000 NAVY TYPE WOOL JACKETS WITH US MILITARY LABELS AVAILABLE SHOULD EMBASSY DESIRE FOR USE IN AUSTRIA.

PROSPECTS GOOD FOR AIRLIFTING AT LITTLE COST UNTIL 26TH OR 27TH PROVIDING FIRM EMBASSY REQUEST RECEIVED SOONEST. ABOVE ITEMS WOULD, HOWEVER, BE MOVED AT YOUR REQUEST AFTER ABOVE DATES BY WHATEVER TRANSPORT MEANS AVAILABLE.

ANY COSTS FOR ACQUISITION AND TRANSPORTATION WOULD BE CHARGEABLE SECTION 401 FUNDS REMAINING AVAILABLE FROM PRESIDENT'S INITIAL PROGRAM FOR RELIEF OF THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE.

HOLLISTER

CN 5319

12/14/56

BM/16/1208

SRL NO. ICATO 132

INCOMING CLASSIFIED TELEGRAM

ACTION COPIES MUST BE RETURNED TO CENTRAL RECORDS

FROM: CINCUSAREUR HEIDELBERG, GERMANY

261510Z DECEMBER 1956

SC31644 Pass: TO GEN HARDIGG REFERENCE OUR SC 31204, FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS FURNISHED:

A. ITEM	QUANTITY
MALES	
TROUSERS, WOOL	39,600
	9,600 ARE DYED BLU-BLACK
JACKET, WOOL, OD	68,600
	32,600 ARE DYED BLU-BLACK
SHIRTS, WOOL OD	11,000 BLU-BLACK
DRAWERS, WOOL	58,000
COMBAT BOOT	90,000
SOCKS, WOOL	112,500
OVERCOAT	51,300
	4,300 ARE DYED BLU-BLACK
PER FEMALES	
DRESSES, COTTON	7,800
COMMON TO MALE AND FEMALE	
UNDERSHIRT, WOOL	148,000
SHOE PACS	45,000
COMMON TO MALE, FEMALE AND INFANTS	
SCARF, NECKWEAR	10,000
B. AUTH TO FURN/SUP WILL BE GRANTED BY DA BASED ON REQ FROM DEPT OF DEF (ISA) TO MAKE CERTAIN SUP AVAIL UPON REQ EMBASSY, VIENNA, THIS IS SAME PROC AS IN DA MSG 912984, 07 NOV 56 AND 913842, 21 NOV 56.	

FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OUTGOING TELEGRAM

9930

CONTROL NUMBER

ACCT #

5

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
CLASSIFICATIONROUTINE
PRECEDENCEJanuary 1, 1957
DATE

DISTRIBUTION

ORIG:	ICA	4
INFO:	AMB	2
	P	1
	E	2
	A	1
	FILE	3

SENT: SECSTATE TOICA 200

RPTD: CINCUSAREUR, HEIDELBURG, GERMANY Unn.

Ref A: SC 31644
Ref B: TOICA 169
Ref C: ICATO 132
Ref D: ICATO 161

1. Ref A from CINCUSAR Heidelberg to Hardigg unreported Dept listed surplus and obsolete clothing available in Europe.

2. LICROSS eager obtain clothing items listed below as soon as possible for distribution Hung refugees in Austria. LICROSS now buying shoes, shirts, underwear, socks. LICROSS has requested all socks (112,500 pairs), all wool undershirts (148,000), all wool drawers (58,000), all scarves (10,000), all wool shirts dyed black (11,000), all wool trousers (39,600), all cotton dresses (7,800) and all shoe pacs (heavy winter shoe) (45,000), all wool jackets which are dyed blue black (32,600). Emb recommends approval subject following paragraphs this telegram.

3. Above list para 2 in addition surplus clothing in US requested ref B. In all cases avoid sending excessive quantities large sizes owing Hungs average smaller than Americans.

4. If socks requested ref B being shipped by air the 112,500 requested para 2 above not urgently needed. If socks in Europe would reach Austria sooner and not too late (ref D) suggest 112,500 be sent from Eur stocks and number sent from US be reduced like amount. However, even if both lots totalling 512,500 pairs sent believe would be no waste (para 10 below).

5. Re ref B LICROSS now reports refugees want only shoes not boots. If not too late (ref D) cancel request for boots.

6. Emb may after further study ask for additional items. Request Heidelberg hold unrequested items until we telegraph further.

7. Emb will explore and report whether more heavy undershirts needed (ref D).

8. Washington please inform probable timing arrival Austria shipments from US (ref D).

Coordination

ICA/JTCraie/McLaughlin

Name of originating Office, Persons Name, and Telephone No.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
Classification

W. Willoughby

9. Please describe Navy type wool jackets listed Ref C.

10. While recognizing quantities some items requested above and in ref B are large in relation total number refugees now Austria, seems likely large number refugees in and passing through Austria for period months. Also believe if any LICROSS estimates later prove be too high excess could sooner or later be used advantageously in Hungary or for pre Hung revolution refugees in Austria.

11. Need for requested items para 2 urgent. Please expedite necessary authority from Dept of Def for release these items to LICROSS upon request AmEmbassy, Vienna.

12. All items both in Europe and in US should be marked: League of Red Cross Societies, c/o R. T. SCHAEFFER, Wiener Lager Kuehlhaus A.G. Handelskai 296, Vienna 2, Austria. Shipping documents should be mailed to League of Red Cross Societies, c/o R. T. Schaeffer, Hotel Wandl, Vienna I, Austria.

THOMPSON

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE
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ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO

American Embassy
Vienna, Austria
January 3, 1957

Dear Tracy:

I would like to stress again a question I have already written about for the matter will become more important as time goes by. I refer to the fact that no further important asylum can be expected for the refugees in Western Europe; nor need we count to any extent on the South American countries.

The United States, Canada and Australia are the remaining hopes. Canada will go her own way and wants neither ships nor financial aid. I am, however, optimistic about the numbers the Dominion will take once the winter is over.

As to the United States, you know more than I about the possibilities. There are many serious obstacles which may postpone any Presidential statement as to immediate further numbers until a broader consideration of our immigration policy can be gone through by Congress. Conceivably this might mean two or three months delay. I hope I am wrong.

This brings me to Australia as a country of asylum. I do not think - from my experience in the IRO that the 5000 quota is in any way final thinking. It may well be set that low on account of costs. This is a delicate point but one which could be approached at a high level between the State Department and Ambassador Spender.

The question is: Would Australia take a substantially larger number of Hungarian refugees if the United States footed the entire transportation bill? The cost per head is in the neighborhood of \$450. USEP has until recently been able to pay \$125 of this. In the past the IRO assumed the total cost of transportation.

The Honorable Tracy Voorhees
The White House
Washington, D. C.

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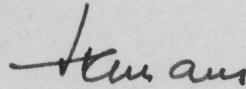
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If through contract with ICEM the United States paid the whole bill it might prove one of the best investments we could make. Such men and women are needed in Australia. There are, moreover, many good reasons for their being there. Forty thousand would cost, in transportation, approximately \$18 million. If a shortage of ships is the issue, the United States should be able to help as there are several USNT's which could be put in commission for such a run.

Do you not think that the Australian reaction should be known before Congress debates the overall question of appropriations for Hungarian refugee relief.

As stated in previous letters this question is certainly being considered in the State Department where ICEM interests are looked after. Possibly the approach has not been considered on as definite a basis as I outline.

Sincerely,



W. Hallam Tuck

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EMBASSY, VIENNA

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January 3, 1957

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Future Role of Voluntary Agencies in the Hungarian Refugee Problem

As noted in Imbdesp No. 596 Vice President Nixon, at a meeting with representatives of international voluntary agencies in Vienna, requested that each voluntary agency forward to him in writing its views on the role which it could best play in the future handling of the Hungarian refugee problem, together with a statement of its needs in order to carry out its functions. Attached as enclosures 1 through 14 to this despatch are the replies of the voluntary agencies to the Vice President's suggestions. Also attached as enclosure 15 is a summary of views of four leading agencies previously submitted to Mr. Hallan Tuck.

Initially all of the agencies agree on three suggestions for the handling of the Hungarian refugee problem:

1. Continued and heightened efforts to resettle these refugees out of Austria by means of increased resettlement quotas from all states capable of bearing a future burden and from the U.S. in particular.
2. An all out effort to integrate remaining refugees in Austria in order to avoid the demoralizing effects of a sustained period of camp life.
3. Financial assistance to the voluntary agencies in order to help them (a) in their resettlement efforts and (b) in meeting the costs incurred by them in private emergency care and maintenance for refugees in unofficial accommodations to the extent to which such costs have exceeded the sum of 20 Austrian Schillings per day made available by the Austrian Government.

Agencies have submitted individual requests and suggestions according to their specific fields of interest, among which are the following: Extension of future U.S. assistance efforts to refugees reaching Austria prior to October 23 -- the generally accepted date of the Hungarian uprising; transfer of American Red Cross teams with their material resources from support of the better organized camps to poorer ones; visa or parole priorities to refugee students who can qualify for scholarships in the U.S.A.; creation of a centralized authority within the Austrian Government empowered to deal with all facets of the refugee situation; U.S. sponsorship for a "Boy's Town" type of project in Switzerland where unattached adolescent refugees could be concentrated for specialized care and guidance;

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L.F. Divinus/W. Lehmann:sk

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financial support for imaginative ventures in the field of inexpensive housing and commercial credits for internees; elimination of red tape in UNHCR support for integration projects; U.S. consular field teams to process refugees in remote camps who are desirous of emigration to the U.S.; and a regulatory provision applicable to U.S. and other processing to the effect that no unaccompanied Hungarians under 18 years of age be shipped out of Austria.

All elements dealing with the solution of the Hungarian refugee problem are in essential agreement with the first suggestion which the agencies have commonly proposed -- the desirability of resettling outside of Austria as many of the Hungarian refugees as possible. The Embassy has continuously urged support of all efforts directed toward this end, and particularly that the U.S. accept an appropriate share of the overall refugee influx, thus setting an example for other favorably disposed nations (See Embdesp No. 536).

The Embassy also agrees with the agencies' desire to support in every way integration efforts on behalf of those refugees who will remain in Austria.

With respect to the third point -- financial assistance to the agencies for their resettlement and emergency interim care and maintenance operations -- the situation is more complex. The Embassy does support the agencies' request for continued assistance with respect to resettlement operations. With respect to interim care and maintenance we are apprehensive less U.S. Government financial support to the agencies for these operations under anything but extreme emergency conditions, now just about past, may lead to a situation where the agencies become involved on a permanent basis in this field which really is the responsibility of the Austrian Government. In a great majority of cases to date, involving expenditures for interim care, the voluntary agencies have been providing accommodations in hotels, private quarters and agency shelters not in order to advance integration possibilities of the refugees involved but simply as an emergency substitute for camp accommodations. There are now about 15,000 Hungarians refugees living in such accommodations. However, it is estimated that of these no more than 10,000 receive supplemental support from the agencies. During the period of heaviest refugee influx when government accommodations, particularly in Vienna, were altogether overtaxed this was a necessary effort and fulfilled an urgent need which could not otherwise have been adequately met. It has also been necessary in certain special cases such as those of Orthodox Jews, who have been subject in some cases to discrimination and even threats of violence from irresponsible elements in the camps. In these instances the assumption of a care and maintenance load by the voluntary agencies has been in accord with U.S. objectives, and has justified such financial support as USLP has been able to afford for this purpose. However, the Embassy does not believe that the voluntary agencies should support refugees in unofficial quarters on a long-term basis since this is not only a very costly method of providing care and maintenance but, in addition, it tends to disperse the refugees and thus makes resettlement processing both complicated and expensive.

The Embassy, while recognizing fully the validity of the argument advanced by most agencies that camp life is demoralizing, feels the answer to the problem lies in full concentration of effort directed towards (a) resettlement and (b) complete integration. We do not believe that money or effort should be expended by the agencies in providing care and maintenance outside official camps unless it is either for the purpose of meeting an immediate emergency or for the purpose of quickly achieving integration. Continued charity on a long-term basis granted to out-of-camp residents is almost equally as demoralizing as in camp existence. Although this distinction has not been clearly made in some of the agencies' statements the Embassy nonetheless believes that the agencies actually favor the same approach.

has been provided by the agencies
The emergency type of accommodation ~~the agencies have been providing~~ on a theoretically temporary basis until official quarters can be obtained but, for a number of reasons this temporary accommodation has often tended to extend itself virtually indefinitely. A principal contributing factor is the absence of any authority empowered to earmark daily space in other camps and to order transients moved to camp accommodations if available, while the refugees are unwilling to move away from Vienna since they constantly hope that their resettlement will be only a matter of days. Efforts have been made to meet these difficulties by establishment of temporary shelters in Vienna under Red Cross control to which all agencies could despatch emergency cases. The result had been in every case that the temporary shelter has filled up, and no means found of carrying through the transient character of the installation. The German Red Cross currently maintains a special train on a siding in Vienna in which nightly shelter is afforded refugee women and children only. The train is emptied each morning by the simple expedient of announcing its impending departure, and in fact of putting it briefly in motion. However, it is doubtful whether the refugees who have found overnight accommodation on the train do move into regular camp quarters, since no effort is made to assist them in this connection. Unless Austrian authorities show more willingness to take a firm hand in this question it seems likely that this problem will continue to be a burdensome one so long as active resettlement processing is centered in Vienna.

Integration efforts have been made in Austria for a number of years by both the UNHCR and the voluntary agencies with USLP support. However, these efforts have not been adequate to meet the problem, especially that created by the present situation largely because the type of practical and organized public support as is provided in the U.S. by private groups and church organizations for new immigrants does not have its counterpart in Austria. This is not to say that the Austrians, as individuals, have not been willing to do everything in their power in order to assist refugees, but the fact remains that there is in Austria no effective equivalent to American community groups able to provide new arrivals in the community with practical and organized assistance in the way of finding jobs and housing which constitute the essence of integration.

On the basis of the above observations the Embassy makes the following recommendations in connection with support for future activities of voluntary agencies in the handling of Hungarian refugees:

1. USEP, Austria, should be provided with funds as required and authority to arrange with the voluntary agencies a fair basis of reimbursement for strictly emergency and temporary accommodations which the agencies may be obliged to furnish to refugees who are temporarily outside official channels of care.
2. The agencies should be encouraged to coordinate with Austrian authorities the movement into official accommodations as expeditiously as possible of all refugees for whom voluntary agencies are providing partial care and maintenance and who are seeking resettlement out of Austria.
3. Except for special cases meeting criteria to be determined locally all processing for resettlement of Hungarian refugees to the U.S.A. should be conducted in Camp Roeder from among refugees selected by voluntary agencies in official camps or officially recognized private accommodations. (It is recognized that the agencies' activities in this respect may be limited by the number of additional refugees the U.S. is prepared to admit as well as the criteria set for their selection.)
4. USEP, Austria, should be allotted funds as required to promote and to support voluntary agency resettlement teams which could cover, according to a regular schedule, all camps in Austria where refugees eligible for U.S. immigration are housed.
5. The UNREF Advisory Committee, in discussing support of integration efforts and Hungarian refugees at its General Session, should thoroughly explore the role which might be played in Austria by Austrian church and private groups in offering assurances for intregres. UNREF support should be directed, so far as possible, toward encouraging efforts of this kind.
6. In particular, those agencies not engaged in resettlement work should be encouraged to continue their distribution of clothing and other contributions in kind in coordination with the League of Red Cross Societies and other groups engaged in welfare activities.

Llewelyn Thompson

Coordination:

George Warren
Alexander E. Kiefer



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ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO

American Embassy
Vienna, Austria

January 4, 1957

Dear Tracy:

We have read with interest the minutes of the meeting of the President's Committee of December 21.

We are somewhat concerned over the question put to you by Mgr. Swanstrom. In this connection we refer to our comments in our report of December 21 to Vice-President Nixon, entitled Voluntary Agencies, pages 3 and 4.

The spiritual and morale building roll of the Voluntary Agencies in the Hungarian Refugee Program cannot be over-estimated nor replaced by any Government agency. They have all done a splendid job under great pressure in the many phases of processing for immigration. However, the acceptance of the principle of a direct Government payment to Voluntary Agencies over and above the contributions from the United States, should be engaged in with caution.

During the height of the crisis certain agencies were inevitably led to supplement the Austrian Government's contribution to Care and Maintenance of the many refugees lodged in Gasthauser and private homes. The Austrian Government paid 20 shillings, the agency 10, and in some cases more.

This direct payment for Care and Maintenance is an Austrian responsibility until such time as any of these free livers move into camps. Such Care and Maintenance payments are not normal functions of the agency.

The Honorable Tracy Voorhees
The White House
Washington, D. C.

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Again, there is the tendency for certain agencies engaged in camp Care and Maintenance to set standards above those necessary or that can be maintained in other camp operations.

Furthermore, the question may arise when the League has consolidated and enlarged the area of its camp administration, as to whether the agency should not limit their future activities to what voluntary contributions from the United States will permit. The agency may take the position that the cost to them of meeting an emergency has depleted their funds and that they still have to face responsibilities other than their normal operations.

What we are concerned about is the direct subvention of the Voluntary Agencies by the Government.

Some of the agencies have contributed little or nothing to Care and Maintenance, some have contributed moderately, and some contributed on a scale that cannot be continued by them or any other agency charged with Care and Maintenance.

We see no possibility for fair or reasonable payments to them. It appears to us that Vice-President Nixon in his report has advocated a reasonable basis for payment to Voluntary Agencies in this emergency, namely payments based on transportation charges in the United States.

If it is considered essential to make further payments to the Voluntary Agencies for services requested by the Government, then we suggest a per capita payment for work connected with the registration of the Hungarian refugees in Austria for movement to the United States.

Sincerely,

W. Hallam Tuck

W. Hallam Tuck

Paul W. Harding



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stantly analysed so that due regard for family groups and
compassionate cases can be planned.

To sum up, ICEM knows from considerable experience in
movement that the basis of operation
must be arranged for to meet the requirements of the process-
ing and staging, and not the reverse.

American Embassy,
Vienna, January 8, 1957.

When opportunity offers, I hope you will have time to
discuss this matter with Mr. van Loon, ICEM Chief of Mission,
Washington. His address is: The Intergovernmental Committee
Dear Tracy:

The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration
has asked me to acquaint you with a situation in which they
hope they may count on your support over the coming weeks.

They tell me that they are most anxious to offer every
assistance within their means to the United States in the
movement of Hungarian refugees. To render the most effec-
tive service they need the earliest possible information
and plans as they are developed in the United States.
Consideration of the minimum needs and time and notice for
efficient staging of the refugees given parole status is
essential.

ICEM's concern arises from recent developments. They
have heard in the press and on the radio of intentions to
admit a further five thousand parolees to the United States
but have had no official confirmation from the United States.
While they have been informed that the movement to the United
States of these persons is the responsibility of the Army,
the fact remains that ICEM is responsible for that call for-
ward and readying for movement. Some of these people are
living privately and ICEM needs a certain amount of time to
call them forward for movement.

ICEM expresses the necessity of making it clear to the
Army and Navy and others responsible for this lift that a
certain amount of advance planning and coordination is
essential for an orderly and efficient operation. ICEM is
dealing with a group of people composed not of single male
soldiers gathered in one place and trained to take orders
but with men, women, and children scattered in various
parts of Austria who have to be given a certain minimum
notice and instruction and whose composition has to be

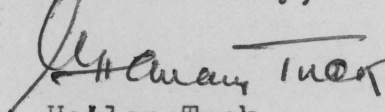
The Honorable
Tracy Voorees,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

constantly analysed so that due regard for family groups and compassionate cases can be planned.

To sum up, ICEM knows from considerable experience in movement that the basis of operation is that transportation must be arranged for to meet the requirements of the processing and staging, and not the reverse.

When opportunity offers, I hope you will have time to discuss this matter with Mr. van Loon, ICEM Chief of Mission, Washington. His address is: The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, Dupont Building, Washington, D. C. What ICEM particularly asks is early cooperation with MATS and MSTs. This whole question has been taken up within the last few days by ICEM with the State Department, but I have been asked to let you know what their problem is with the hope that you will be able to put in a friendly word.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Harlan Tuck", written over a horizontal line.

Harlan Tuck

Tuell

HOTEL BRISTOL
WIEN

January 8th 1957

Dear Tracy,

I am writing with regret to say that family & business problems which have accumulated of late weeks will not make it possible for me to return to Austria - much as I would like to do so - for many reasons.

I need not add how grateful I am to you for sending me here.

I feel that we have accomplished something worth while. That has been done is set forth in the report which Stalder & I are preparing for you.

✓

If we have at times dealt with matters of policy it was because we have always believed that the nature of your assignment permitted you to bring such matters to Government Agencies' attention with the weight of your authority as Presidential Coordinator & Chairman of the Committee.

✓ I would not wish to leave such a job unfinished or in poor hands - & have therefore taken the liberty of advising DORSEY STEPHENS, (old member of the C.R.B. A.R.A. & Finnish Relief, & my lately resigned from high office in the International Bank of R + D) that you might wish to consider him as my relief. He knows Vienna well; was in charge of D.P.'s here under Gen. KEYES (as a Colonel) &

1946

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HOTEL BRISTOL
WIEN

The Chief & Perrin will give you very high opinion of him (he is a close friend of Perrin Galpin) He would be free for 3 or 4 months, & is interested in the job which I feel he could do better than I. He is married & his wife travels with him. He would probably have to have some remuneration but would naturally be reasonably in that connection.

He is now in Basel & is flying back this Saturday*. His address from FEB. 13 to 27 will be:-
c/o MRS McLAIN, 81 Flagg Place,
Statens Island, 4. N.Y. — after that for 10 days with the International Bank in Washington.

He is a very capable person
& other matters are taking him to the U.S.

It has frequently worked with State Department
missions abroad. If his candidacy is
acceptable will you get in touch with
him at the above addresses.

You will want to brief him &
so will I. He could be available
towards the end of the month. I
will be back, with Harding, about
the 15th or 20th January.

Yours sincerely,

Stanley.